

# THE Ukrainian Weekly

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## Furor erupts in Toronto Eparchy as Rome makes move against bishop

by Andrij Wynnycky

TORONTO — A furor has erupted in the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Toronto in recent weeks over the appointment of the Rev. Roman Danylak, on December 29, 1992, as its apostolic administrator.

The Vatican's announcement effectively stripped the incumbent, Bishop Isidore Borecky, of all episcopal authority, and transferred it to an administrator. The Rev. Danylak's ordination as acting bishop of the eparchy, under the title of bishop of Nyssa, is scheduled to take place on March 25. Bishop Borecky is to retain the title of eparch of Toronto, but no power.

Spurred by the mounting dissatisfaction among the faithful and the clergy of his eparchy, and his own unwillingness to relinquish his position, Bishop Borecky took the opportunity of a scheduled pastoral trip to Montreal on the weekend of January 23-24, to travel to Ottawa and personally voice his concern, and the concern of those nominally still under his authority, to Apostolic Nuncio to Canada Msgr. Carlo Curis.

Met by this Weekly correspondent upon his return to Toronto on January 26, Bishop Borecky did not agree to a full interview, but did confirm he had met with the Vatican's representative, and the trip's purpose. He also stressed the need to address and resolve the issue quickly before emotions in the eparchy become too inflamed.

The Rev. Danylak (see interview, page 3) contends that his appointment

stems from Rome's resolve to implement the mandatory retirement age of 75 for bishops. This harkens back to the conflict that arose in 1989, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to oust Bishop Borecky from his position as Toronto eparch, in accordance with a draft statute of the Canon Law for the Eastern Catholic Churches. (Bishop Borecky turned 75 on October 1, 1986.)

At that time, Bishop Borecky claimed he had never submitted his resignation as some had alleged, that he was not bound by the laws cited, and that he would not step down until given "a coadjutor."

In the continuing controversy, allegations have been made that the Vatican Curia chose to appoint an apostolic administrator for the eparchy, a move usually made in times of emergency or in case of the physical or mental debility of an incumbent bishop ("serious and special reasons," according to one source), in direct contradiction to a request made by Bishop Borecky and by the Synod of Ukrainian Bishops in Lviv in May 1992 for an auxiliary bishop — not a replacement or a successor.

These allegations surfaced dramatically at a meeting held on January 20 at St. Demetrius Church hall in Toronto, called by the Rev. John Tataryn, pastor. It was attended by about 45 clergymen, or roughly half of the Toronto Eparchy's active clergy.

They met to confer, in closed sessions, on further measures to be taken in defense of Bishop Borecky, and to draft a strong letter of protest addressed to

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## Canadian cleric named bishop of Australia

by Christopher Guly

OTTAWA — A third Ukrainian Catholic clergyman from Canada has been named a bishop.

The Rev. Peter Stasiuk, 49, a Redemptorist who is director of St. Vladimir's College in Roblin, Manitoba, was named bishop of the Eparchy of Australia and New Zealand on January 12.

Shortly after Christmas, the Redemptorists' provincial superior, the Very Rev. Michael Bzdel, was appointed Canada's second archbishop-metropolitan.

The Very Rev. Roman Danylak, the current chancellor of the Toronto eparchy, was named Bishop Isidore Borecky's successor on December 29. His consecration is scheduled for March 25.

The North American Yorkton

Redemptorist Province, the only one outside Lviv, currently has 35 Ukrainian Catholic priests in the United States and Canada.

Bishop-designate Stasiuk was succeeded Ukrainian-born Bishop Ivan Prasko, 78, who was named the first Ukrainian Catholic bishop for Australia.

A Roblin native, the Rev. Stasiuk attended St. Vladimir's College, before entering the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (Ukrainian Redemptorists) following his 1961 graduation. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1967 by Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk in Winnipeg. He holds a bachelor's degree in the theology from St. Paul University in Ottawa.

The Rev. Stasiuk has been involved with St. Vladimir's College for 19 years.

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## Ukraine's position prevails at CIS summit in Minsk

by Borys Klymenko

MINSK — The January 22 summit of heads of states belonging to the CIS concluded here with Ukraine's position on the Commonwealth of Independent States prevailing. The 10-member-states signed a general declaration on cooperation and participation in the Commonwealth, but three — Ukraine, Turkmenistan and Moldova — did not sign the CIS Charter.

Ukraine succeeded in making its case that economic integration should be the principal aim of the CIS. Thus, the declaration states that economic questions at present are the most important.

The meeting also produced a number of economic agreements, including one creating an interstate bank that will handle multilateral clearing of international financial accounts and will serve

to resolve conflicts over money transfers and currency issues. The bank will be founded in Moscow with an initial capital of 5 billion rubles to be contributed by CIS members.

Speaking at Kyiv's Boryspil Airport upon his return from Minsk, President Leonid Kravchuk of Ukraine characterized the Minsk summit as an extraordinary success for Ukraine. The crux of the matter he said, is that "Our Commonwealth understood that the economy is paramount."

He noted that Ukraine signed 19 of 25 documents proposed at the summit and that all these dealt with economic issues. "Ukraine once again stated that it seeks economic integration and our proposals... have been incorporated into the [summit] declaration."

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## Kuchma vows to forge ahead

by Borys Klymenko

IRPIN, Ukraine — Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma marked his first 100 days as head of Ukraine's government by reasserting his intention to unwaveringly proceed with economic reform.

Speaking at a press conference here in this city some 30 kilometers northwest of Kyiv, Prime Minister Kuchma said the development of a strong middle class is essential for such reform to succeed. "If a middle class — the basis of any state — does not arise, Ukraine will not survive. We welcome a class of manufacturers/producers," he said, adding that this is the reason his government has adopted a lenient tax policy toward them. "We would like this class to develop as quickly as possible," he said.

At the same time, Mr. Kuchma noted, for reform to succeed in Ukraine, the strong hand of government is necessary. He has become convinced of this, he said, by examining worldwide experience. Thus, the prime minister continued, the next goal of the government should be to create a vertical executive branch — something that does not now exist.

As well, in the very near future, he said, there will be changes in the relationship between the Cabinet of Ministers and directors of state enterprises. He pointed to the positive results in neighboring Belarus, where more than 50 directors of former all-union enterprises are replaced because they had become used to receiving everything via the command economy, and were not quick to learn

that they themselves must work in order to be successful.

Commenting on the possibility of assistance from the West, Prime Minister Kuchma said he has no illusions about the West's interests. "I have repeatedly said the West does not care about us. And, the possibility it will accept us is distant from reality. We should seek [economic] integration with all states once part of the USSR, and not just within the CIS," he said.

"I believe in the wisdom and talent of the Ukrainian people," he underlined.

"Since the time perestroika began, and judging by [what has occurred] in the past year, the West has taken so much so cheaply out of Ukraine that Western governments should provide us with multi-billion-dollar credits at little or no interest."

"Today, the government does not even aim to raise production because its main goal is to halt its fall," the prime minister continued. He said he will count on support for his program coming from people of wisdom not from a specific group of parliamentary deputies.

He explained, "The situation in Parliament changes so quickly that it is impossible to understand who is your supporter and who is your opponent. Unfortunately, there is no one political power that one could depend on. I will depend on wisdom. There are always more wise people than is apparent."

As an example of the victory of wisdom over politics in the Parliament, Prime Minister Kuchma cited the recent decision that "the Cabinet of Ministers along with committees of the Supreme

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## Newsbriefs on Ukraine

• **HAMBURG** — The Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine needs urgent repairs costing millions of dollars to reduce the danger of fire, German safety inspectors told a news conference here on January 20. One of the experts said, "It is not responsible to keep this plant in operation." The reactors lack fire protection doors to keep any blaze contained, and their safety systems are not physically separated. Thus, under Western safety standards, the station is unfit to operate. The cost of safety improvements was put at about 60 million DM. (The Wall Street Journal, Reuters)

• **MOSCOW** — A Russian government report states that 18 percent of the Chernobyl clean-up workers who have died since the accident took their own lives, about 1,250 people in all. A spokesperson for the government's Chernobyl Committee also said that a reported 80 percent of the workers suffer from psychological problems attributable to nerve damage, physical diseases and stress. A further 40 percent complain of mental illness and permanent memory loss. A doctor in charge of examining the workers said more research was needed to pinpoint the reasons for the high rate of suicide. (The Prague Post)

• **MINSK** — Representatives from over half the CIS states met in Minsk from January 12 to 15, to discuss renewing efforts to secure the return of national cultural and historical treasures that were removed during the Soviet and tsarist periods and have ended up in Russian museums. The states that took part were Ukraine, Belarus, Moldova, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan. Armenia and Azerbaijan sent observers. A year ago at the CIS summit of February 14 in Minsk, the heads of the CIS states signed an agreement on the return of these artifacts, but this accord was in effect torpedoed on May 20, when the Russian Parliament rejected it. The head of the Ukrainian Commission on the Return of Cultural and Historical Treasures, Oleksandr Fedoruk, on January 19 told RFE/RL Ukrainian Service that at the prior week's meeting in Minsk it was decided to form an interstate commission to work on this problem and to enlist the help of international experts. New documents are also being prepared for discussion at forthcoming CIS summits. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — The Cabinet Ministers on January 26 approved a plan of its activities for 1993 intended to guide the country towards a market economy, Western newspapers reported. The program, which is said to have the support of both liberals and conservatives in Parliament, includes a stabilization policy to reduce the budget deficit and calls for rapid privatization of small enterprises and the transformation of larger enterprises into joint stock companies. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **SYMFEROPIL** — Russia's ambassador to Ukraine said on January 25 that Russia respects Ukraine's sovereignty and has absolutely no intention of interfering in its internal affairs, said an ITAR-TASS report. Speaking with journalists in Symferopil, Ambassador Leonid Smolyakov said the time has come to resolve the question of dual

citizenship in Ukraine and, in accordance with earlier agreements, a Russian consulate general should be opened in the Crimean capital. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **MOSCOW** — CIS Commander-in-Chief Marshal Yevgeniy Shaposhnikov reiterated on January 25 his claim that Russia should be the sole owner of former Soviet strategic nuclear weapons — a position disputed by Ukraine. Marshal Shaposhnikov stated that Belarus has already transferred its nuclear forces to Russian jurisdiction and, Kazakhstan has agreed in principle to do the same. Ukraine will allow the Russian Defense Ministry and the CIS Joint High Command to check the technical condition of the weapons in Ukraine. Negotiations concerning the dismantling of nuclear warheads from Ukraine, possible compensation for their atomic fuel and the compensation of strategic sources began on January 26. Marshal Shaposhnikov suggested that as compensation Russia might give Ukraine nuclear fuel equal to the value of the fissile materials in the warheads minus the costs of removing and dismantling them. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **KYYIV** — A venture capital fund, with private investments and a \$3.5 million contribution from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, is being established in Ukraine. George Yurchyshyn, a former senior vice-president of the Bank of Boston, who is now based in Kyiv, is director of the fund. He is optimistic the fund will reach its target of \$10 million within the next few months, and said there may be enough investor interest to establish a second fund. He expects the fund to give a return on investment within seven to 10 years. The fund will make investments in a variety of private businesses with proven track records, rather than in start-up projects. All its investments are made in hard currency. Ukrainian foreign investment law allows the fund to convert coupon profits back into dollars. (The Financial Times)

• **KYYIV** — The democratic National Council action of the Parliament has characterized parliamentary actions taken on January 20 and 21 as an "attempt at a parliamentary coup" by former Communists. Speaking at a press conference, the democrats said those actions included demands that Ukraine sign the CIS charter, legalize the banned Communist Party and reject the government of Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma and the parliamentary presidium. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• **CHISINAU** — Moldovan President Mircea Snegur disclosed to Moldova Moldova on January 7, that he recently met in Bender with "Dniester Republic" Russian leader Igor Smirnov to start a dialogue on a political status for the left bank of the Dniester within Moldova. Shortly afterward, Chisinau offered to grant the area "self-governing territory" status as well as that of a free economic zone, with obligations to observe human and ethnic rights under international norms. The "Dniester Republic Supreme Soviet" rejected the offer, insisting on recognition of the "Dniester Republic" with its own

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## Clinton phones Leonid Kravchuk

IntelNews

**KYYIV** — U.S. President Bill Clinton spoke with Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk by telephone on Tuesday, January 26. They discussed Ukrainian-American bilateral relations, focusing on cooperation to solve Ukraine's economic problems during its transition to a market economy. President Clinton said he supports the Ukrainian government's moves toward economic reform.

At Mr. Clinton's request, Mr. Kravchuk described the preparations for the ratification of START I and stressed that the Ukrainian government and the president will accede to the decision of the Ukrainian Parliament.

President Clinton confirmed the U.S. administration's intentions to allocate at least \$175 million to promote the

dismantling of nuclear weapons in Ukraine and said the United States would provide Ukraine with the necessary safety guarantees.

President Kravchuk spoke about the results of the CIS summit in Minsk on January 22 and Ukrainian-Russian negotiations in Moscow on January 15. The two presidents agreed the Ukrainian foreign minister and the U.S. secretary of state will establish direct contacts as soon as possible to conduct consultations and negotiations on all mutual interests.

President Kravchuk congratulated President Clinton once again on his inauguration and expressed hope for further cooperation on an equal and mutually beneficial basis.

(This report is based on information from Ukrinform.)

## Kuchma outlines recovery plan

Below are excerpts from a report delivered by Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma on Wednesday, January 20, during the joint sitting of parliamentary standing committees and the government. The prime minister outlined his suggestions for a way out of the current economic crisis. The following excerpts are from a report provided by Kyiv-based IntelNews.

• Priority will be given to solving the fuel-energy problem. We will introduce energy-saving technology into the industrial sector, including villages throughout the country, where its introduction will mark a critical aspect of our program.

• Priority will be given to initiatives for producing goods worthy of export.

• We will not allow our villagers to perish. We will give them fuel, mineral resources; everything they have been promised. Unfortunately, as a result of populist decisions, we provided collective farms with so much sugar that we do not have enough left over to pay for needed fuel supplies.

• Another priority will be the free access of all goods producers to all resources and products.

• The government is planning to introduce strict control over prices established by natural and artificial monopolies and also plans to demopolize the economy.

• We must avoid an increase in prices and consumption funds. Most importantly, we must curb the plummeting level of production to avoid a complete

financial crash. This year's budget predicts an inflow of 5 trillion rubrovanis and an outflow of 8 trillion.

• The government intends to stop speculative price increases. We have closed small enterprises associated with state industries, a move that did not please those involved in this sector. We are aware of the fact there are five middlemen between each producer and consumer. By the time products reach consumers, prices have already increased four or five times. The government is preparing decrees that will introduce a new regime for taxing the middlemen's operations. Beginning with the second middleman, the tax will equal the entire difference in price.

• To implement anti-inflationary policies and a strict stabilization system, we must place the "incompetent" National Bank under direct government control. The government is prepared to strictly limit monetary emissions; ruthlessly review the account interest rates of the National Bank; normalize its cooperation and transactions with commercial banks; freeze wages in state enterprises, allowing them to increase only in proportion to a rise in productivity, while simultaneously controlling the prices of monopolistic enterprises. The Law on Bankruptcy will be fully implemented.

• The only thing that can seriously threaten Ukraine at this time is a large-scale political conflict that would invariably reach the regional level.

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# INTERVIEW: The Vatican's administrator for Toronto eparchy

*As of December 29, 1992, the Rev. Roman Danylak is the apostolic administrator for the Toronto Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy, with episcopal character, that is, with the powers of a bishop.*

*The Rev. Danylak, formerly a consultant to the Pontifical Commission for the Revision of Canon (Church) Law for the Eastern Churches (1973-1990) has been serving as the chancellor of the Toronto Eparchy since 1966, and as pastor of its cathedral, St. Josaphat's, since 1978.*

*In the wake of two weeks of increasing controversy over his appointment, The Weekly contacted the Rev. Danylak at his residence at St. Josaphat's parish on January 16. The interview was conducted by Andrij Wynnycky.*

## PART I

### How did you learn of your appointment?

The Church in Canada, as well as the Ukrainian Church at large, had been waiting for several new appointments for the diocese in Canada. According to the Canon Law of not only the Western Church but also of the Eastern Church, and according to the decisions of the Second Vatican Council, bishops are invited by the pope to proffer their resignations at age 75. Because of the celebrations of the Millennium [of Christianity in Ukraine] and other factors, the Holy See deferred the acceptance of these letters of resignation; for example, those of Archbishop (Maxim) Hermaniuk in Winnipeg and Bishop Isidore (Borecky) in Toronto.

However, the people knew that in the Ukrainian Catholic Church something was going to change, and the Synod of the Church, held in Lviv under the leadership of Patriarchal Archbishop Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky had conferred about possible new appointments. It took place in March or April of last year, I don't remember the exact date. I'll check that out...

### In May.

OK, in May. Possibly an element on the agenda was the proposal of candidates for those dioceses to which new bishops were to be appointed. Among these were Toronto, Winnipeg and Australia. The bishop of Australia — not only had he reached age 75, but he was also very ill. In the meantime, the diocese of New Westminster, British Columbia, became vacant with the death of Bishop Jerome Chimy, so that post had to be filled as well.

So everyone was on pins and needles, everyone was conjecturing who the new candidates would be and when they would be appointed. After the presentation of a list of candidates by the Synod to the Holy See, the latter continued its work by conducting an investigation to ensure that the people proposed by the Synod were above all suspicion, men of rectitude, of knowledge, capable of handling the important task of guiding the heart of the Church, the diocese. Questionnaires were sent out to people who might know something about the proposed candidates.

Again, the wait was unduly long. I heard rumors that I was among the candidates, not necessarily for Toronto, but these were only rumors, because according to the rules of the Synod and the rules of appointment of a bishop, this information is top secret. Everybody is bound by papal or pontifical

secret, and they cannot at any time divulge the names of the candidates. However, people can't contain their tongues, and they were conjecturing all parts of possibilities.

Because such a long time had passed, I personally had come to the conviction that the decision had already been made, that I had been bypassed and that I was not one of the proposed candidates. This was my conjecture. And so I was taking care of my own business as pastor of the cathedral and working in this eparchy.

And then, on Friday, December 18, I received a phone call from Ottawa, from the office of the pro nuncio, Msgr. [Carlo] Curis... asking to come the following Saturday. This was impossible because I had commitments in my parish connected with Christmas, not our Christmas but the other, and that Sunday. So we finally decided on an appointment for Monday, December 24. When I arrived, I was greeted by Monsignor Curis and informed that I was chosen to be apostolic administrator.

Normally, I would have asked for a week's time to go to a retreat, pray, and make a decision in the Lord. However, because it was the end of the year and nowadays everyone presses for time, I simply asked to go to the chapel, and in

*...my appointment is not as bishop of Toronto, but as apostolic administrator. ...The incumbent bishop had been informed years ago that if he did not present his resignation an apostolic administrator would be appointed.*

the end, I had to come to a decision. My decision was one of obedience. And I accepted.

We then discussed the issue of publication my appointment in the L'Osservatore Romano in Rome. There was a tentative agreement on the details of publication a little earlier, but because the press wasn't ready, the actual proclamation of my name and that of Metropolitan-elect [Michael] Bzdel was set at December 29.

A few days before that I was asked if I had any reservations about the date, but it happens to coincide with my birthday, so it was rather fortuitous.

### What would be your next step in assuming your duties?

I have already assumed all of them, because my appointment was effective immediately upon the day of publication. In terms of the actual exercise of these duties, I've already made some appointments, but because so much is taken up now in preparing for the actual consecration, the whole focus of the various committees in the eparchy are directed to that. I've begun meeting with the individual priests and considering our relationship with them.

### Which ones? Whom have you met?

That's confidential. Then I met with the [eparchy's] lawyer, because this isn't a simple transfer of the title, it involves changing the name on various accounts. The government has to be informed of my authority within the diocese, because they have to know who the official agent for the eparchy of Toronto will be.

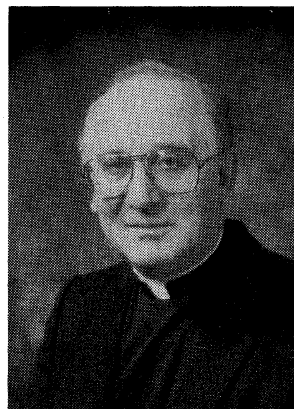
### So you have been discussing the matter of transfer of authority with Bishop Borecky?

Yes, with his solicitor. This is a

practice that is as old as the Church itself and it's not only the practice of the Western Church but of the Eastern Church as well.

For the benefit of your readers, I will provide a bit of history. In the 16th century, when the Patriarch of Constantinople found himself in a considerable amount of trouble at the hands of the Turks, in seeking moral and financial support, he would go through different dioceses, not only in Greece, but in Russia and other countries that were out of his jurisdiction. To make sure that he had their support and maintained his control, he would appoint exarchs — that's what the Byzantine Church called them. His exarchs would exercise power over the archbishop of Kyiv and power over all the bishops. So we see that this form of authority was exercised not only by the Catholic universal Church, but also by the various patriarchates — sometimes to the detriment of the Church and sometimes for its well-being.

It is applicable not only in cases such as this one at a time when the incumbent bishop has passed the age limit, but also at times of persecution of the Church or when the bishop has problems dealing with the government, such as the whole period between 1945 and 1990.



The Rev. Roman Danylak

*rather forcefully did he not? And he was strongly supported by those in the eparchy. Why would he have reconsidered?*

I don't know. In things like that I didn't want to...As his chancellor I was faithful to him. I was his closest collaborator. I was aware that this meant that it would mean that he would lose his job, so I didn't want to raise the issue.

*As you are no doubt aware, a considerable controversy has arisen around your appointment. What would you suggest might be the reason for the controversy?*

Rumors have reached me. Many have reserved emotions about me, and this reserve does not simply concern me personally, but also because of some of the issues involved. This attitude of reserve has existed for some years, and now that I have become their bishop, there is a lot of fear that has been raised in their minds.

Just as before, when the Holy See requested Bishop Isidore to present his resignation, the other priests in an act of support for him convened a meeting to gather signatures challenging the authority of Rome to do what they did, that this was counter to the Eastern tradition and whatnot. I was not a party or privy to any of that, and likewise now...

They're using many arguments that don't really correspond to the truth. They have a semblance of truth, but they aren't the truth. Let me give you some of the arguments, they use. They claim that the Holy See, in making this appointment, went against the expressed wishes of the Synod. This would imply that they disregarded the list of three candidates that had been presented.

Whether the Holy See did that or whether I was on the list of the three, I don't know. However, because everybody is bound by secrecy in this regard, they are simply going on the basis of rumor.

For your information, one of the rumors circulating in June-July-August was that I was to go to Winnipeg, not Toronto. This is the rumor. So they're using this argument because they don't want to see me here, because they're afraid of me. It's a fallacious argument with a semblance of truth.

They allege that the authority of the Synod has been flaunted and the insinuation has been made that Rome is not only flaunting its authority, but also not contributing to the betterment of relations between our particular Ukrainian

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*When Bishop Borecky was initially asked to submit it, he refused to do so*

## Harriman Institute shifts focus to Ukraine, other Soviet successor states

by Kristina Lew

NEW YORK — With the collapse of the Soviet Union, hundreds of "Soviet" academic and research institutions were faced with the sudden disappearance of their object of study. For many, the transition to a post-Soviet world has been slow-moving and Russia-oriented. For The Harriman Institute at Columbia University, the nation's foremost center for the advanced, interdisciplinary study of Russia and the Soviet Union, the shift was marked by a decision to focus on the successor states of the USSR and to create a Ukrainian studies program.

### Adapting to post-Soviet study

Harriman Institute Director Richard Ericson wrote in the fall of 1992 that the Harriman community, in evaluating its program of instruction, research and public affairs, "rejected the option of returning to our roots and restricting our attention to Russia alone; that seemed too narrow. However, we face a phenomenal challenge in adequately dealing with most of the other new states of the former Soviet Union. Our expertise has always been largely Russian, so a broader focus will require new resources, new skills, new courses, and in particular a more direct and deeper involvement with the states and nations of this area."

As a result of the policy change, students pursuing a Harriman Institute certificate in conjunction with a graduate degree from Columbia are no longer required to master the Russian language. Proficiency in a language other than Russian is now acceptable; courses from Uzbek to modern Uyghur sprinkle the Harriman course selection list. Ukrainian I has been reintroduced to the curriculum and is being offered during the spring 1993 semester.

### The Ukrainian studies program

The idea of introducing a Ukrainian studies program to the institute "was a natural sell, like a Honda," says Dr. Alexander J. Motyl, Harriman Institute's associate director and author of "Dilemmas of Independence: Ukraine and the Politics of Post-Totalitarianism" (Council on Foreign Relations, April 1993.)

You used to have to justify the study of Ukraine, Dr. Motyl explained, but with Ukraine's economy and the nuclear issue headlining the news, "it was



Prof. Alexander Motyl of Columbia University.

finally understood that Ukraine has to be studied."

At The Harriman Institute, which was founded in 1946 as the Russian Institute, the study of Ukraine is critical to the study of Russian relations. "You can't think of one without the other," he emphasized.

Student interest in Ukraine, exhibited largely by non-Ukrainian students, was also a motivating factor. Of the 100 students participating in the Harriman Institute certificate program in any given year, seven will take courses in the Ukrainian language, and Dr. Motyl estimates that roughly 25 would take a Ukrainian history or politics course.

The proposed Ukrainian studies program would include Ukrainian-language courses, courses in Ukrainian politics and economics, conferences, seminars by visiting scholars and policy-makers, and contacts with Ukrainian institutes in the United States, Canada and Ukraine.

The Harriman Institute has initiated discussion

on cooperation with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta, the Renaissance Foundation in Lviv and Harvard University's Ukrainian Research Institute.

### Funding for nationalities programs

The Ukrainian studies program has grown out of the tradition of studying non-Russian nations begun in the 1970s with Columbia University's Program on Soviet Nationality Problems and continued by The Harriman Institute's Nationality and Siberian Studies Program.

Founded in 1988 with support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Nationality and Siberian Studies Program was run as a four-year pilot program by Dr. Motyl. Although the program's charter expired in 1992, the study of nationalities and national minorities is being proposed for inclusion in the Harriman curriculum.

The Harriman Institute subsists on a \$12 million endowment by the late New York Gov. W. Averell Harriman, but in order to make the Ukrainian studies and the nationalities and national minorities programs a permanent fixture, the institute must raise an additional \$1.5 million to \$2 million in endowments for each program. Dr. Motyl estimates that the future maintenance of the two programs, which might eventually include tenured faculty, will cost \$10 million.

Funding for Ukrainian I, taught by Elena Merkulova, a graduate of the Kiev State Institute of Foreign Languages with a master of arts degree in linguistics, is currently provided by various departments and institutes of Columbia University. According to Dr. Motyl, however, such an arrangement is "minimally onerous for all concerned."

### The institute's mandate

In addition to educating future post-Soviet affairs experts, The Harriman Institute promotes advanced research on Russia, the Soviet Union and its successor states; publishes journals, monographs and books; sponsors conferences, workshops and lectures [On April 13, Prof. Mark von Hagen, who is currently developing a Ukrainian history course, will lecture on the topic "Does Ukraine Have a History?"]; and hosts fellows, senior research scholars and visiting scholars. Among Harriman's senior research scholars this year are Anatoly Dobrynin, former Soviet ambassador to the United States, and Jack F. Matlock Jr., former U.S. ambassador to the USSR.

## Ukraine's skaters take gold, bronze at Helsinki meet

HELSINKI, Finland — Dmytro Dmytrenko continued Ukraine's recent domination of men's figure skating, winning the European figure skating championship on January 13 in Helsinki. The 19-year-old Dmytrenko, who resides in Kyiv, held off a challenge from two Frenchmen, Philippe Candelloro and Eric Millot, who finished second and third, respectively, reported the Associated Press.

Viktor Petrenko of Ukraine had won the Olympic gold for Ukraine in February 1992, although his nationality was downplayed at the time because Ukraine was officially competing as a member of the "Unified Team" of athletes from the former USSR.

A Ukrainian also finished strong in Helsinki in the women's division. Oksana Bayul, making her debut in the European championships, finished third behind three-time winner Surya Bonaly of France and Germany's Marina Kielmann. The Associated Press said Ms. Bayul captured three first-place votes in the free-skating competition, compared to Ms. Bonaly's six.

## PERU receives grant to develop economic assistance program

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — The Project on Economic Reform in Ukraine (PERU) has received a challenge grant through a program, arranged by Citizens Energy Corp., to assist Ukrainian policymakers with the transition to a free-market economy. The grant was awarded by Citizens Corp., a for-profit holding company owned by Citizens Energy.

The grant will be used for programs of technical economic assistance that will form the core of the International

Reform Institute of Ukraine — a collaborative project between PERU, Ukrainian policymakers and academics. The institute, once fully operational, will place advisors in the Ukrainian government to assist the development and implementation of economic reform programs; will teach intensive courses on topics of reform to policymakers; will support research on the economy of Ukraine; and will provide a library and information services.

(Continued on page 13)

## U. of Penn. establishes Kyiv programs

PHILADELPHIA — The University of Pennsylvania has established a new summer study program in Kyiv which emphasizes Ukrainian language and culture. Penn-in-Kyiv provides the perfect opportunity to rediscover one's roots or to learn more about Ukrainian civilization.

This program is offered in collaboration with the Kyiv State Pedagogical Institute of Foreign Languages, the largest college of its type in Ukraine. Participants will reside in the dormitory there, providing them a first-hand experience of the culture of the region. Courses taught include all levels of

Ukrainian language as well as Ukrainian civilization.

In addition to daily contact with Ukrainian peers, students will also participate in organized excursions throughout the city and the region, aimed at enriching their knowledge of the culture and history of Ukraine.

For more information and an application, please contact: Penn Summer Abroad, College of General Studies, University of Pennsylvania, 3440 Market Street — Suite 100, Philadelphia, PA 19104-3335; (215) 898-5738, or fax (215) 573-2053.

## VOA announces broadcast workshop

WASHINGTON — Beginning January 25 at the Voice of America, eight Ukrainian radio and TV broadcasters are participating in a two-week workshop sponsored by USIA's Bureau of Broadcasting (VOA, Radio and TV Marti, and Worldnet TV).

Coordinated by the Bureau's Office of Affiliate Relations and International Media Training Center, the workshop will emphasize the development of production skills through hands-on experience, professional organization, and First Amendment principles.

The four participants from radio will work with VOA's Ukrainian Service, while the four television broadcasters will work with Worldnet personnel and the staff of the Bureau's new Ukrainian TV project.

Michael Fairhurst, executive producer of the Trenton, N.J. public television station WNJT-TV, will lead classroom sessions and counsel participants in the development of their own productions during the second week.

The Voice of America is the international radio broadcasting service of the United States Information Agency, broadcasting more than 1,000 hours of programming weekly in 49 languages.

# ANALYSIS: Strategic nuclear weapons and Ukrainian national security

by Markian Bilynsky

## PART I

The Ukrainian Parliament is quite correctly refusing to be rushed into ratifying the START I treaty. Ratification and implementation should only proceed at a pace and under circumstances that serve Ukrainian national interests. Despite the delay, however, it appears highly likely that the former Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) on Ukrainian territory slated for dismantling under START I will be removed. Moreover, statements by the highest ranking Ukrainian officials indicate that the residual ICBMs will eventually also go.

The official view is not universally popular. Although a clear majority in both the executive and legislative branches favors the abolition of nuclear weapons, its views are opposed by a vociferous and growing minority — consisting primarily of parliamentary deputies and some officers of the armed forces calling for Ukraine to maintain some kind of independent nuclear deterrent against potential Russian aggression.

(It is, of course possible that both groups actually see a nuclear-free future for Ukraine, but differ over the conditions and means for achieving this goal. The latter school, for example, may be employing — in line with its generally more maximalist political philosophy — the threat of Ukraine's "going-it-alone" as a strategy for extracting greater economic concessions and security guarantees from the West.

However, in the absence of any unambiguous evidence to support such an interpretation, as well as the feeling that such a strategy would be at odds with the general tone of this group's views, their declarations will be taken at face value.)

The purpose of this article is to briefly examine some of the principal conceptual problems concerning the potential deterrent value of an independent Ukrainian ICBM force as well as to sketch an outline of some alternative arrangements for the military dimension of Ukrainian national security policy. The powerful symbolism of strategic nuclear weapons as synonyms for peace has shrouded them in a seductive aura that often distorts most discussions on the best means for defending Ukrainian national security from external threats. Consequently, the argument has rarely moved beyond a visceral assertion that Ukraine "should" or "shouldn't" have nuclear weapons.

Much has rightly been said and written about the economic, environmental, legal and even symbolic/psychological aspects of this question. Little attention, however, has been paid to the actual or potential military value of nuclear weapons as an instrument of national security. Yet this is a critical — perhaps the critical — issue. Nuclear weapons are, after all, designed to deter aggression. Other issues, it might therefore be argued, should be of secondary importance.

Although disputes over Ukraine's western and southern borders might prove to be a more immediate national security concern, Russia is generally identified as posing potentially the greatest long-term threat to Ukraine. Even after START II, Russia will continue to maintain a relatively large strategic nuclear arsenal for as long as the United States and China do — which will be for some time yet. More importantly, its conventional forces,

despite large reductions, will still consist of a substantial 1.5 million of personnel. And, so the argument might continue, if nuclear weapons were widely perceived to have prevented war between the United States and, by extension, NATO, and the former Soviet Union might not, then, a Ukrainian strategic nuclear force similarly maintain the peace by deterring Ukraine's brooding, unpredictable northern neighbor?

The notion that Ukraine should have an independent strategic nuclear force is at best an unrealistic and at worst a dangerous one that should be dismissed. It is unrealistic because the structural imbalance of such a force would prevent it from being credibly wielded either as a means of deterring conventional and nuclear attack or as a means of punishing aggression once it had occurred. And it is dangerous because under critical circumstances such a force could conceivably provoke the very kind of attack it is supposed to deter.

The essential premise underlying nuclear deterrence is that it must be perceived to be a disincentive to potential aggression through the promise to inflict unacceptable punishment. A weapons system acquires a deterrent value only if a potential opponent is persuaded that the deterrent can and will credibly use it should he feel that his core values and assets are under imminent threat.

Obviously, no-one has been — or is — too keen to arrive at the point where theory has to be put into practice. In fact the superpower confrontation on the nuclear plane was characterized by a growing perception that actions intended to bolster the believability of deterrent threats could actually bring about the very disaster they were supposed to prevent. Hence the efforts to limit and later reduce the most destabilizing categories of nuclear weapons: the accurate yet highly vulnerable land-based, multi-warhead ICBMs. The START I and II agreements codify this American and Russian conceptual move away from ICBMs to the less vulnerable and therefore more stabilizing submarine-based missile systems (SLBMs).

Nevertheless, the fact is that nuclear deterrence remains grounded in the paradox that in order to avoid a potentially devastating conflict the impression has to be created that one is prepared to actually fight it. The concept is grounded as much in psychology as technology — if not more so. Deterrence is essentially in the eye of the beholder. Thus, in this game of bluff and counter-bluff the critical issue is one of credibility. A nuclear force consisting solely of ICBMs is not credible.

Some of the reasons bearing on the non-credibility of an independent Ukrainian strategic force as a potential deterrent to Russian threats are familiar and require only a brief recapitulation. First, the economic cost of operationally maintaining an ICBM system, including an adequate command, control and communications system, is an extremely expensive proposition which is beyond the capacity of Ukraine's basket-care economy to sustain — even should economic performance confound the wildest estimates. (It is, incidentally, worth mentioning here that some early American strategists actually favored the development of nuclear over conventional forces citing their economic efficiency in providing "more bang per buck." But this emphasis was abandoned in the 1950s when its operational shortcomings became ap-

parent.)

Second, there is the very real problem that Ukraine, in the opinion of many Western experts, does not even have physical launch control over the missiles themselves. If this is the case, the ICBMs are useless as a military instrument of Ukrainian national security policy and therefore lack any deterrent value. This is obvious if the ICBMs are under the full control of the CIS command structure. However, even if the ICBMs fall nominally under Ukrainian "control" because the elite troops in charge of them have sworn an oath of allegiance to Ukraine the technical aspects of launch control — or lack thereof — would remain unchanged. Recent rumors that Ukraine is on the verge of developing independent launch codes may have been circulated by Ukrainian officials to strengthen the political bargaining leverage that the prospect of a truly operational independent Ukrainian nuclear arsenal would create. (Alternatively, the rumors could have originated from those quarters where there is a desire for the West, especially the United States, to exert still greater pressure on Ukraine to unconditionally comply with START.)

But even if true, such a development would not be militarily very significant. A major reason for this is that ICBMs are by definition configured for a strategic role. To alter their range and function would require a comprehensive and expensive construction of intermediate-range missile platforms — the kind that have just been eliminated under the terms of the 1987 INF Treaty.

Thirdly, the argument that Ukraine should maintain a strategic arsenal simply because the U.S. (and probably China, France and Great Britain) have their strategic arsenals targeted on Ukraine misses the point that weapons deployments are supposed to reflect political reality and not vice-versa. Such a strategy could actually be massively counter-productive.

True, since the demise of the Soviet Union, Russia and the U.S. have made numerous declarations in which they have stressed that there is no longer any enmity between Moscow and Washington, but they continue to target each other (albeit supposedly now the missiles are deployed in a counterforce not counter-

value mode. The question of whether targeting missile silos instead of cities would somehow make the real world more habitable after a strategic nuclear exchange has not been publicly broached.) Yet this is less a sign of insincerity or hypocrisy than it is an indication of the great psychological and conceptual difficulties of breaking out of the Cold War confrontational posture that nuclear weapons did so much to institutionalize.

The new Ukrainian state has no historical or strategic conflict of interest with the Western nuclear powers whose assistance is crucial to Ukraine's full integration into the international community. Nor should it risk developing one in the expectation that an independent strategic force will immediately confer a measure of respectability or bargaining leverage. In fact, the West has clearly stated that this kind of posturing is not and will not be to Ukraine's advantage. Indeed, Ukrainian manipulation of the ICBM issue may be misconstrued as a move by Ukraine to actually acquire an independent ICBM force. Nuclear weapons are not instruments conducive to the development of international comity. Ukraine's prestige and respectability can be much more effectively cultivated through an aggressive and competent diplomatic campaign to address the lingering Western misperceptions regarding Ukraine's nuclear policy.

Last but not least, the Chernobyl aftermath not only implanted a deep anti-nuclear sentiment in the Ukrainian psyche, but also revealed in the starkest terms imaginable that the consequences of a nuclear catastrophe do not respect political borders. As neighbors, neither Russia nor Ukraine would be able to shield themselves from the incalculably more catastrophic results of a nuclear exchange, regardless of its extent and immediate military outcome. Ultimately, both sides would end up as losers.

In the real world, these are not merely inconveniences but significant obstacles to the creation of an independent Ukrainian nuclear force. However, even if Ukraine were somehow able to overcome them, this would not mean that a strategic arsenal would then automatically constitute a credible deterrent because the problem of how to wield it credibly in times of crisis would remain unresolved.

## FOR THE RECORD: Experts warn Clinton about Ukraine's nukes

*A group of military experts and Soviet policy specialists on January 25 sent an open letter to the Clinton administration urging President Bill Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore Jr. to take immediate action to control nuclear arms in Ukraine and other former Soviet republics. News about the letter and its text was circulated by the Business Wire.*

*The letter was initiated by the Fourth Freedom Forum, a private foundation based in Goshen, Ind. Its signatories included David Cortright, president of the forum, as well as Dr. Sergey Rogov, director of the Center for National Security and International Relations of the Supreme Soviet of Russia; former White House Science Advisor Jerome B. Wiesner of MIT; Rear Admiral Eugene J. Carroll, Jr., U.S. Navy (ret.); Stephen F. Cohen, Princeton University; Marshall I. Goldman, Harvard University; and*

*Admiral Noel Gayler, U.S. Navy (ret.).*

Dear Mr. President and Mr. Vice-President:

We write to congratulate you on your electoral victory, and to call attention to an urgent matter of nuclear security policy.

Immediate steps should be taken to address the problem of de facto proliferation and "loose nukes" in the former Soviet Union. The government of Ukraine has been slow in ratifying the START agreement and may be reluctant to fulfill its pledge to become a non-nuclear republic. A failure to eliminate nuclear weapons in Ukraine and other former Soviet republics could have grave consequences for the future of nuclear non-proliferation.

Efforts to control nuclear weapons

(Continued on page 14)

THE Ukrainian Weekly

## These mistakes are inexcusable

The Library of Congress has just released its 1993 "Literary Companion," a planning and scheduling calendar, much like those most businesspeople utilize. As a theme it identifies the historical, literary significance of each day of the year. On two dates, two literary figures with ties to Ukraine are noted. But a couple of glaring and unforgivable errors occur, which reinforce just how little heed the United States government pays Ukraine.

Rightfully, the Library of Congress notes in the calendar that March 9 is the birthdate of Taras Shevchenko, the great Ukrainian national bard. However, Shevchenko's birthplace is identified as "Morinty, Russia," and he is identified as "a Russian poet and artist who will become known as the father of Ukrainian national literature." Why would a Russian become the father of Ukrainian national literature? Researchers at the Library of Congress should have immediately noticed the red flag shoot up, if they truly were seeking accuracy.

Another writer, Shmuel Yosef Halevi Agnon, an Israeli novelist and short story writer, is acknowledged on his birthdate, July 17. His place of birth is stated as "Buchach in Austria-Hungary" (true enough in 1888). But then the calendar parenthetically explains that this geographic area is "now Poland." Perhaps in the 1920s this statement could have been argued, as that part of Ukraine was then geopolitically under Polish administration. Today, one look at a map, even one printed before the dramatic changes of 1990-1991, shows the Buchach region clearly is not Polish.

We wondered where they get this unbelievable stuff. Margaret E. Wagner, who is credited with the compilation and captioning of the "Literary Companion," was contacted at her Washington office by a Weekly staff member. She said the Library of Congress uses several sources. For the Shevchenko entry, she said she used Gale Research's "Holidays and Anniversaries of the World," which was published in 1985. First, it is unfortunate that the Library of Congress uses such a source, hardly a scholarly compilation, for one of its own publications. Also, that the Library of Congress did not use a second source as a back-up is, in itself, incredible for a research organization held in such high esteem.

Furthermore, the issue of "Holidays and Anniversaries of the World" the library used was published in 1985. It is difficult to believe that the Library of Congress could be oblivious to the massive changes that have occurred in Ukraine and the surrounding areas in the last several years. We hope they were not showing the contempt some people believe the U.S. government holds for this independent state, one that has caused the U.S. a bumper road than it had planned in dealing with the new world order.

Questioned why she did not consult the Ukrainian division in the Library of Congress, where more accurate information is readily available, Ms. Wagner said, "I do go to the departments on occasion, but I have been relying on shorter ways lately, such as reference works." She added, "the problem is we are working on deadlines which are sometimes not recognized by other divisions." We think this was an occasion on which Ms. Wagner should have taken the long way because her system only "shorted" the Ukrainian nation.

To her credit, Ms. Wagner acknowledged the errors and said corrections to the database would be made immediately — but they would now show up in print until next year's publication. She also mentioned that entries often are changed yearly and may be omitted. However, she did add that she would "make an attempt to retain the entries and publish them next year with the proper information." But a year is too long to wait to correct an error in a popular publication whose 1992 edition sold 16,000 copies.

Our quick perusal of the two entries of interest to us revealed two major factual errors. How many more gaffes exist in the calendar? We can only question the validity and accuracy of all the entries.

We think the Library of Congress methods in this case are inexcusable and show at least indifference, if not utter disregard for Ukraine and its people. And this from what is generally considered an information and research citadel of the world! If they can't get it right, why should we hope others finally will?

Please write the Library of Congress and demand a reprinting of the 1993 "Literary Companion" or at least some public acknowledgement and correction of this error. Demand that an errata insert be included now — not next year. Correspondence should be addressed to: Ms. Margaret E. Wagner, The Center for the Book, The Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

Feb.  
4  
1885

Turning the pages back...

Dr. Stepan Balei, a leading psychologist and pedagogue, was born on February 4, 1885, in Velyki Borky of Ternopil county in Galicia. He studied at the universities of Lviv, Berlin, Vienna and Paris, obtaining a Ph.D. in psychology in 1913. In 1922-1925, he was a professor of philosophy and psychology at the Lviv Underground Ukrainian University. He contributed to Ukrainian scholarly journals, and his "Narys Psykholohiyi" (An Outline of Psychology, 1922) was the first Ukrainian textbook in the field published in western Ukraine.

Dr. Balei earned his medical degree in 1926 and became a professor of educational psychology at Warsaw University in 1927. He then devoted himself to strictly scientific subjects (one of his earlier articles was titled, "On the Psychology of Shevchenko's Creativity," 1916). He was a full member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and of the Polish Academy of Sciences. He died in Warsaw on September 13, 1952.

Source: "Balei Stepan," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 1 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1986).

## SPEECH BY AMBASSADOR LUKIANENKO

### The legacy and the lessons of the Fourth Universal

*Following is an unofficial translation and abridgement of a speech given by the ambassador of Ukraine to Canada, Levko Lukianenko, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the declaration of independence by the Ukrainian National Republic. (Text provided by the Ukrainian Information Bureau based in Ottawa.)*

Greetings on the occasion of the memorable date of January 22, 1918, the date on which the independence of the Ukrainian National Republic was declared.

Today our people celebrate for the 75th time the proclamation of the Fourth Universal, the legal act that announced the rebirth of Ukrainian statehood.

Our people have had an interesting history:

- In prehistoric times they were the first to tame the horse, and in this way dramatically widened mankind's horizons and potential.
- They mastered the principles of agriculture, and 500 years before Christ were supplying wheat to Hellenic Greece.
- They formed the Scythian state, which left mankind a heritage of beautiful golden decorative objects from that era.
- Having abandoned the nomadic life a thousand years before most other nations, our people became the bulwark that bore the brunt of the eastern invasion of Europe.
- The Kievan period brought Christianity and royal intermarriages with the courts of Western Europe, high levels of learning, and a golden age of development.

Ukraine has a favorable geographic location, rich natural resources and fertile soil. However, the lack of natural geographic protective barriers around its territory has throughout the centuries been an important factor in the destiny of Ukraine.

As an agricultural people we were tied to the soil. This gave us strength, but sometimes hindered us in organizing a quick defense from enemy attack. An agricultural way of life made us a nation of individualists, who liked to make their own decisions, and who valued above all the independence of the individual. This highly developed sense of individualism hindered the formation of a stable central system of government and weakened the state.

Then followed Tatar invasions, Lithuanian domination, and Polish occupation. The Ukrainian people gradually freed themselves from these through the growth and the spread of

the Kozak state. The victories of the Kozaks in defending Ukraine became a source of inspiration, inspiring some to take sword in hand and join the Kozak Sich, and others, itinerant musicians, to create beautiful ballads and bring them to all parts of the country.

From the Ukraine-Russia Treaty of Pereyaslav in 1654 to the destruction of the Hetman State in 1764 was a span of 110 years. It took 100 years for the Russian empire to subdue Ukraine. To 19th century Russian imperialists it seemed that Ukraine would never rise from its knees, and that they would be able to rule it forever. To their dismay, in the year 1917, Ukraine was resurrected.

The events of that year were as follows, and illustrate how quickly the idea of federation with Russia gave way to a declaration of complete independence.

- February 1917: A democratic revolution erupts in the imperial capital, St. Petersburg.
- March: A Russian Provisional Government having been formed in St. Petersburg, Tsar Nicholas renounces the throne. A Ukrainian National Congress is called to Kyiv, with the participation of about 1,000 representatives of various organizations and parties; a Central Committee, with Mykhailo Hrushevsky as president, is formed. A Ukrainian Military Congress takes place in Kyiv, with the participation of approximately 700 delegates, and elects an 18-man General Military Committee, with Symon Petliura at its head.
- May-June: The first Ukrainian peasants' congress is held in Kyiv. Both the military and the peasants' congresses uphold the demands of the Central Council (Rada) regarding the autonomy of Ukraine. The Russian Provisional Government, which technically is still the supreme legal authority, rejects the demands of the Central Council. The Second Military Congress in Kyiv meets and advises the Central Council to start implementing autonomy. The First Universal (Act) declares Ukrainian autonomy.
- November: Power is transferred to the Central Council in Kyiv. The Third Universal of the Central Council proclaims the formation of the Ukrainian National Republic within the framework of a Russian federation.
- January 22, 1918. The Central Council issues the Fourth Universal, which proclaims the formation of an independent Ukrainian state.

The universal reads:

"People of Ukraine! Through your

(Continued on page 10)

## UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine

The Home Office of the Ukrainian National Association reports that, as of January 28, the fraternal organization's newly established Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine has received 13,867 checks from its members with donations totalling, **\$360,261.56**. The contributions include individual members' donations, as well as returns of members' dividend checks and interest payments on promissory notes.

Please make checks payable to UNA Fund for the Rebirth of Ukraine.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Advertisement was offensive

Dear Editor:

This is to let you know that I found the ad that appeared on page 16 of The Ukrainian Weekly of December 20, 1992, to be in extremely poor taste and grossly offensive.

Outfitting, as this ad does, the Shevchenko likeness with some silly and ugly "shmata," in order to make a fast buck, makes as much sense to me as doing the same thing to Jesus Christ, whose birthday, by the way, this vulgarity attempts to exploit.

And the "message" that this non-descript piece of apparel exposes on its front is nothing but, to put it mildly, an insipid verbal emetic.

Surely, the a-la-cheap-cocktail mix of the assorted booze-associated words with the two (Ukraine and Shevchenko) most sacred words in the Ukrainian language has very little to do with humor, common decency and everything else that matters!

You would be doing your readers a great favor by dissociating yourself from; instead of promoting this product on the pages of your rather highly respected newspaper.

Myrosław Prytulak  
Windsor, Ontario

## Re: press bureau in Washington

Dear Editor:

During the past few months a number of letters to the editor calling for a press bureau have appeared in The Ukrainian Weekly. Before the issue goes any further, it is important to clarify a number of points.

First of all, to properly accomplish what has been suggested requires a fairly large and professional staff at professional salaries. Second, the cost of overhead in any office (clerical staff, publications, equipment, telephones, rent, etc.) is tremendous. Both the Ukrainian National Association (UNA) and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) are currently funding Washington offices and are aware of these expenses. Is there an organization (one with financial assets is required because such an office cannot depend on the irregularity of community fund-raising) which can commit to these expenses?

More importantly, the mission of such a press bureau must be fully defined. Ms. Milburn in her letter (January 24) outlined that mission. However, much of that description entails representing Ukraine and is the function of the Embassy of Ukraine. It would be presumptuous of the Ukrainian American community to speak on behalf of Ukraine. If the bureau is to only represent the Ukrainian American community, who decides what the positions of the community are? Is there an organization that represents the entire community? Currently, the UNA and UCCA Washington offices represent not the community but their respective organizations.

If the press bureau does not speak on behalf of Ukraine or the Ukrainian American community, then it is reduced to just correcting inaccuracies in the media. While that is a worthy effort, is it worth the high cost of a press bureau? In addition, it should be noted that the media reacts not so much to an office in Washington or New York but to re-

sponse from their local readership. Local "Letters to the Editor" have more of an effect on a newspaper than letters from a central office.

With regard to "monitoring and taking on" universities and colleges, a press bureau would have little effect. The academic world reacts not to the press or a bureau but to others in the academic world. This function is best handled by academics in Ukraine, Canada and the United States — not a press bureau.

Before we call for a press bureau which would cost at least \$250,000 a year, we should give more thought on how to utilize our existing resources more effectively. Perhaps the first step would be to give greater support to the two Ukrainian offices, representing national organizations, that already exist in Washington.

Eugene W. Iwanciw  
Washington

The writer is director of the UNA  
Washington Office.

## Financial Times a refreshing change

Dear Editor:

As Ukrainians continue to lament about the coverage of Ukraine in the North American press, I would like to point out that I find reading The Financial Times a refreshing change. News about Ukraine comes from Kyiv, not Moscow, and in a fair and neutral tone. What more could Ukrainians ask for?

Since Ukraine declared independence I have written the Financial Times five times and have received responses to two. The first came in June of this year. I brought to their attention the fact they were still using the words "Soviet Union" in the present tense when referring to either all the new states, or worse, when only speaking of Russia. I obtained a very positive response from the editor's staff. They were grateful to me for pointing out this inaccuracy and assured me that in the future the new states would be properly addressed. They have made good on their pledge. The word "former" now always precedes "Soviet Union" in their paper.

The second response came in the form of having a letter published in the Letter to the Editor section on December 3, 1992. I was replying to an article that attempted to use old USSR economic statistics as a means for defining how Kyiv and Moscow should manage trade relations with each other. My letter argued that when the Soviet Union became obsolete, so did its economy. The old statistics, therefore, were no longer reliable for predicting the future.

I mention my efforts in the hope that other Ukrainians will write to The Financial Times. In particular, I would like to see members of academic or policy institutes submit articles to provide a Ukrainian perspective on issues affecting the former Soviet Union. The Financial Times regularly publishes submissions in a section called "Personal View."

Bohdan Skrobach  
Toronto

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

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

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## A great book on Ukraine

Many years ago, while I was still a principal in an inner-city school in Chicago, our librarian ordered a set of 10 books from Lerner Publications in Minneapolis.

The books were in the company's newly issued "In America" series, which featured ethnic groups.

Fascinated, I picked up a book titled "Jews in America," and there, on page 34 was a picture of Bohdan Khmelnytsky with the following caption: "When Bogdan Chmielnicki (1595-1657) led the Cossacks of Ukraine in an uprising against Polish rule, his men killed thousands of Jews." You don't want to know what the author wrote about Khmelnytsky in the text.

Holding back my anger, I called the publisher and spoke with Mr. Lerner himself, mentioning nothing about the Jewish American book. Instead, I congratulated him on his series and asked if he planned to publish books on other ethnic groups. He answered in the affirmative. I quickly offered my services to write about Ukrainians. He asked me to send him an outline of what I planned to write and a vitae. Later, he invited me to Minneapolis to discuss details. Naturally, I accepted the invitation. After we chatted for a while he agreed to publish a book on Ukrainian Americans and called in Francis Butwin, the author of the book of the Jews. "Ms. Butwin will serve as the editor of your book," he informed me.

My heart sank. Deciding to risk everything, I shared my views regarding Bohdan Khmelnytsky and informed Mr. Lerner and his editor that I planned to have a different perspective on the Ukrainian hetman in my book. "We didn't want it any other way," Mr. Lerner responded, smiling.

"Ukrainians in America" was published in 1972 essentially as I wrote it. Ms. Butwin proved to be a gracious and competent editor whose stylistic recommendations improved the book. Given its inclusion in a continuously expanding series on America's cultural heritage, my book, at the time, was a first.

This year Lerner Publications has another first. A second book of interest to our community has been published titled, simply, "Ukraine." The book is part of a series titled "Then and Now" which includes all of the former Soviet republics, from Armenia to Uzbekistan.

The book is magnificent! Prepared and checked by Dr. Craig Zumbrennen, Department of Geography, University of Washington, as well as our own Slavko Nowytski and Dr. Anatol and Mrs. Daria Lysyj, this 64 page publication is written at the junior high level and is lavishly illustrated with color photos throughout.

"Ukraine" is divided into four chapters: "The Land and People of Ukraine," which is devoted to the geographical make-up, culture and society of Ukraine; "Ukraine's Story," which recalls Ukraine's history and present environmental challenges, including the legacy of Chernobyl; "Making a Living in Ukraine," which addresses Ukraine's economic potential; and "What's Next for Ukraine," a section which looks at future challenges.

"Mindful of their history, Ukrainians are sensitive to the actions of the new

government in Russia," the authors write. "President Kravchuk has said that Ukraine will act in the interest of its own citizens." Too bad this book wasn't available when President Bush was still around. Do you think he would have understood the concept? Nah!

The authors continue: "Although Ukrainians are suffering from a weak economy, there is little violence between its ethnic groups. In November 1991, a nationalities congress was held to assure Ukraine's various ethnic groups that they can learn their own languages, teach their own cultures, and practice their own religions. The Ukrainians also have good relations with their neighbors to the west. Hungary and Poland, the first countries to recognize Ukrainian independence, have maintained active trade and cultural ties..."

The book contains a glossary — with such terms as "hetman," "chornozem" and "Rukh" clearly defined — a pronunciation guide, and an index, just what your average junior and senior high student needs and expects. Finally, most of the transliterations are of the Ukrainian variety, "Volodymyr" and not "Vladimir"; "Khmelnitskiy," not "Chmielnicki."

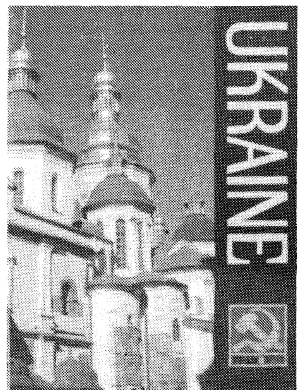
This is a book our community should buy in great numbers and plant in every school library in the country. To my knowledge, there is nothing else on the market that even comes close to "Ukraine" in terms of clarity of presentation and pictorial appeal. And the price is low — \$19.95 per hard cover copy. Organizations interested in purchasing more than 10 copies can probably receive a discount.

We need to support publishers who have done right by us. The Lerner Publications Co., deserves to know that we appreciate their efforts and the best way to let them know is to buy many books. If not that, then at least a letter of appreciation after reviewing a single copy.

Readers desiring single copies can send a check for \$22 (which includes the book plus shipping and handling) to Ukrainian Educational Associates, 107 Ilehamb Drive, Dekalb, IL 60115.

Readers interested in purchasing more than 10 copies can write to: Lerner Publications Co., 241 First Ave. N., Minneapolis, MN 55401.

One more piece of good news. The 1972 version of "Ukrainians in America" has been updated and should be available in 1994.



# PHILATELY: 1992 trident overprints on Ukraine's postage stamps

by Volodymyr Bekhtir

As a result of a significant nine-fold increase in postal rates that took effect in early January 1992, a rather complicated situation developed in postal facilities throughout Ukraine. Postage stamps in denominations of 35 kopiyky (Ukrainian equivalent of Russian "kopek" term) and higher that were needed to facilitate this rate increase were not immediately available.

An earlier rate increase announced by Soviet authorities in April 1991, which was much smaller than the subsequent January 1992 rate increase, resulted in orders for the printing of 1-, 2- and 3-kopek stamps. However, the delivery of these low-value stamps to post offices was significantly delayed; they became virtually useless once the major nine-fold increase took place in January 1992.

The Kyiv Main Post Office was, therefore, forced to undertake measures that are not very popular in the philatelic community, namely the overprinting of the low-value stamps with a higher denomination (see Figure 1). The overprinting was carried out on the 1-, 3- and 2-kopek values (Scott Russia 5723, 5724; Soviet catalogue 6298).

To conform with the new postal rates, the above listed Soviet stamps were overprinted with the following denominations: 0.35, 0.43, 0.45 and 0.50 kopiyky, 1, 3, 10, 20, 30 and 50 karbovantsi. The 50 karbovantsi value was overprinted on the 1 kopek stamps (Scott Russia 5723), while for the new values, of 0.35, 0.43, 0.45 and 0.50,



FIGURE 1: Low-value stamps overprinted with higher denomination values to make up for increases in postal rates.

Three types of overprints were produced (see Figure 2). Each of the overprints consisted of a trident inside a heraldic shield over a new denomination. Type one overprints show a shield-shaped shield outline (11 mm wide) with a trident inside. Overprint type two differs from the first in that the shield is narrower (9 mm) and most of the shield is colored in with only a white trident in the center (the image resembles a "negative" image, i.e. a reversed impression of the type one overprints). Type three overprints resemble those of type two, but the shield is wider (11.5 mm).

Type one trident overprints constitute the bulk of the overprints; these are the 0.35, 0.43, 0.45 and 0.50 kopiyky values. The type two tridents may be found on 1, 3 and 5 karbovantsi denominations. Type three trident images appear on the high-value 10, 20, 30 and 50 karbovantsi denominations.

The sheets from 0.35 kopiyky or 5 karbovantsi have an additional distinct peculiarity. Stamps in position numbers 12, 19, 82 and 89 on the 100-stamp pane



FIGURE 2: Three variations of the trident overprints.

remaining four positions have a type one trident. (The 10, 20, 30 and 50 karbovantsi sheets were overprinted with a type three trident in all positions.) Overprint ink colors varied with the different trident overprint values; different shades of these colors are found on most of the values. Shifts and inverts are also sometimes found on these issues.

Every pane of all the values, except for the 0.45 kopiyky, contains a single-line Ukrainian inscription in the upper left margin "Пошта України 1992 р." (Ukraine Post 1992) along with the date of printing (see the table above). For 0.43 kopiyky for example, the inscription reads "Пошта України 1992 р. 30.03.1992." See Figure 3.

The earliest overprinting was made on the 0.45 kopiyky value using a two-line inscription. The first line, in smaller letters, reads "23.03.1992 року Київ" (March 23, 1992, Kiev) while the second line reads "Пошта України 1992 р" (Ukraine Post 1992), as discussed above (see Figure 4).

It appears that a decision was soon

made to eliminate the two-line inscription format in favor of a single line to identify the sheets and the date of printing. Thus, all sheets printed after March 23, 1992, carry a one-line identification.

The Kyiv Main Post Office received authorization from Ukraine's State Committee for Communications to introduce these stamps on March 25, 1992.

Two different 100 karbovantsi souvenir sheets, one printed in black and the other in blue, were not prepared. Titled "Клейноди України" (Emblems of Ukraine), these sheets were not authorized for postal use.

\*Although not initially authorized, 5 karbovantsi trident overprint values were prepared and sold in the Kyiv's Main Post Office for a few hours before being withdrawn. The need for postage stamps was so high, however, that on July 4, 1992, this value was approved for postal use and re-released.

Volodymyr Bekhtir is the president of the Union of Philatelists in Ukraine.



FIGURE 3: A pane of stamps issued March 30, 1992, with trident overprints valued at 0.43 kopiyky.

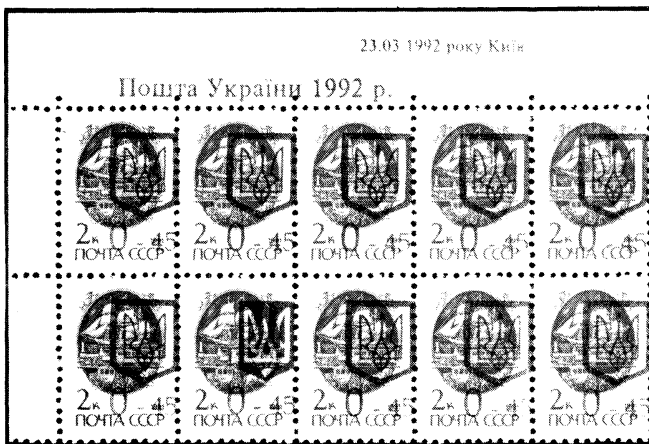


FIGURE 4: Another pane issued March 23 with 0.45 kopiyky overprints.

kopiyky, as well as the 20 karbovantsi value, 2 kopek stamps (Soviet catalogue 6298) were used. The new values of 1, 3, 5, 10 and 30 karbovantsi were printed on 3 kopek stamps (Scott Russia 5724). A portion (about 20 percent) of the 0.50 kopiyky overprints were made erroneously on 1 kopek value (Scott Russia 5723).

(ten by ten) have a different trident overprint image (reverse impression), e.g. sheets of the 0.35 to 0.50 kopiyky value carry 96 stamps in the pane with a type one trident, while stamps in positions 12, 19, 82 and 89 display type two overprints; sheets of the 1, 3 and 5 karbovantsi value carry 96 stamps in the pane with a type two trident, but the

The following table summarizes the Kyiv Trident Overprint Issue:

Value	Ink used	Total printed	Date of issue
0.35 kopiyky	green	306,900	March 24, 1992
0.43 kopiyky	purple/brown	504,100	March 30, 1992
0.45 kopiyky	blue	545,900	March 23, 1992
0.50 kopiyky	dark rose	543,100	March 24, 1992
(about 120,000 of these were printed in carmine on 1 kopek stamp)			
1 karbovantsi	black	488,000	March 30, 1992
3 karbovantsi	olive brown	462,000	March 30, 1992
5 karbovantsi	carmine	450,000	March 30, 1992
10 karbovantsi	violet	326,900	April 4, 1992
20 karbovantsi	dark rose	34,800	April 4, 1992
30 karbovantsi	carmine	29,300	April 4, 1992
50 karbovantsi	reddish purple	32,400	April 4, 1992

## Kuchma vows to...

(Continued from page 1)

Council will examine the matter of social guarantees for the populace." And, since such guarantees will cost close to 2 trillion karbovantsi, it will be very useful for deputies of the Parliament to look for these funds they demand from the government.

In regard to the introduction of the hryvnia as Ukraine's currency, Mr. Kuchma said there are two prerequisites: stabilization of the economy and the existence of a stabilization fund of \$2 billion. "We have no gold, no diamonds. What we have left from the USSR is debts only," he said.

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Mr. Kuchma's press conference was held during two days of negotiations on Ukraine's strategic nuclear arms conducted by representatives of Ukraine

and Russia. Though he would not comment on the results of those talks, Mr. Kuchma told reporters, "We simply must find a solution to the question." He added that a decision must be made also regarding the tactical nuclear arms already transferred from Ukraine to Russia.

The Ukrainian delegation was led by Minister of the Environment Yuriy Kostenko, the Russian delegation by Ambassador Yuriy Dubinin. The focus of the discussions was on implementing provisions of the START I agreement and guaranteeing the safety of strategic weapons now situated in Ukraine and Russia. Working committees have been charged with studying questions related to the relocation, dismantling and destruction of nuclear weapons and missile complexes located on Ukrainian territory.

The bilateral talks will continue, with the next session slated to take place in Moscow.



# NUMISMATICS: The "new" hryvnia banknotes — not a first for Ukraine

by Borys Zayachkivsky

Ukraine takes a decisive step to full independence with the introduction of new banknotes this year. These banknotes will be issued in hryvnia values, which carry deep ties to Ukrainian statehood.

Over the past century, there have existed many types of currencies on Ukrainian territory, including the ruble, karbovanets, korona, zloty and hryvnia. Of these, only the karbovanets and hryvnia have a Ukrainian connection.

The karbovanets was the original choice of the Central Rada for the state currency of the Ukrainian National Republic in 1917. It was soon replaced by the hryvnia. The karbovanets was re-established as a state currency by the Hetmanate in 1918. During the period 1918-1920, there existed a confusing dual currency system in Ukraine where 2 hryvni were equal in value to 1 karbovanets. This currency duality was indicated on several banknotes of the period.

Although the name "karbovanets" had persisted on Soviet banknotes to the present, the hryvnia disappeared from circulation on Ukrainian territory in 1920. Of the two Ukrainian currencies used in modern times, the karbovanets and hryvnia, only the hryvnia is free of any Soviet connection.

The hryvnia is a very old term used for an ancient Ukrainian currency.



A 100-hryvnia Ukrainian state banknote issued in October 1918. Design is by Yuriy Narbut.

According to the Encyclopedia of Ukraine published by the University of Toronto Press, 1988, the hryvnia was a silver coin used as an exchange medium in Kyivian Rus'.

In modern times, the hryvnia was first established in March 1918 to replace the circulating karbovanets banknotes which were prone to counterfeiting. The printing of the Ukrainian hryvnia banknotes, in values of 2, 10, 100, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 hryvni, was ordered at the German State Printing House in Berlin. The hryvnia notes were delivered to Ukraine in October 1918 during the

rule of the Hetmanate.

This new form of currency gained wide acceptance in Ukraine as the state currency because of its attractive appearance, quality of paper and the introduction of watermarks as protection against counterfeiting. The hryvni banknotes of 1918 were designed by three of Ukraine's most celebrated graphic artists of the time including Y. Narbut, V. Krychevsky and I. Mozalevsky. The hryvni notes are among the most attractive, masterfully designed banknotes of all time.

In 1918, a series of promissory notes

(similar to savings bonds) were issued by the Hetmanate with values of 50, 100, 200 and 1,000 hryvni. Each bond was issued with eight redeemable coupons in shah values (100 shah = 1 hryvnia). To prevent counterfeiting, the bonds were also printed on watermark-ed paper.

The hryvni promissory notes also gained acceptance in Ukraine and carried the popular folk name, aeroplanes, because of the symmetrical distribution of coupons on either side of a certificate.

During the period of the Directorate of the Ukrainian National Republic, only one additional hryvnia banknote was issued by the Ukrainian government. The hryvnia banknote printed in Stanislaviv (present-day Ivano-Frankivske) in the late spring of 1919 was the only state-issued banknote on the territory of the Western Ukrainian National Republic and also the last state issue of the Ukrainian National Republic. The 5-hryvnia note combined elements of previously issued banknotes and stamps in its design.

Of the 24 Ukrainian state banknotes issued in the period 1917-1920, 11 carried hryvni values including the 4 promissory notes.

Hryvni banknotes were also issued by cities in Ukrainian 1918-1919. As a result of the continuing state of war in Ukraine in 1917-1920, delivery of state



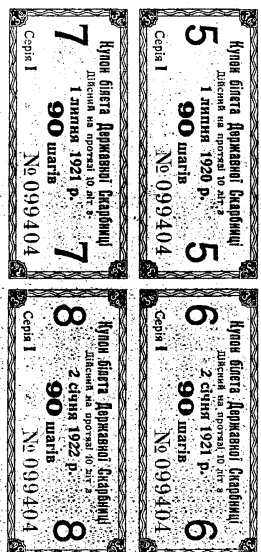
A six-hryvnia banknote issued by the Kamianets-Podilskyi city government.



The last Ukrainian state banknote to carry the hryvnia value. It was issued in 1919.



The 50-hryvnia state promissory note issued by the Ukrainian government in 1918. Four coupons are attached.



banknotes to various towns and cities was often sporadic to non-existent. To offset the non-delivery of state banknotes, many cities opted to issue their own local (or city) banknotes.

Ukrainian local banknotes are listed in several catalogues, although the most complete listing is that of the well-known Russian collector, N. Kardakoff, published in 1953. Kardakoff lists 559 local banknotes, including some color and print variations, issued on Ukrainian territory (not including the Crimea) in 77 towns and cities in 1917-1920. According to Kardakoff, there were 74 local hryvni banknotes issued in 12 cities. In the Podillia region, local hryvni notes circulated in Dunayivtsi Kamianets-Podilskyi, Mohyliv-Podilskyi, Proskuriv and Zinkiv. In the Volyn region, local hryvni banknotes were issued in Lutsk and Ostrih. On the territory of Halychyna, Brody, Sokal, Ternopil, Zbarazh and Zolochiv also issued local hryvni banknotes.

The hryvnia disappeared from Ukraine with the fall of the Ukrainian National Republic 72 years ago. It is only fitting that the hryvnia is now being resurrected as the state currency of independent Ukraine.

Borys Zayachkivsky, a geologist by profession, is a numismatist.

## The legacy and...

(Continued from page 6)

efforts, your words, and your deeds, a free Ukrainian National Republic is formed on Ukrainian territory. The dreams of your ancestors have been realized..."

"...We, the Ukrainian Central Council hereby notify the citizens of Ukraine:

From this day, the Ukrainian National Republic becomes a sovereign, free, totally independent Ukrainian state.

"We would like to live in peace and good will with our neighbors, that is, Russia, Poland, Austria, Romania, Turkey, and others, but none may interfere in the life of the Ukrainian Independent Republic."

Ukraine wished for peaceful coexistence with Russia and its other neighbors on a just basis, on the basis of self-government. Not on the basis of enslaving the lands of others, not on the basis of forcing one's own will on others, but on the basis of the recognition that Ukraine has the right to be master of its own house, and the right to govern its own affairs.

Unfortunately, Russian chauvinists responded to this peaceful appeal by Ukraine with ultimatums, armed invasion, and occupation. Although Russian publicists wrote volumes about the Russians' love of Ukraine, the common Slavic origin, the presumed similarities of language, culture and other interests, in the end the Russian chauvinists proved to be governed by other instincts, by a drive to enlarge their

empire. For them, the best Ukrainian was one who had become a Russian.

Having lost the war with Russia, (1917-1920), the Ukrainian people nevertheless did not cease their struggle for independence. The entire 70 years of the existence of the Soviet Union were characterized by a continuous conflict: on the part of the rulers, an attempt to assimilate and destroy the Ukrainian nation, and to populate the country with Russians; on the part of Ukrainians, the uprisings of the 20s, the underground resistance of the 30s, the insurgent uprisings during the war and to the mid-50s, the national-democratic and human rights movements of the 60s to the 80s, and finally the break-up of the empire and the rebirth of the Ukrainian state.

How unfortunate that our fathers and grandfathers were unable to maintain the independence of the Ukrainian National Republic, proclaimed 75 years ago.

The past 75 years would have been quite different. Ukraine could have maintained a democracy and a free economic system. There would not have been forced collectivization, or the genocidal famine of the 30s, there would not have been Russification and the same plundering of the Ukrainian culture, faith and traditions. The nation could have developed in its own natural way, developing its intellectual potential, and using its natural resources for the benefit of its people.

Why did the Ukrainian National Republic not survive? It did not survive because of the low level of national awareness — even of some of its talented leaders, who, in the turbulent times

of the world war and the civil war, fought, not for the interests of Ukraine, but for various communist and anarchist interests, and even for Russia. The civil war pitted brother against brother, and intolerance reigned.

Will our people now repeat the mistakes of that tragic period? Will they destroy their own hard-won independence in the second or third year of its existence?

Can people learn from their own mistakes? Certainly they can!

An example from the war of independence in the early part of the 20th century: When one of his generals did not obey the Chief of Staff's command, he ordered an army against him. In the resulting battle, many men were killed. And what if these two armies had instead turned together against the Bolshevik aggressor? Years later, however, when a general refused to obey the directives of the OUN-UPA (Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists/Ukrainian Insurgent Army), Metropolitan Mstyslav was sent to negotiate with him. The first round of negotiations did not end in agreement. However, the second round did bring agreement, and allowed for a solution to the problem, without the spilling of blood.

Another example. During the Revolution and the war against the Russian oppressor, dozens of armed battalions were in existence, aside from the legal army of the UNR. Political parties were often in disagreement, and did not establish a mechanism for joint decision-making. As a result, the forces for independence were divided. They did not join forces to achieve their goal, and

were therefore, defeated and again engulfed in 70 years of slavery.

Currently, however, both democrats and communists have reached a compromise in order to avoid a civil war. The communists, in fear of such reprisals as occurred in Romania, have assumed independent democratic positions, and the democrats, in the interest of unity in the struggle for independence, have tacitly agreed to a continuation of the nomenklatura's control of the factories, cooperatives and other spheres of economic activity.

However, the attempt to maintain this peaceful coexistence exacts a high price: it is slowing the restructuring of the political system, and is slowing the transfer to a market economy.

This coexistence with the nomenklatura brings with it a continuation of the economic crisis and poverty which, in turn, may lead to social upheaval. Russian chauvinists would certainly take advantage of such an upheaval to again reoccupy Ukraine; therefore social upheaval would be catastrophic.

Cooler heads are prevailing because it is understood that as an independent nation, Ukraine has the potential in two to three years to climb out of its poverty, whereas, if independence were lost and Ukraine were again reoccupied, the country could never aspire to normal conditions and to a normal standard of living.

We are now in circumstances very similar to those of 1918: the empire has disintegrated, we are in the second year of independence, but the social problems have not only not been solved, but have become more complex. A definite majority of the forces of independence in Ukraine understands very well how critical the situation is, and is looking for a solution to the crisis through a path to independence, and to a parliamentary system. This is a lengthy and painful road, but it is the only road we can follow, the only road that will improve the welfare of our country.

We have seen the results of attempts to resolve problems among political parties, forces and leaders, by revolution, the sword, the gun and prisons. Today's Ukrainian politicians, survivors of the cruel occupation, will not permit repetition of such a tragedy. And the memorable day of January 22, 1918, when the Ukrainian National Republic was proclaimed, will remain a glorious day in the history of the struggle of all Ukrainians for the independence of their nation.

Now we have a new date — August 24, 1991. But without the important struggles for independence of 1917-1920 there would not have been the struggles by the OUN and UPA which lasted until the 1950s. And without these there would not have been the consequent independence movement, which was crowned by the official proclamation of independence on August 24, 1991, to which we were witness.

Therefore, in remembering the creators of the Ukrainian National Republic and the Fourth Universal, let us pay our respects with a moment of silence for all the sons and daughters of Ukraine who died in the battle for freedom.

On this 75th anniversary of the proclamation of the Ukrainian independent republic, let us remember the millions, the tens of millions of innocent Ukrainians who were murdered, and let us thank those who bravely continued the battle from 1918 to 1991 through prison and torture, through cold and hunger, and who passed the banner on to us to raise above the golden domes of Kyiv and the whole world. May we not falter!

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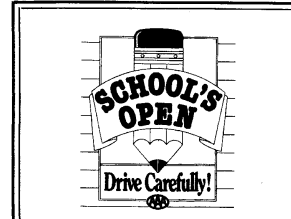
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## MUSIC REVIEW: First concerto for bandura premiers in U.S.

by Bohdan Storozuk

The Ukrainian bandura, for the first time on the American continent, was featured as a solo instrument with a symphony orchestra on December 5, 1992, here in the small town of Rescue, Calif.

In a world premiere, Ola Herasymenko Oliynyk performed the First American Concerto for Bandura and Orchestra, written by her husband, composer Yuriy Oliynyk, with the Sierra Symphony. The orchestra was conducted by Hank King. As an added attraction, the brilliant, recently discovered Concerto in D Major by Dmytro Bortniansky was also performed for the first time on the bandura with a string orchestra.

The premiere was enhanced by the presence of Vasyl Herasymenko, Ola's father, who designed the highly advanced 65-string concert bandura on which the music was performed. This event clearly demonstrated that the Ukrainian national instrument in its advanced concert form, could easily compete with other classical instruments on the most exclusive and sophisticated world stages.

The orchestra began the program with a performance of the "Overture to King Stephan" by Beethoven. This interesting piece clearly showed its theatrical origin. Under the watchful eye of Maestro King, the orchestra played well, and immediately seemed at

home with this piece. Mr. King was able to bring out the dramatic contrasts in this moody composition.

Next came the joyful and bright Concerto by Dmytro Bortniansky. This concerto was originally written for the harpsichord and a string orchestra. It was completely unknown until 1985, when the cellist Dmytro Markevych discovered it in the archives of the French National Library in Paris.

The tone quality of the bandura, as played by the nimble fingers of Ms. Herasymenko Oliynyk, seemed to be an ideal substitute for that of the harpsichord. After an orchestral introduction, the bandura came in bright and clear. The joyful exposition, with the bandura and orchestra exchanging melodies and fast passages, was followed by a gentle and lyrical development section in a minor key.

With the return of the first theme in the recapitulation, the bouncy mood was fully restored. This led to a beautiful cadenza for bandura solo, which exploited the various major and minor themes of the concerto. At the end, the string orchestra joined the bandura for an exuberant finale. This piece is considered to be one of the best instrumental pieces by Bortniansky, the Ukrainian genius who was a contemporary of Mozart.

Mr. Oliynyk's First American Concerto for Bandura and Orchestra consists of three contrasting movements.

The thematic material retains Ukrainian character in a neoromantic style. In this elaborate composition, the bandura and the orchestra complemented each other in a tense, dramatic succession. The first theme, in a minor key, was followed by a dance-like theme in major tonality. Melodies, played by various orchestral instruments, were often accompanied by rapid passages on the bandura. In some sections the bandura sounded rich and exotic against the orchestral background. An elaborate cadenza for bandura, also in a virtuosic style, led to the conclusion of the first movement with the entire orchestra joining in.

The dreamy second movement began with an orchestral introduction. The bandura came in with a joyful musical message that seemed to stir happy memories in the mind of this reviewer. The mood became more and more agitated as the back and forth exchanges between the bandura and the orchestra led to a powerful climax. The dreamy mood was restored with the return of the original theme. The movement ended as softly, as it began.

The rhythmic, folklike dance character of the third movement became immediately evident. The orchestra followed the bandura with great enthusiasm in an intricate texture. The rapid and difficult movement kept the players on the alert. The bandura danced through the rhythmic melodic lines with grace and ease. The display of various techniques in the bandura part made one wonder how one instrument can be so diverse in its application.

Another brilliant cadenza at the end

of this movement, a bandura solo, recalled the themes from the first movement and created a dramatic mood toward the end. Highly chromatic progressions again demonstrated the full capacity of this marvelous Ukrainian instrument. Again, the orchestra joined in for a grand finale to conclude this exciting movement.

The composer was called to the stage with applause. He took the opportunity to reassure the audience that, contrary to the program which listed him as having lived from 1685-1750, he was alive and well. He also corrected the program notes that listed Bortniansky as having been born in St. Petersburg, Russia, and assured the audience that Bortniansky was a full-blooded Ukrainian, born in Hlukhiv, Ukraine, while reminding everybody that Ukraine is now an independent country and fully reinstated on all world maps.

At the request of the audience, Ms. Herasymenko-Oliynyk played two solo encores, and again was rewarded by generous applause.

After the intermission, the concert was concluded with Symphony No. 4 by Felix Mendelssohn. This most popular of Mendelssohn's symphonies came off with a lot of spirit.

The entire concert showed us once again that Ukrainian music not only holds its own in comparison with world music, but even sparkles with its own originality and exotic character.

The American audience fully appreciated our composers, the bandura and the soloist, with repeated spontaneous applause.

## High school students begin USIA exchange program

WASHINGTON — A group of 70 high school students from the former Soviet Union, funded under the 1992 Freedom Support Act, arrived in Washington for briefings on January 25.

They are part of a program administered by the U.S. Information Agency that will eventually bring up to 3,500 students from the newly independent states (NIS) to the United States on a variety of exchange programs.

Sen. Bill Bradley, (D-N.J.), who introduced the legislation for the exchange program, was to meet with the NIS students on January 26.

The students, age 14-18, are from Russia, Ukraine, and Kazakhstan. After three days in Washington, they will meet with their host families and be assigned to high schools in several communities across the U.S., including Buffalo, N.Y.; Kansas City, Mo.; Dayton, Ohio; Orlando, Fla.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Sacramento, Calif.; and Sitka, Alaska.

In November 1992, the USIA awarded grants to AFS Intercultural Programs (AFS), Open Door Student Exchange, and the American Council of Teachers of Russian to select students for this exchange program. Two-thirds of the funding for the program will provide scholarships for NIS students on academic year programs and the

other one-third will support exchanges for up to four weeks. The sponsoring organizations interviewed the NIS students overseas and tested them for English-proficiency.

The USIA is authorized under the legislation to allocate up to 15 percent of the total \$20 million appropriated funding to support American high school students on programs in the NIS. The first American students will participate in the program this spring after a national competition is organized.

The United States Information Agency is an independent foreign affairs agency within the executive branch that explains and supports U.S. foreign policy and national security interests abroad through a wide range of information programs. The agency promotes mutual understanding between the United States and other countries through a series of educational and cultural exchange activities.

The USIA's educational and cultural programs include the Fulbright academic program, the International Visitor Program, the Citizen Exchanges Program, Arts America, book translations, English teaching, and a network of overseas libraries and cultural centers. Other programs include the Voice of America, Radio and TV Marti, and WORLDNET satellite television system.

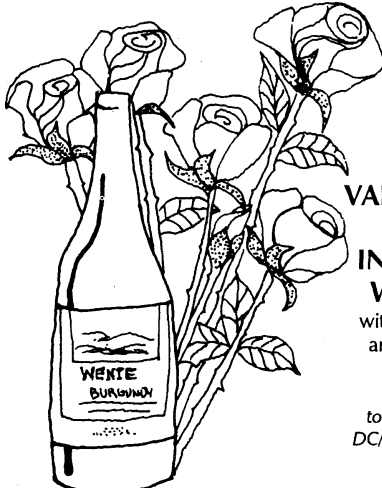
## Kuchma outlines...

(Continued from page 2)

Fulfilling our plan of action to stabilize the economy is possible only if we maintain political stability and peace among all of our national groups. Political forces that are taking advantage of the instability of socialism and are purposely agitating people to achieve their own goals, are attacking the

Ukrainian state as a whole, rather than individual people.

Instead we should be discussing why an attempt is being made to change the state system, reorient our nation into something enigmatic, and why there are people who consciously intend to fan the fires of civil war. I am confident that any attempt to return to a centrally controlled socialist economy is not only without a future, but may lead to the most severe consequences and a socio-political cataclysm.



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## BOOK REVIEW: New collection of poems with universal significance

Yar Slavutych. *Three Narratives and Six Poems*. Slavuta Publishers: Edmonton, 1992. 64 pages.

by Dr. Wolodymyr Zyla

Yar Slavutych is one of the better known poets in the Ukrainian diaspora today. His 30 years of creativity in Canada have been well documented in various literary journals, anthologies, and in individual collections. He deserves high praise, of course, for his hard work and his poetic ability. As a poet he is a deeply cultured, sensitive lyricist; he thus possesses qualities rare in our modern poetry.

The first rendition of Mr. Slavutych's poetry in English appeared in 1959, and titled "Oasis: Selected Poems," translated by Morse Manly. In 1974, "The Conquerors of the Prairies," was published in Edmonton, translated by the Australian poet R. H. Morrison. This collection had a second edition which appeared in 1984 with the addition of the long poem "Plaint," translated by Roman Orest Tatchyn and the ballad "The Three," rendered by Zoria Orionna. The book was well received by critics and had generally very positive reviews.

This third book of English translations is the collection "Three Narratives and Six Poems." It includes the long versified narratives "Solovetsky Prisoner," "Plaint" and "Daughter Without a Name," and is also translated by Mr. Tatchyn. It also includes five short lyrical poems, translated by Orysia Ferbey, and a poem, "Trophies," translated by the late Watson Kirkconnell.

The narrative "The Solovetsky Prisoner" is of exceptional value because it vividly describes the 25 years of superhuman sufferings of the last leader of the Zaporozhian Kozaks, Petro Kalnyshesky, perfidiously incarcerated by the order of the Russian ruler, Catherine II. It presents cruelty that is hardly imaginable:

In broken anguish, bowed with sadness,  
Like Jesus Christ in Herod's room,  
Within that dreary dungeon-fastness,  
Imprisoned man awaits his doom.

No less sorrowful is the narrative "Plaint," which portrays the fate of an exile and a dreamer, the first Ukrainian settler in the U.S., the Rev. Agapius Honcharenko. Cruelty is again featured

in the narrative "Daughter Without a Name." Here the intensity of feeling and the originality of presentation make the poem memorable. The poem calls for tolerance and understanding for the average human being.

To translate such poems is not easy — especially when trying to recreate the originals and to render strict, full-sounding rhymes. Mr. Tatchyn, a specialist in electronics, did successfully convey the meaning of the original, but was not so successful insofar as rhyme is concerned. Comparing his translations with the Ukrainian originals, one can see that he preserves quite well the rhythm and the general tonality of the originals. His vocabulary is well selected and in most cases adequately represents Mr. Slavutych's originals. However, we find some shortcomings in conveying the author's profound emotional reaction to certain historical events and in his reflections concerning artifacts that surround his heroes. But, this objection is less serious when considered in terms of the over-all character of the abovementioned poems.

The translations of short lyrics by Ms. Ferbey are adequate. Here the rhyme scheme is well preserved. The translator is very sensitive to the original vocabulary, especially in its selection and proper use.

The collection ends with the sonnet "Trophies," translated by Mr. Kirkconnell, a renowned Canadian poet. He most skillfully rendered the last six lines of the work which are not only memorable but are also indicative of Slavutych's future:

As once Prometheus wrought in days of old,  
The stars of language in our modern sky  
Will trace me Lyre's galaxy of gold;  
And powers that from my trophies mount on high  
Will for my soul through glory's vast abode  
March to the Future by a mighty road.

The collection is an appropriate one for the English reader, for it provides poems with universal significance.

## Newsbriefs...

(Continued from page 2)

government and army in a confederation of Moldovan, Dniester and Gagauz republics, Moldovan and Russian media reported. A second meeting in Bendery on January 13 only furthered the stalemate. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• TIRASPOL, Moldova — Gen. Aleksandr Lebed warned in Pravda of January 20 that hostilities may resume "at any moment" in the city of Bendery on the right bank of the Dniester River and called for a referendum to determine whether the city should belong to Moldova or to the left-bank "Dniester Republic." Largely Russified under Soviet rule, Bendery is currently controlled by Russian insurgents, who have pressured part of the Moldovan population into leaving the city. At stake along with the city is a large surrounding rural area on the right bank, claimed by the "Dniester Republic" and infiltrated by its forces. In the same interview, Gen. Lebed called for the "Dniester Republic's" accession to the Russian Federation under a status similar to that of Finland within tsarist Russia. However, Gen. Lebed strongly implied in his interviews that the independence of Moldova as a whole was only a temporary phenomenon and predicted the Moldovan leaders will face criminal prosecution. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• SEVASTOPOL — Hundreds of Russian demonstrators were demand-

ing the removal of the city's Ukrainian presidential representative, Interfax reported on January 24. A leader of the Republican Movement of the Crimea, which organized the protest, told the demonstrators that the population of Sevastopol was engaged in a psychological war with its Ukrainian leaders. Other speakers called on the Russian Parliament to place Sevastopol under Russia's jurisdiction. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KYIV — "Many thousands" reportedly participated in a demonstration organized by Kyiv on January 18 demanding that Ukraine leave the CIS, and that it retain a nuclear capability, ITAR-TASS reported. The demonstration was called to protest attempts by former Communists in the Parliament to convene an extraordinary session of the Parliament that would consider the legalization of the Communist Party and mobilize support for Ukraine's adherence to the CIS charter. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

• KYIV — The Ukrainian Defense Ministry has said that calls by the officers' assembly of the Black Sea Fleet to maintain the fleet under joint Ukrainian-Russian control and withdraw the Ukrainian Navy headquarters from Sevastopol constitute interference in Ukraine's internal affairs. According to an Interfax report of January 26, Defense Minister Konstantyn Morozov has expressed his willingness to meet with the fleet's command to discuss the officer's demands. (RFE/RL Daily Report)

## Ukraine's position...

(Continued from page 1)

He also underlined that Ukraine, along with Turkmenistan and Moldova, had not signed the CIS Charter. He added, "The essence of the Commonwealth will not change as a result. Ukraine remains within the CIS as do other states. There are no sanctions, no limitations, no shortcomings that Ukraine will experience in any sphere. Bilateral agreements will function, agreements within the framework of the CIS will function. The CIS is working."

In addition to the CIS Charter, Ukraine did hold back from signing another key document: one that provided for joint command of armed forces of the CIS. President Kravchuk said, "we are not members of any collective security arrangement, or joint armed forces; we are party only to a collective strategic forces agreement as long as such weapons are located on our territory."

At a news conference in Minsk following the summit meeting, President Kravchuk commented: "There are some questions which can only be

decided in the Commonwealth, but others must be left to bilateral relations. Today's meeting has shown we have begun to respect each other."

Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma, when asked in Minsk whether strategic nuclear weapons were discussed at the meeting said the matter was taken off the agenda, because both the Ukrainian and Russian delegations said this is their bilateral matter.

However, when asked a similar question in Kyiv, President Kravchuk told reporters that the status-quo remains. "We delineated the question of strategic forces, describing them as nuclear forces." He added that negotiations on this question will continue between Ukraine and Russia.

Radio Liberty reported the leaders of the four nuclear states where strategic nuclear weapons are stationed — Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan — could not agree on ownership of these weapons. Russia had sought control over strategic forces, but Ukraine insisted that nuclear weapons on its territory are the property of Ukraine. "All component parts of nuclear weapons on Ukrainian territory are the property of Ukraine," Deputy Defense Minister Ivan Bizhan told Reuters.

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# The Vatican's...

(Continued from page 3)

Church and the Holy See. That's one type of argument I can remember.

Secondly, my appointment is not as bishop of Toronto, but as apostolic administrator. The Holy See, when it acts in this regard, acts immediately and directly.

I needn't have been made a bishop. The incumbent bishop had been informed years ago that if he did not present his resignation that an apostolic administrator would be appointed. The Church had done this before in Canada. When Bishop [Neil] Savaryn found it difficult to step down... Well, he already had an auxiliary, so his auxiliary was appointed administrator.

The apostolic pro nuncio shared with me the experiences of other Churches in similar cases. Previously, when priests were given the authority of an apostolic administrator, they experienced considerable difficulties. This is why they decided to give me an appointment with episcopal character. This is why I am going to be ordained, not as bishop of Toronto, but as bishop of Nyssa, in Asia Minor.

**So will there be two titular bishops in this eparchy?**

No, no. Bishop Borecky will be the ordinary eparch of Toronto, only he will no longer be the acting bishop.

**What if the Vatican were in conflict the Synod. What then? A decree of the second Vatican Council was brought to our attention, which states that the Eastern Churches are to be ruled by synods, as is their tradition, not by an other authority.**

Nothing has been breached in the authority of the Synod, of the Archbishop [Lubachivsky], or of the Eastern Churches. This practice is as old as the hills. It goes back to the very beginnings of Christianity.

At the beginning of the interview, I indicated the many instances of the appointment of exarchs. Secondly, [I wish to address] the comment about the Eastern Churches, that it does not hold with tradition that bishops resign.

Well, it was not in the tradition of the Western Church either. The Second Vatican Council introduced a new experience, learning from the human experience. From business and what-not, and also from 2,000 years of experience with the frailty of men. There comes a time, even at the highest level, even that of the Curia in Rome, that people have held office who should have long ago resigned. Cardinal Latoviani for example, was going blind in his latter years, but he found it very difficult to step down.

So this is why the council, not just the Vatican, the council of all the bishops of the world, East and West, proposed this — that bishops resign at 75. Had the council had its way, it would have been automatic and mandatory. At 75, you automatically cease in office.

But Pope Paul VI intervened with the interests of the dignity of the office in mind. He changed what the Vatican Council had wanted to decree and said no, the bishops will be asked to present their resignation. So the present pope is simply acting out this decree.

There was some discussion, because it

came out of the Latin Code, on whether it applied to the Eastern Church. Our Synod of Bishops, after that council, decided, according to its own synodal decision, that its bishops would be asked to step down at age 75.

Finally, when the Eastern Code was published in 1990, it specifically spells out that bishops must resign at 75. It is now the law. So the arguments against this are specious. They're not canonical, not scientific, they're specious.

What was published in 1990 spelled it out clearly that what was decreed by the Second Vatican Council was the law. It had also become our particular law by decision of our synod.

**I want to bring up perhaps a petty detail, but in a sense a detail that illustrates the kinds of fears that people have about your appointment. Why has your ordination been arranged to take place at St. Michael's Cathedral, a Roman Catholic shrine, and not at a Ukrainian one?**

Because it's the largest Catholic Church we have. Bishop Borecky was ordained there. Bishop Savaryn was ordained there. Bishop Filevych was ordained there. And why? Because it's the largest church that we have.

**So there's even a measure of consistency to it.**

It's not a matter of consistency at all. Perhaps if I build a bigger cathedral, whoever comes afterwards will be ordained there. Remember this is an event not of St. Joseph's parish [that of the Bishop of Toronto], not even of the Catholic eparchy of Toronto — this is an event of the entire Catholic Church. And all of the Catholic Church wants to participate.

I should actually go to Rome, and be ordained in the Basilica of St. Peter to do justice to all the people who want to participate.

# PERU receives...

(Continued from page 4)

In making this challenge grant, Citizens Energy Corp., has urged other Western businesses and organizations to make similar commitments to the institute program. Citizens Energy Corp. Chairman Michael Kennedy said: "The emergence of a stable and prosperous Ukraine is important for all humankind. As a country with thousands of Ukrainian immigrants, the U.S. has a unique relationship with the people of Ukraine and, therefore, a special responsibility. Citizens is proud to fulfill its mandate in fostering greater understanding between our countries through this challenge grant. We urge other corporations to support this effort to facilitate development of a market economy and democratic principles in Ukraine."

Ukraine, the second most populous country of the former Soviet Union with 52 million people, is roughly the same size as France. As the walls of communism have toppled, many Western businesses have moved into Ukraine, seeking to establish themselves in what could become one of Europe's largest markets. Recognizing the importance of Ukraine to the world community, many observers have emphasized the important role Western assistance can and must play in aiding Ukraine's difficult transition to a market economy, noted PERU.

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## Furor erupts in...

(Continued from page 1)

"Patriarch Myroslav Cardinal Lubachivsky" in Lviv, and to the papal nuncio to Canada.

The letter deprecates the appointment of an apostolic administrator as "a serious breach of normal channels of protocol and relationship between the Roman Apostolic See and the particular Patriarchal Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church," and speaks of "conflicts, ...rejection of obedience to the apostolic administrator, the crossing over of clergy and faithful to other jurisdictions, disintegration of organized ecclesial life and financial support, etc." as possible consequences if the appointment stands. This letter is now being circulated among the clergy of the eparchy and, according to the Rev. Tataryn, about 50 to 60 signatures have been affixed already.

The Rev. Tataryn also stated, when reached the following day, that he had been chosen to head a delegation of clergy that would head to Ottawa to issue a protest to the nuncio, and that he was encouraging the faithful of all parishes to write letters of protest to the papal nuncio, the Vatican, and to Cardinal Lubachivsky.

The Ukrainian TV program "Kontakt," given access during a break in the Toronto clergy's deliberations, televised the comments of some of those assembled at St. Demetrius, on January 24. The Rev. Roman Hankevych, mitred archpriest from Hamilton, Ontario, and president of the (Canadian) National Council on the Ukrainian Patriarchate, said: "Rome completely ignored the wishes of our Synod of Bishops. Its proposition was to assign an auxiliary for Bishop Borecky. Instead they assigned an administrator. This is a great insult to His Excellency, who has overseen this eparchy so very ably for 46 years."

Bishop Borecky also attended the meeting, and spoke to "Kontakt's" cameras, protesting that he had never been personally contacted about the impending decision to have him replaced, and saying that he and the many priests with whom he had worked over the years had been done a great injustice. He went on to wonder if the Vatican wished to "demonstrate that everything that has been built up to date [in his eparchy] is improper, and that it will follow a different form."

Another opponent of the Vatican's move is the Rt. Rev. Petro Bilaniuk, who serves as a mitred archpriest at St. Nicholas parish in Toronto and is also a

## Experts warn...

(Continued from page 5)

in the former Soviet Union should be priority concerns for the first 100 days of your new administration. We encourage you to work with the governments of Russia and the CIS republics to continue and accelerate the arms reduction process.

We also propose a carrot-and-stick approach of applying economic leverage on the former soviet republics to fulfill their non-nuclear pledges. The United States government, in cooperation with other major powers, should develop a package of economic incentives and, if need be, economic sanctions, to ensure that Ukraine and other former Soviet republics ratify the START agreement and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Controlling and reducing nuclear weapons in the former Soviet Union is an urgent security objective that requires the priority attention of the U.S. government.

professor of theology and religious studies at the University of Toronto. Telephoned by The Weekly on January 14, the Rev. Bilaniuk contended that Rome's decision shows "a manifest disregard for the established particularity and rights of the Synod and bishops of our Church."

The Rev. Bilaniuk also asserted, "there are no apparent serious and special reasons" why an apostolic administrator should be appointed. Bishop Isidore Borecky is in excellent health, physically and mentally. The finances of the Eparchy of Toronto are in perfect order. Bishop Isidore has successfully staffed all of his parishes with priests, and continues to do so.

A murkier issue is the charge that the Rev. Danylak was not even on the Synod's list of three candidates for the position in Toronto, which would put the Vatican in even starker conflict with the Ukrainian Synod's right and authority to administer its internal affairs. The Rev. Danylak contends that the names of the candidates were to have remained a secret, and thus any speculation in this area is just that (see interview). However, this information has apparently been widely circulated.

The Rt. Rev. Myron Stasiv, vicar general of the eparchy and pastor of the Church of St. Mary the Protectress in Toronto, is a staunch supporter of the Rev. Danylak's appointment. Contacted by The Weekly on January 25, he readily conceded that the Rev. Danylak was not a candidate for the Toronto Eparchy, but contended that "the apostolic capital was not bound by the slate of candidates presented to it by the Ukrainian Synod of Bishops and the eparchy is better off with the Rev. Danylak than with the candidates proposed."

The Rev. Stasiv also pointed to Cardinal Lubachivsky's letter extending congratulations to both the Rev. Danylak and to Metropolitan-designate Michael Bzdel, published in the January 6 issue of the Winnipeg weekly, Postup. The Rev. Stasiv claimed that if the archbishop of Lviv gave his approbation, there could be no further valid debate.

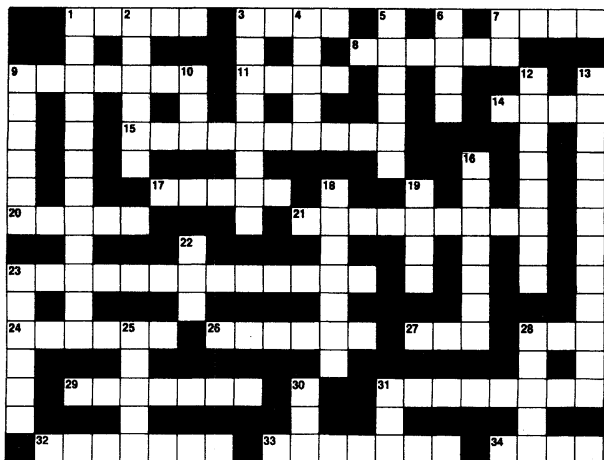
The Rev. Petro Galadza, a pastor in Scarborough, Ontario, also spoke to The Weekly, and presented quite a different view, asserting that "the Toronto Eparchy shook the Uniate inferiority complex 20 years ago. The promises of Vatican II [the Second Vatican Council of 1963] became a reality here. It would be wrong to turn back the clock. The pope himself has insisted on our need to regain our heritage. According to the decree of the council, the Eastern Catholic Churches (which includes the Ukrainian Church) are duty bound to rule themselves according to their own traditions, and that tradition is a tradition of synods. So, synodal decisions should be respected."

A senior official of the lay Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics of Canada, who wished not to be named, echoed this sentiment, saying that such appointments should be up to Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs, and that no decision should be made over their heads.

In recent weeks, Bishop Borecky's position has not always been clear. In the week immediately following the official announcement of the Rev. Danylak's appointment, he spoke out to voice his dismay at not being consulted and to oppose his removal. Later he attended an old-calendar New Year's service, conducted by the Rev. Stasiv on January 14, greeting the Rev. Danylak in his new position. Bishop Borecky then attended the January 20 dissenters' meeting, and set out to meet the papal legate.

# Ukrainian crossword

by Tamara Stadnychenko-Cornelison



**M and M's**

**ACROSS**

1. Troubadour Kozak.
3. La Boheme.
7. 1929 Kulish play — Mazailo.
8. Dissident Oksana -----.
9. Ne Zhurys singer.
11. Mono -----.
14. Ukrainian Famine Commission head.
15. 19th century novelist/philosopher Rudchenko.
17. Vsesmikh cartoonist.
20. Chornobyl expert's first name.
21. Ukrainian Soviet educator Antin -----.
23. Kiev college founded by Metropolitan Petro in 1632.
24. 20th century anarchist guerrilla.
26. ----- loves company.
27. --- Mykyta.
28. Door ---.
29. Singing "doctors" from Lviv.
31. UNR's Jewish minister.
32. New Year's dance.
33. British journalist who denounced Duranty's "coverage" of Uk. Fa-

mine (first name)

34. Disguise.

**DOWN**

1. Maria Vilinska-Markovych.
2. Hetman Ivan.
3. Patriarch of UAOC.
4. --- Markat.
5. OUN leader.
6. U. Mazurkevich's group (acronym).
7. Missouri.
9. Ukrainian sailor who jumped ship in USA in 1985.
10. Moving ---.
12. Canadian province.
13. S. Sulyk.
16. Golden Horde.
18. Turkish Sea.
19. The plane, the plane.
22. Insane.
23. Apes.
25. CCRF lady.
28. Where Bogart's bird came from?
30. --- Farrow.
31. Cow sound.

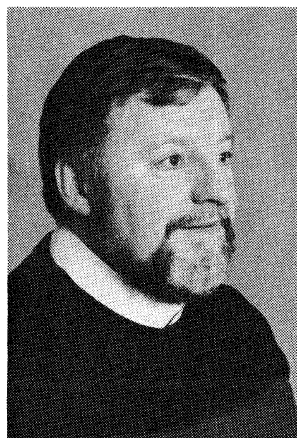
## Canadian cleric...

(Continued from page 1)

First he served as prefect and teacher, and for the past 12 years as director of the high school and minor seminary.

There are currently 45 students enrolled at St. Vladimir's.

Between 1975 and 1978, he served as



The Rev. Peter Stasiuk

pastor of Sacred Heart Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ituna, Saskatchewan, and, from 1975 to 1982, as pastor of Toronto's Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Church. The Manitoba-born priest is also vocations director for the Redemptorists in Canada and the United States.

Beyond his ministry the Rev. Stasiuk has also been actively involved in coaching minor hockey in Roblin.

Lesia Sianchuk, vocations and youth coordinator for the congregation in Winnipeg, said that the Rev. Stasiuk "has a lot of energy to get the job done."

The Rev. Stasiuk was unavailable for comment.

His consecration will coincide with the Rev. Bzdel's installation and consecration as archbishop of Winnipeg on March 9 at the city's Ss. Vladimir and Olga Cathedral. Joining the main consecrator, Metropolitan Hermaniuk, will be Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk of Philadelphia and Edmonton's Bishop Myron Daciuk, who served as Winnipeg's auxiliary bishop until 1992.

Archbishop Carlo Curis, apostolic pro-nuncio to Canada, will also be in attendance.

Bishop-designate Stasiuk is expected to assume his duties in Melbourne shortly after his consecration.

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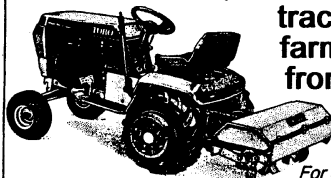
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Friday, February 5

**COLUMBUS, Ohio:** The Ukrainian Students Club at Ohio State University and the Ukrainian Cultural Association of Ohio are jointly sponsoring a performance of the musical ensemble Fata Morgana to be held on the university campus. The show is at 9-11:30 p.m. and will be at the Distillery, 1896 N. High St. For further information contact Katya, (614) 294-1978, or Bohdan, (614) 294-1737.

Saturday, February 6

**YONKERS, N.Y.:** The Organization for the Defense of Lemkivshchyna invites the public to a Valentine Dance, with music by Crystal, to be held at the SUM-A center, 301 Palisade Ave., beginning at 9 p.m. Donation: \$10; students, \$7. Proceeds will go to the Ukrainian Relief Fund. For further information or tickets, contact Steve Howansky, (203) 762-5912, or George Kowalczyk, (914) 476-5549.

**PARMA, Ohio:** St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral is holding its annual "Poltavsky Vechir" in the church hall. Cocktails begin at 6 p.m. The dance begins promptly at 9:30 p.m. Entertainment during dinner and music for dancing will be by Fata Morgana. For further information and for tickets, contact Vera Kap, (216) 864-5828.

Sunday, February 7

**LECANTO, Fla.:** A Country, Western Bluegrass Music Show will be held at Cowboy Junction, Highway 44 and Junction 490, with recording radio star Buddy Max and The Cowboy Junction Band, to benefit the students and the Ukrainian studies program at Harvard University. The show is free, but a donation will be accepted and every penny will go to benefit the program.

Tuesday, February 9

**WASHINGTON:** The U.S.-Ukraine

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Foundation invites the Ukrainian community for a meeting and discussion with visiting Ukrainian parliamentarians Ivan Zayets, chairman of the National Council, and Oleksander Kotsiuba, chairman of the Commission on Legislation and Lawfulness. The meeting will take place at 7 p.m., at the Holy Family Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine, 4250 Harewood Road. For more information, please contact the foundation, (202) 347-4264.

Wednesday, February 10

**WINNIPEG:** Orsya Tracz will be guest speaker at the Alpha Omega Alumnae St. Valentine's membership meeting which is open to the public, to be held at the Investors Syndicate Ltd., Head Office, Third Floor Reception Area, 447 Portage Ave., (Portage and Memorial), at 7 p.m. Ms. Tracz's topic is "Songs Your Mother Should Never Have Taught You? Erotic Symbolism in Ukrainian Folk Songs." The presentation will be supplemented by audio tapes.

Saturday, February 13

**PHILADELPHIA:** A Ukrie singles Valentine Party will be held at Ulana's, 205 Bainbridge St., Society Hill (one block south of South Street), beginning at 9 p.m. Meet, mingle and dance to top Ukrainian and American sounds. A delicious complimentary buffet will be served. For more information, call (215) 922-4152.

Sunday, February 14

**CHICAGO:** The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art presents a concert by the piano duo Valentina Lisitsa and Alexei Kuznetsov in a program of works by Chopin, Shostakovich, Liszt and Rachmaninoff to be held at the UIMA, 2320

W. Chicago Ave., at 2 p.m. The concert is being held in memory of Dr. Stefan Wojtowycz, benefactor and member of the UIMA board of directors.

Tuesday, February 16

**EDMONTON:** The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies seminar series presents Ioan Rebosapca, professor of Slavic languages and literatures at the University of Bucharest, and currently visiting professor at the Department of Slavic and East European Studies at the University of Alberta, who will speak on "Ukrainians in Romania" (in Ukrainian). The lecture will be held in the Heritage Lounge, Athabasca Hall, at 7:30 p.m.

Saturday, February 19

**NEW YORK:** Pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky will hold a master class as part of the Music at the Institute series to be held 11 a.m. - 1 p.m. at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Admission is free.

Sunday, February 21

**WARREN, Mich.:** The Ukrainian Self-

reliance Michigan Federal Credit Union and the Ukrainian National Association Detroit District Committee invite the public to attend an estate planning and life insurance seminar conducted by Andrew W. Mychalowych, partner in the law firm of Haliw, Siciliano, and Mychalowych, and Robert M. Cook, director of insurance operations for the Ukrainian National Association. The seminar will be held at 3 p.m. at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Grade School, 29500 Westbrook. Admission is free.

Sunday, February 28

**BOSTON:** The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, New England Chapter, invites the public to a lecture by Dr. Yuriy Savvycky who will speak on "Psychiatric Medicine in Ukraine," to be held at the John Hancock Conference Center, 40 Trinity Place; (Exit 22 off the Mass. Pike - Prudential Copley Square), at 4:30 p.m. The presentation, to be supplemented by a slideshow, is an account of the speaker's fact-finding lecture tour of Ukrainian psychiatric hospitals and offers observations on aspects of Ukrainian society from a psychiatric perspective. Admission: voluntary donation to be applied for the advancement of psychiatric medicine in Ukraine. Refreshments will be served.

**PLEASE NOTE:** Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Preview items will be published only once (please indicate desired date of publication). All items are published at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space.

**PREVIEW OF EVENTS,** a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public, is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. To have an event listed in this column, please send information (type of event, date, time, place, admission, sponsor, etc.) — typed and in the English language — along with the phone number of a person who may be reached during daytime hours for additional information, to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 30 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N.J. 07302.



The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund

### A PROGRESS REPORT, AND THANKS FROM THE CHILDREN OF CHORNOBYL RELIEF FUND

The Executive Board and volunteers at the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund extend their heartfelt thanks to the many donors who gave so generously during our year-end fundraising campaign, especially to those who became members of our "MRI Friends' Fund". Since February of 1990, CCRF has completed ten airlifts, and shipped over 700 tons of humanitarian relief — mostly medical supplies — to Ukraine. The value of this cargo is estimated at \$32 million dollars. In 1992 alone, we carried out four airlifts and a separate, major shipment of \$314,000 dollars' worth of anti-leukemia medicine. Without the direct involvement, and financial support of the Ukrainian-American community, none of this would have been possible.

In 1993, CCRF plans to begin the installation of a \$2.5 million dollar Magnetic Resonance Imaging diagnostic system (MRI) which is being donated by the Siemens Corporation of Germany. The MRI marks a critical breakthrough in the international Chernobyl relief effort. It is an ideal diagnostic tool for children who have already been exposed to radiation, since it circumvents the health risks involved in X-Rays, or other, conventional means of radio-diagnostics.

Only one obstacle remains before this exciting project can be realized: CCRF must obtain over \$250,000 in start-up funding to pay for the "infrastructure" of the MRI system. This includes the cost of installation, labor, reagents, and travel expenses for the Siemens staff which will need to travel from Germany to Ukraine to oversee the project. To date, CCRF has raised \$72,352.91 for the MRI, including an initial deposit of \$25,000 which has already been sent to Siemens. Negotiations are underway for major contributions from other sources. In the short run, we are looking for another 40 donors to donate \$1,000 or more, to enable Siemens to begin the first phase of the installation process. Any donors who respond to this appeal with a donation of \$500 or more will have their names listed on a special plaque at the entrance of the MRI Unit in the Lviv Regional Center for Chernobyl Problems.

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The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund

### UPDATED LIST OF MRI DONORS

CCRF thanks all of its donors for their past generosity. Special thanks go to those who have already mailed large donations earmarked for the "MRI Friends' Fund" as of January 15, 1993:

\$2,465: In Memoriam, Basil Melnychyn. // \$2,000: Ms. Julia Tyng. // \$1,000 donors: the Bohoslovetz-Kunko Family; Dr. & Mrs. A. & V. Burachinsky; Ms. E. Czepizak; Mr. & Mrs. O. Dackiw; Florida Emergency Physicians; Mr. M. Gooley; Donors In Memoriam of Dr. W. Gudz; Mr. J. Gulycz; the CCRF Chapter in HARTFORD, CT; the Herlinsky Family; Mr. & Mrs. B. Hluschewsky; the Ukrainian-American Cultural Club of HOUSTON, TX; Mr. & Mrs. J. Iwanliw; Mr. J. Iwaslutyn; Mr. & Mrs. L. Kurylko; In Memoriam, Dr. J. Kushnlr; Dr. & Mrs. G. Kuzma; Dr. & Mrs. J. Maryniuk; Dr. & Mrs. Z. & N. Matkivsky; the Ukrainian-American Senior Society of MIAMI, FL; Mr. & Mrs. M. Nosal; Mr. & Mrs. L. & Z. Olesnycky; Ms. I. S. Okhrymowych; the Assumption Church Seniors' Club of PERTH AMBOY, N.J.; Mr. & Mrs. N. and I. Rakush; Dr. G. Rusyn; the United Ukrainian Relief Committee of SARASOTA, FL; Dr. Ihor Sawczuk; Mr. M. Strilka; Dr. & Mrs. G. Szczerbanluk; Mr. & Mrs. L. and I. Trach; Dr. M. L. Trach; Mr. O. Trach; Mr. J. Wolosenko; Mr. W. Wolowodiuk; Rev. & Mrs. W. Wronsky; the Estate of Dr. G. Yano // \$500 Donors: Anonymous; The Ukrainian-American Veterans Post #21 in BRIDGEPORT, CT; Mr. B. Holowid; Dr. Orest Kozicki; Mr. & Ms. A. & E. Kuc; Mr. E. Kuchta; Mr. & Ms. M. & A. Kurylak; Dr. & Mrs. J. Kyzzy; Prof. and Ms. J. & A. Leshko; Ms. L. Lapychak-Lesko; Dr. D. Motuz; Mr. & Mrs. J. Motuz; Ms. M. Markiw-Mynhler; Ms. E. Ratycz; Mr. E. Roklisky; Mr. S. Rywak; Mr. & Ms. W. & J. Shabych; Ukrainian Self-Reliance Hartford (CT) Federal Credit Union; Mr. & Ms. E. Wardyga; Mr. & Ms. M. & B. Zalipsky.

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