
MEMORANDUM

DATE: August 7, 2009

TO: Council Members

FROM: Cindy Lou Trishman
Policy Analyst/Constituent Liaison

SUBJECT: Sister Cities Advisory Board

BOARD STRUCTURE:

The Sister Cities Board consists of 15 members, each serving three-year terms. All members must be at least eighteen years of age and be a resident of Salt Lake County. Board members are generally community representatives with strong ties and interests in the sister cities program. In addition to the Sister Cities Advisory Board, a group of local representatives work behind the scenes to accomplish the tasks that make sister city relationships work.

The Sisters Cities Advisory Board serves an advisory role to the Mayor on the Sister Cities program, and is responsible for implementing the goals and objectives of the existing Sister Cities program. Additionally, the board makes budget recommendations for the program, provides an annual report to the Mayor's Office on programs, and reviews requests for Sister City partnership. Currently, Salt Lake City is a Sister City with the following Sister Cities:

Quezon City, Philippines
Oruro, Bolivia
Keelung, Taiwan
Matsumoto, Japan
Chernivtsi, Ukraine
Thurles Town, Ireland
Torino, Italy
Izhevsk, Russia
Trujillo, Peru

The Sister Cities Advisory Board is a Policy Advisory Board. The 2008 Annual Report has been provided in the attached documentation. Also provided is a paper prepared by the Chernivtsi Sister Cities Representative describing the 20-year relationship with Salt Lake City.

CURRENT COMPOSITION:


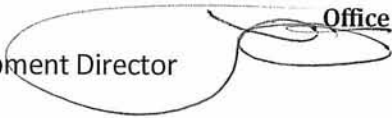
Nia Z Sherar, District Three
Rosemary A. Holt, District Six
Geoffrey Brugger, District Seven (Chair)
Patrick F. Carley
Anne N. Erickson
Etsuko Ogura Freeman
Jinger LaGuardia
Karen Wiley
Margaret Yee

cc: Cindy Gust-Jenson, David Everitt, LuAnn Clark, Sandra Marler, Sara Richardson, Matt Lyon, Holly Hilton, Mayors Liaisons, and City Council Liaisons

Communication to the City Council



Department of Community and
Economic Development
Office of the Director

To: David Everitt, Chief of Staff 
From: Frank Gray, Community & Economic Development Director 
Date: July 28, 2009
CC: Mary DeLaMare-Schaefer, Community & Economic Development Deputy Director
LuAnn Clark, Housing & Neighborhood Development Director
Re: Salt Lake City Sister Cities Annual Report to the Mayor and the City Council

The Salt Lake City Sister Cities Board was invited to address the City Council to briefly discuss the progress, comments, and concerns associated with the activity of the board.

Salt Lake City has nine sister city/friendship city relationships, most of which are very active and successful relationships. An annual report has been prepared to briefly outline the activities of each relationship during the calendar year 2008.

Sister Cities

Matsumoto, Japan	1958
Quezon City, Philippines	1960
Oruro, Bolivia	1977
Keelung, Taiwan (China)	1979
Chernivtsi, Ukraine	1989
Thurles Town, Ireland	2000
Torino, Italy	2006

Friendship Cities

Izhevsk, Russia	2004
Trujillo, Peru	2005

In 2008, the Matsumoto/Salt Lake City relationship celebrated its 50th anniversary. This year Keelung, Taiwan will celebrate its 30th anniversary and Chernivtsi, Ukraine will celebrate its 20th anniversary.

A copy of the 2008 Annual Report and a paper prepared by the Chernivtsi sister cities representative, describing the 20-year relationship with Salt Lake City are attached for your information.

SISTER CITIES ANNUAL REPORT 2008

Matsumoto, Japan

50th Anniversary Events in Salt Lake City – July 2008

Kite Festival

Float construction for July 24th Parade

Delegation visit to Salt Lake City

Pre-Parade Breakfast at City County Building

Participation in Parade

Luncheon hosted by Salt Lake City for Consul General

Banquet hosted by Salt Lake City Mayor Becker and City Council

Salt Lake City Delegation visit to Matsumoto – September 2008

Mayor Becker and Council Members Turner and Martin led the delegation in conjunction with the Salt Lake Area Chamber of Commerce

Quezon City, Philippines

Visit from Philippines Consul General expressing interest in reviving the relationship but no follow up to our agreement response – February 2008

Communication from Quezon City Mayor's Office expressing interest in visiting Salt Lake City and renewing sister city relationship but no response to our letter of invitation to visit – October 2008

Oruro, Bolivia

No activity

Keelung, Taiwan

Salt Lake City invited to participate in Chinese New Year celebrations – March 2008

Annual celebration at the Golden Spike National Historic Site at Promontory Summit – May 2008

Visit from newly appointed Director General Thomas Chen – July 2008

Participation in the July 24th Days of '47 celebrations – July 2008

Luncheon for the new Director General hosted by Salt Lake City

Luncheon hosted by Taiwan delegation for Salt Lake City

Taiwan Photo Exhibit on display at the City and County Building – September 2008

Chernivtsi, Ukraine

Ninth American Studies Summer Institute on American Civilization at NYU - July 2008

Mykola Luchak, Director of American Studies at Chernivtsi National University, visited Salt Lake City following participation in the 9th American Studies Summer Institute – July 2008

Nursing student exchange between UVU and Chernivtsi – July 2008

Judicial delegation visit to Salt Lake City – November 2008

Salt Lake City delegation visit to Chernivtsi to celebrate their 600th Year as a city

Thurles Town, Ireland

Delegation visit to Salt Lake City for St. Patrick's Day celebrations – March 2008

Torino, Italy

First Anniversary Celebration as sister cities – January 2008

Student interns from Torino visit Salt Lake City – July 2008

Salt Lake City Sister Cities participated in Ferragosto Summer Festival – August 2008

Izhevsk, Russia

Organized competition of Izhevsk Children Arts and sent gifts to Izhevsk – 2008

Organized relationship between Izhevsk Medical Academy and University of Utah Family Medicine Department – 2008

University of Utah medical student sent to Izhevsk for one month – Summer 2008

Trujillo, Peru

Organized donation of 65 pairs of ballet shoes and an offer to provide musical scores and technical assistance, from Ballet West to Trujillo Ballet Company – February 2008

Started dialogue with Utah Symphony Opera for future collaboration with Trujillo Symphony Orchestra – February 2008

Collaborated with local Fraternidad Peruana de Utah to donate school furniture to a Trujillo elementary school with 300 children – July 2008

Donation made to Ica, Peru earthquake victims to help build a work training site for those Who are disabled – November 2008

Miscellaneous

Ordinance amendment request pulled back from City Council for Mayor Becker's review and consideration

Presentation by Sister Cities Coordinators to Salt Lake City School District – May 2008

Participation in Utah Coalition of Sister Cities monthly meetings as a member of the Coalition and assisted in organizing the annual workshop in October 2008

Mayor Becker met with Sister Cities Board Chair, Geoff Brugger, to discuss sister cities issues

SALT LAKE CITY/CHERNIVTSI

20 YEARS AS PARTNERS

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, USA – CHERNIVTSI, UKRAINE:

A TWENTY YEAR PARTNERSHIP

Introduction

The ideas, decisions, and policies of American presidents have long-lasting and wide-spread impact. One president's policy may contribute to a succeeding president's decisions. In many cases, the decisions of these world leaders have great impact on the lives of average citizens living in American communities as well as those living in foreign countries. The foundation upon which the long-lasting and very effective partnership between Salt Lake City, Utah and Chernivtsi, Ukraine was built involved the contributions of several of these great men. This partnership involves the Sister City organization, several institutions of higher education, and humanitarian efforts of numerous individuals in both countries. Many people living within these beautiful cities and many institutions which are functions of these communities have been affected for good because of the decisions and policies of several United States Presidents. A look at a brief history of three great United States presidents provides insight,

President Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson, the third President, has long been considered one of the most outstanding of all United States presidents. He was a life-long politician, serving as Governor of Virginia, the first Secretary of State under George Washington, and Vice President under John Adams. He was President from 1801 until 1809 and was the only United States President to serve two terms without vetoing a single bill. Jefferson was

born on April 13, 1743, and died on Independence Day, July 4, 1826, just hours before his long-time friend, adversary, and colleague, John Adams

Jefferson was the author of the Declaration of Independence, universally considered to be his most outstanding accomplishment. He was a legal scholar, prolific writer, and perhaps the founder of American Public Education. He had very strong feelings about the rights of all Americans to a sound education. He wrote regarding a bill he was proposing,

“My bill proposes, 1. Elementary schools in every county, which shall place every householder within three miles of a school. 2. District colleges, which shall place every father within a day’s ride of a college where he may dispose of his son. 3. A university in a healthy and central situation. To all of which is added a selection from the elementary schools of subjects of the most promising genius, whose parents are too poor to give them further education, to be carried at the public expense through colleges and university.” – (Thomas Jefferson to M. Correa de Serra, 1817)

Jefferson’s high regard for universal education and his comment regarding placing a college within a day’s ride lent itself to another American President’s thinking and policy making. American democracy, as Jefferson and others designed it, fortunately, was the ideal environment for the birth of the community college. Vaughn (1988) observed that: “To this day, the United States is the only nation in the world to commit itself to universal higher education. At the heart and soul of this commitment is the public community college.”

President Harry S. Truman

Harry S. Truman, the thirty-third President of the United States, served from April 12, 1945, until January 20, 1953. He was Vice President under Franklin D. Roosevelt and became President when Roosevelt died in office. Although Truman was an excellent student, his parents could not afford to send him to college. His poor eyesight precluded

him from participating in sports and also prevented him from attending his beloved West Point. He was an avid reader and an excellent pianist. He took great pride in the fact that he read every book in the Independence Public Library. He earned the nickname "Give 'em Hell Harry" because of his outspoken and plain, sometimes coarse, speech.

Although Harry Truman was not formally educated, he was an accomplished public servant even before Franklin D. Roosevelt selected him to run as Vice President as Roosevelt sought a fourth term. Lacking a legal education, Truman was elected, nonetheless, to the position of county judge. This title, however, was not a legal position; rather, it was the title for County Commissioner in Jackson County, Missouri. In the only election he ever lost, Truman was unsuccessful in his bid for a second term in 1924. In 1926, however; he was elected, again, to the same post and held it until 1934, when he ran successfully for the United States Senate. Truman continued to hold that post until President Roosevelt asked him to serve as Vice President in 1944.

During Truman's seven years in office, he was called upon to make many, many very difficult decisions. Probably the most difficult and most controversial was his decision to drop the atomic bomb to end World War II. Subsequent to the end of the war, he took on the daunting task of re-building Europe and Japan and had great impact on changing American Foreign Policy. Truman created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Central Intelligence Agency (CIO), and National Security Council (NSC). On the domestic front, he dealt with labor unrest, a proposal for national health care, and the issuing of four civil rights executive orders. As a result, Truman was not a particularly popular president during his term of office. In 2000, however, a C-Span poll conducted by 58 presidential historians ranking U.S. presidents found Harry

Truman ranked fifth among all U.S. presidents. (Internet Article:
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/about/presidents/DwightDEisenhower>)

Perhaps because he lacked a formal higher education, President Truman felt strongly about the importance of providing opportunities for all to attain that goal. Partially in response to the huge number of returning service-men after World War II, President Truman recognized the need to investigate the condition of and opportunities for higher education in the United States. To answer his many questions regarding the status of higher education in the United States, Truman established the President's Commission on Higher Education on July 13, 1946 (*Higher Education Quarterly*, V. 47, Issue 3, pp.2675-368). This act marked the first time in United States history that a president had established a commission to analyze the country's system of education, a task usually reserved to the states. The Commission's report titled, "Higher Education for American Democracy," recommended several critical changes in higher education. Among them was the establishment of a system of community colleges which would have a significant impact on the accomplishment of President Jefferson's and President Truman's dreams of putting higher education within commuting distance of every American. More than a century later, Jefferson's dream of putting a college within a day's ride of every Virginian was fulfilled and expanded upon by another American President. President Truman hoped for, but probably could not have predicted that within thirty years, "a community, technical, or junior college, within reasonable commuting distance of more than 90 percent of all Americans," would exist or that "over 1,222 accredited community, technical, and junior colleges" would be sprinkled throughout the country (Amsler, 1989). The establishment of this system of community colleges is the

system under which Salt Lake Community College (SLCC) was established. This institution became a significant partner in the Sister City relationship between Chernivtsi and Salt Lake City.

On December 15, 1947, Truman made a public statement regarding the recommendations of the Commission. Among many significant comments, he said “. . . we are challenged by the need to insure that higher education shall take its proper place in our national effort to strengthen democracy at home and to improve our understanding of our friends and neighbors everywhere in the world. . .” (Statement by the President Making Public a Report of the Commission on Higher Education, December 15, 1947). This public statement verifies that, not only did President Truman believe, as President Jefferson, that all Americans should live in very close proximity to a college or university, but it also establishes a second idea connected to a president who would succeed Truman. Both President Truman and President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who immediately followed Truman, believed that all Americans should have the opportunity to learn about and understand people and cultures throughout the world. This shared belief, very well, could have influenced President Dwight D. Eisenhower to establish the Sister Cities program in 1956. In addition, this notion of shared cultures is at the heart of the sister city relationship between Salt Lake City and Chernivtsi.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower

President Dwight D. Eisenhower was the thirty-fourth president of the United States. He served in that capacity from 1953 until 1961. He was born in Texas in 1890 and raised in Kansas. He was the oldest of eight brothers. He was a very good athlete and was appointed to West Point after high school graduation. Eisenhower was a career

military man who served under Generals Pershing, MacArthur, and Krueger. After Pearl Harbor, the act which started World War II, Eisenhower was called to a war plans assignment. He commanded the Allied Forces in North Africa in 1942 and on D-Day, 1944, he was Commander of the American and Allied troops invading France.

After the war, he became President of Columbia University and later took leave of absence to assume supreme command over the NATO forces being assembled in 1951. Eisenhower was a popular war hero who ran for President in 1951 and, with his campaign slogan, "I like Ike," was elected in a landslide.

President Eisenhower launched the Interstate Highway System in 1956 and negotiated an armistice after three years of fighting in Korea. He sent troops into Little Rock, Arkansas, as desegregation of public schools began and ordered complete desegregation of the Armed Forces. Referring to the desegregation of the Armed Forces, Eisenhower said, "There must be no second class citizens in this country." (footnote)

President Eisenhower began the American "Sister Cities" program in 1956. The program gained national prominence through a White House Conference when President Eisenhower proposed the "People to People Program." Born during the aftermath of the Second World War, the sister city movement originated with aid programs assisting war-devastated cities. Eisenhower's intention was to lessen the chance of future world conflicts by involving peoples of all segments of society and their communities in personal citizen diplomacy. President Eisenhower stated, "The Sister Cities Program is an important resource to the negotiations of governments in letting the people themselves give expressions of their common desire for friendship, goodwill and cooperation for a better world for all" (American President: Dwight David Eisenhower: A Life in Brief).

One of the keys to the success of this flourishing global network became the public-private partnership between locally elected officials and private individuals in the involved cities. No two sister city relationships are alike. Sister city partners engage in exchange and community development programs spanning a host of issues. Everyone has the power to make a difference.

Despite isolated community partnerships and informal citizens' relations, the people-to-people initiative did not gain momentum until President Eisenhower's 1956 White House conference on citizen diplomacy. The post-World War II climate proved an ideal environment to launch this kind of effort. With enthusiastic response to the concept, tens-of-thousands of Americans pledged their support to create a free and peaceful world. Growing out of the two-day White House Conference, participants formed forty-two 'People-to-People' committees. The autonomous nature of the federally backed movement meant that some committees flourished while others never left the ground. By 1960, thirty-three committees continued the original mission. The sister city idea developed from the Civic Committee. Envisioned by President Eisenhower as the main cog for citizen diplomacy, the sister city program grew throughout the 1950s and 1960s. The Civic Committee and the National League of Cities provided joint administrative support for the fledgling sister city movement until 1973. A 1974 study found that many early sister city relationships formed out of post World War II programs to Western Europe.

From a historical perspective, and as a precursor to modern Sister Cities, "town twinning" began in Europe as early as 836 between Paderhorn, Germany and LeMans,

France. The first recorded modern twinning agreement in Europe was in 1920 following the end of World War I between Keighley, West Yorkshire, and Poix-du-Nord, France. The practice of twinning European cities continued after World War II to promote closer understanding of each other and to promote cross-border projects.

Sister City Relationships between
The United States and Other Countries

The program was originally administered under the National League of Cities, but has been under a separate organization, Sister Cities International since 1967. The relationships that endured, however, were based on cultural or educational reasons that developed lasting friendships. During the mid 1960s, city affiliations recognized their diverse efforts needed coordination. In 1967, the Town Affiliation Association of the US (already popularly known as Sister Cities International) was created. The Town Affiliation Association marked its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary in 1981. By that time, 720 US cities representing 85 million citizens were linked to over 1,000 communities in 77 nations around the world. In addition, the association's name evolved to its current form, Sister Cities International. Sister Cities International achieved several goals by its Twenty-Fifth Anniversary: It created a two-way street for cultural understanding; put a human face to international news and reports; and stressed the commonality of urban problems and the resulting interdependency of humanity. Sister Cities International continued to fulfill the desire of millions of Americans to learn of similarities as well as differences and, hence, to chart a better road to understanding of the world.

(Congressional Record, March 17, 1981)

In September 1991, an unprecedented gathering of 220 Soviet officials and citizens arrived in the United States for the US/USSR Sister Cities conference. Organizers noted this was the largest gathering of Soviet citizens in the US. Within the framework of the USSR's troubled political and economic situation, delegates discussed developing local government, citizen involvement, education, and the environment. In addition, developing international trade and creating business ventures were featured importantly at the conference. The conference sought to encourage international understanding and communication amongst ordinary citizens. This event followed the failed August coup against President Mikhail Gorbachev and preceded the eventual independence of the Soviet Republics at the end of 1991. While approaches and attitudes have changed, one underlying theme remains, the value of local citizens reaching out to each other globally. A sister city friendship ended the Cold War for many individuals in 1973, not the Soviet government's collapse in 1991. For more information on the history of the Sister Cities International go to the website: sister-cities.org/about/history.cfm.

Sister Cities International

MISSION STATEMENT: Promote peace through mutual respect, understanding, and cooperation---one individual, one community at a time.

GOALS: Sister Cities International is a nonprofit citizen diplomacy network that creates and strengthens partnerships between the US and international communities. It strives to build global cooperation at the municipal level, promote cultural understanding, and stimulate economic development. Sister Cities International is a leader for local community development and volunteer action. It motivates and empowers private citizens, municipal officials, and business leaders to conduct long-term sister city

programs. It believes that sister city programs involve two-way communication and should mutually benefit partnering communities.

Our goals are to:

Develop municipal partnerships between US cities, countries and states and similar jurisdictions in other nations.

Provide opportunities for city officials and citizens to experience and explore other cultures through long-term community partnerships.

Create an atmosphere in which economic and community development can be implemented and strengthened.

Stimulate environments through which communities will creatively learn, work, and solve problems together through reciprocal cultural, educational, municipal, business, professional, and technical exchanges and projects.

Collaborate with organizations in the United States and other countries that share similar goals. For more information on Sister Cities International go to: info@sister-cities.org

Sister Cities and Higher Education

Thus, three outstanding United States Presidents, serving their country over a span of more than 150 years, developed their ideas and policies into an American system of community colleges as well a sister cities organization by which American and international cities can collaborate on issues of friendship, education, peace, and community development. One example of the strength of sister city collaboration is the outstanding relationship between Salt Lake City, Utah, USA and Chernivtsi, Ukraine. The foundation for this relationship was, of course, the establishment of Sister Cities

International; however, much of the success of the collaboration is based on strong educational partnerships.

The first educational partnership developed between Salt Lake Community College and Chernivtsi National University. Over time, Weber State University, the University of Utah, and Utah Valley Community College (now Utah Valley University) became additional strong partners. The initial relationship between SLCC and Chernivtsi National University acted as the catalyst to other highly successful higher education partnerships in Chernivtsi.

The very basis of the community college movement was begun with President Jefferson's ideas, built upon by President Truman's policies, and culminated in the founding of the community college movement in the United States. The community college, the only uniquely American portion of higher education in America, today celebrates its commitment to collaboration with all elements of higher education in America and around the world through programs such as the Sister City relationship exemplified by the lasting and successful partnership between Salt Lake City and Chernivtsi. Sister Cities International, initially, begun by President Eisenhower, resulted in more than 1,000 U.S. cities in all 50 states becoming linked with more than 1,600 foreign cities in 117 countries. The Salt Lake City – Chernivtsi sister city relationship is one of the most effective of those linkages.

The Sister City Chronology of
Salt Lake City, Utah USA and Chernivtsi, Ukraine

A pattern of cooperation and sharing between people was established in 1989 when Salt Lake City's Mayor Palmer DePaulis and Lowell and Jane Turner established

Chernivtsi, Ukraine as a Sister City to Salt Lake City. Many of the visits from Utah to Ukraine have included transporting substantial numbers of donated and purchased items, including medical supplies, medications, vital humanitarian supplies, and educational material. Seven delegations from Chernivtsi have visited Salt Lake City, including three mayors from Chernivtsi. Sixteen exchange visits between Salt Lake City and Chernivtsi have taken place over the past twenty years. The following are some of the highlights of exchanges between the citizens of our two cities. In June, 1989, Chernivtsi, Ukraine was chosen as a Salt Lake City sister city. Mayor Palmer DePaulis was the first visit to Chernivtsi.

In July, 1990, Mayor Pavlo Kaspruk, of Chernivtsi, visited Salt Lake City. Mayor Kaspruk died in Chernivtsi in 1991.

In May, 1991, Interim Mayor Georgiy Grodetsky visited Salt Lake City. In October, 1991, Rosemary Holt and Sue McCoy visited Chernivtsi to assess needs and identify direction for the sister city relationship.

In February, 1992, LDS Humanitarian Services responded to Mayor Victor Pavlyuk's request for an emergency need for medical supplies. A container of medical supplies was shipped to Odessa port and Chernivtsi citizens trucked the supplies to Chernivtsi.

In May, 1992, Mayor Victor Pavlyuk invited seventeen Salt Lake City sister city representatives to visit Chernivtsi. Half of the professionals were health care professionals, led by Rosemary Holt, RN. In order to meet a critical need in Chernivtsi, the group took large numbers of medical and dental supplies. The group included: physicians, a dentist, a lawyer, a social worker, educators, musicians, and an artist.

During that visit, Dr. Anne Erickson, Vice President of Salt Lake Community College and Dr. Michael Homer, Dean of the School of Business, Salt Lake Community College established the first educational partnership between Salt Lake Community College and the State University of Chernivtsi. Beginning in September, 1993, Todd Baker, Professor of Business Management at Salt Lake Community College spent three months as a visiting professor at the State University of Chernivtsi. Professor Baker was accompanied by an SLCC business education student.

In October, 1994, Mayor Mykola Fedoruk, Dr. Vasyl Pishak, Rector of Bukovinian Medical Academy, Dr. Yuditsky and Mykola Luchak visited Salt Lake City.

In 1995, LDS Charities shipped a 40 foot container to Chernivtsi, containing, primarily, medical supplies and equipment.

In 1996, Weber State University (WSU) faculty members participated in an educational exchange. Those participating included: Professor Judith Pratt, Dr. Karen Beaver, and Georgia Lauritzen. Rosemary Holt, RN accompanied the group.

In spring, 1997, Mykola Luchak, Dean of International Students, Bukovinian Medical Academy (BMA), studied for three months at Weber State University. Also, in 1997, Nadya Yarema, a sixth year medical student from Bukovinian Medical Academy became the first WSU/BMA medical/nursing exchange student. She obtained both ADN and BSN nursing degrees from WSU, and ultimately obtained a medical degree in the United States.

In September, 1997, Weber State University participated in an exchange with the Bukovinian Academy to formally establish a student and faculty nursing exchange program. The participants included WSU Nursing Department Chairperson, Dr. Gerry

Hansen; BSN Coordinator, Karla Dalley; ADN Coordinator Dr. Karen Beaver; Professors Judith Pratt, RN and Bonnie Judkins, RN; and students Carma Miller, RN and Cathleen Robinson, RN. Also in 1997, Georgia Lauritzen, PhD candidate, Utah State University, taught and consulted at Bukovinian Medical Academy for three months.

In September, 1998, at the request of Mayor Mykola Fedoruk and the Bukovynian Medical Academy, Transcultural Awareness Exchange and WSU representatives and faculty traveled to Chernivtsi to arrange and plan future nursing educational programs. Members of this group included: Dr. Gerry Hansen, Bonnie Judkins, RN, Carma Miller RN, Weber State University; Dr. Anne Erickson, Salt Lake Community College; Rosemary Holt, RN, Transcultural Awareness, Inc.; and Michael Arnow, professional film maker. Also included was Clisto (Butch) Beaty, M.D., anesthesiologist, who sponsored 6th year Bukovinian Medical Academy medical student, Roma Plachinta's study at Mountain View Hospital, Payson, Utah.

In August and September, 1999, Carma Miller, RN, Brigham Young University, Health Care Systems Administration Masters student completed thesis research with Dr. Vasyl Pishak, Rector of Bukovinian Medical Academy. In September, 1999, Weber State University participated in the Ukrainian First International Nursing Congress in Chernivtsi, convened by the Bukovynian Medical Academy. Dr. Gerry Hanson was the keynote speaker; and Carma Miller, RN, attended.

In September, 1999, in Chernivtsi, Transcultural Awareness Exchange presented a regional conference co-sponsored by Mayor Mykola Fedoruk. Karen Shepherd, American Director of The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, London, was the keynote speaker on the topic, "Economic Development: Strengthening and

Leading Ukrainian Communities in the New Century.” Both American and Ukrainian professional presenters/facilitators participated in the conference. The USA presenters included former Salt Lake City Mayor, Palmer DePaulis, Dr. Anne Erickson, Holly Sloan, Karen Shepherd and Rosemary Holt. Conference participants from Ukraine included representatives from government, business, and education.

In 2000, a training conference was held in Chernivtsi on skill development, based on the 1999 Conference. Presenters delivered skills training in communication, marketing, small business development, and planning and human resource management. The consultants from Transcultural Awareness Exchange, Inc. were Holly Sloan, Salt Lake City/ Washington, DC and Mary O’Rafferty, Dublin, Ireland. The three-day conference was planned in conjunction with Mayor Mykola Fedoruk.

In February, 2002, Mayor Mykola Fedoruk sent a delegation of three to the 2002 Winter Olympic Games. Attending were: Victor Sidlyar, Director General, Steel Machinery Plant; Ivan Rynshuk, Director, Communal Enterprise; and Mykola Luchak, Interpreter.

In October, 2005, Chernivtsi held its First International Business Conference. The following group from Salt Lake City attended this significant Chernivtsi conference: Former Mayor Palmer DePaulis, Dr. Anne Erickson, Professor Carma Miller, Professor Karen Gunn, Professor Bill Laney, Utah State Representative, Larry Wiley, Karen Wiley, and Rosemary Holt. The group participated in a Salt Lake City/Chernivtsi Sister City exchange following the conference.

In October, 2005, Carma Miller, RN, MS, and Rosemary Holt, RN, BS, were named to the Science Advisory Board of the Bukovinian State Medical University by Rector Vasyl Pishak.

In September and October, 2006, Chernivtsi National University and Salt Lake Community College participated in a student exchange program. Salt Lake Community College hosted eight students and one professor for six weeks in Salt Lake City. The Chernivtsi students were students of English studies in Ukraine, both on an undergraduate and master's level. The students and professor were hosted in a variety of home stays for one or two weeks at a time. In addition to their studies at SLCC, they participated in a wide variety of cultural experiences. Salt Lake City's Mayor's office and Sister Committee administrators were active participants in this exchange.

In November, 2006, Utah Valley State College, Director of International Studies, Grant Skabelund, Dr. Gary Measom and Professor Mina Wayman traveled to Chernivtsi and proposed a student nursing exchange with the Bukovinian State Medical University in cooperation with Rector Vasyl P. Pishak. In May, 2006, Pavlo Savka of Chernivtsi served six weeks' internship in the Salt Lake City mayor's office and the Salt Lake County mayor's office.

In June, 2007, Chernivtsi National University created an American Studies Center with Professor Mykola Luchak as the director. Former Mayor Palmer DePaulis; Dr. Ray Gunn and Dr. Tim Chambliss, University of Utah; Dr. Helen Cox, Dr. Anne Erickson, Salt Lake Community College and Rosemary Holt, Transcultural Awareness, Inc., were appointed to the Advisory Board of the American Studies Center in Chernivtsi, Ukraine. The Center is the first American Studies Center in a university in all of Ukraine.

In May and June, 2007, the first Utah Valley State College/Bukovinian State Medical University student exchange was accomplished with four UVSC nursing students participating. Professors Mina Wayman and Carol Lavender escorted and instructed the student nurses in Chernivtsi.

In 2008, humanitarian hospital supplies, medical books and American Studies books were sent to Chernivtsi via Odessa port and delivered to Chernivtsi. The medical, hospital supplies were donated by LDS Humanitarian Charities. The value of this shipment was estimated to be \$45,000 by the LDS who also paid for the shipping of the container.

Also, in 2008, Mayor Mykola Fedoruk invited a delegation to visit Chernivtsi in October. The group of five professionals traveled to Chernivtsi to celebrate Chernivtsi City Day, the 600th anniversary of the founding of the city. The delegation consisted of: Utah State Representative, Larry Wiley, Karen Wiley, Justin Wiley, Dr. Anne Erickson and SLC/Chernivtsi Representative, Rosemary Holt. Erickson and Holt received recognition from Mayor Mykola Fedoruk for almost twenty years of work in Chernivtsi.

In 2009, Chernivtsi student nurses will travel to Utah Valley University in July and August for their international exchange studies. Also in 2009, the American Studies Center at Chernivtsi National University will become one of three centers serving nine universities for studies in jurisprudence with visiting professors from the United States. These visiting professors will be teaching university law students legal ethics and the American jury system for two to four week sessions.

Conclusion

This long-standing, significant sister city relationship between Chernivtsi, Ukraine and Salt Lake City, Utah, USA has provided untold benefits to literally hundreds of Ukrainians and Americans. The “friendship, goodwill, and cooperation for a better world for all,” as described by President Dwight D. Eisenhower, has improved and strengthened beyond the wildest dreams of those forward-thinking, insightful citizens of both countries who began the program twenty years ago. Most importantly, as a result of the work of these dedicated, energetic people, the sister city relationship will continue. There is no end in sight.

AUTHORS

Anne N. Erickson, Community at Large Representative and Vice Chairperson
Salt Lake City Sister Cities Board

May 17, 2009

Anne N. Erickson is the retired Academic Vice President of Salt Lake Community College. Erickson holds a BS degree in Accounting, Business Management, and Secretarial Practice Education; an MS in Mathematics Education; and an EdD in Educational Leadership. She remains involved in higher education through serving on the Foundation Board of SLCC, is a founding director for the Achievement Rewards for College Students (ARCS) Foundation with the University of Utah, and is a board member of the American Studies Center, Chernivtsi National University. Erickson served ten years on the State of Utah Drinking Water Board, four of those years as Chairperson.

She is heavily involved in community and civic activities. She is married to Carl N. Erickson, a retired attorney, has three married children and eight grandchildren.

Rosemary A. Holt, Salt Lake City/Chernivtsi, Ukraine Representative

Salt Lake City Sister Cities Board

May 17, 2009

Rosemary A. Holt is President of Transcultural Awareness Exchange and holds degrees in Anthropology, Nursing, and Art History. Holt is a certified, licensed mediator in Utah's Civil Court System. Holt serves on numerous community boards and is a citizen activist in peace and justice issues. She has been the Salt Lake/Chernivtsi Sister City Representative for the past 20 years. Holt serves on the Advisory Board for the American Studies Center, Chernivtsi National University, and the Science Board of the Bukovinian State Medical University. She is married to Dr. Reed Holt, has three married children and three grandchildren. She is a world traveler and is a published travel writer and photographer.