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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Trilateral cooperative program aims to strengthen Ukraine's market economy and civil society

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The United States Embassy on June 11 announced a cooperative program between Ukraine, Poland and the United States to strengthen Ukraine's market economy and civil society.

The project, named the Poland-America-Ukraine Cooperation Initiative (PAUCI), envisions a mutual exchange of information and expertise between Poland and Ukraine, with a focus on the transfer to Ukraine of Poland's experience in successful market and democratic transformations.

"Poland has successfully faced many of the democratic and economic reform problems that Ukraine now faces," said U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Steven Pifer at the June 11 kick-off forum. "We want to take advantage of that in the PAUCI initiative."

UNWLA holds 25th convention

by Maria Tomorug

ROSEMONT, Ill. — The Ukrainian National Women's League of America Inc. (UNWLA) held its 25th Convention on Friday, May 28, through Monday, May 31, here at the Hotel Westin O'Hare, located near Chicago's O'Hare Airport. Approximately 200 delegates from across the United States and 100 guests who attended the four-day convention.

The UNWLA's Chicago Regional Council, whose president is Lubomyra Kalin, hosted the convention; the Convention Committee, which was in charge of all preparations for the triennial convention, was chaired by Olena Semianczuk-Matwyshyn.

As the 1999 UNWLA convention was being held at the dawn of a new century, the theme of the convention was "Our Glorious Path is the Bridge to the Future."

The 25th Convention Book provided a good review of the accomplishments of the UNWLA during the last three years. It contained reports by President Anna Krawczuk and all the members of the national board, as well as reports submitted by branches and regional councils. It also included greetings from various dignitaries and organizations on the occasion of the convention. Jaroslawa Rubel was the editor of the convention book.

A pre-convention program on Friday evening kicked off the conclave. The theme of the program was human rights and the moderator was Iryna Kurowyckyj, UNWLA's vice-president in charge of public relations.

Nina Kovalska, first woman ambassador

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The program, supported by a \$2 million grant from the United States through its Agency for International Development, which will be managed by the Eurasia Foundation, calls for financing projects to be proposed by higher educational institutions, local governments and state institutions. Three areas of reform are being emphasized: macroeconomic policy; small business development; and local government reform.

Mr. Pifer explained that an important objective will be to strengthen the institutional capabilities of organizations involved in the three areas through the transfer of know-how and its practical applications.

The effort will award money to non-government organizations, higher educational institutions as well as local and state institutions for projects they develop in the three designated areas for training programs, seminars, consultations, expert analyses, publications and other types of information exchanges.

Tadeusz Pawlak, Polish chargé d'affaires in Kyiv, who also was present at the forum along with Ukraine's First Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Yevhen Bersheda and PAUCI Secretariat Manager Nick

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Ukrainian troops not yet ready to serve as peacekeepers in Kosovo

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukrainian soldiers will join their NATO and Russian counterparts in a Kosovo peacekeeping force only after the proposed plan for Ukrainian involvement winds its way through the bureaucratic approval warrens of the government and gets a final nod in the Verkhovna Rada.

One hurdle was cleared on June 18 when Britain's Minister of Defense Joseph Robertson formally invited Ukraine to join NATO peacekeeping operations in Kosovo. "I fully expect that Ukraine will send its troops, with their high standard of training, to Kosovo," said Mr. Robertson during a one day visit to Kyiv.

The United Nations, however, has yet to extend an invitation, and many politicians here doubt that Ukraine, which has taken a position that it can only participate under the auspices of the United Nations or the Organization For Security and Cooperation in Europe, will join NATO and Russia in Kosovo until such an offer is received.

Questions remain in Ukraine as to who will have command over the Ukrainian peacekeeping battalion, how it will be financed and when Ukrainian authorities will finalize the plan.

Although Ukraine has participated actively in the United Nations peacekeeping efforts in Bosnia and announced that it was ready to organize such a force for Kosovo even in the first days of the air campaign against rump Yugoslavia, the country has been slow to approve a peacekeeping contingent for Kosovo.

While the United Nations Security Council has approved the Kosovo peacekeeping operation, the council will not supervise the mission, as in Bosnia. That role is now planned exclusively for NATO, even though Russia has already demonstrated that it wants its own peacekeeping regime in the Yugoslav region.

Whether a majority of the Ukrainian Parliament, whose leadership has already shown its contempt for NATO in several failed resolutions to break all ties with the Atlantic Alliance, will approve a Ukrainian contingency under NATO's command is far from certain. Further speculation exists in Ukraine that the government is waiting for greater clarification of Russia's role in Kosovo.

In actions that some Ukrainian newspapers call evidence of the governments support for Russia's pre-emptive move into

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Leaders of two Rukh parties comment on split

Hennadii Udovenko and Yurii Kostenko are the respective chairmen of the two national Rukh parties that formed after the single party led by the late Vyacheslav Chornovil split in February.

Mr. Udovenko was elected chairman of the original Rukh after Mr. Chornovil's sudden and tragic death in April. Mr. Kostenko took the reins of the splinter Rukh after the 10th Congress of February 28, which ousted Mr. Chornovil as leader of the party and effected the party's split.

Both Mr. Udovenko, 68, and Mr. Kostenko, 48, have held positions in Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers. Mr. Udovenko served as minister of foreign affairs in August 1994-April 1998 and Mr. Kostenko as minister of the environment and nuclear safety in July 1995-May 1998.

Mr. Udovenko, who also was a career diplomat during the Soviet era, also served as independent Ukraine's ambassador to Poland. He was elected president of the United Nations General Assembly for a one-year term

in September 1997, after having served for many years — both during the Soviet period and once Ukraine became independent — as Ukraine's ambassador to the U.N.

Mr. Kostenko has been a member of Rukh since its inception and served as the head of the Kyiv regional organization in 1991-1992. Mr. Udovenko took party membership after his election in May.

The following edited interviews, translated from Ukrainian, were conducted on June 4 and June 7 by Roman Woronowycz of the Kyiv Press Bureau.

Kostenko: Rukh needed new mission

Legally, where does the Rukh that you lead stand today after the Ministry of Justice did not register you and the Kyiv Oblast Court rejected your claim that the ministry had denied you your rights?

It stands equal to Rukh-Udovenko. With regard to the fact that the Ministry of Justice registered the changes to the statutes of Rukh-Udovenko: we were not bringing suit against the party that Udovenko leads, we were suing the Ministry of Justice for the unclear actions of the ministry in regard to the manner in which it handled the registration of changes to the statutes of the political party that is [our] National Rukh.

I don't want to deal with the legal fine points here, that's not all that interesting. I want to talk about the political aspects.

You ask where Rukh-Kostenko stands. My answer is that, as

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Udovenko: Split did not have to occur

The Rukh party led by Yurii Kostenko claims that the late Vyacheslav Chornovil caused the split in Rukh by banning any further meetings of the Central Leadership, which was not within his authority as the chairman to do, when it became clear that there was a move being organized to oust him. They also claim that he called the second half of the Ninth Congress illegally, because, as they claim, only the Central Leadership of the All Ukrainian Congress could do that. How do you react to these assertions?

I just want to say that the question is directed more at the legal-judicial process that is now taking place in Rukh, the reasons that led to the conflict in Rukh.

The Kyiv Oblast Court has already addressed this question

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ANALYSIS

Vienna conference focuses on nuclear safety in East bloc

by Anthony Wesolowsky
RFE/RL Newsline

VIENNA – In 1986 the world was taught a chilling lesson about the shortcomings of Soviet-designed nuclear reactors when Unit No. 4 at Ukraine's Chernobyl power station exploded and spewed radiation across a wide swath of Europe.

The accident prompted fears that the 67 Soviet-designed reactors in operation throughout Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were fundamentally flawed and needed to be repaired, if not shut down altogether.

Prompted by the Chernobyl disaster, the G-7 group of major industrialized nations in 1992 recommended that the 25 most dangerous Soviet-designed reactors in operation – particularly two older reactor types known as the RBMK and the VVER-230 – should not operate any longer than absolutely necessary. The seven Western nations also urged safety upgrades at safer Soviet-designed power stations.

Eight years later, however, not one of the suspect Soviet-designed nuclear power stations has been closed. Even an agreement between the G-7 and Kyiv to close the remaining functioning reactors at Chernobyl by next year faces an uncertain future.

Lars Larsson, director of the EBRD's Nuclear Safety Department, told an RFE/RL correspondent in Vienna that the world community's first mistake was underestimating how long economic and energy-sector reform would take in the former Communist states.

"One of the most important things also [was] the economic development of these countries has been much, much slower than originally anticipated. And with the slowdown of economic development there also goes, unfortunately, the slowdown of nuclear safety. They all go along. For instance, if you have economic problems, and it is not possible to pay salaries to the operators, of course this is a safety concern," he said.

Luke Lederman, a nuclear safety official with the International Atomic Energy Agency, said that many of the most pressing improvements have finally been carried out at most of the region's plants.

Mr. Lederman and other Western officials stress that some of the biggest changes have come in the so-called

"safety culture" at nuclear power plants. In other words, he explained, operators at nuclear power stations in Eastern and Central Europe and in the former Soviet Union are doing a better, safer and more careful job.

Nuclear regulatory agencies have also been given more power and autonomy, Mr. Lederman noted, adding that this makes their job of monitoring nuclear safety much more effective.

Mr. Larsson singled out Armenia as having made some of the greatest strides in the past four years toward improving its nuclear regulatory regime. Armenia's two Soviet-designed VVER-230 reactors at Medzamor were shut down in 1989 after a devastating earthquake prompted fears of a nuclear disaster because of the proximity of the reactors to a fault line.

In November 1995, Yerevan restarted Unit No. 2 at the Medzamor plant. Vartan Nersesyan of Armenia's Nuclear Regulatory Authority said that safety upgrades have been made at the plant to protect it against seismic activity. But he said the country has no current plans to restart Unit No. 1. "The situation was analyzed, the system was re-evaluated, and improvements were made accordingly," he said.

Like Armenia, Bulgaria is equipped with the controversial VVER-230 Soviet-designed reactor. There are four of them at the country's Kozloduy nuclear power plant, along with two of the more advanced Soviet designed VVER-1000s.

Unlike the VVER-1000, the VVER-230 reactor does not have an adequate containment unit, and, in the event of a nuclear disaster, radiation could leak into the atmosphere. The European Union recently renewed its pleas for Bulgaria to shut down Kozloduy – considered one of the riskiest nuclear power plants in Eastern Europe.

But Grigory Kastchiev of the Bulgarian Nuclear Regulatory Agency said that there have been more than 1,000 recent safety upgrades at Kozloduy's four VVER-230 reactors at a cost of \$100 million and added another \$150 million worth of upgrades are planned. Sofia has no plans to shut down any of the reactors soon, he stated.

"The strategy plan of the Bulgarian State Electric Company is to operate Units 1 and 2 at least until 2005, and Units 3 and 4 until at least 2012. This is really a necessity from the [standpoint of the] energy situation in Bulgaria and the stability of the country," Mr. Kastchiev

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Suicides in Donbas attributed to economic hardships

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

MOSCOW – The number of suicides in Donbas, Ukraine's coal-mining region, has exceeded 700 since the beginning of the year, the Moscow-based Segodnia newspaper reported on June 17.

Sociologists suggest that the reason for most suicides is depression since the victims feel that they have no prospects for the future and thus there is no reason to live.

According to the newspaper, the Ukrainian government, urged by the International Monetary Fund to restructure the coal-mining sector, has brought about an "enormous disintegration" of the coal-mining industry in Donbas.

"[Closed] mines have been flooded with water, hundreds of thousands of people have lost jobs and fled the region, mining towns are becoming empty, and the remaining residents pull down public buildings for firewood in [the] winter," Segodnia reported.

The report said only women and children have remained in the towns of Stakhanov and Teplohorsk, while all the men have gone to Russia to earn money. A three-room apartment in Stakhanov can be rented for a mere \$200, while in Teplohorsk it is even cheaper and costs only \$100. Long lines for bread that is distributed free of charge to poverty-stricken residents are a common sight in those towns, Segodnia noted.

NEWSBRIEFS

G-8 defers decision grant for reactors

COLOGNE – The G-8 summit here, which was attended by the Group of Seven largest industrialized state as well as Russia, on June 18 failed to decide on the grant of \$1.2 billion to Ukraine to help complete two nuclear reactors in exchange for the closure of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant next year. German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder, who has met strong opposition from his Greens coalition partners on the funding plan, will travel to Kyiv on July 7 to try to persuade the Ukrainian government to build gas-fueled power plants instead. "Between you and me, my belief is that he has absolutely no chance of persuading President [Leonid] Kuchma," French President Jacques Chirac commented on Mr. Schroeder's trip to Kyiv. Mr. Chirac and other G-8 leaders supported the idea of funding the two replacement reactors. (RFE/RL Newsline)

U.S., EU pledge help for energy sector

BONN – In a joint statement issued after talks in Bonn on June 21, U.S. President Bill Clinton, German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder and European Commission President Jacques Santer stressed their commitment to help Ukraine obtain funds for its energy sector as compensation for closing the Chernobyl nuclear plant, the DPA news agency reported. The statement did not mention any new grants or credits, however. The three leaders called on President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine to push forward with reforms, including the privatization of large industries and reforms in the agricultural and energy sectors. The statement also stressed the need to ensure free and fair presidential elections and to protect media freedom in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Trafficking in people is big business

KYIV – "Trade in people is a grave crime that cannot be curbed unless through the joint efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations," said Nina Karpachova, national deputy in charge of human rights. Trafficking in women has lately become a large-scale criminal business comparable to trafficking in arms and drugs, she noted. "Some 100,000 Ukrainian women in search of employment landed in sex business abroad," said Ms. Karpachova at a June 16 meeting of the coordination council for prevention of trafficking in people in Ukraine. "We are the third nation after Belgium and Germany to have legally defined trafficking in people as a grave crime and set a punishment for it in our

Criminal Code," she said announcing that 12 lawsuits have been initiated in Ukraine on such charges. (Eastern Economist)

Cabinet looks for loans to repay debts

KYIV – Ukraine's Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov told a government-sponsored conference on the 2000 budget in Kyiv on June 22 that the government needs 15.3 billion hryvni (\$3.9 billion U.S.) to repay its debt obligations in 2000. Mr. Mitiukov added that in order to pay this sum Ukraine must borrow another 11.1 billion hrv. The Cabinet of Ministers has decided to set up a special commission to prepare a list of sources for drawing money for next year's debt payments, but Mr. Mitiukov declined to name prospective lenders. At that same conference, Minister of the Economy Vasyl Rohovyi said that achieving a no-deficit budget in 2000 is a realistic task. The ministry predicts a 2 percent increase in GDP in 2000 – the first projected economic-growth year in independent Ukraine – and an inflation rate of 10 percent. According to Mr. Rohovyi, the exchange rate in 2000 will remain "below 4.6 hrv to \$1." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma tops latest presidential poll

KYIV – A poll conducted in June by the independent Democratic Initiatives Fund and SOGIS-Gallup showed a sharp increase in President Leonid Kuchma's popularity, the Associated Press reported on June 22. Of those respondents who plan to cast their ballots in the October 31 presidential elections, 25 percent would vote for Mr. Kuchma. Natalia Vitrenko, who has so far topped popularity polls, would receive 19 percent of votes. Petro Symonenko and Oleksander Moroz followed with 11 percent and 7 percent backing, respectively. The poll offered no explanation for the boost in the president's popularity, which stood at 18 percent last month. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Tax administration sets priorities

KYIV – The State Tax Administration's collection priorities, as established on June 12, are to disclose illegal conversion of money and uncover violations of tax legislation in the production and sales of excisable goods. Additional attention will also be paid to tax collection in the agro-industrial sector, foreign trade, barter operations, and the fuel and energy sector. Tax collection for the consolidated budget for the first five months of 1999 stood at 9.1 billion hrv, up 24.5 percent from the same period last year. Revenues to the state budget were 4.45 bil-

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Kostenko: Rukh needed...

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long as the court proceedings continue, the standing of both Rukh-Kostenko and Rukh-Udovenko is identical in the legal sense.

From another point of view, however, a strange situation exists. It turns out that Hennadii Udovenko is registered as a candidate for president from the National Rukh of Ukraine, but Kostenko is not registered as a candidate from the National Rukh of Ukraine, even though a congress was held, I was registered and everything else.

This can only be evidence of the Central Election Commission's prejudice in regard to their position on the candidates. They should not register either Kostenko or Udovenko from the National Rukh of Ukraine until such time as all legal matters are resolved.

But I am far from a political novice, so I can see that political scenarios, or games, are being developed in support of the current president in the presidential elections.

You are, however, continuing to gather the 1 million signatures you need to continue your presidential candidacy.

Of course. We began the process and are continuing it, and expect to gather more than what is needed.

I have been nominated in six regions of Ukraine by electors, which includes the east, where voters in the Luhansk and Chernihiv Oblasts nominated me. The nomination process continues. This week I expect to be nominated in Odesa and Kirovohrad.

This is because the election law allows for candidates to be nominated not only by political parties but by public organizations as well.

You maintain that you retain the legal right to call yourself the National Rukh of Ukraine?

Until there is a final decision by the courts, we will call ourselves the National Rukh of Ukraine. I might add that we hold the seal of National Rukh.

And the archives?

Yes, everything. The headquarters and the offices, as well.

What led to the split in Rukh? Both sides have put very different accents on the operative moments.

The reasons for the split began right after Ukraine achieved independence. The National Rukh of Ukraine, as the force that created the independent state, fulfilled its historic mission. Its main purpose was to achieve independence for Ukraine. That was fulfilled.

But, for several reasons, the National Rukh of Ukraine did not attain ruling authority in 1991. We simply were barred from power. In this situation we should have stopped, analyzed what happened in 1991, and developed new objectives and a new mission.

That did not happen. We played with constructive opposition to the government, with radical opposition to the government. But all our work only led to support of government structures. The president and the government were building an independent Ukraine, attempting reforms, and we were supposed to support that effort.

But, in reality, it was very different. The government retained most of the old state party nomenclatura in its structures. And this state party nomenclatura was absolutely incapable of building either a democratic state, much less, a Ukrainian state – because this leadership was capable only of carrying out directives from Moscow. When the directives stopped coming, the only capability left was for it [the leader-

ship] to steal the country's wealth and treasures.

This is the only way to explain this particular "Ukrainian phenomenon," in which you have all that is necessary for a prosperous life and yet have a Ukraine today with a standard of living that can only be compared to countries that are just beginning to develop – in Africa and Latin America.

In this situation, the National Rukh of Ukraine's attachment to power meant only that such a country would have no future.

The slogan that appeared during the last elections [to Parliament] that National Rukh has led Ukraine to devastation came not only from the Communists, but from the government itself.

It was very convenient for the government to have a National Rukh of Ukraine, a party that supported economic reform in its programs and state independence, to blame politically for the theft that the government carried out.

But we allowed the government to do this. We never said that we were not in power, that we were in opposition, so we do not carry the political responsibility for the actions of the government.

The government is anti-Ukrainian, anti-democratic. For all practical purposes, this government is attempting to re-create the administrative command system under different circumstances because it is not capable of building a Ukrainian state.

These are the strategic questions that have been discussed by the leadership of the National Rukh of Ukraine since 1992.

The debates took place, at times with great intensity, other times less so, but continuously.

And that is why the press often wrote that one or another group in Rukh was against the leader, and about the problems with personalities. You remember the situation with [Oleksander] Lavrynovych [who was in conflict with Mr. Chornovil over several issues and as a result was ostracized by the Rukh leader], which was discussed extensively.

The main political problem that we were trying to resolve was to clarify our status: What are we as a political power? And what do we want?

Our undefined political status, on the one hand, and our continuous support of the government, led to a situation in which Rukh began to serve the interests of the government without having practically any relationship to power.

In all these years Rukh has held only 4 percent of government posts: one minister and two governors. That's it. There have been no other Rukh members in the higher echelons of government. Maybe a few other individuals in lower positions.

This is in no way acceptable. But adversaries claimed that we hold 100 percent responsibility: Rukh is part of the government. A very strange situation.

On the basis of party discussions, I am sure that we would have announced the principles of our new politics, our new goals, strategies and everything else, even a change in the leadership, without risk to the National Rukh of Ukraine if it weren't for the presidential elections.

The presidential elections were the knife that cut open, not only the National Rukh of Ukraine, but practically all the democratic parties of Ukraine that have the political ear of Ukrainian society, into two and three parts. You could blame Kostenko and his ambitions for the split in Rukh, which our current opponents and former comrades-in-arms are doing, if the same situation hadn't arisen in the National Democratic Party, the Democratic Party and the Republican parties that had split even earlier.

The split occurred along a very simple principle: what part of the party supported or wanted to support the current government, and what part wanted to go into opposition to the government and maintain

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BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Tourism revenue has potential to rise dramatically

YALTA – State Tourism Committee Chair Valerii Tsybukh said on June 14 that tour agencies have the potential to increase twofold or threefold the number of tourist reservations in Crimea. Mr. Tsybukh noted a number of measures, such as simplifying border crossing formalities, modernizing tourist infrastructure and increasing advertising, that will enable agencies to realize their potential. The STC has drawn up state guidelines for tourism development, and Mr. Tsybukh has advocated creating a ministry of tourism and health resorts. According to Mr. Tsybukh, Ukraine will be able to increase international tourist revenues from \$6.2 million (U.S.) in 1998 to \$8 million (U.S.) in 2000, domestic tourist revenues from \$2.2 million to \$4 million (U.S.) and tourist services from \$3.8 million to \$5 million (U.S.). (Eastern Economist)

President Kuchma signs decree on mortgaging

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma on June 14 signed a decree on mortgaging that allows Ukrainians to mortgage land sites, houses, apartments, summer houses, garages, production facilities and companies. Unless stated otherwise in the contract, house mortgages include the land on which the house is located. The same does not apply to land site mortgages with facilities located on the parcel. In accordance with the decree, only finance and credit institutions may mortgage land sites, which may not include communal, state, national, cultural and historical properties listed in the state register. Mortgage contracts can be terminated by court rulings, if parties fail to meet contractual commitments and when mortgaged property is destroyed. The sale of a mortgaged home or an apartment via auction cannot serve as the basis for eviction, unless stated otherwise in the mortgage contract. A mortgager can lease a mortgaged home or an apartment only with the consent of a mortgagee. (Eastern Economist)

Kommunar launching sixth-generation TV

KHARKIV – The Kharkiv-based electronics plant Kommunar will launch commercial production of a sixth-generation television set with a 54-centimeter screen to be called the Berizka, the plant's director general, Oleksander Asmolov, announced. The model will meet all the current requirements for this class of television receiver. The plant will sell the set for 680 hrv. Kommunar will also produce a sixth-generation 37-centimeter screen set; a 63-centimeter "deluxe" model is already on the drawing board. Mr. Asmolov said that a coherent tax policy and effective solutions to the problems facing producers of electronic devices and television sets could solve the industry's problems. He pointed out that prior to 1991 Kommunar produced 365,000 sets a year. Kommunar's current yearly production is approximately 12,000 sets. (Eastern Economist)

Philip Morris will invest more in Kharkiv

KHARKIV – In the nearest future, the Philip Morris Corp. intends to increase its investments in Kharkiv tobacco factory by about \$16 million (U.S.), said George Fara, the factory's managing director. This sum can arrive at the factory as soon as next year. Mr. Fara added that Philip Morris has invested \$37 million in the Kharkiv-based tobacco factory. In 1999 the factory plans to manufacture 13 billion cigarettes. (Eastern Economist)

Austrian metals firm opens rep office

KYIV – Voest-Alpine Stahl AG, the Austrian-based steel manufacturer, opened its representative office in Kyiv recently to "cut the gap between the steel products it exports and imports to Ukraine," said Franz Struzl, member of the managing board. For a number of years the Austrian metallurgical giant has been purchasing more than 2 million tons of iron ore and coal from Ukraine. The office will focus on domestic sales of steel for oil and gas pipes. Yet, the possibility of direct investments in Ukraine so far is excluded, said Mr. Struzl. "First Ukraine needs to create special prerequisites for investments, which we still do not see in place," Mr. Struzl explained. (Eastern Economist)

Mykolaiv says no to McDonald's restaurant

MYKOLAIV – Mykolaiv city authorities have refused to permit the construction of a McDonald's restaurant in the city, saying that preference should be given to Ukrainian food. However the decision could be reversed if McDonald's invests \$1 million (U.S.) in the city's budget. (Eastern Economist)

Kuchma's rivals count on regional media

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

KYIV – Four presidential hopefuls – Oleksander Tkachenko, Oleksander Moroz, Petro Symonenko and Yevhen Marchuk – participated in a nationwide conference of regional and local media heads in Kyiv on May 31. The June 5 issue of Region reported that, in addition to spewing out anti-government and anti-Kuchma rhetoric, all the hopefuls were seeking to curry favor with regional media in order to enlist their support in the presidential campaign.

In particular, Socialist Party Chairman Moroz told the conference: "You have not been bribed, unlike media in the capital. ... How long do we have to watch all those 'Mornings' and 'Breakfasts' [on nationwide channels]? They are so bad that they make one's heart bleed. But in Kryvyi Rih, Dnipropetrovsk, Kharkiv, Lviv and other cities, I have watched other programs that

were made in a really skilled way."

"We ourselves are to be blamed for living in an atmosphere of information terror. We have come to the point where objective information about Ukraine can be obtained only through foreign media. ... If one wants to tell the truth, one has to address Radio Liberty, Voice of America, Deutsche Welle, or the BBC. ... A junta is in power [in Ukraine]. ... Ukraine's salvation is in deposing the incumbent president. Let us unite and break the information blockade," Mr. Moroz added.

Ukraine's regional media leaders adopted a statement protesting political pressure exerted on regional media by state control and monitoring bodies. "We are doing everything to ensure that the presidential elections are honest and fair. We will give the floor to all candidates who are capable, under the legislation in force, of paying for services provided by broadcasting companies," the statement added.

OBITUARY

Danylo Husar Struk, encyclopedia editor, university professor, poet, translator, 59

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO – Prof. Danylo Husar Struk, the Toronto-based editor-in-chief of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, professor of Ukrainian language and literature, poet and translator, died of a massive heart attack during a sojourn in Europe. Prof. Struk was pronounced dead at the Bogenhausen Hospital in Munich in the early morning of June 19. He was 59.

Prof. Struk was born in Lviv on April 5, 1940. His father, Evstakhii (Ostap) Struk, director of the Lviv Medical Institute, was brutally murdered by the Soviet NKVD the following year. In 1944 he emigrated with his mother, Daria, to Germany, where she was remarried to Wasyl Husar.

Prof. Struk's family emigrated to the U.S. in December 1949, settling in New Jersey. He was accepted to Harvard University on a scholarship and his bachelor's thesis on the works of poet Pavlo Tychyna was the first on Ukrainian literature to be accepted at Harvard. He graduated in 1963, earning a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for 1963-1964.

Prof. Struk earned an M.A. in Ukrainian literature at the University of Alberta in Edmonton in 1964. In 1965 he entered the doctoral program at the University of Toronto and in 1967 began teaching Ukrainian language and literature at the School of Graduate Studies, successfully defending his Ph.D. thesis in 1970. This dissertation, titled "A Study of Vasyl Stefanyk: The Pain at the Heart of Existence," was subsequently published in 1972.

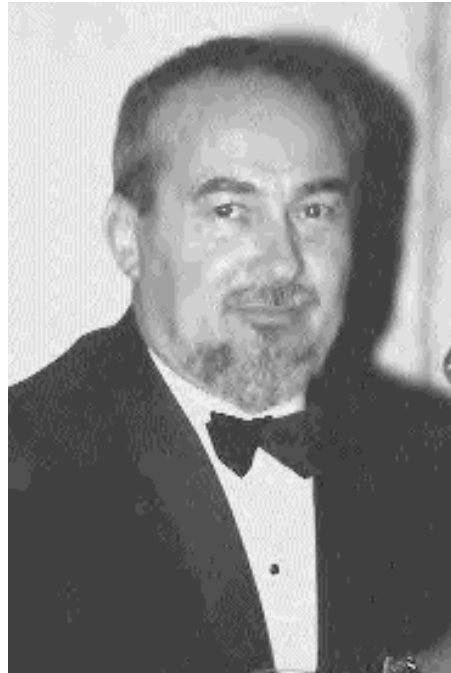
Prof. Struk joined the University of Toronto department of Slavic languages and literatures as an assistant professor in 1971, and became a full professor in 1982. In April of this year he was appointed chairman of the Slavic department, for what was to have been a five-year term.

Prof. Struk's instruction in Ukrainian language resulted in a textbook, "Ukrainian for Undergraduates" (1978), which was reprinted three times and reissued in a revised second edition in 1998; an accompanying laboratory manual was released in 1989, then issued in CD format in 1998.

The Harvard-trained scholar designed and taught courses in modern Ukrainian poetry, prose and drama, and was an acknowledged expert on the works of Ihor Kalynets and Emma Andievska. His articles in the field appeared in scholarly publications such as the Journal of Ukrainian Studies, Harvard Ukrainian Studies, Slavic Review, the Slavic and East European Journal, the Canadian Slavonic papers (where he served as book editor in 1980-1982) and émigré periodicals including Suchasnist and Novi Dni.

In 1982 Prof. Struk succeeded professor George S.N. Luckyj as managing editor of the Encyclopedia of Ukraine (EU) Project, conducted in cooperation with the late Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovyc (who died in 1985) and the Shevchenko Scientific Society, with the support of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS), the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, the federal government of Canada (CFUS), and the provincial governments of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The encyclopedia was published by the University of Toronto Press.

Having overseen the publication of the first volume in 1984 and of the second in 1988 (as well as serving as a subject editor for literature and contributing a number of entries), Prof. Struk became editor-in-chief of the EU in 1989. Under his stewardship,



Prof. Danylo Husar Struk

the five-volume English-language reference work was completed in 1993. Prof. Struk also oversaw ongoing work on revised editions of the first two volumes, as well as a volume of updates.

In 1990, Prof. Struk became the director of the Toronto Publications Office of CIUS, which also houses the editorial offices of the Journal of Ukrainian Studies (from 1993 to the present) and a branch of the Peter Jacyk Centre for Ukrainian Historical Research.

A full member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) since 1988, Prof. Struk was elected president of its European branch, based in Sarcelles, France, in 1997.

In 1998 Prof. Struk founded the Institute of Ukrainian Studies in France (IUSF) and initiated a drive to establish a foundation and scholarly research center sponsored by NTSh in Europe, the CIUS and the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (ANU), that would attract scholars, writers and artists from Ukraine and elsewhere to Sarcelles, a suburb of Paris, and re-establish it as a locus of intellectual and cultural exchange.

Prof. Struk served as vice-president of the Canadian Association of Slavists in 1989-1990 and president in 1991-1992, and was a board member of the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies from 1985.

In 1992 he was elected as a foreign member of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine; in 1993 he was awarded the CFUS Prize for Highest Achievement in Ukrainian Studies; and in 1997 he was designated Ukrainian of the Year by Ukrainian Technological Society in Pittsburgh.

Prof. Struk's poetry was first published in the journals Suchasnist, Pivnichne Siaivo and Nova Poeziya. A collection of his poems, titled "Gamma Sigma," was published in 1963. Prof. Struk translated the poetry of Lina Kostenko and the prose of Vasyl Stefanyk into English, and works of Walter Patric Kinsella and Ted Galay into Ukrainian.

From the late 1950s to the early 1970s Prof. Struk was active in the Plast Youth Association as a hiking and mountaineering instructor, ranging from the camps of the Eastern Seaboard to the Rocky Mountains. He was a member of Burlaky fraternity.

Soon after his arrival in Toronto, he established the now-defunct Knyho-Kliub Books club (modelled on the Book-of-the-Month Club), and joined the social-invest-

(Continued on page 19)

Udoenko: Split did not...

(Continued from page 1)

in an appeal from Yurii Kostenko, as regards the alleged denial of his individual rights because he was denied the right to be called leader of Narodnyi Rukh Ukrainy (National Rukh [movement] of Ukraine). He originally appealed to the Supreme Court, which assigned it to the Kyiv Oblast Court, which then rejected the appeal.

Now Mr. Kostenko has appealed again to the Supreme Court and requested the court to review the Kyiv Oblast Court's decision.

What I want to accent is that I don't want to get involved the legal aspect of the case because it doesn't interest anybody. I want to underscore that in February Vyacheslav Chornovil, God bless his memory, addressed Kostenko in a letter and put forward the following proposal: First, don't call the February 28 congress, and we will not call the March 7 congress. Let's wait until the end of the presidential campaigns and elections, and then we will proceed with the congress of the National Rukh of Ukraine during which the question of electing a new leader of the party will be discussed.

What I am telling you happened – it is a fact. I am telling you this, even though Yurii Ivanovych [Kostenko] will deny that it happened. But this is very important, it was a foundation.

Furthermore, Chornovil announced that, "if the party does not elect me the leader of Rukh, then I will submit to the new person."

It was a very daring announcement that was done so as not to allow for a split. We waited for a reply until midnight [the day before the February 28 congress was held] from Kostenko.

That reply never came; no reaction. I did not bring the actual statement (from Chornovil) with me, but it was printed in our newspaper, Chas, although it was not widely known.

But it was a very important moment. The part of Rukh that is led by Yurii Kostenko did not respond. There was no answer whatsoever. The Kostenko congress took place in the aftermath, then the Chornovil congress, and the split proceeded from there.

I believe that Chornovil died as a result of the split. It led to his death. He toured Ukraine constantly – quicker, quicker, let's go, let's go – because he had to meet with people, to agitate, to bring people to his side.

When we were together in Kirovohrad, we could have stayed the night – why not? – and then calmly return the next day. But he said, "No, we have to be in Parliament the next day," and then had to go to Ternopil after that because a public meeting was scheduled.

We were in Kirovohrad on Thursday. The Verkhovna Rada was to address the Ukraine-NATO issue on Friday morning and the public meeting in Ternopil was planned after lunch. Hurry, hurry, hurry.

There is a second factor that influenced the split of Rukh. The external factor is the powers that have no interest in seeing a united, monolithic, powerful Rukh, which would be the most influential party in the country and strongly supports the ideas of statehood and independence.

Could you name who that might be?

No, I cannot. I can only say that we know who the leaders are, but we can't be sure who stands with them.

Why are they against Rukh?

Because today there are powers, there is a fifth column in Ukraine that does not support statehood and for whom National Rukh is not needed.

President Leonid Kuchma is troubled by the split in Rukh. I visit him, Kostenko visits him. He asks, "So when are you people finally going to unite?"

But today the question of reunification does not exist, to answer your question. Today we talk about common actions, the coordination of actions.

Yurii Kostenko and I meet pretty often. But we want to expand the geography a bit [to get more people talking with each other]. Some positions are very irreconcilable, however. For example some members of our Central Leadership, of the party that I lead, cannot forgive [the other side] for the split. "We consider them schismatics," they say.

I believe that time is needed. But at the same time, we and they are losing time. We need to speed things up, but we are not ready to move any faster.

Do you mean that your Rukh is not ready emotionally or organizationally?

I mean emotionally. Organizationally, as you see, the development of the two parallel parties also is proceeding. We are recognized today – we don't know what the higher court will decide – but for today we are recognized as the single National Rukh of Ukraine.

Three-quarters of the members of Rukh have re-registered with what we call the Chornovil Rukh.

And that is how the two parties should be referred to – Chornovil's Rukh and Kostenko's Rukh?

Yes. Here are the new party cards I just signed for some who have re-registered. They want my personal signature on them as a memento.

The tragic death of Chornovil stirred Ukraine. Contemporary Ukraine had not seen such a gathering of people from all the corners [of Ukraine]. It was in honor of the memory of Chornovil as well as [a display] of the attitude people hold towards the National Rukh of Ukraine.

It is unpleasant that the courts are reviewing the situation in Rukh today, but that is not our initiative. In Ukraine two parallel Rukhs have now formed in all the oblasts. We didn't have our Rukh in the Donetsk Oblast, but yesterday a group from Donetsk that supports Rukh-Chornovil visited us, and we will be forming our party there as well.

As I said, three-quarters have re-registered. I must tell you that we have a problem with membership. Earlier we counted [other] organizations, Young Rukh for example, as part of the party. They told us they had a membership of 10,000, so we would add 10,000 members. Or Soyuz Ukrainok.

But at some point, and I can't say exactly when – as you know I am a relatively new member of Rukh – a decision was made, maybe it was a judicial rendering, I really don't know, maybe it was a decision of the Ministry of Justice, but a decision was made that members of collectives should not be counted. Then the number of members within the party dropped substantially.

About 75 to 80 percent of the party members have re-registered. We have new members joining as well. We are forming new centers in the regions. The process is continuing, but all the same, two Rukhs have put forward two different candidates for the presidential elections.

People are asking even today, for whom should we vote?

Is there a truly realistic chance that one or the other candidate might withdraw and unite behind the other?

I am in a more awkward position. When Kostenko said he was ready to

(Continued on page 18)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA assists Immaculate Conception students



WARREN, Mich. – Eighteen students graduated from Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic High School on Sunday, June 6. Among them were four UNA members, who received financial aid from the Ukrainian National Association. The four recipients were photographed during the graduation rehearsal with Principal Sophie Rudnicki and Detroit District Chairman and UNA Auditor Dr. Alexander Serafyn. They are (from left): Lina Shibanova, Andrew Bluj, Julia Sobol and Nicholas Tobianski.

Ukrainian National Foundation supports educational and charitable endeavors

The Ukrainian National Foundation, an affiliate of The Ukrainian National Association, is soliciting funds to help prepare children from rural areas of Ukraine to enter universities. This scholastic preparation of younger students will be held at the National University, of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. Because the quality of education in rural areas is not up to par, their attendees cannot compete with city students to enter universities. For example, only 2 percent of students at Kyiv-Mohyla Academy are from rural schools. On the other hand, villages in the rural areas of Ukraine cultivate Ukrainian traditions, which is why it is important to recognize the value of educating these children who have a strong Ukrainian identity, who will in turn become the new elite and leaders of the country.

With this purpose in mind, the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy has organized a department that will academically prepare students who come from rural areas for university life. The students board and study at the university for one year. The cost of a student's board and study at the university is \$1,000.

The Ukrainian National Foundation is prepared to sponsor 10 such students at a total cost of \$10,000. The UNF is appealing to readers of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, as well as all interested community members, to support this special drive.

The Ukrainian National Foundation has had 501 (c) (3) status, since 1996, which means donations are tax-deductible. The Ukrainian National Foundation was created in 1992 to further promote humanitarian, cultural and educational programs in Ukraine, the United States and Canada. One of the primary goals of the foundation is to provide students from the Ukrainian diaspora in North America and in Ukraine with scholarships. It publishes children's books and gives aid to orphans and the needy. To date, the foundation has been involved in the following projects:

In 1996, the foundation approved funding for the publication of a colorful Ukrainian children's storybook called

"Ivasyk Telesyk" in an edition of 10,000 copies.

The foundation sponsors the English Teachers for Ukraine Program, which, since 1991, has sent over 400 volunteer teachers to teach conversational English in 84 cities throughout Ukraine. Over 4,000 students benefited from these courses.

The foundation also sponsors the "Summer Institute on Current Methods and Practices in TESOL." Qualified and experienced ESL (English as a Second language) professionals from the U.S. present lectures and workshops at two-week training sessions at each center. The courses are designed to acquaint Ukrainian teachers with the newest methodologies and applications in language instruction.

The Ministry of Education of Ukraine selects teacher-participants from all of the 30 pedagogical institutes in the country to attend these unique training sessions. The first such course was held in Kyiv in 1993; courses were later held in Kharkiv, Vinnytsia, Lutsk, Luhansk and Ivano-Frankivsk. Resource centers for teachers of English were established in each of these cities. Teaching materials, videotaped training lessons and other teaching aids are available year round at these centers.

The foundation has promoted and organized fund-raising efforts for the Lviv-based Vasyl Stefanyk Scientific Library of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. The funds are to be used to obtain rare items and cultural artifacts, restore rare publications, and purchase of new literary publications. Much has been written in our press reporting on this fundraising drive. To date the foundation has paid out \$70,000 for the library's needs.

The Ukrainian National Foundation continually aids in fund-raising efforts for the Ostroh Academy.

Recently, the Ukrainian National Foundation has been conducting a fund-raising campaign for the victims of the floods in Zakarpattia. The aid is directed to repairing homes of the elderly, physically handicapped and families with many children. Medical supplies, vitamins and antibiotics have been forwarded to the Zakarpattia region.

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT – APRIL 1999

Martha Lysko, National Secretary

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
Total Active Members – 3/99	8,000	17,490	4,339	29,829
Total Inactive Members – 3/99	7,224	17,712	0	24,936
Total Members – 3/99	15,224	35,202	4,339	54,765

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in 4/99				
New members	15	39	0	54
New members UL	0	3	0	3
Reinstated	6	24	6	36
Total Gains:	21	66	6	93
Losses in 4/99				
Died	3	78	0	81
Cash surrender	21	47	0	68
Endowment matured	18	20	0	38
Fully paid-up	9	16	0	25
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Extended Insurance	37	114	0	151
Certificates lapsed (active)	1	6	18	25
Certificate terminated	0	0	2	2
Total Losses	89	281	20	390
Total Active Members - 4/99	7,932	17,275	4,325	29,532

INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in 4/99				
Paid-up	9	16	0	25
Reduced paid up	0	0	0	0
Extended insurance	37	114	0	151
Total Gains	46	130	0	176
Losses in 4/99				
* Died	3	35	0	38
* Cash surrender	10	16	0	26
Pure endowment matured	1	1	0	2
Reinstated to active	6	24	0	30
Certificates lapsed (inactive)	0	0	0	0
Total Losses	20	76	0	96
Total Inactive Members – 4/99	7,250	17,766	0	25,016
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP - 4/99	15,182	35,041	4,325	54,548

(* Paid up and reduced paid up policies)

ANNOUNCEMENT

Members of the Ukrainian National Association who are 79 years or older and are still paying premiums on their insurance with UNA are entitled to a fraternal benefit. UNA will pay the annual premiums for policies issued in classes 1, 5, 6, 21, 51 26 or 56. This payment is automatic and members do not need to do anything. Any member who has insurance in any other class is not entitled to this benefit. All members 79 years and over who have dividend options other than cash must continue to pay their insurance premiums. Dividend option 2 or 4 (accumulation of interest on the dividend or additional paid-up insurance), UNA will pay their dividend option but not the premium. Members may cancel their dividend option if they wish to have UNA pay their premiums. Please contact UNA Home Office or you branch secretary.

The Executive Committee

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FOUNDATION - UNA

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The summer of 1939

One of the major breaks in world views between those who lived under Soviet rule after World War II and those who emigrated to the West is the very idea about when the second world war began. For most post-war immigrants from western Ukraine, as well as for other Europeans and Americans, World War II began 60 years ago this year, with the German invasion of Poland and the Soviet invasion of western Ukraine in September 1939. However, for fourth-wave immigrants to the Ukrainian community, many of whom do not come from western Ukraine, Europe's second world war is known as "The Great Patriotic War" and did not begin until almost two years later – on June 22, 1941 – with the German, not Soviet, invasion of western Ukraine and Belarus.

According to the Soviet version of history, the invasion of western Ukraine by Soviet troops on September 17, 1939, was not an act of war or occupation, but a welcome liberation from Polish oppressors, which is how Lviv's Communist newspaper *Vilna Ukraina* reported the events at the time. The term "reported" needs to be understood loosely, since the paper had been printed prior to the actual invasion of Lviv. The pre-printed newspaper – a favorite Soviet propaganda tool – described the invasion that had not yet happened as a victory; it was distributed in Lviv after the Soviet army entered the city on September 20.

Whereas for many fourth-wave immigrants June 22, 1941, is a moment of historic divide psychologically, even if they did not live through that period, for most post-war immigrants from western Ukraine the moment of historic divide is September 1939. And it is the events in Europe of 1939 that most defined not only the personal lives of millions, but also that of our community in North America for the past 60 years. As Prof. Roman Szporluk of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard has noted in several of his presentations within the last year, just as the baby-boomers in America remember where they were when President John F. Kennedy was shot – an event that shaped a generation – members of the war generation from Eastern Europe, remember where they were when the second world war began and collectively carried this moment with them westward.

For those who lived through the war, the summer of 1939 was the last summer of peace. Those who did not experience the war have heard stories from parents and grandparents, neighbors and friends, about what they remember of those final months before the war. For those who were children, it would be their last memory of a bucolic, and a carefree Ukrainian summer. For those who were older, however, and especially those who had any connection with political movements or civic leadership, a sense of pervasive danger lingered.

Sixty years ago a Lviv photographer and architect, the late Oleksander Pezansky, traveled throughout the Carpathian Mountains and the foothill regions in the spring and early summer of 1939, extensively photographing Hutsul Easter celebrations, wedding festivities, spring plantings, early summer sheep-herdings, the informal gatherings in hillside villages. Fortunately, some of the photos survived his post-war flight to the West and were later published in several collections and journals. When later asked why he chose that particular spring and summer for several months of intensive work, he told friends and family that he felt compelled. "I had an ominous sense, that I needed to record our lives," he would say, "that life as we knew it would soon end, never to return."

June
30
1941

Turning the pages back...

Shortly after Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union and Soviet-controlled territories on June 22, 1941, several members of the Bandera faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) unexpectedly issued a declaration in Lviv on June 30 proclaiming Ukrainian statehood despite the fact that the Germans had just entered the city. Yaroslav Stetsko, Stepan Bandera's associate, who had been living in exile in Krakow during the period of Soviet occupation of Ukraine, announced the declaration at a hastily convened meeting the evening of June 30. The Act of June 30, as the proclamation was called, claimed that the "OUN, under the direction of Stepan Bandera" and acting on behalf of the Ukrainian people, was declaring a Ukrainian state, and that Stetsko, with Bandera's authorization, was its premier.

The declaration was initially met with skepticism and confusion by much of the population of western Ukraine, who, while living under Soviet occupation since September 1939, knew very little about Stetsko or the Bandera faction that had gained political strength under exile. Caught off-guard, the German military command in Lviv, which was hostile to the proclamation, did not act immediately and this hesitancy gave the proclamation legitimacy. However, political authorities in Berlin were not as uncertain. On July 12, Stetsko was "escorted" to Berlin for "meetings." In fact, he had been arrested. He and other OUN leaders were sent to German concentration camps, where they remained until September 1944. In the fall of 1941, German occupation authorities continued their arrest of OUN leaders and activists.

Since the Germans had just begun a major assault on the Soviet Union, the OUN leaders who made the declaration were betting that German authorities would not want to wrangle with Ukrainian political issues and would be more concerned with their military advance. However, they misjudged the Germans' plans for the Ukrainians and completely misunderstood that the Germans were harshly opposed, as were the Soviets, to expressions of Ukrainian national consciousness.

Sources: "Proclamation of Ukrainian Statehood, 1941" *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 4 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993); Orest Subtelny, "Ukraine: A History" (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, second edition, 1994); Paul Robert Magocsi "A History of Ukraine" (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1997).

NEWS AND VIEWS

Pastor will be missed in Toronto

by Lubomyr Luciuk

When he leaves, which will be soon, some will miss him more than others. He's that kind of man. He's that kind of priest.

When I first met him I already knew that our group needed a man of God in our midst – not that we were religious. The chores we took on, such as countering propaganda about "thousands of Nazi war criminals" allegedly hiding in the Ukrainian Canadian community's midst, were political – profoundly so. Yet we were astute enough to appreciate that having a Ukrainian Catholic priest beside us as we did this work, worked. And so, he was there for many of our carefully managed events: for example, when we unveiled plaques recalling the unjust imprisonment of Ukrainians as "enemy aliens" during this country's first national internment operations, or honored Filip Konowal, Canada's only Ukrainian recipient of the Victoria Cross.

However, this Ukrainian Catholic priest did more than just accept our invitations to participate and pray. He strove to ensure that his fellow priests of the Ukrainian Orthodox faith came, too. And so not only the vestments he wore and the cross he bore, or the holy water he sprinkled, but his very presence helped sanction our causes and helped undermine the opposition.

So we used him. How clever we thought we were. For while I and I am sure most of my colleagues had been raised to believe in the Ukrainian Catholic Church as the reliquary of our embattled nation, most of us somehow had disconnected years ago from that Church.

Certainly for me, Catholicism appeared to be out of step with the real world: obscure doctrines of little relevance to the kind of man I wanted to be, or at least be seen as – a man of deeds, of passion, slaved to the notion of freeing Ukraine. So, while I knew that we needed a priest, and even as I found myself liking this man, I was nevertheless not above scoffing about "incense and incest" in the Church. Jokes at the expense of the clergy proved to others how very modern I was. Of course I got laughs. A good buffoon does.

In the years since we first met, this priest has, inevitably, had a chance to learn a lot about me. He has been there for good times, certainly, but more often when times were bad. Yet he was not repelled. Whenever asked, he answered our call to serve again, knowing who we were, who I am, what our group does. He did so willingly, always with good humor.

Why? What did he have to gain? Now that the prospect of his leaving has grown near I, like anyone facing loss, have had to ask myself that. And I have had to consider what his deduction from our ranks will mean. I know it will be a great loss.

For while that fraction of us who articulate our community's interests and defend it against defamation do not fear standing up for the principles that we believe in, our struggles are, in essence, secular. That makes them ephemeral, fleeting, all too soon forgotten. We have acted, and well, but always in the here and now, believing what we were doing

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk is director of research for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association. He describes himself as "a revived Ukrainian Catholic."

was right. But for all of the sound and fury of our protests, and of our actions, and of our reactions, I have still often been left wondering: does any of what we do make a real difference?

And so I have started to compare our deeds with this priest's record. Others tell me that he revitalized more than one parish, that he has comforted the ill, brought consolation to the bereaved, joy to his congregation. Probably. I can't say. I was not usually a churchgoer.

But that changed in recent weeks. Sad to see this man go, I began to attend the divine liturgy, which he celebrates each morning. I wanted to better understand him and to show thanks. To my surprise, I have found myself pausing within the confines of the sacred space of his church to reconsider what role faith should play in the life of a middle-aged professor, by common account often a sinner. In doing so I have reminded myself about how moving I always found the Roman centurion's admission: "Lord I am not worthy to have you come under my roof." Christ was reportedly astonished at this veteran's faith, of a depth that He said was found nowhere else in Israel. Faith, yet found in a fighting man.

So I am trying to understand what faith is. Obviously, it is an act of trust, a self-abandonment. It is also a commitment to a guiding word. And it is the latter that remains difficult for me. For faith, I appreciate, must be a surrender, and that is not a word with which I have ever been comfortable.

And yet, this man of Christ, who stood by my side many times as I fought battles that needed fighting, was able to gently yet persistently demonstrate a certain truth. His own works have shown me that the submission he makes to his faith is not necessarily a bondage. It can be liberating. In many respects he is freer than I am because of his profoundly joyful, fulfilling faith. The funny thing is that I don't think this man set out to bring me back to the Church of my forefathers. Perhaps it was the priest in him who did.

Should I name him? There is no need to. He would certainly be content with simple, spoken thanks. But that would be unfaithful. So I offer public gratitude to Father Bohdan Lukie. God bless you for leaving me a better man than the one you found.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Rev. Bohdan Lukie, who served Holy Eucharist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Toronto for the past nine years, has been assigned to St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J., where he was pastor in 1987-1990 and succeeded in revitalizing the parochial elementary school.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

UACC official clarifies position

Dear Editor:

The June 6 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly contained a report written by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj on the plenary meeting of the Presidium and the Secretariat of the Ukrainian World Congress in Toronto on May 14-15. In the absence of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council's president, Ihor Gawdiak, I represented the UACC at this meeting.

Mr. Wynnyckyj reports that "representatives of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America agreed to drop their direct membership in the UWCC and encourage other U.S.-based organizations to do so as well." During our deliberations on the need for potential amendments to the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council by-laws, the president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress expressed the opinion that the UWC alone should represent all its member-organizations in the UWCC.

I want to state unequivocally, however, that at no time did I agree with such a

proposal. In fact, the UACC has every intention of maintaining its direct membership in UWCC. The Ukrainian World Congress was created to coordinate the activities of member-organizations and does not have a mandate to dictate to which other bodies its member-organizations may belong. It would also be most presumptuous of the UACC to try to influence other U.S.-based organizations on their policy in this matter.

Also, reporting on the discussion of UWC's representation at the United Nations, Mr. Wynnyckyj states that "at the plenary meeting of May 14-15 it was agreed that the UWC will be formally registered in Canada, but a 'U.S. Section' will also be given legal standing." In fact, after some reservations on this issue were raised by me and another participant at the meeting, it was agreed that a special committee will be set up to consider the pluses and minuses of such a move and to obtain the consent of all UWC member-organizations

Volodymyr Procyk
New York

The writer is vice-president of the UACC and member of UWC executive committee.

U.S. Embassy in Kyiv issues new visa procedures

In keeping with worldwide State Department recommendations, the Consulate of the United States Embassy in Kyiv will implement new procedures, including interview appointments and a drop-off application box for qualified applicants. These new procedures are intended to improve service to visa applicants.

VISA APPOINTMENTS

This visa appointment system, beginning July 6, 1999, will be used to schedule interviews for all non-immigrant visas, including tourist, business, student and temporary work visas. Requests for appointments will be accepted only by mail, fax or telegram. The appointment system eliminates the need for people to wait in line at the Embassy and makes the visa application process more orderly. Approved visas will be issued later on the same day as the scheduled interview. There is no charge to use the appointment system.

For the convenience of applicants, the Consulate encourages travelers to plan U.S. trips well in advance, and take advantage of the appointment system, which will drastically reduce waiting time at the Consulate.

Requests for appointments will be accepted beginning June 14, 1999. All requests for appointments should be made at least two weeks in advance and should include the applicant's name, date and place of birth, passport number, and return address or fax number. Applicants should indicate their preferred interview date. The Consulate will try to accommodate these preferences when it assigns the applicant a date and time for an interview.

Requests by mail should be addressed to: Visa Appointments, American Embassy Kyiv, vul. Yuria Kotsiubynskoho 10, 254053 Kyiv. Mailed requests will be answered by mail. Alternatively, requests may be

sent by fax to: 044-244-7350 or 044-216-3393; faxed requests will be answered by fax. Application requests may also be sent by telegram, but the Embassy's reply will be by mail.

DROP-OFF APPLICATION BOX

The Consulate also recently established a drop-off box for qualified visa applicants. Those who have previously had a three-year multiple-entry visa or two have previously had a three-year multiple-entry visa or two single-entry visas, or who are renewing student, exchange-visitor or temporary work visas may drop off their passports, applications and supporting documents in the box, which is located in the Consular section. The \$45 application fee must be paid to the Consulate cashier on duty. No appointment or interview is required, and the applicant may employ a courier to deliver the application materials. Approved visas will normally be ready for pick-up the next day.

NEW SERVICE HOURS

In conjunction with these new procedures, please note the following revised service hours, effective July 6:

- Visa interview appointments – Mondays to Thursdays, 1-3:30 p.m.;
- Drop-off box open – Mondays to Fridays, 9:30-10:30 a.m.;
- Visas available for pick-up – 4:45-5:15 p.m. (same day as visa appointments; next workday for passports left in drop-box).

In order to accommodate the above procedures, the Consular section will adjust its hours for services for American citizens, U.S. resident aliens, and non-American citizens, as follows:

- American Citizens Services – Mondays to Fridays, 8:45-11:45 a.m.;
- U.S. resident aliens and non-American citizens services (e.g., notary services) – Mondays to Fridays, 9:30-10:30 a.m.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Venona: the rest of the story

The Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODVU as it is known in Ukrainian), a brotherhood of dedicated Ukrainian nationalists, used to be one of the most powerful anti-Communist alliances in the Ukrainian American community.

Conceived in 1929 during a visit to the United States by Col. Yevhen Konovalts, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), ODVU had its first national convention in 1931 in New York City with delegates from 14 separate branches in attendance. Two other nationalist-oriented organizations, the Ukrainian Gold Cross, a society of women, and the Young Ukrainian Nationalists (MUN) were established by ODVU in 1931 and 1933, respectively. By 1938, the ODVU network included some 10,000 Ukrainian Americans.

During the 1930s ODVU's influence extended to the Ukrainian National Association, then the most significant secular institution in the community. At the 1937 convention delegates representing more than 30,000 UNA members elected 11 ODVU and Gold Cross members to the 22-seat UNA Supreme Assembly. The election placed the UNA firmly into the nationalist Ukrainian camp.

The growth of Ukrainian nationalist sentiment in America, of course, was blaringly condemned by Ukrainian and American Communists and their fellow travelers in the liberal media who viewed Ukrainian nationalism as a virus that threatened the viability of the Soviet empire. Guided by the NKVD, Soviet agents initiated a campaign of vilification in the 1940s, an effort that culminated in both the UNA and ODVU being accused of Nazi subversion. The FBI investigated, compiled four volumes of material on ODVU, the UNA and the United Hetman Organization (UHO), and exonerated all three.

Although the names of FBI informants still are protected by the Department of Justice, FBI files do yield their organizational affiliation, namely, the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), Ukrayinski Schodenni Visti (Ukrainian Daily News – the Ukrainian Communist press organ) and the Ukrainian Workingman's Association. Press clippings from The Hour, a news bulletin financed by the ADL and edited by Albert Kahn, described Ukrainian nationalists as anti-Semites, saboteurs and terrorists who enjoyed Nazi support.

The most damaging calumny, however, appeared in a 1942 book titled "Sabotage! The Secret War Against America," co-authored by Albert Kahn. In chapter titled "Bombers and Killers," Konovalts is described as "a rapist and killer." ODVU is depicted as one "of the most dangerous espionage-sabotage organizations in the world ... It is remarkable that in all the literature dealing with the worldwide machinations of the Axis, practically no mention has been made of the most important auxiliary of the international Nazi espionage and sabotage machine: the fascist Ukrainian fifth column."

Svoboda, press organ of the UNA, is portrayed as "a medium for conveying instructions to ODVU spies. The Svoboda offices at 81-83 Grand St., Jersey City, became a clearinghouse for espionage directives coming in from Berlin, Tokyo and Rome." Accused of harboring Nazi sympathies, Svoboda editor-in-chief Luka Myshuha is described as "a tall, thin, 55-year old Ukrainian-born American with sharp, birdlike features, a narrow forehead

and a tight mouth that habitually twists in a caustic smile."

Heartily endorsed by Walter Winchell, America's leading radio news commentator, "Sabotage!" was condensed by the Reader's Digest in its October 1942 issue. Describing The Hour as "a confidential newsletter published for the use of editors, columnists and radio commentators which has won a nationwide reputation for its exclusive news scoops on Axis plots in the United States," America's widely read periodical concluded that the authors' "facts have been carefully authenticated." Legitimized by such enthusiastic endorsements, "Sabotage!" became a runaway bestseller. The FBI, meanwhile, concluded that "The Hour is definitely affiliated with the Communist Party, although this fact is carefully concealed from the public."

Who was Albert Kahn? I mention the man in my book on the Ukrainian immigration in general, as well as in my history of the Ukrainian National Association. I was certain he was a Stalinist, but I couldn't prove conclusively that he worked for the Soviets. With the publication of "Venona: Decoding Soviet Espionage in America" by John Earl Haynes and Harvey Klehr, I now know the rest of the story.

"Venona" is the name of a super-secret project conducted by American code-breakers to examine ciphered Soviet diplomatic cablegrams to and from the United States. The code was not actually deciphered until 1946, and the information was finally made available to researchers.

The cables, write Messrs. Haynes and Klehr, "identify 349 citizens, immigrants and permanent residents of the United States who had had a covert relationship with Soviet intelligence agencies." This included "spies in virtually every major government agency of military or diplomatic importance," including the White House. Many of the traitors were members of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. (CPUSA).

Also listed in the book is Albert Kahn, first mentioned by former Soviet agent Elizabeth Bentley in her testimony to the FBI and confirmed by Venona. A secret member of the CPUSA, his Venona NKVD cover name is believed to be "Fighter." His handler was probably Avrim Landy (probable code name "Khan") who also worked with Mikhail Tkach (code name "Perch"), editor of the Ukrainian Daily News and a frequent contributor to the Ukrainian Communist press in the United States. Tkach is described as a person "who carried out KGB tasks among Ukrainian immigrants and ran a group of subagents." His daughter and son-in law, Anne and Michael Sidorovich, were on the NKVD payroll.

As anyone familiar with Ukrainian American history knows, the lies perpetrated by Albert Kahn, Mikhail Tkach, the Sidorovichs and the ADL savaged the Ukrainian American community during World War II by associating Ukrainian nationalism with anti-Semitism and Nazism. The aftereffects of the Soviet-inspired smear campaign still linger. These NKVD handmaidens also laid the groundwork for Operation Keelhaul, an Allied action that led to the forcible repatriation of thousands of innocent Ukrainian refugees to the Soviet Union and certain death in Stalin's gulag. If we ignore or remain oblivious to these abominations, they will visit us again, and again. The past cannot be buried.

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is: mbkuropas@compuserve.com

ON THE AIR: "Kontakt" plans comeback in New York

by Jurij R. Klufas

TORONTO – Over the last two years "Kontakt" has been gradually expanding its network, consolidating viewership in its North American market, as well as launching a weekly broadcast in Ukraine. The loyal New York metro area audience, however, never let us forget that we must return the show to that important Ukrainian community center.

The show was taken off the air in New York in 1997 because of a programming policy change initiated by the new owners of the station on which "Kontakt" was broadcast. The New York producers of "Kontakt," Stephan Kowaliw and Vlodko Artymyshyn – who bravely initiated the show in the tri-state area in the fall of 1992 and ran it for five years – were not able to find a suitable match between the broadcast alternatives and sponsorship funding. This resulted in the show going off the air in that area.

Because of multiple queries and requests from past viewers who had become accustomed to our weekly show, we have now researched the broadcast availabilities in the greater New York area and have three viable options to present to the community and potential show sponsors. The target date for the relaunch of "Kontakt" in the New York City area is September 1999.

The original station that broadcast "Kontakt" for the first five years of its existence, Channel 31, has changed ownership again and is once more available to broadcast the show. The signal is great and familiar to all, however current broadcast costs would bring the annual New York show budget to \$780,000. Unless sponsor is found, judging by past performance, this seems more than what the local community might be able to bear.

The second option is WMBC – Channel 63, which has a broad enough reach in the general area. The weekly one-hour broadcast would require a single sponsorship to the tune of \$210,000 annually or five segment sponsors of \$45,000 each. This broadcast would allow for 14 minutes of advertising for local businesses and community organisations.

The third option is WNYE – Channel 25, which has a broad reach in the area and is financially most accessible for the community. An individual annual sponsorship of \$80,000 would guarantee a weekly broadcast of "Kontakt" that would include a report on the Ukrainian community in the greater New York area.

One of the most common comments made by "Kontakt" viewers in the United States is that they would like to see more local U.S. material; consequently we have prepared a budget that will allow for local coverage of community events in the New York-New Jersey area. This is even more important considering that "Kontakt" is also broadcast weekly in Ukraine. It would be a shame if the broadcast of the show in Ukraine did not include Ukrainian community life

Jurij R. Klufas of Toronto is executive producer of "Kontakt."



Jurij Klufas on assignment.

in New York. The show's previous New York producer, Mr. Artymyshyn has agreed to continue his involvement with "Kontakt" and will be covering these community events on a weekly basis.

The major Ukrainian credit unions in the area, as well as the Ukrainian National Association, have received this information, and we are awaiting their commitments. They have received an information package that includes copies of two recent shows that feature reports on Ukraine's delegation to the NATO celebrations, Hillary Clinton's visit with the Ukrainian community in New York and the Ukrainian World Congress plenum in Toronto. The financial support of these institutions is crucial to the success of this project.

An interesting program that "Kontakt" has initiated for smaller Ukrainian communities in the U.S. is the weekly distribution of copies of "Kontakt" on consumer VHS tape. Communities that are too small to support a weekly TV broadcast can order and view these tapes on a weekly basis in their parish and community halls and thus stay in touch with the broader community. The cost for this is \$50, plus delivery.

At the same time we remind all readers that "Kontakt" also welcomes home videos on any format and, if we can understand what's happening on your tape, we'll put it on the air. All participants whose tapes make it to air will receive a free "Kontakt" computer mouse pad.

Coming soon: We will be reviving a very popular show segment: the "Kontakt" Viewers Corner, which allows viewers to express their opinions on any topic for up to 30 seconds. All you have to do is approach any of our cameramen who are shooting at your local community event and tell him that you wish your comments to be recorded, and they will shoot you on the spot. If your comment makes it on the air, you will receive a free "Kontakt" bumper sticker.

Finally, we request all who are interested in the revival of the "Kontakt" broadcast in New York to please make your opinion known immediately to your Ukrainian credit union as well as other potential sponsors.

NEW RELEASES

Mykola Kostiuk on "Time Flies" CD

by Andrej Busch

RATINGEN-TIEFENBROICH, Germany – Time does fly by, which is why it sometimes is a good idea to stop for a moment and look back. Mykola Kostiuk, my grandfather, is a Ukrainian tenor from Warren, Mich. who is celebrating his 75th birthday on June 26. In honor of this occasion and coinciding with Father's Day, the opportunity arises for me to stop for a moment and appreciate his continuous dedication to Ukrainian folk music, which has resulted in the recording of a second CD.

After the CD "To you, My Halych!" – a compilation of classic Ukrainian folk songs recorded with the Ukrainian National Opera Orchestra in Kyiv and released in 1997 – my grandfather now presents "Time Flies," once again recorded in Kyiv with Irene Dats of the National Opera of Ukraine.

It features a unique collection of traditional Ukrainian folk songs and romances and is, in my opinion, the masterpiece of his musical career. The songs are all sung in Ukrainian and are beautifully accompanied by the musicians of the Ukrainian National Opera Orchestra.

My grandfather was born in Yezupil (now Zhovten) in the Ivano-Frankivsk region of Ukraine. After World War II he dedicated his life to the preservation of traditional Ukrainian culture and music. Despite the struggle of building a new life for himself and his family in the United States, he joined the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus in 1959 and has performed in this as well as in other choirs as a singer and soloist ever since.

He took part in numerous recordings and concert tours throughout Canada, North America and Australia. Finally, as a true patriot, he sang on the historic Black Sea



tour of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus – the first group from outside Ukraine to perform there after independence was regained in 1991.

With this musical maturity he decided to record and produce solo projects on two compact discs and dedicate them to his grandchildren and his wife, Maria Kostiuk, who continues to support him and his work.

Music and song are powerful instruments of communication and for me, born and living in Germany, they are a wonderful way of staying emotionally connected to my grandfather. The albums remind me of my roots and of a man whose persistent belief has rendered great achievements.

Mykola Kostiuk's vocal partner on this album, the soprano Ms. Dats, is a lyric-dramatic soloist of the National Opera of Ukraine in Kyiv and an internationally acclaimed artist known for more than 20 solo parts in Ukrainian and world classics.

The CD may be purchased by calling: (810) 264-0436 (in the U.S.); fax: 0049-2102-447821 (in Germany); or e-mailing drulibusch@aol.com

Voloshky release second recording

SASKATOON – The female vocal trio Voloshky has released its second album of Ukrainian popular songs titled "Fantazia." More than 200 people, some from as far away as Edmonton and Winnipeg, attended the launch and social evening on May 6.

Larry Klopoushak, director of the Lastiwka Choir, acted as master of ceremonies for the program. Mayor Henry Dayday of Saskatoon recalled hearing members of the trio singing in Ukraine in 1992 and extended his congratulations on their latest achievement.

Michelle Lalonde of CBC Radio-Regina sent written greetings, read by Mr. Klopoushak. Referring to Voloshky's participation in CBC's live Regina multicultural

concert, subsequently broadcast nationally, in December 1998, Mr. Lalonde stated, "All the comments we had from our audience were unanimous; everyone was blown away by their performance and wanted to know where and when they could hear more." He called the "Fantazia" album "a delight to the ear and a comfort to the soul."

Ron Cahute, of the Toronto-based Ukrainian dance band Burya is the producer and musical accompanist for the album. He commented: "They're wonderful voices, they have a unique blend. It doesn't come along very often in the music business when you hear three voices that just work"

(Continued on page 19)



Voloshky, (from left) Christina Sokyrka, Nadya Foty and Marusia Kachkowski, perform the title track to their new album, "Fantazia," at the launch.

BOOK REVIEWS

Myrna Kostash's new book provides historical narratives via a personal journey

The Doomed Bridegroom: A Memoir by Myrna Kostash. Edmonton: NeWest Press, 1998. 182 pp.

by Luba Krekhovetsky

Trudging through the snow-covered campus of the University of Alberta in the 1960s, a young Myrna Kostash dreamed of civil rights demonstrations and freedom marches. Her passion for political activism motivated a decades-long quest for a political ideal embodied in the form of the "rebel hero." Self-reflective, disarmingly honest and inherently political, Ms. Kostash's latest offering, "The Doomed Bridegroom: A Memoir," takes the reader on a personal journey through Greece, Ukraine, Slovenia, Poland, Serbia and back to Canada in search of the perfect love.

It is not unusual for a writer to use a journey as a metaphor for the inner life of the protagonist; in fact, Ms. Kostash's previous book "Bloodlines: A Journey into Eastern Europe" (Douglas & McIntyre, 1993) chronicles her journey to the former Soviet Union on the eve of its demise. What distinguishes "The Doomed Bridegroom" from other tales of travel and self-discovery, however, is the intimate nature of her journey: it recounts the author's relationships with men.

The landscapes of "The Doomed Bridegroom" are similar to those of

"Bloodlines": the troubled histories and revolutionary movements of Central and Eastern Europe, or what Ms. Kostash terms the "other Europe." Some of the characters are also familiar: socialists, revolutionaries and dissident writers committed to resistance, mostly against Soviet imperialism. But this time these scenes are revisited by Ms. Kostash as a lover rather than as a writer and activist.

The "Doomed Bridegroom" describes Ms. Kostash's relationships — real and imagined — with various "bridegrooms," while deftly eschewing the man-in-every-port formula one might expect from such a plotline. Beginning with Lenny, the Jewish student activist, it traces Ms. Kostash's "personal history of arousal" by revolutionary figures who captivate her with "the ardor of their ideas." There is Kostas, the Greek Communist revolutionary; Vasyl Stus, the Ukrainian dissident poet; "K," the unnamed and ambiguous Polish writer; the feckless Canadian Mennonite known only as "Dear Heart"; and finally, the unidentified young Serbian poet.

Yet, for all its talk of lovers, "The Doomed Bridegroom" isn't simply about lovers. It's also about Ms. Kostash's rela-

tionship to politics as revealed through her persistent attraction to the type of the doomed bridegroom: the revolutionary figure, passionate, idealistic, committed, yet "unavailable to the claims of intimacy," and carrying his demise with him "like [the] spore of predestination." Ultimately, it's about the desire for an elusive rebel figure who shares her political commitments.

Rather than divorcing the personal from the political, Ms. Kostash sees the two as intimately linked. She writes: "I am intrigued by the inextricability of political and sexual arousal, and the ways in which I am drawn, over and over again, in sympathies of desire, to heroic figures in the extremity of resistance and sacrifice." Ms. Kostash the socialist-writer-feminist is indivisible from Ms. Kostash the lover.

Although the story is told from Ms. Kostash's point of view, the "bridegrooms" act as vehicles for a deeper engagement with politics and history. Predictably, the chapters that deal with Ukraine are more heavily weighted than others. For instance, the imagined relationship with Stus provides a historical overview of the Soviet suppression of Ukrainian language and culture. Similarly, the relationship with the nameless Mennonite serves as a point of departure for examining the history of Ukrainian-

Mennonite relations.

The "bridegrooms" thus serve as entry points for exploring the historical narratives of Eastern Europe. To varying degrees, every one of the relationships demands that the lovers come to terms with their shared, and sometimes antagonistic, histories. Through these characters, Ms. Kostash is able to reconstruct the complicated histories between ethnic groups — Ukrainian serfs and their Polish masters; Ukrainian peasants and their Mennonite landowners — from both perspectives. This, undoubtedly, is one of Ms. Kostash's strengths: her ability to juxtapose two divergent perspectives on a single history while lending credence and understanding to both.

In this sense, "The Doomed Bridegroom" is representative of the Ukrainian Canadian author's writing style, which draws together exhaustive historical research and countless literary sources, and combines them with her personal reflections.

The forthrightness with which Ms. Kostash reveals the details of her personal life is both disarming and seductive; she is unafraid to pose herself the tough questions, even though she knows she may end up disappointed with the answers. Above all, it is this honesty that makes "The Doomed Bridegroom" a signature Myrna Kostash work.

Canadian textbook describes internment

TORONTO — Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1919 are described in a special chapter titled "Enemy Aliens" included in "World Affairs: Defining Canada's Role," edited by Don Quinlan for The Oxford University Press Canada, a textbook intended for use in Canadian high schools.

The focus of the section is on The War Measures Act of 1914, which was used to intern thousands of men, and some women and children, in 24 concentration camps. Prisoners were forced to do heavy labor and even had their wealth and property looted. Some of that wealth remains in Ottawa's coffers to this day. Since the mid-1980s Canada's Ukrainian community has requested that Ottawa acknowledge this injustice and offer restitution by providing funding for educational purposes.

Commenting on the book, the UCCLA's director of research, Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, noted: "This is a welcome addition to the materials that are now available on Canada's first national internment operations. Regrettably, in editing this section, all references to the nationality of the majority of the internees, that is, to the fact that these were Ukrainian Canadians were deleted." However, the series editor, Don Quinlan, has told the UCCLA that the omission will be clearly corrected in the next edition. "Both of the photographs included in the section show Ukrainian internees, at Cave and Basin in Banff National Park, and women and children prisoners at Spirit Lake, in northern Quebec," Dr. Luciuk added.

"The simple fact that the Canada's first national internment operations are now being included in Canadian high school textbooks, and that, in due course, we can expect unambiguous references to the nationality of the majority of the victims of these needless measures, is good news," he said. "It certainly validates our years of effort to have this once relatively unremembered episode in Canadian history taught."

Michael Ewanchuk's tenth book about Ukrainian settlement in Canada

East of the Red: Early Ukrainian Settlements 1896-1930 by Michael Ewanchuk. Winnipeg: published by the author, 1998. 138 pp.

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

Michael Ewanchuk's "East of the Red: Early Ukrainian Settlements 1896-1930" is the author's 10th book in a series that depicts Ukrainian settlements in Canada. Each of these books, according to reviewers, has been successful in creating interest in the Ukrainian settlement in Canada.

Mr. Ewanchuk, who turned 91 in March, says his latest book, "East of the Red," chronicles a period of Ukrainian history in southwestern Manitoba about which not enough has been written. Therefore, he has already begun research for Volume II of "East of the Red," which will concentrate on communities east of the Red River and will venture north of the Trans-Canada Highway to include Beausejour, Whitemouth and Elma.

The present volume begins with a narration of a tour of the Steinbach area, where settlement had begun 21 years prior to Dr. Joseph's Oleskiw's visit to Manitoba in 1895. Oleskiw was impressed with the rich black soil and easy cultivation mode, because there was no need to cut down trees or pick up stones. But when the first Ukrainian immigrants arrived a year later, they found there were no homesteads.

The settlers were acutely disappointed, but despite all hardships they established settlements spreading to the east and the south. In the next five years the wave of Ukrainians in that area totaled more than 3,000. Regrettably, the land they settled was not the good land of Red River, instead, it was light and stony. Their hardships were compounded when a major prairie fire further reduced the poor land to even more sand and stone.

But the settlers stayed. The men went to work on threshing crews in

North Dakota and western Manitoba or sought employment herding cattle, while the women remained home to take care of the children.

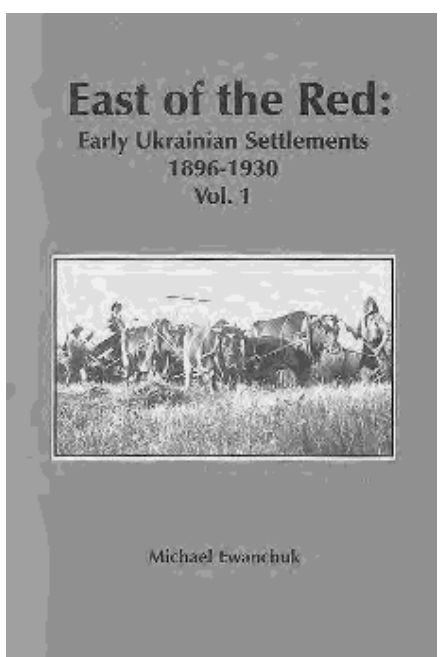
Here they built their churches and schools, and they sent their children to Winnipeg to study to become teachers, lawyers, doctors, etc. Others went west, where the land was better and farming offered more profit and a better life.

As an example, Mr. Ewanchuk cites one family's struggle to get a start at Gardenton. Today's descendants of that family own 11 sections of land near Elm Creek and live a prosperous life. The achievements of the Ukrainian settlers in Canada are truly a saga of labor and love that helped to conquer hardships and made the desperate migrants respected citizens of Canada.

The book is elegantly produced with a number of maps and at least 50 rare photos. Its appendices are worth reading in order to re-emphasize the contributions made by men like Dr. Joseph Oleksiw, the Rev. Ivan Volansky, the Rev. Nestor Dmytriw, as well as a number of leaders who helped guide the people to a better future. Also of interest is a modest bibliography and an index of names.

Mr. Ewanchuk's achievement is impressive. He combines solid scholarship and exhaustive research with a love for Ukrainian settlers that reveals itself in the details and anecdotes of the work. By subjecting Ukrainian settlers' experience to analysis placing it in the context of the history of other Canadian settlements, Mr. Ewanchuk demonstrates what has been achieved in Canada.

This work will remain an authoritative source on 20th century Ukrainian settlement in Canada and a good starting point for those who wish to read other books by Mr. Ewanchuk.



Michael Ewanchuk

Pikardiiska Tertsia, a cappella group from Lviv, to debut in U.S.

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — The popular a cappella group Pikardiiska Tertsia of Lviv is in the U.S. June 27-July 8 during which time it will appear in concert for Ukrainian communities. The group makes its U.S. debut in Washington at the Joint Conferences of Ukrainian American Organizations as part of a cultural program to take place on Sunday, June 27.

Since its formation six years ago, the sextet has developed its own multi-faceted style, garnered awards, and performed in Ukraine and Poland to enthusiastic popular acclaim.

The group's wide-ranging repertoire includes Ukrainian choral works of the 17-18th centuries, adaptations of popular contemporary music and rock-and-roll hits, as well as its own compositions and works of contemporary Ukrainian composers such as Stankevych, Zubrytsky and Skoryk.

The group's rather unusual name derives from a musical term that denotes the interval of two notes separated from one another by three tones; it designates a change from a minor to major key, most often in the concluding cord of a composition.

According to Volodymyr Yakymets, the group's music director, in choosing the name the group wanted to convey the seriousness of its intent in terms of musical commitment and professionalism. In any case, the name is not meant to be pretentious; if anything, it is an indication of a satiric or humorous bent of mind. As an aside, Mr. Yakymets is wont to point out that many of group's songs and compositions have a tendency to end in a major key.

He explains that the designation of the group as a vocal "formation" refers to the fact that the core concept of a particular work is often formed during rehearsals, only to be reformulated subsequently during the actual performance.

Pikardiiska Tertsia, which first made its name in concerts of pop music in 1994 with such hit songs as "Starenkyi Tramvai" and "Bohdan," switched the following



Members of the Pikardiiska Tertsia of Lviv (from left): Bohdan Bohach, Andriy Shavala, music director Volodymyr Yakymets, Roman Turyanyn, Yaroslav Nudyk and Andriy Kapral (foreground, far right).

year to classical music — in the process establishing itself as a multi-faceted group with cross-generational appeal.

Pikardiiska Tertsia received the grand prize at the Dolya 94 international music festival held in Chernivtsi, where it won first place in three categories, placed in the Melodiya 94 Ukrainian music festival, and the following year received first prize at Melodiya 95.

The sextet has taken part in international music festivals held in Ukraine, among them "Romansy Slavutycha," "Tavriyski Ihry" and "Slovianskyi Bazar," as well as in the "Days of Ukrainian Culture" festival held in Przemysl (Peremyshl) and the "Musical Bazar" in Sopot, Poland.

The group has released four CDs, among them: "Sad Anhel'skykh Pisen" (Garden of Angelic Songs), Dziga, Lviv, 1997; "Tykha Nich" (Silent Night), Luxen, 1995-1996; "Ad Libitum," Luxen, live recording, 1995; and "Pikardiiska Tertsia," Lev Studio, Lviv, 1994.

Scheduled performances include appearances in Hartford, Conn. (July 1); Passaic, N.J. (July 2); Newark, N.J. (July 3); Philadelphia (July 6); Yonkers, N.Y. (July 7); and New York (July 8). For additional information, check concert advertisements. Tickets to the concerts are \$17; youths, age 10-16, \$12; children, up to age 9, free.

CONCERT REVIEW: Adrian Bryttan conducts New Jersey Youth Symphony

by Halyna Kolessa

NEW YORK — Artistry in music must be nurtured from childhood, and every talented young musician must be directed through many years of appropriate and systematic work to prepare for the complex world of classical music. This process requires of educators not only skill and an extensive background, but the ability to inspire each young individual.

The Ukrainian American conductor Adrian Bryttan possesses a unique gift: he has the ability to inspire young musicians and to guide them to a high artistic and professional level. Thus, he has been entrusted to direct the orchestras at the Manhattan School of Music and the New Jersey Youth Symphony. Under his leadership as music

director for the past three years, the NJYS has performed numerous complex and substantial works by such composers as Shostakovich and Gunther Schuller, as well as the score by Carl Davis to the silent film "Flesh and the Devil" starring Greta Garbo, which attracted the attention of the New York Times and other media and TV features, contributing to the innovative reputation of its conductor.

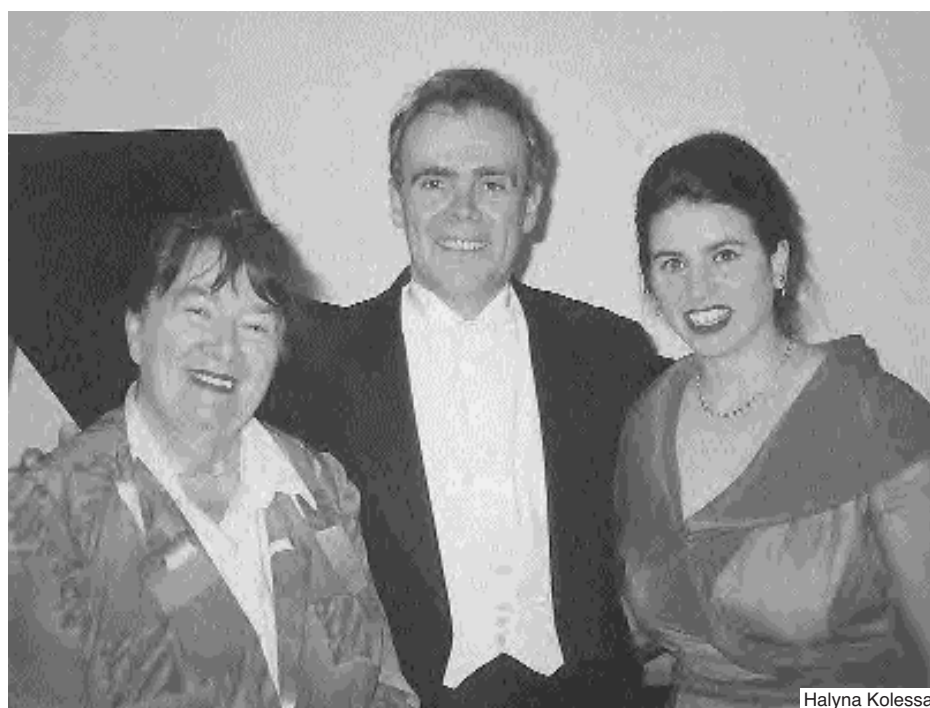
The most recent such project was the NJYS 20th anniversary concert at Alice Tully Hall in Lincoln Center on Sunday, May 16.

The program featured the world premiere of "VIVO for orchestra" by Ludmila Ulehla, celebrated American composer of Czech background (and former chairperson of the American Society of Composers), as well as masterworks of a more standard repertoire. Beginning with energetic timpani figures, the exuberant and colorful "VIVO," which was commissioned for this occasion, combined a joyful energy with honed craftsmanship and attractive flights of lyricism.

Ms. Ulehla stated that with this piece she meant to provide technical challenges for all members of the orchestra. The performers brought out all the wit and mood changes in this virtuoso display piece, which was recognized as such by the audience when the composer rose to meet its applause.

By inviting cellist Maria Kitsopoulos, a former member of the NJYS and current member of the New York Philharmonic, to appear as soloist, Maestro Bryttan challenged his young performers with Vivaldi's Cello Concerto in F Major. The expressive and beautiful playing of the soloist was met by the stylish spiccato of the strings and the precision ensemble performance of all the players. Ms. Kitsopoulos projected a warm centered tone and crisp Baroque style, and clearly enjoyed the music-making.

The major work of the concert program — "Four Sea Interludes from Peter Grimes" by Benjamin Britten — is one of the most well-recognized masterpieces of the 20th



Adrian Bryttan is flanked by composer Ludmila Ulehla (left) and cellist Maria Kitsopoulos

century. It is not only one of the composer's most complex works, but also one of the most unique and original compositions of this century. These four tone poems comprise a magnificent series of evocations of the North Sea coastline in its various moods.

The first interlude, "Dawn," which combines violins with flutes, begins with a rhapsodic and difficult high melodic line, suggesting an endless sea swell with shorter patterns of quick clarinets and broad, threatening brass and percussion, all drifting off into an unresolved mist.

The second interlude "Sunday Morning," begins with overlapping French horns, representing church bells to introduce the cheerful, syncopated theme for winds and strings. In this performance, all the technical passages were directed at musical expressivity.

After a moment of calm, the third inter-

lude, "Moonlight," with its mysterious and hypnotic pulsations, gives way to the "Storm," the dramatic final interlude with its fiery tempo as the fury of the sea is unleashed in powerful climaxes from the full orchestra.

This challenging series of four tone poems was performed with appropriate nuance and fire, and earned the most enthusiastic applause of the concert program.

The concluding "Second Waltz Suite" from Act III of "Der Rosenkavalier" by Richard Strauss transported listeners into the delightful world of the Viennese waltz with its long, soaring melodies and brilliant orchestration, which was lighthearted and sentimental at times.

Maestro Bryttan led his 90 young musicians in an exuberant and sensitively nuanced performance that clearly transmitted this joy and excitement to an appreciative audience.

Trilateral cooperative...

(Continued from page 1)

Deychakiwsky, said he believes Poland's participation in the project will help strengthen Ukrainian-Polish relations, as well as give Poland new insights into its own ongoing democratic reform initiatives.

The program was presented in Warsaw, Poland, on May 26 with 33 non-governmental organizations in attendance.

No limits have been set on the size of the grants PAUCI will be awarding, although the PAUCI oversight council has established an upper limit of \$100,000 as a guideline. Furthermore, requests for grants above \$50,000 will be awarded only after approval of the full PAUCI council, which includes Messrs. Pifer, Pawlak, Bersheda and Deychakiwsky.

Mr. Pifer said the U.S. expects to continue funding the program for five years.

For more information on the PAUCI program contact Secretariat Manager Deychakiwsky at the Eurasia Foundation Western NIS Regional Office, phone/fax: (044) 295-1065, -7402, -8292, or by email at: pauci@eurasia.kiev.ua.

DATELINE NEW YORK: A community that plays together

by Helen Smindak

The Ukrainian Festival, for the past 22 years staged by St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, drew throngs of Ukrainian Americans and hundreds of East Village residents to Seventh Street in mid-May. They were captivated by the sight of youthful bandurists and folk dancers, enthralled by the sound of melodious voices raised in song, tantalized by the enticing aroma of spicy holubtsi and kovbasa.

Ludmilla S. (as she identified herself), a young pediatrician from Ivano-Frankivsk, gasped in amazement: "You have more traditional arts and crafts than we do in Ukraine!"

Manhattan novelist Marlene Shyer, on the lookout for Ukrainian miscellany for her next book, which includes a Ukrainian American character, took note of the Ukrainian national emblem, the trident that formed part of the stage background. She paused to study the ornate pysanky displayed by Easter egg artist Sofia Zielyk, then relished a plateful of tasty varenyky.

Others in the festival throng, whose roots go back to towns and cities like Uzhorod, Lviv, Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv and Ternopil, represented the second, third and fourth (the most recent) waves of Ukrainian immigration to the United States. They were of different faiths and political beliefs, but for three days they were united by a common, exuberant feeling of joy and pride in the culture of their ancestral land. Embroidered blouses and shirts were de rigueur for many.

Although weekend nights were capped by a singles evening and a Saturday night dance at the Ukrainian National Home, activities centered on Seventh Street. Beginning Friday evening with Daria Genza's Ukrainian dancers from St. George's Academy and continuing through to late Sunday afternoon, when Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky's Syzokryli Dancers excited onlookers with an electrifying rendition of the Hopak, the stage was rarely empty.

Performing groups included bandura ensembles from Manhattan and Astoria directed by Julian Kytasty and Alla Kutsevich; children's dance troupes from Connecticut, New Jersey (Newark and Whippany) and New York (Albany and Manhattan), the product of Ms. Pryma-Bohachevsky's diligence and expertise; the Mriya dance ensemble of Long Island directed by Petro Fil, and the Brooklyn-based Nasha Rodyna songsters led by musicologist Oksana Lykhovydy.

Among soloists who appeared throughout the weekend were soprano Laryssa Magun-Hury, tenor Bohdan Sikora, baritone George Fedoriw, bandurist Alla Kutsevich, guitarist Jurij Hrab and Andriy Solodenko, who accompanied himself on the keyboard while singing two of his own compositions. Sviatoslav Maksymchuk, a member of Lviv's famed Zankovetska Theater, declaimed recitations in a sonorous voice.

The program was coordinated by Anna Baczynska, and announcers' duties were capably handled in English and Ukrainian by the teams of Ulana Kekish-Solodenko and Ivanna Mazur-Hodowanec, and Ms. Hury and Taras Mazur.

Visitors to the block-long bazaar found much to admire and buy from street vendors and the popular Surma gift shop – from embroidered goods, amber jewelry, hand-strung gerdany and wood carved items, to a multitude of books and recordings by Ukrainian artists.

Paul Wirhun, a recent arrival to New York from Provincetown, Mass., who learned the art of Ukrainian egg decorating from his mother, showed curious bystanders how he has expanded the traditional wax-resist technique with innovative brush and dyeing processes. Mr. Wirhun's egg talismans, partially filled with beach sand, stand on their own when placed in an upright position.

New additions to the festival were booths and display tables offering services and assistance to Ukraine, such as Western Union (money transfers) and Meest (transfer of goods, food parcels and money). Dr. Bohdan Oryshkevich of New York, who directs USA/USA (Ukrainian Student Association in the U.S.A.), a program dedicated to assisting gifted high-school students from Ukraine in applying for scholarships to leading prep schools and colleges in the United States and Canada, answered questions and explained the need for "a network of world-class educated Ukrainians" who might become influential figures in government, corporate institutions and the cultural sphere.

Meanwhile, Anisa Sawyckyj Mycak mingled with festival-goers, distributing information leaflets and questionnaires for what she promised would be "a fabulous experience": a banquet and ball celebrating the 50th anniversary of the School of Ukrainian Studies in New York, planned for October 2 at the Ukrainian National Home.



Pysanka-maker Sofia Zielyk (seated) discusses design motifs with festival-goers.

Food stands provided coffee, and an array of pastries as well as traditional varenyky, holubtsi and a sauerkraut-kovbasa mélange (bigus); cold refreshments were available at Brewsky's Bar, both indoors and at its outdoor premises, as well as at McSorley's, the century-old Irish ale house that becomes part of the festival scene every May (and is one of the festival's sponsors).

There was actually more to the festival than met the eye, and those who planned their schedules wisely were able to enjoy the benefits of nearby exhibits of pysanky and art, as well as a concert of religious music presented by the Dumka Chorus in St. George's Church after Sunday morning's liturgies.

Beautifully showcased at The Ukrainian Museum were 400 pysanky created by master artisan Tanya Osadca, part of one of the most important and largest pysanky collections outside of Ukraine (over 2,000 eggs). The pysanky were shown with contemporary oils and mixed-media works by Ms. Osadca's sister, Aka Pereyma, who uses pysanka motifs, and folkloristic and ritualistic elements, to marvelous effect in her abstract images. (The exhibit received a very nice write-up in the April 23 edition of *Women's Wear Daily*.)

The Mayana Gallery, which usually focuses on Ukrainian artwork, presented a show that embraced the work of one Ukrainian artist, Oxana Narozniak of Brazil, and five other artists, among them Dong Kingman, one of the world's best colorists, and Japanese American Amy Kasal, who creates art by incorporating personal flotsam and jetsam, acquired over time, as a medium for her

assemblages. Bavarian-born Ms. Narozniak, educated in New York, Detroit and Hawaii, showed the only sculptures in the exhibit, portraying sleek and nubile figures of young women.

Also timed to coincide with the festival was a walking tour that was planned to point out the Ukrainian highlights in the East Village. Dr. Phillip Sohoenberg, who regularly leads tours in Manhattan and Brooklyn for New York Walks and Talks, conducted a two-hour walk on Saturday morning which submerged its half-dozen participants in facts and history, and gave them a peek inside Kurowycky's Meat Market and First Avenue Pierogi and Deli, but did not take members inside any cultural institutions such as The Ukrainian Museum. Dr. Schoenberg, however, did have the presence of mind to wind up the tour on Seventh Street, right in the midst of the Ukrainian Festival.

Noteworthy

- Ukrainian Canadian hockey star Mike Bossy spent his entire career as a New York Islander. At a gala awards dinner held at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel's Grand Ballroom on June 10, the Canadian Society of New York paid tribute to Mr. Bossy's outstanding decade-long career, during which he scored 573 goals with 553 assists for a total of 1,126 points.

- Actress Milla Jovovich plays a spike-haired outcast, with Mel Gibson as a detective and Jimmy Smits as a

(Continued on page 13)



Young dancers wait for their turn on stage.

Helen Smindak

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UNWLA holds...

(Continued from page 1)

of Ukraine to Switzerland, spoke on the topic "Human Rights Are Women's Rights." She mentioned international documents that protect human rights and underlined the problem of trafficking of Ukrainian women around the world.

Dr. Zoreslava Shkiryak-Nijnik from Ukraine addressed the issue of "Health: One of the Fundamental Human Rights." She said that the right to health, one of the basic human rights, is something women in Ukraine do not have at this time because of the country's dire economic situation.

Speaking about "Human Rights Pursuant to the Ukrainian Constitution" was Stephen B. Nix, an attorney who served as counsel to the Parliament of Ukraine and assisted with the drafting of the Constitution of Ukraine and the Law on the Constitutional Court of Ukraine.

Julian Kulas spoke about "Promoting and Defending Human Rights of American Citizens."

Saturday, May 29, marked the official opening of the convention, which began with the presentation of banners of the UNWLA's nine regional councils and a prayer recited by Luba Bilowchtchuk, chair of the Scholarship Program. President Krawczuk then officially opened the convention. After the Credentials Committee verified that a quorum was present, Daria Jarosewych of Chicago was elected to chair the convention.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the first day addressed various organizational and financial issues, including a presentation by Oksana Xenos on "Why the UNWLA Must Adhere to the IRS Laws." President Krawczuk also gave her address.

The Nominating Committee chair, Maria Rakowsky, then presented its report to the convention. Delegates elected the following officers for the next three years: Mrs. Kurowyckyj, president; Maria Tomorug, vice-president; Sophia Hewryk, vice-president - membership; Oxana Farion, vice-president - culture; Motria Voyevodka-Sloniewsky, vice-president - public relations; Barbara Bachynsky; recording secretary; Omelana Rohoza, corresponding secretary; Donna Czechowycz, treasurer; Roma Lisovych, financial secretary; Martha Bohachevsky-Chomiak and Irena Stecki, members-at-large; Jaroslawa Rubel, press chair; Nadia Shmigel, social welfare chair; Katherine Iwasyshyn, educational chair; Maria Pazuniak, art/museum chair; Ms. Bilowchtchuk, scholarship chair; Martha Pelensky, ecology chair; Olga Trytyak, archives chair; Joanna Ratych, auditing committee chair.

Entertainment at Saturday's luncheon was provided by UNWLA pre-school children, who delighted everyone with their songs and recitations of poems. Honorary citations and gold UNWLA pins were presented by President Krawczuk and Vice-President Hewryk to members who have been in the UNWLA for 50 years.

The highlight of the convention was the banquet held on Saturday evening. The Chicago community attended in full force, thus showing its appreciation and support for the work being done by the UNWLA Chicago Regional Council and its branches. The mistress of ceremonies was Dr. Daria Markus, and opening remarks were given by Ms. Semianczuk-Matwysyn.

The outgoing president, Mrs. Krawczuk, gave her farewell address and was then bestowed the title of honorary president of the UNWLA by the four vice-presidents. The citation was read by First Vice-President Trytyak. The honorary president then installed the newly elected officers.

This was followed by the address of the newly elected president, Mrs. Kurowyckyj, who emphasized her wish to pass on to the younger generation what the UNWLA had given her: the ability to work for the good



Iryna Kurowyckyj

of women in Ukraine and the United States in the spheres of their diverse interests.

Dr. Markus read selected greetings, among them messages from President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine and from the president of Soyuz Ukrainok Ukrainy, Atena Pashko. Greetings were delivered by Ms. Kovalska, Ukraine's ambassador to Switzerland; Ludmyla Protasova, acting consul general of Ukraine in Chicago; Oksana Sokolyk, president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations; and Sorosh Roshan, president, National Council of Women of the U.S.A. Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Michael Wiwchar CSsR, delivered the invocation, while Ukrainian Orthodox Archbishop Vsevolod offered the benediction.

Another highlight of the banquet was the presentation of various awards. At the conclusion of the banquet, a musical program was performed by Natalia Khoma, Marta Bagratuni and Sharon Rogers.

Sunday's program started with a liturgy at 7 a.m., with Bishop Wiwchar officiating. After breakfast, there was a very interesting sightseeing trip through the city of Chicago, including the Ukrainian Village.

The remainder of the day was taken up by various seminars: organizational, chaired by Mrs. Hewryk; cultural, chaired by Mrs. Bohachevsky-Chomiak; finances, chaired by Nadia Cwiach and Taissa Turiansky; social welfare, chaired by Lidia Czernyk; educational and ecology, chaired by Mrs. Hewryk and Mrs. Trytyak; museum, chaired by Maria Pazuniak; scholarships, chaired by Ms. Bilowchtchuk; and press and Our Life magazine chaired by Mrs. Rubel and Irena Chaban.

The Sunday luncheon was dedicated to the outgoing president and the presidents of UNWLA regional councils. In the evening the Chicago Regional Council provided a program that featured Ukrainian dancers and a slide presentation about Chicago.

The Monday morning session focused on reports about the seminars that took place a day earlier. This was followed by the adoption of convention resolutions and recommendations. During the afternoon session Mrs. Krawczuk, now honorary president, gave her farewell remarks, and President-Elect Kurowyckyj delivered her acceptance speech.

Mrs. Kurowyckyj pointed out that the UNWLA will be celebrating its 75th anniversary as it enters the new millennium. "We are hopeful that the new technologies in communication will make it possible for us to attain new members who otherwise would never have had contact with our organization," she added.

The new president also thanked the nominating committee for its work, Honorary President Krawczuk for her great input during her two terms in office, as well as the Convention Committee, the Chicago Regional Council and the convention chair, Mrs. Jarosewych, for ensuring that the convention was run smoothly.



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A community...

(Continued from page 11)

skid row con, in a new movie "The Million Dollar Hotel." Part cyber-punk, part "Ship of Fools," the plot is set in the near future and might be described as a love story with detective interruptions. Other stars in the movie, which does not yet have a distribution deal, are Jeremy Davies, Amanda Plummer, Peter Stormare and Gloria Stuart.

- Oksana Baiul joined Elvis Stoyko and Iliia Kulik for Michelle Kwan's June 10 special on ABC-TV. Skating to music from "Walt Disney's Top 10 Greatest Hits," the four Olympic skaters showed some fancy footwork and graceful gliding, both in solo and ensemble skating. A few weeks earlier, PBS carried a one-hour "Evening of Championship Skating 1998" that featured Ms. Baiul and the ice-dancing couple Maya Usova and Evgeny Platov.

- At 79, actor Jack Palance is working on another film. According to his sister Mary, who lives in the New York borough of Queens, he's on location "somewhere out west," but the name of the film is not yet known.

- In May, Maria (Mariyka) Wolansky, a founding member of New York's Szyokryli Ukrainian Dancers and long-time member of the Promin Vocal Ensemble, performed the major role of Olympia in Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffman" for the Stony Hill Players Opera Company in Summit, N.J. Thanks to her realistic "doll" movements, porcelain-like painted and, most of all, her fine coloratura voice, Mrs. Wolansky was considered the best of the three Olympias alternating in the role. She also played the role of Stella in all performances (the epilogue) and performed in the chorus (Act 2) as a courtesan in Venice whose lover was played by her real-life husband, Lev Wolansky, a



Yaroslav Kulynych

The Dumka Chorus, with conductor Vasyl Hrechynsky and the Rev. Patrick Paszczak in the foreground, during their performance inside St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church.

singer and composer who is a radiologist by profession.

- Kyiv-born Georgie Pocheptsov, the 7-year-old prodigy from Maryland whose Picasso-like paintings fetch up to \$9,000 a work, appeared on the "Maury Povich Show" on June 9. Accompanied by his mother, Dubrava, Georgie told Mr. Povich he started to do "mature work" at the age of 4 or 5. To which his mother added, "He actually started to draw at 17 months." His mother told the show's host the young artist speaks Russian, Ukrainian and English.

- Actor George Dzundza was featured

in "Basic Instinct" with Michael Douglas. Now he's featured in a supporting role in the movie "Instinct," with Academy Award winners Anthony Hopkins and Cuba Gooding Jr. The movie, described as "an extraordinarily powerful, mysterious and moving psychological thriller," opened in New York City theaters on June 4.

- Though he lives in Los Angeles, classical guitarist and actor Dimitri Diatchenko, 30, may be a familiar face to readers through TV and films. The blond, blue-eyed, 6-foot-1-inch, 220-pound actor guest-starred as the main bad guy in a

May 15 episode of the Chuck Norris series "Walker, Texas Ranger." He played one of the Navy Seals in the Demi Moore feature film "G.I. Jane" and has appeared in six or seven TV shows, including "Fame L.A." and "Diagnosis Murder." Mr. Diatchenko, whose father comes from Kryvyi Rih, Ukraine, and mother (of Swedish stock) is from Portland, Maine, recently completed his debut guitar recording, "SixString - 2000." Though not yet in the stores, the CD may be obtained via computer by punching in guitarsalon.com and then searching for the CD sales section.

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Stars win cup – six games and three overtimes later

If a small-market, low-budget, seventh-seeded team can get to the Stanley Cup final, it's not too much to ask to make it last more than four games, is it?

The issue going into the final was whether the NHL showcase was destined to be another dud. In each of the last four years the brooms have been out: sweep, sweep, sweep.

But thanks to the improbable Cup finalist Sabres, and a variety of other circumstances, this was the first final to be hotly contested since the New York Rangers and Vancouver Canucks went to Game 7 in 1994.

The series went to six games – OK, it wasn't seven games, but still.... – with three overtimes in the last meeting. Described by The New York Times as "six close-checking and often passionate games," the series ended, finally, at 1:30 a.m. on June 20 with a controversial score of 2-1.

The Stars won their fourth game in the finals after a disputed goal, fired at 14:51 of the third overtime by Brett Hull, was allowed to stand. The Sabres argued, to no avail, that Hull's goal was illegal as his skate had preceded the puck into goalie Dominik Hasek's crease.

Thus, the Stars won their first Stanley Cup since the franchise was formed in 1967 as the Minnesota North Stars. For the record: the Stars scored 13 goals and the Sabres nine in the Stanley Cup final.

* * *

Certainly, on paper, it looked like the Sabres were at a clear disadvantage.

"Everyone kept asking me whom we wanted to play in the final - Dallas or Colorado," said Buffalo Sabres' coach Lindy Ruff before Game 7 of the Western Conference final. "I told them, 'I don't want to play either one.'"

It is precisely that type of self-deprecation the Sabres played up – all the better to sneak up on the Stars. The Sabres are young and inexperienced, with an average age of 26, compared to Dallas' average age of 30. Though the Sabres are a physical team, NHL scouting reports say the Stars are more physical. Though the Sabres are a skilled team, the Stars seem to be more skilled. The one area where Buffalo has a distinct advantage is team speed. Overall, the Stars had accumulated 355.5 points compared to Buffalo's total of 348.0.

Thumb-nail sketches of the two teams going into the final:

BUFFALO SABRES: Buffalo was outshot by an average of 15 shots per game and swept aside Ottawa (4-0) and then outscored Boston by a total of three goals in sidelining the Bruins (4-2). Ailing Dominik Hasek's Round 1 save percentage: .970. Round 2 save percentage: .913. Three Stars: Michael Peca, Hasek, and Ukrainian Alexei Zhitnik. The Sabres needed to challenge Dallas physically, get on top of the Stars' defense with their speed advantage and get goals from Miroslav Satan and Curtis Brown.

DALLAS STARS: The two-time regular season champions had only one thing left to prove: they can win the Stanley Cup. Beating Edmonton (4-0) and St. Louis (4-2) told us nothing we didn't already know about the Stars; that is, they can make it through two playoff rounds. Three Stars: Ed Belfour, Mike Modano, Joe Nieuwendyk. Things these Stars needed to do to win: Goalie

Belfour had to maintain his composure; Modano and Nieuwendyk had to lay it all on the line; the Dallas 'D' (including big-time Ukrainian contributor Richard Matvichuk) had to punish the Sabres' speedy resilient forwards. In the end, Nieuwendyk won the Conn Smythe trophy as the tournament's MVP.

Assistants could leave Canucks

While the Vancouver Canucks are quite secure in their head coaching position, the ranks beneath head guy, Marc Crawford, may be thinned due to the career ambitions of Glen Hanlon and Ukrainian Stan Smyl.

The two long-time assistants have both expressed an interest in becoming head coaches, and both seem prepared to go to the minors to achieve those goals. Their contracts expired on June 1.

Smyl, nicknamed "Stanley Steamer" during his long career with the Canucks, has already received an offer from a professional Japanese club team. He has been with the organization for 21 consecutive years, the first 13 as a player and the last eight as an assistant coach.

If neither Smyl or Hanlon does move, General Manager Brian Burke has said they will be offered contract extensions. Neither assistant would be heartbroken if he wound up staying. Both have invested a ton of time and energy in Vancouver and would love to see it through to the ultimate happy ending: a Stanley cup championship.

Is Olczyk In Hawks' plans?

It's going to be another summer of uncertainty for veteran Eddie Olczyk. For the second straight off-season, Olczyk is an unrestricted free agent. Last year his wish was answered when he signed with his home-town Chicago Blackhawks shortly before training camp. He'd re-sign with the Hawks for another season, but he isn't sure he is in General Manager Bob Murray's plans.

"I don't know what's going to happen, but I know what I want to happen," Olczyk said. "We'll just have to let things play out."

It is no secret in NHL circles the Blackhawks want to continue to get younger, but there still might be a place for a versatile wily veteran such as Olczyk, who turns 33 in August. Olczyk was one of the Hawks' best forwards late this past season under new coach Lorne Molleken, who gave him a lot of responsibility.

The season definitely ended better than it had started for Olczyk, who was sent to play for the International Hockey League's Chicago Wolves last November after GM Murray questioned his work ethic.

"Eddie's a leader in our (locker) room and probably one of our more vocal guys," coach Molleken said late in the season. "He has really helped out some of our younger players."

Murray hasn't given any indication about Olczyk's future, although it did sound like he wanted to bring the popular Ukrainian veteran back into the fold for at least one more active campaign.

"Late in the year he did exactly the things we expected him to do when we signed him," Murray said. "You need guys like that who know and understand their roles."

Olczyk, who had 10 goals and 15

(Continued on page 15)

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To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- ✦ News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ✦ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ✦ Photographs submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- ✦ Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ✦ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ✦ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- ✦ Persons who submit any materials must provide a phone number where they may be reached during the work day if any additional information is required.

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 14)

assists for 25 points in 61 games for the Blackhawks, figures he has at least one or two more years in him. "I know I can still contribute," he said. "Look at a guy like (Detroit Red Wings' defenseman) Larry Murphy. Everyone thought he was done a few years ago and now look at him. You just have to find the right fit."

(By the way, did you happen to catch Mr. Olczyk's debut as game analyst on ESPN 2's coverage of the Stanley Cup playoffs in May? For the first time as a color commentator with a national audience, "Eddie O" did us all very proud! Now we know what Coach Molleken meant when he referred to the veteran as a "vocal" guy. A career in waiting?)

Last-minute deal keeps Tkaczuk in Calgary

It took the parties involved until the last minute of play, 11:59 p.m. (EDT) June 1st, the deadline for signing the draft class of 1997, but the Calgary Flames finally did get Barrie Colts' center Daniel Tkaczuk under contract.

By signing Tkaczuk, picked sixth overall, the Flames retained one of the

top prospects in their organization, but not without undergoing a major shift in the franchise's philosophy. Tkaczuk, essentially received the bonus structure sought by his agent, Boston-based Jay Fee.

"To be honest, this is a deal that I'm not crazy about from a business standpoint," said GM Al Coates, "but the overriding factor here is he is a good player. We've invested two years in him already and we made a commitment to our fans in Calgary that when we draft these guys, we're going to get them signed."

Losing Tkaczuk for only a compensatory second-round draft pick would have represented a serious setback. Ultimately, the two sides were not haggling over Tkaczuk's base salary. Some time ago, the Flames had agreed to pay Tkaczuk \$925,000 (U.S.) per season for three years, the maximum allowed under the NHL's entry-level salary cap. At issue was a schedule of bonuses that could add millions to Tkaczuk's pay.

Coates called the bonuses in Tkaczuk's contract, "substantial," but added: "We're talking about the sixth player overall in the draft."

(Thanks to Elliott Pap, Tim Sassone, Eric Duhatschek and The Hockey News for quotes in the above segments.)

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

lion hrv, up by 3.8 percent as compared to the first three months of 1998. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine, Hungary discuss Kosovo

KYIV - Ukrainian Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk and his Hungarian counterpart, Janos Szabo, discussed the Kosovo crisis in Kyiv on June 17, MTI reported. Messrs. Szabo and Kuzmuk agreed that Russia has played a major role in securing the Kosovo peace agreement. They stressed, however, that the process of stabilization and democratization of Kosovo and the rest of Yugoslavia will take a long time. The ministers agreed that Ukrainian and Hungarian military experts will continue talks on setting up a joint battalion. In related news, British Defense Secretary George Robertson said in Kyiv the next day that NATO will welcome Ukrainian troops as part of the Kosovo peacekeeping force. (RFE/RL Newsline)

50 percent of shares in bus plant to be sold

KYIV - The State Property Fund on June 17 announced a tender for the purchase of a 50 percent stake in the Lviv Bus Plant (LAZ), the country's monopoly bus-manufacturer. According to Interfax, the sale is one of the World Bank's conditions for granting Ukraine a \$100 million loan to develop its enterprises. The fund set the starting price at 11.54 million hryvni (\$2.92 million U.S.). In addition, prospective investors must promise to provide LAZ with \$5.3 million in cash within a year and to invest \$15 million within four years. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rada issues appeal on freedom of speech

KYIV - The Verkhovna Rada has adopted an appeal to the Council of Europe and European parliaments and governments to help protect freedom of speech in Ukraine, UNIAN reported on June 15. "Lawlessness rules in Ukraine where the president is forcing freedom of speech to its knees," the document reads. The appeal describes the coverage of the current presidential election campaign in Ukraine as biased in favor of the incumbent president, pointing to what it calls the almost total control over the information sphere by the executive. "All this

can inflict irreparable harm on Ukraine's democratic development," the appeal warns. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Foreign trade volume is down

KYIV - The volume of foreign trade in commodities for January through April totaled \$7.1 billion (U.S.), which is down 25.8 percent over the same period in 1998. Exports declined by \$3.3 billion (U.S.), or 28.7 percent. The negative trade balance dropped to less than half to \$495 million (U.S.), with the export/import cover ratio at 0.87 compared with 0.80 in 1998. Foreign trade was conducted with partners in 156 countries with 18.2 percent of Ukraine's exports going to Russia, 8.3 percent to China, 6.7 percent to Turkey, 5.7 percent to Germany, 4.7 percent to Italy, 3.3 percent to Belarus, 2.8 percent to the United States, 2.5 percent to Hungary. Imports from Russia accounted for 49.5 percent of the total, 11.7 percent from Turkmenistan, 6.5 percent from Germany, 2.9 percent from Poland, 2.3 percent from France. From January through April vegetable exports accounted for 8.7 percent of total exports, with grain crops accounting for 5.6 percent. Textile and textile product exports rose to 4.2 percent of the total. Barter operations constituted 5 percent of Ukraine's total exports and 3.6 percent in total imports. (Eastern Economist)

Vienna conference...

(Continued from page 2)

explained.

Bulgarian officials also say the Western-based Westinghouse company has won a \$200 million contract to upgrade the two VVER-1000 reactors at Kozloduy. Westinghouse had secured similar contracts in 1995 to modernize the two uncompleted nuclear reactors at the controversial Temelin nuclear power station in the Czech Republic.

Officials from the Czech state electricity utility, CEZ, told the Vienna conference that Temelin - which is already facing cost overruns and delays - will incorporate state-of-the-art safety measures. Czech nuclear regulators also announced safety improvements at the country's only working nuclear power station at Dukovany.

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Kostenko: Rukh needed...

(Continued from page 3)

its own political positions?

On these principles National Rukh of Ukraine and the National Democratic Party split. [Anatolii] Matvienko was the leader of the [National Democratic Party], a good leader. Then he said that he did not think that President [Leonid] Kuchma should run in the next presidential elections. The moment he said that, the party split.

Even the Green Party has begun to split because a portion of them want to support the president and a portion do not.

To make this all very clear, you are saying that those who stayed with the late Mr. Chornovil wanted to continue to support the government?

Not only did they want to continue to support the government, but they will continue to support it. You will become convinced of this in the presidential elections.

Everything will become clear by the results of the position that the other National Rukh will take in regard to the government during the presidential elections. Everything will then fall into place.

Then, according to you, the decisive moment for the split was not Mr. Chornovil's decision to halt the activities of the Central Leadership until after the 10th Congress and alleged irregularities in procedures mandated by the statutes?

That is all a matter of the actual process of the split. It is all well-documented in a nice article in our newspaper by Vitalii Shevchenko called "The Anatomy of a Schism."

I don't want to get into that matter because it is all very clear. During the meeting of the last presidium, in which the late Vyacheslav Maksymovych [Chornovil] took part, we all agreed that we should stop the internal party bickering. We have a can-

didate in Hennadii Udovenko for the presidential elections, let that remain. Let's get past the presidential elections, and at the congress in the fall right after the elections we will decide who was right, who was responsible for certain decisions that were made, and then the party, remaining a single organization, would make certain organizational changes based on the results of the presidential elections.

This was a meeting of the whole presidium and a decision that Vyacheslav Maksymovych supported himself.

I was told by Mr. Udovenko that the key moment for the split was your failure to reply to a request by Mr. Chornovil to call off the 10th Congress of February 28.

No, no. Mr. Udovenko starts a little too far down the road, if we are talking about how things proceeded. The decision (of the Presidium) occurred on February 14. The next day Vyacheslav Maksymovych issued a directive in his name as the head of the party that a threat has emerged and that he is calling for a congress on March 7 of this year.

Vyacheslav Maksymovych issued this directive on his own, without the agreement of the Central Leadership. Only the Central Leadership has the right to call a congress.

Now, the Central Leadership had a scheduled meeting for February 20. We held the Central Leadership meeting and agreed to hold the congress not on March 7, but on February 28, and the congress took place accordingly.

But Mr. Udovenko said that the day before the congress of February 28, Mr. Chornovil turned to you ...

Now I am getting to that to which Mr. Udovenko refers. After the two congresses were in effect already called, we proposed to Vyacheslav Maksymovych that he suspend the process of calling the

other congress for March 7. Vyacheslav Maksymovych refused to do so. A day before the congress (of February 28), he proposed that we call off our congress. That is called playing political games – not serious politics.

We know with what promises the real process took place. I refer, first of all, to February 14, when the Presidium agreed not to call any congresses, to move away from confrontation, proceed with the presidential elections and in the autumn hold a convention. This decision was voted on by everybody. I have already told you what type of letter Vyacheslav Maksymovych sent off the next day.

But all this is of secondary importance now. The important thing is not when what happened. The issue is different. Last summer yet, Vyacheslav Maksymovych wrote an article in which he said that the presidential election will not be our marriage celebration for the people. He said the national democrats did not have any chance in the next presidential elections.

We, and I was among the most convinced of this, believed that the national democrats had the best chance in the elections if they remained united. This is why a scheme was initiated to smash the national democratic forces and not to bring them together so that they had one candidate who would represent them with dignity.

At the beginning of April, when discussions began with other parties with national democratic leanings, only two candidates were mentioned who could receive such support, Viktor Yushchenko and Yurii Kostenko. These are the realities.

To sum up, if it weren't for the presidential elections, the National Rukh of Ukraine would have remained a single party and so would have most of the other national democratic parties.

What are the relations between you and Mr. Udovenko?

They are friendly. I respect him as a former colleague and fellow minister. We can discuss any subject. But Mr. Udovenko's surroundings do not allow him to take any step in one direction or the other.

I can cite one interesting fact. After the tragic circumstances surrounding the death of Vyacheslav Maksymovych, on Friday morning, I immediately spoke with Hennadii Iosypovych [Udovenko] and said the worst thing we could do for the memory of Vyacheslav Maksymovych – this was a huge figure no matter what some people thought – would be to use his death for continued division and not for reunification.

I said that we should do everything so that this death unifies us. He promised to work for that. We even agreed to work together in organizing the funeral. The next day a whole different scenario developed. We were violently thrown out of the offices of our former comrades-in-arms, where the organizational meeting for the funeral was taking place.

Is there a real chance for re-unification?

I don't see today any major hindrances for reunion. But then the process of dividing the National Rukh of Ukraine and the other national democratic parties did not occur so that they could reunite on the eve of presidential elections.

Reunification can only happen if all are ready to say that they will support the ruling power. Then reunion could happen.

Then it is not merely the emotional state caused by the split and Mr. Chornovil's death that does not allow for reunification. Time may not heal the wounds. You are saying that political strategies are at work here.

Of course. It is not time, but the presidential elections that will settle things

down. After the presidential elections there will be reunion, but it will be on a new basis and with new people.

Do you think this is a widespread belief?

This is understood by party leaders today. Tomorrow the electorate will see this. And the electorate will see what party or a portion of what party worked for whom. Did it work for an idea, for democracy, for the rebirth of Ukraine, or did it work for corruption, for the mafia, for criminality? Everything will quickly become quite clear. That is why I look at the situation very calmly.

Your observations are somewhat of a surprise because there are moments that mirror what members of Rukh-Chornovil, especially in their first press conferences after the party split, said about your party, that among its members are those with personal ambitions who were ready to work with the president.

(With a laugh). Let's look at reality. I already talked about the issue of the registration of Udovenko [as a candidate for the presidential elections]. If the courts made the decision, well, they are a more or less independent body, but the Central Election Commission is a dependent body. It cannot register a person from a party when there is a case pending in the courts.

This answers immediately the question of whom the authorities are supporting. But I want to mention one more thing, much does not need to be said right now. We need to be patient – a few more months – and we will see how it all works out.

I don't want to hurl mud or blame anybody. As a person who has experienced a little of life, I can say that time is the best judge.

One more detail I would like you to comment on. Your party maintains that it has a document that proves a quorum did not exist at the second half of the Ninth Congress held on March 7.

I believe that 422 of 800 [delegates] have now written declarations that they did not take part.

Do you believe that this is the deciding factor upon which the Ministry of Justice should have made its decision?

The Ministry of Justice broke two laws here. First, after the 10th Congress of February 28 we sent the Ministry of Justice all the documents that resulted from our congress. We didn't change any statutes, but we did change the leadership. We sent all the documents with the request that they make the required changes to the national register in the section "leadership of National Rukh."

The Ministry of Justice should have informed us whether it would make the changes or refuse to make the changes with some kind of explanation, say, that they believed the congress to be illegitimate. The Ministry of Justice did not respond at all.

Instead, after the so-called second half of the Ninth Congress of March 7, the Ministry of Justice made changes to the national register and registered changes to the statutes [submitted by that congress].

Another point, the Ministry of Justice never registered changes – and by the way we now have 70 registered parties – for two to three months. That is the procedure. But here it was done in two and a half or three weeks.

This is all evidence that a political directive was issued that the Ministry of Justice carried out. This is why we are in litigation, not against Hennadii Udovenko or something else. It is simply a breach of the law, and as a democratic party we must fight against this.

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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Music teacher named '98-99 Dodge Fellow

JERSEY CITY, N.J. – Halyna Kolessa, director of the string program and string orchestra conductor at Elizabeth's Jefferson Arts House in New Jersey, is one of 24 members of the New Jersey Education Association members who have been named as 1998-1999 Dodge Fellows.

Honored at the April 7 New Jersey Board of Education meeting, the recipients were selected from a pool of nearly 300 alternate-route teachers hired between October 1997 and September 1998.

Ms. Kolessa holds dual master's degrees of music in viola from the Moscow Tchaikovsky Conservatory and the Manhattan School of Music, where she received the William R. Hearst Scholarship, E.M. Satterlee Scholarship and the Nelson C. Robert Scholarship. She was awarded a full scholarship at the Juilliard School, where she completed the post-graduate professional studies program and graduated with an advanced certificate.

Ms. Kolessa also teaches at the New Jersey Youth Symphony and the Ukrainian Music Institute of America. She has performed numerous solo recitals and chamber music concerts on such prestigious stages as Carnegie Hall, the United Nations and Lincoln Center, as well as abroad, including the Glenn Gould Studio at the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and the Kremlin. While performing or teaching, she continually promotes Ukrainian music among international audiences and students.

"Teaching allows me to develop meaningful and challenging programs for young people," she said. "As an active performer, I always try to relate the teaching to the larger picture, tying in music history, theory and style, and drawing on the best technical methods from my pedagogical backgrounds."

"The students I teach will become performers, teachers, parents and future audience members, and they should always look at music experiences at this stage of their educational process as rewarding and a source of lifelong enjoyment," she noted.



Halyna Kolessa conducts the Jefferson Arts House String Orchestra.

Prior to employment at the Jefferson Arts House, Ms. Kolessa worked for seven years as a music critic at the Svoboda daily newspaper. She is secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 489 and was elected a UNA advisor at its 34th Convention in Toronto in 1998.

The Jefferson Arts House emerged at Elizabeth High School. Directed by the Elizabeth Board of Education, it offers one of the most comprehensive fine and performing arts programs in the U.S. The Performing Arts Department alone consists of piano, harp, string, guitar, string orchestra, dance, drama, chorus, symphonic band, wind and jazz ensembles, as well as music literature and materials and musical instruments digital interface studies. Graduating students often pursue performance-related careers and enter some of the finest universities and conservatories in the country.

Recently Ms. Kolessa initiated and implemented a new course in chamber music at Jefferson Arts House; the course will be offered for the first time next September.

Valedictorian receives numerous awards

SUMMIT, N.J. – Oratory Prep School conferred diplomas upon graduates during commencement ceremonies held on Saturday, June 5. The valedictorian for the class was Peter Steciuk, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Steciuk of Convent Station, N.J.

During the ceremony, Peter had the honor of receiving nine awards and scholarships for his outstanding academic and athletic achievements. Mr. Steciuk was named New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association Scholar Athlete, National Merit Scholarship Program Finalist, USA Today Academic All American Honorable Mention and Radio Shack/Tandy Scholar.

He also won the National Council of Supervisors of Mathematics Excellence Award, the Catholic High School Mathematics League Award, the Edward J. Bloustein Distinguished Scholar Award, the New Jersey Science League Award and a General Excellence Award given in recognition of achievement in all academic areas.

Having successfully completed his high school career at Oratory Prep at the

head of his class, Peter will be attending Harvard University in the fall.

Outside of Oratory, Peter is very active in the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, attaining the highest rank for "yunatstvo" (youths age 11-17). He has been a youth counselor for the past two years. Last year Peter graduated with highest honors from the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies in Morris County.

The Steciuks are members of UNA Branch 269.

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SUMMER PROGRAMS 1999

Friday, July 2

10:00 p.m. **MIDNIGHT BIGUS** – Trembita Lounge

Saturday, July 3

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** – Ukrainian Dancers of Miami
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** – music provided by **ZOLOTA BULAVA** and **BURYA**

Sunday, July 4

10:00 p.m. **DANCE** – music provided by **BURYA**
EXHIBIT – Ukrainian Items - all weekend

Saturday, July 10

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** – Vocal Ensemble **PROMIN**,
Director **BOHDANNA VOLANSKY**
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** – music provided by **VIDLUNNIA**

Saturday, July 17

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** – soprano **HALYNA KONAREVA**
Composer **LEONID VERBYTSKY**
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** – music provided by **SWITANOK**

Saturday, July 24

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** – soprano **LILEYA VOLANSKY**
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** – music provided by **VODOHRAY**

Saturday, July 31

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** – **DUMKA CHORUS**
Conductor – **VASYL HRECHYNSKYJ**
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** – music provided by **CRYSTAL**
EXHIBIT – works by **TARAS BILTCHUK**

Saturday, August 7

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** – Ensemble **UKRAINIAN FAMILY**
Director – **OKSANA LYKHOVYD**
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** – music provided by **LUNA**
EXHIBIT – works of the **KOZAK FAMILY**

Friday, August 13

MIDNIGHT BIGUS – Trembita Lounge

Saturday, August 14

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** – Bass **STEFAN SZKAFAROWSKY**
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** – music provided by **FATA MORGANA**
Midnight
Crowning of **MISS SOYUZIVKA 2000**
EXHIBIT – works of **ZENOBIA HULEY**

Saturday, August 21 UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** – **SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL**
Director: **ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY**
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** – music provided by **TEMPO**
EXHIBIT – works of **DARIA "DYCIA" HANUSHEVSKY**

Sunday, August 22 UNWLA DAY

Saturday, August 28

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT** – Soprano **OKSANA CHARUK**
Pianist **THOMAS HRYNKIV**
10:00 p.m. **DANCE** – music provided by **NA ZDOROVJA**
EXHIBIT – works by **TARAS BILTCHUK**

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Udoenko: Split did not...

(Continued from page 4)

withdraw his candidacy, he did not say that he would do it in favor of my candidacy, but in favor of a candidate from the right-center forces. I cannot make such a proclamation because our party believes that the party must proceed to the elections with its own candidate, while looking for support from other parties.

Today we have such support from [Viktor] Pynzenyk's party, the Reform and Order Party. We signed an agreement to create a common bloc with the hope that it could lead to the possible creation of a single party in time for the parliamentary elections.

They support my candidacy, but they also are supporting the candidacy of Ivan Bilas [of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists].

Returning to the issue of the congress of March 7, was there or was there not a quorum of delegates, allowing for the congress to issue the changes to the statutes that it did? Rukh-Kostenko continues to maintain that there was no such quorum, that they have the signatures of 42 percent of the delegates, who verified that they did not attend the second half of the Ninth Congress?

I want to say right off that the Ministry of Justice has reviewed us three times. The Ministry of Justice gave orders to all of their regional offices to determine the situation. This accusation has been dismissed.

There was a quorum. Moreover, there were more delegates than we expected. I don't remember at the moment the exact

figures and statistics, but I believe that, probably, about 90 percent of the delegates were present.

They were chosen according to the [Rukh] statutes. The congress was called at the behest of 13 regional organizations of the National Rukh of Ukraine, also in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

The main thing I want to say is that the Kyiv Oblast Court rejected the petition brought by Kostenko. The issue there was not the National Rukh of Ukraine, but the constitutional rights of Ukrainian citizen Kostenko.

By the way, this also is witness to the fact that Ukraine is more and more a democratic state, that is, when the constitutional rights of an individual are being considered in a court. This is a positive development for us, not the party, but for the processes occurring in our country.

Why was the second half of the Ninth Congress, held on March 7, needed at all? Couldn't this all have waited for the 10th Congress, which was scheduled for May?

In conjunction with the fact that Kostenko held his congress and was voted the head of Rukh, the leaders of the 13 regional organizations decided to call their congress to change certain statutes of Rukh and elect Chornovil as their leader. That left a National Rukh headed by Chornovil and a National Rukh led by Kostenko.

The battle for legitimacy began after that. Kostenko filed a claim in court against the Ministry of Justice for not registering the National Rukh that he heads.

That is the situation. It is without a doubt a negative situation. But we are working [together]. We just coordinated

an action in the Parliament with them. Nearly 10 factions just signed a document forming a coalition of Parliament parties with a right-center political orientation to ensure statehood and democracy and to work against the efforts of the leftist forces.

Was the effort to oust Mr. Chornovil unexpected, or was it the culmination of a series of events?

For me, his removal as head of the [Rukh] faction was unexpected. To see [Rukh member and Verkhovna Rada National Deputy Volodymyr] Cherniak call for the removal of Chornovil as the head of the faction and the head of the party from the rostrum of the Verkhovna Rada, and to watch as the Communists cheered wildly, that was a shock to me.

When was that, I hadn't heard of that happening?

It happened in February. I, as a member of the faction, first heard of that when Cherniak made his statement from the rostrum.

I must say, however, that they invited me to attend the sessions of the new faction.

But were there rumors in the halls of the Verkhovna Rada, in the Rukh offices, that people were disgruntled and dissatisfied with Mr. Chornovil?

This was done very discreetly. And, again, here, there is a legal point. In accordance with our statutes, decisions of the party become effective only after they have been signed by the chairman. Chornovil did not sign off on the decision by the Central Leadership on the calling of the Kostenko congress. Today we can continue to say that the decision was not signed; it is not in effect. The party statute was violated.

Who today holds the Rukh archives, the Rukh seal, the party headquarters?

We were thrown out of our headquarters. Chornovil was thrown out of his office, brutally. People came and threw everything out.

That is why we don't have the seal. We don't have our own premises. By the way, I obtained the headquarters on Honchar Street [occupied by Rukh-Kostenko today] while I was minister of foreign affairs. I turned to [Kyiv Mayor Oleksander] Omelchenko and met with him several times, and only thanks to my efforts was the decision made. Now they have thrown us out.

We are now in the process of getting another seal.

These issues would have been more easily settled if they would have named their party differently – not National Rukh of Ukraine. We are the National Rukh of Ukraine.

It is interesting that the Central Election Commission registered me as the presidential candidate from the National Rukh of Ukraine and rejected Kostenko's submission. Kostenko has been registered as the candidate from a convention of electors.

So now we have two legal decisions on our side, that is the decision of the Kyiv Oblast Court and of the Central Election Commission.

What needs to be done to unite the two wings of Rukh? Is it, as some members of Rukh-Kostenko have suggested, that such a difference in ideology and approach has developed that the split between the two sides will be nearly impossible to mend?

It will be difficult to mend because many members of our party cannot forgive those who led to the schism. My

election as the head of the National Rukh of Ukraine occurred in part because [people understood] it would be easier for me to deal with the question of reunion than it would be for someone else. This is because I did not take part in any of the internal party conflicts. My selection is the gesture of reconciliation. We proposed that they re-register. They refused.

We did not expel them from the party. We simply did not include them in the new party lists because they did not re-register. There were proposals to expel them, but I did not agree to this.

But you address the question properly in that there are many people from their side who are very closely involved with business, very closely involved. These people have different interests.

My assignment is clear. It is to build a country that we will be proud of, that the world will respect. My program is the program of the National Rukh of Ukraine, the party that achieved Ukrainian statehood, defends it today and works to secure the rights of its citizens. That is the motto of my program.

Who are the people in Rukh-Kostenko with whom you believe you can still work, with whom there are still open lines of communication?

I wrote an appeal to "my Rukh brothers," in which I did not differentiate between Rukh-Kostenko, Rukh-Chornovil or Rukh-Udoenko. In it I said that our party holds no grudges against anybody; the doors of our party remain open.

There are people – I can't name names because it would put them in an uncomfortable position.

Could you at least give a figure?

I don't know, I haven't counted. But there is a group of reasonable people who have contacted me and continue to do so, asking that I pursue reunion more actively.

The following scenario is possible: some members will not want to continue in Rukh, but instead will go to the Reform and Order Party of Pynzenyk, as did Roman Zvarych.

Then, when we form a single party with Mr. Pynzenyk, they will effectively be back in our fold. By that time, however, the severity of the current situation and the hurt will have been tempered.

What will be needed for you to win the presidential elections?

The first thing that will be needed is an increase in the enthusiasm expressed by members of National Rukh. The members must understand that the election of Udoenko as president is in the interests of National Rukh and of the nation. We need to gather 1 million signatures. That's what is needed today.

Of course, we also need to gather money. It is a particular problem for us. We have no bank accounts, we have nothing. It all went to the other side [the Kostenko-led Rukh]. We have no finances.

You see what fate has left me. Today we are forming a revived party. We also want people to understand that the party leadership did not go to pieces when Chornovil died. We buried him. We organized a funeral at the national level. We were not ashamed of how we buried our leader. This is very important for understanding the psychological situation surrounding the tragic death of Vyacheslav Chornovil.

The party slogan for the elections is "Change is needed." Today changes are still needed: in the party, the country, the government. If we had a single candidate from Rukh, our situation would be much easier.

The popular a cappella group Pikardiiska Tertsia of Lviv



will appear in concerts at the following venues:

- Washington, D.C.: Sunday, June 27; Joint Conferences of Ukrainian American Organizations, Hyatt Regency Crystal City, Arlington, Va; 11:30 a.m.
- Hartford, Conn.: Thursday, July 1; Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., 7 p.m.
- Passaic, N.J.: Friday, July 2; Ukrainian Center, 240 Hope Ave., 7 p.m.
- Newark, N.J.: Saturday, July 3; St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School Auditorium, 768 Sanford Ave., 7 p.m.
- Philadelphia: Tuesday, July 6; Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, Pa., 7 p.m.
- Yonkers, N.Y.: Wednesday, July 7; Ukrainian Youth Center, 301 Palasade Ave., 7 p.m.
- New York: Thursday, July 8; Ukrainian National Home, 140-142 Second Ave., 7 p.m.

For additional information, call Zakordonna Hazeta, (201) 246-0109.
Selections from Pikardiiska Tertsia's repertoire may be heard mornings
June 27-July 8 on the Ukrainian radio program "This Morning With Us,"
which airs on 930 AM/WPAT at 9-10 a.m.

DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS

to be published in The Ukrainian Weekly – in the Ukrainian
or English language – are accepted by mail, courier, fax, phone or e-mail.

Deadline: Tuesday noon before the newspaper's date of issue.
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fax, (973) 644-9510; telephone, (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

Please include the daytime phone number of a contact person.

Voloshky release...

(Continued from page 8)

and added, "This album as of today is going to be the comparative album for trios ... when a trio decides to put out an album, it will be compared to 'Fantazia.'"

Voloshky made a special presentation to John Moroz of Edmonton, their first guitarist and mentor from their early performing years.

Voloshky completed the program with thanks and recognition to those who assisted with the album and followed with a performance of four selections from the new album. Their rendition of the medley "Fantazia" resulted in a spontaneous standing ovation.

Voloshky, one of Canada's best known Ukrainian popular music vocal ensembles, is composed of Nadya Foty, Marusia Kachkowski and Christina Sokyryka of Saskatoon. The trio has been singing together since 1991. The trio has appeared at

Ukrainian venues throughout North America including Soyuzivka, in Kerhonkson, N.Y.; Verkhovyna's Ukrainian Festival in Glen Spey, N.Y.; Canada's National Ukrainian Festival - Dauphin, Manitoba; Vesna Festival and Folkfest - Saskatoon; Hopak in the Park - Edmonton; Jasper Park Lodge Malanka - Jasper, Alberta; and many others.

They released their first album "Blossoming" in 1996. Their music has also been broadcast on radio in Kyiv and Kharkiv, Ukraine, as well as on CBC radio.

The "Fantazia" recording project was funded in part by the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko. The new album is available on both CD and cassette at Ukrainian music stores, or may be ordered by phone by calling (877) 465-1116.

All three singers are members of Branch 444. (Marusia is the daughter of Al Kachkowski, UNA Branch 444 secretary and a UNA advisor.)

Ukrainian troops...

(Continued from page 1)

Kosovo's capital city of Pristina, Kyiv has granted Russia an air corridor through Ukraine to use in moving men and machines to the conflict area. Bulgaria and Hungary, have refused to heed Russian demands for such access.

However, Maj. Gen. Mykola Dziubak of Ukraine's Ministry of Defense, the designated commander of the Ukrainian peacekeeping battalion, rejected such assertions at a press conference on June 14. He explained that Russian use of an air corridor through Ukraine had been agreed to years ago and is part of the Ukraine-Russia treaty on cooperation and friendship.

Others have raised questions as to why Ukraine cut short its annual joint military exercises with NATO in the Black Sea last week. On June 13 three Ukrainian naval vessels, the Sahaidachnyi, the Lutsk and the Slavutych were ordered to return to Sevastopol while on their way to join the joint exercises. A Ministry of Defense press spokesman explained that a plan was being developed for Ukraine's peacekeeping contingency to travel to the Kosovo region via waterways and that the three ships were needed to prepare for the voyage, according to the newspaper Den.

Both the foreign ministry and the defense ministry are downplaying the various rumors that are floating about, stating

that the approval delay for a Kosovo force is merely due to bureaucracy and the need to develop the details of the peacekeeping operation.

Maj. Gen. Dziubak said the defense ministry has already proposed a plan that would send 1,400 Ukrainian troops into Kosovo, along with 40,000 tons of military hardware. The contingent would include an army hospital, a special helicopter company, a bridge brigade and a military police company. The plan also includes the activation of a Polish-Ukrainian joint battalion, which was recently created for just such humanitarian and peacekeeping efforts.

"But this will only take place after the appropriate decisions are made by the National Security and Defense Council and Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada," emphasized the major general.

The approval process that begins with proposals from the Cabinet of Ministers, chiefly through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defense, and are then submitted to the National Security and Defense Council, an arm of the Presidential Administration. The president then submits his conclusions to Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada for ratification. A foreign ministry official could not state how far along the process the issue had proceeded and would only say that it still could take weeks before a decision was made.

In addition to political will, a substantial obstacle to Ukraine's involvement in the Kosovo peacekeeping force is money.

Because the Kosovo operation is under the command of NATO and not the U.N., who will pay is a question that has not yet been clearly answered. British Defense Minister Robertson noted in Kyiv that NATO has yet to budget money for participants in the peacekeeping operation, which Ukraine estimates will cost upwards of \$15 million from its annual budget.

In Bosnia, Ukraine funded its troops from the national budget, which was then reimbursed by the United Nations. In seven years of participation in U.N.-sanctioned operations in such countries as Angola, Slovenia and Bosnia, in which some 8,000 Ukrainian troops have taken part, Ukraine has received \$72.5 million in compensation from the world organization, much more than it has expended. The families of the 18 Ukrainian soldiers that have died and the 60 injured in those operations have received nearly \$2 million. Ukraine's annual budget for its Bosnia peacekeepers is approximately \$4.3 million.

On the matter of financing the Kosovo operation, Maj. Gen. Dziubak would only say that "the question is currently being examined and a decision will be made soon. A little later, however, he added, "Ukraine's peacekeepers make money for Ukraine." That may be a far more telling suggestion of where the Ukrainian government stands in the matter of a Kosovo force.

Danylo Husar Struk...

(Continued from page 4)

ment club Cosbild Inc., of which he was president in 1996-1997.

A funeral service was conducted on June 22 at the Ukrainian Catholic Exarch's Chapel in Munich by the Rev. Myron Molchko, vicar general of the Ukrainian Catholic Exarchy in Germany, with an additional mass planned by Bishop Mykhailo Hrynchshyn, to be celebrated in Prof. Struk's memory at the St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Catholic Church in Paris. Prof. Struk's remains were cremated in Munich.

On July 2, a memorial tribute to Prof. Struk will be held on University of Toronto grounds. For further information, please call the Toronto CIUS office at (416) 978-6934.

Prof. Struk is survived by his wife Oksana, by his children of his first marriage, Boryslava, Ostap and Luka; stepchildren Andriy, Julian and Tetiana; his grand-daughter, Yaryna; his former wife, Roma Stefaniw; his sister, Natalka Husar; and his mother, Daria Husar. In lieu of flowers, the family requests that donations be made to the Danylo Husar Struk Fund at the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, 2336A Bloor St. W., Suite 202, Toronto, Ontario, M6S 1P3.



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, July 3

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: The Chornomorska Sich Ukrainian sports club is sponsoring an international soccer tournament at the Verkhovyna resort. Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian teams are invited to send in rosters as soon as possible to the club at 680 Sanford Ave, Newark, N.J. 07106. Awards will include trophies for first, second and third place, as well as best goal scorer and best goalie. Registration fee: \$100 per team; checks should be payable to "Sitch Soccer Team." Accommodations are available at the Verkhovyna resort camp barracks; for reservations and other arrangements contact the resort at (914) 856-1323.

Sunday, July 4

HUNTER, N.Y.: The parish committee of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church announces the opening of the summer season at the Grazhda. Featured will be the annual exhibit of works by Ukrainian artists, as well as children's art from Lviv. The art exhibit opens July 4 at 11:45 a.m. after the church service. The art gallery in the Grazhda will be open daily except Mondays until Labor Day. A buffet, serving traditional Ukrainian food, will be open after Sunday church services. Additionally, the parish gift shop will welcome visitors throughout the summer season. The Grazhda is located near the church building on Ukraine Road, Route 23 A, approximately seven miles west of Hunter.

Tuesday, July 6

CAMBRIDGE, Mass: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute presents a lecture by Dr. Alexander Pivovarsky, Harvard Institute for International Development, who will speak on the topic "The Politics of Economic Reform in Ukraine." The lecture will be held in Sever Hall, Room 103, Harvard Yard, at 7:30 p.m. For additional information call the institute, (617) 495-4053.

Saturday-Sunday, July 10-11

GARDENTON, Man.: The Ukrainian Museum and Village Society is holding a Ukrainian Festival at the museum grounds that will feature an entertainment program, ethnic food, crafts and games. Schedule of events is as follows. Saturday, July 10: the festival opens at 8 a.m.; parade, 10 a.m. stage show, 1 p.m.; dance/zabava, 7 p.m.; Sunday, July 11: gates open at 8 a.m.; church service, 10 a.m.; stage show, 1 p.m. For more information call the museum, (204) 425-3072.

Sunday, July 11

FALLS VILLAGE, Conn.: The Leontovych String Quartet and the St. Petersburg String Quartet will appear in concert at Music Mountain in a program

of works by Shostakovich, Two Pieces for String Octet and Mendelssohn, Octet for Strings in E-flat Major, Op. 2. The concert begins at 3 p.m. Tickets may be purchased at the box office or by calling (860) 824-7126 (credit card only).

HAMPTON, Va.: The Tidewater Ukrainian Cultural Association (TUCA) will hold its annual picnic and quarterly meeting at the Big Bethel Park Air Force Recreation Area, Pavilion No. 3, at 1 p.m. TUCA extends an invitation to everyone of Ukrainian ancestry in the Virginia tide-water area (Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Chesapeake, Portsmouth, Hampton, Newport News, York County, Williamsburg and surrounding area) to come and join them. Ukrainian American servicemen and women assigned to armed forces installations in this area (Norfolk, Little Creek, Oceana, Dam Neck, Fort Monroe, Fort Eustis, Fort Story, Langley AFB, Yorktown NWS, Yorktown USCG RTC, etc.) are especially welcome. For directions and further information contact Andy Grynewytsch, (757) 874-3155.

OLD DEERFIELD, Mass.: The annual Eastern European Festival will be held in the former Old Deerfield Elementary School at 1-5 p.m. Ethnic food will be served, items of Eastern European origin will be for sale, and music will be heard all afternoon. There will also be exhibits and demonstrations. Admission is free. For more information, call Susan McGowan, (413) 774-7476, ext. 3.

Sunday, July 11

VICTORIA, British Columbia.: The 11th plaque recalling the unjust imprisonment of Ukrainian Canadians and other Europeans as "enemy aliens" during Canada's first national internment operations of 1914-1920 will be unveiled at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, Douglas Street, at 2 p.m. The trilingual plaque lists the locations as well as the opening and closing dates of all six of the concentration camps established in British Columbia and recalls this unfortunate episode in Canadian history. The event is sponsored by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association with the financial support of the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko and the Ukrainian Canadian community of British Columbia. For more information contact Kari Moore, UCCLA-Victoria, (250) 361-9746.

Tuesday, July 13

NEW PALTZ, N.Y.: Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano; Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello; and Artur Gursky, violin; will appear in concert at the Mohonk Mountain House in a program featuring Smetana's Piano Trio in G-minor, Op. 15, as well as solo performances. For tickets and information call (914) 255-1000.

PLEASE NOTE PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

• Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided free of charge by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

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