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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

Rada approves peacekeepers for Kosovo

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's Parliament quickly approved the country's participation in the NATO-led peacekeeping force for Kosovo on July 16, after the government finally completed protracted political and diplomatic preparations on the force's composition and financing.

The Verkhovna Rada's support for the peacekeeping contingent came a day after President Leonid Kuchma submitted a draft bill based upon a presidential decree that had been in development for more than a month.

The national deputies voted 225-22 to send 800 soldiers to Kosovo, with an attachment to the bill that the Ukrainian soldiers will not be exposed to high-risk situations and that "they will not take part in actions constituting a direct threat to their lives, including measures aimed at the demilitarization of armed units that have operated and continue to operate on the territory of Kosovo."

President Kuchma said the same day that the 800 soldiers would leave for Kosovo in two weeks.

The troops have been ready for dispatch since July 1 when Minister of Defense Oleksander Kuzmuk said all he needed was the official approval of the Verkhovna Rada.

The original plan was for the Ukrainian force to number some 1,400 soldiers, but the size of the force was reduced after it became apparent that NATO was not eager to assume the financing of the contingent.

After several discussions with Ukrainian officials, NATO agreed to foot the bill for a reduced Ukrainian force. NATO will absorb the cost of the transport, housing and daily subsistence of the Ukrainian soldiers, while Ukraine will pay the soldiers' salaries, according to a representative of Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry.

The Ukrainian peacekeeping effort will consist of a military hospital, a helicopter company and a bridge brigade. The troops have been assigned to Pristina, the capital of the Kosovo region.

While soldiers will be airlifted into Pristina, Ukrainian naval forces will transport the military hardware via Salonika, Greece, which has become a staging area for many of the Eastern European peacekeeping contingents taking part in the KFOR mission in Kosovo.

President Kuchma said the main Ukrainian contingent will be preceded by an advance team that will enter Kosovo in the upcoming days.

Russian prime minister discusses trade, other issues during Ukraine visit



Meeting at the Mariinsky Palace in Kyiv are: (from left) Kai Eide, representative of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), President Petru Lucinschi of Moldova, President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine, Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin of Russia and Igor Smirnov, leader of the self-styled Transdnister Republic. (For separate story on talks regarding the Transdnister region, see page 2.)

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Russian Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin met with his Ukrainian counterpart, Valerii Pustovoitenko, in Kyiv on July 16 in an effort to rekindle declining Ukraine-Russia trade relations and to resolve the ongoing problem of Ukraine's energy debt to Moscow.

In a trend that began with the collapse of Russian financial markets last summer, trade between Russia and Ukraine has declined by 28 percent, or \$1.5 billion, in

the first five months of 1999. Last year's trade volume fell to \$12.5 billion from its peak of \$15 billion in 1997.

"The disruption of economic ties between the two countries has served no useful purpose," said Mr. Stepashin at the opening of the fifth session of the Ukrainian-Russian Cooperation Commission, an inter-governmental body established when the two countries signed a treaty on friendship, cooperation and partnership in 1997.

The decline in trade between the two countries has been ascribed to the Russian financial crisis and the instability of the

Moscow government, which has changed leadership three times in the last year. Also to blame are a series of tariffs that the Russian and Ukrainian governments have placed on each other's goods, most notably Russia's surcharge on Ukrainian sugar, Ukraine's largest export to its northern neighbor.

In Kyiv, Prime Minister Pustovoitenko called for the implementation of a free-trade zone between the two countries to reinvigorate economic relations, with no exceptions to the policy. He predicted the move would

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Police increase surveillance in aftermath of hate crime

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — A stark white band of paint marks the spot where an as-yet-unknown vandal defaced the facade of the Ukrainian Cultural Center on Christie Street the night of June 20.

According to William Mihowich, the center's vice-president, members of the City of Toronto Graffiti Removal Unit arrived to cover up the offensive message on July 2.

"My understanding was that they were going to remove the slogan, not just paint over it, but after a long delay they just came one day and didn't even let us know they were there," Mr. Mihowich said.

The center official added, "Our white stucco facade is porous, and the message would have been tough to get off, so I guess they took the easy way out by applying a thick coat of white paint."

Mr. Mihowich said the center would likely have to resurface and repaint the facility's facade, but that no estimates as to exact monetary amount of the damage have yet been made.

Mr. Mihowich said that since the graffiti attack there was also an attempted forced entry off the fire escape on the north end of the building on the night of July 1 (Canada Day), when an upper floor window was smashed, prompting another call to police.

He said police have agreed to extend their surveillance up the street from the subway station, located close to the intersection of Bloor and Christie streets, and have said that their investigation of the original incident is ongoing.

Efforts to reach officers conducting and coordinating the investigation at the Toronto Police Services 14 Division were unsuccessful as of press time.

Canada's hate crimes law

Contacted by The Weekly, Detective Bernie Hoy of the Toronto Police Service Hate Crime Unit explained the statutes under which hate crimes are investigated and charges are laid in Canada.

In Canada, criminal law is all federal, as opposed to the federal/state differentiation extant in the U.S., Detective Hoy explained.

Section 319, Subsection 1, on "Public Incitement of Hatred," of Canada's Federal Criminal Code, governs hate propaganda defined as "the willful promotion of hatred."

The statute provides for charges for indictable and summary offenses (parallel to felony and misdemeanor offenses in the U.S.)

Detective Hoy explained that Section 718 provides for charges for hate — motivated crime, that is, "criminal offense

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ANALYSIS

A never-ending unification story

by Jan Maksymiuk

PRAGUE – Russian Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin announced on July 5 that Russia will sign a treaty with Belarus this fall, allowing the two countries “to enter the 21st century as a union-state.”

For those who may have lost count of Russian-Belarusian integration initiatives, this will be the third major agreement on a single Russian-Belarusian state. The first was signed in April 1996, the second a year later, in April 1997. There are many signs that this year’s proposed document – heralded by Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka and Russian President Boris Yeltsin in a joint declaration on December 25, 1998 – also will not be the ultimate unification pact.

Mr. Stepashin’s pledge of quicker unification was preceded by attempted blackmail on the part of the Belarusian president. Addressing the July 2 session of the Belarusian-Russian Parliamentary Assembly in Miensk, Mr. Lukashenka threatened to seek rapprochement with the West if Russia continued to drag its feet on a closer union with his country.

Following consultations with President Yeltsin, Prime Minister Stepashin hastened to assure President Lukashenka that the treaty will be ready within a month and will not be of simply a “declarative character.”

As for Mr. Lukashenka’s threat to repair relations with the West, Mr. Stepashin commented: “We would welcome that [move],

Jan Maksymiuk is the Belarus, Ukraine and Poland specialist on the staff of RFE/RL Newline.

and a union between Russia and Belarus should not in any case stand as an obstacle to creating a unified Europe.” Both the Russian president and the prime minister are perfectly aware that, as one Russian newspaper put it, “there is no way to the West” for Mr. Lukashenka.

The Belarusian president’s attempt to blackmail Russia is a sign of his weakness and frustration as his presidency nears the completion of its fifth year on July 20. European democracies have not recognized Belarus’s 1996 controversial referendum of 1996, by means of which Mr. Lukashenka extended his presidential term until 2001. So far, he has not appeared to pay much attention to what the West thinks about his legitimacy after July 20.

Rather, Mr. Lukashenka seems to have scented another danger: What if Moscow strongmen – embroiled in their intricate wars for power – begin openly questioning his legitimacy and, consequently, his right to sign any interstate documents? Such a turn of events cannot be ruled out as Russia approaches its parliamentary elections in December and presidential elections next year.

There has been much speculation in the Russian media that President Yeltsin is willing to repeat the “Milosevic scenario” in order to stay in power beyond 2000. The creation of the Russian-Belarusian union could serve Mr. Yeltsin’s political longevity in the Kremlin in the same way as the 1994 creation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia helped Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic remain at the helm in

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Multilateral summit in Kyiv discusses resolution to Transdniester issue

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – A multilateral summit held in Kyiv on July 16 to resolve disagreements between Moldova and its runaway Transdniester region, came up short of expectation but moved the two sides closer to an agreement.

The summit, which brought Moldovan President Petru Lucinshu to the negotiating table with the leader of the Transdniester Republic, Igor Smirnov, in a meeting mediated by Ukraine, Russia and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, did not find a final solution to the relationship between the self-styled republic and the country with which it broke in 1992, but did provide a framework by which the two sides have agreed to move towards a resolution of the region’s status within Moldova.

Last year Russia and Ukraine agreed to act as “guarantors of the peace” and to mediate the conflict between the two parties.

The Transdniester region, with its heavily Ukrainian and Russian population, broke with Moldova in an armed uprising that many believed was spurred by Russia’s 14th Army. The region had seen armed conflict through the mid-1990s, which eventually dissolved into a state of high tension that has existed in the area since.

In Kyiv on July 16 the two sides signed a joint declaration in which they agreed to work to reunite under a single state but could not agree on what form that reunion will take.

“There are differences of principle

between us on the approach to the status [of the Transdniester region],” said Mr. Smirnov, according to Reuters.

The central remaining disagreement is whether the Transdniester region should be incorporated into Moldova as an autonomous republic, as Mr. Lucinshu would like, or whether it should become an equal partner in a confederation, as Mr. Smirnov envisions.

In their first effort towards reconciliation, to which Ukrainian and Russian mediators expect the two sides to move incrementally, Mr. Lucinshu and Mr. Smirnov reached agreement on the preservation of a common economic, political, legal and defense space.

They could not find common ground on the issue of Russian troops in the Transdniester region, however. Mr. Lucinshu demanded that Russian troop levels in the region be reduced, and stated that he was ready to move Moldovan soldiers away from the conflicted border.

Russian Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin, who was present at the high-level talks along with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and OSCE Chairman Kai Eide, agreed with Mr. Lucinshu’s proposal and explained that his government had already submitted a withdrawal schedule to the parties.

But Mr. Smirnov, who has fiercely opposed any proposals that may suggest he is not the ultimate policy-maker in his republic, opposes an agreement between Moldova and Russia on a troop-withdrawal schedule. “It is a purely Russian-Transdniester problem,” said Mr.

(Continued on page 19)

NEWSBRIEFS

U.S. and Ukraine to hold naval exercise

KYIV – Ukraine is holding a naval exercise with the United States in the Mediterranean Sea on July 21-24. The U.S. Embassy in Kyiv said the exercise is part of the NATO-sponsored Partnership for Peace program, which aims to foster ties between the nations of the former Communist bloc and the Western military alliance without offering security guarantees. Ukraine is an active member of the program, but has taken a go-slow approach to seeking full membership. (Eastern Economist)

Rada continues to kill Kuchma’s bills

KYIV – Lawmakers on July 13 turned down President Leonid Kuchma’s amendments to the law on value-added tax, InfoBank reported. Mr. Kuchma proposed that VAT rates for resold goods and services be determined by the original purchase price, not the sale price, arguing that the provision would generate more budget revenues. The same day, the Verkhovna Rada rejected a presidential bill on tax privileges for newly created small businesses. Intelnews reported that the Parliament also failed to ratify a Polish-Ukrainian agreement on a \$20 million credit line offered by Poland last year. The loan was intended to finance joint economic projects, in particular manufacturing Polish Bizon grain harvesters in Kharkiv and Kovel. (RFE/RL Newline)

Ukraine to pay overdue bond in full

KYIV – The Finance Ministry announced on July 14 that Ukraine will pay an overdue \$155 million bond to the Dutch-based ING Barings bank on August 2. The sides agreed that Ukraine will make another issue of Eurobonds, nominated in German marks, to raise the money to meet the debt. The bonds are to be sold to a group of investors selected by both the government and ING Barings. The Cabinet of Ministers spent more than a month trying to persuade ING Barings to allow it to pay off 20 percent of the bond and convert the rest into three-year bonds. The bank did not agree to restructure the debt because it had resold the Ukrainian bond to other investors and would have had to persuade them to reschedule as well, the Associated Press reported. Although Ukrainian officials, financial experts and creditors are optimistic about the deal, the transaction has raised more than a few eyebrows in Western financial circles. “Ukraine

claims that ING Barings will help it to launch a new tranche of the 2001 Eurobond, in effect rolling over the Barings note,” Stuart Brown, head of fixed income research for Eastern Europe, Africa and the Middle East at Paribas, told the FT. “But I don’t see the market having any demand for a reopened Eurobond, especially from a market pariah like Ukraine. If it borrows at such a ridiculous rate, that would just underline the country’s fragile situation.” (RFE/RL Newline, Eastern Economist)

Paton: Ukraine scientifically advanced

KYIV – The president of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Academician Borys Paton, announced on July 14 at a UNESCO-sponsored World Science Conference that Ukraine is still regarded as a scientifically advanced nation. The academy’s international role is being increasingly recognized worldwide, therefore it should be “beyond politics,” said Dr. Paton. Stanislav Dovhyi, chair of the Verkhovna Rada’s Committee for Science and Intellectual Property, addressed the conference on the academy’s efforts to appraise intangible assets, to ensure their copyright, and to incorporate them into the statutes of enterprises and organizations. The international conference approved a declaration on science policy based on the following three principles: science for knowledge and knowledge for progress, science for peace, and science for development. (Eastern Economist)

Udoenko climbs Mount Hoverlia

KYIV – On the ninth anniversary of Ukraine’s Declaration of State Sovereignty, July 18, presidential contender and Rukh Party leader Hennadii Udoenko took part in the traditional climb up to the country’s highest point, Mount Hoverlia (elevation: 2,061 meters) in the Chornohora range of the Carpathian Mountains. The tradition was begun back in 1990 by the Zakarpattia branch of Rukh. (Eastern Economist)

Kuchma stresses friendly relations

KYIV – “There is and can be no alternative to the development of friendly, equal and partner relations between Ukraine and Russia,” President Leonid Kuchma told an annual officers’ gathering in Kyiv on July 13. He said the countries’ mutual understanding has been proven by the continued presence of the

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New bishop consecrated in Poland

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Rev. Wolodymyr Roman Juszcak, OSBM, provincial superior of the Order of St. Basil the Great in Poland, was appointed on April 24 by Pope John Paul II as bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Wroclaw-Gdansk, Poland. He was ordained bishop on June 19 in St. James Cathedral, Gdansk. The main consecrator was Archbishop-Metropolitan Ivan Martyniak.

Bishop Juszcak was born on July 19, 1957, in the town of Legnica. At age 25 he was ordained a priest and entered the Order of St. Basil the Great. He holds a degree in canon law from the Theological Academy of Warsaw. He served as curate in Wegorzewo and Olsztyn, and later was

novice master in Warsaw.

In 1993 the Rev. Juszcak was appointed parish priest of Wegorzewo. He was elected provincial one year later, and at the time of his appointment was a parish priest in Warsaw.

Poland has a large community of 120,000 Ukrainian Catholics. In the Eparchy of Wroclaw-Gdansk there are 53,000 Ukrainian Catholics, 32 eparchial priests and 14 religious priests.

The eparchy was established on May 24, 1996, under the leadership of Bishop Theodore Majkowicz, former vicar general, chancellor of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Peremyshl and one-time supervisor of Ukrainian students at the Catholic University of Lublin.

Bonior meets with Ukrainian officials



Office of Congressman David Bonior

House Democratic Whip David E. Bonior (D-Mich.) met on July 13 with Dr. Kostiantyn Yartsev and Dr. Oleksander Kolodiaznyh from the Ukrainian Land and Resource Management Center (ULRMC). At Rep. Bonior's suggestion, the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan, working with the Ukrainian National Association, had proposed a center in Ukraine to use satellite and remote sensing technology to improve sustainable development and land use. Last year Rep. Bonior secured a \$5 million grant from the U.S. Agency for International Development to establish the ULRMC.

State-controlled Ukrainian companies are rated

Eastern Economist

KYIV – With the assistance of PriceWaterhouseCoopers, the international audit company, Ukrayinska Investystiina Hazeta (Ukrainian Investment Newspaper) is selling its ratings of the 100 most successful Ukrainian companies for 1998. The ratings were compiled according to gross income, profits and export volumes denominated in U.S. dollars. According to the ratings, only 17 Ukrainian companies had gross income in 1998 of more than 1 billion hrv.

Topping the list is UkrGazProm, a company that no longer exists, with 15 billion hrv. Next is UkrTeleKom with 2.5 billion hrv, followed by KryvorizhStal at 2.3 billion hrv.

Companies with gross incomes ranging from 1 billion to 2 billion hrv include two Mariupol-based iron and steel works, Illich and AzovStal, UkrNafta, DonetskOblEnerho, DonbasEnerho, ZaporizhStal, DniproEnerho, TsentEnerho, UkrTatNafta, Zaporizhia Atomic Energy Station, UkrSpyrt, KyivEnergo and Dniprovskiyi Dzerzhynskiyi Iron and Steel

Works. Despite high levels of incomes, KryvorizhStal, DonetskOblEnerho, CentrEnerho and Dzerzhynskiyi works finished 1998 with losses.

In terms of profits, UkrGazProm leads with 4.5 billion hrv. UkrTeleKom is second with 638 million hrv, followed by UkrNafta at 553.7 million hrv. The profit of Zaporizhia Atomic Energy Station totaled 550 million hrv and the South-Ukrainian Atomic Energy Station and Oriana chemicals earned profits exceeding 400 million hrv.

UkrGazProm leads in exports with \$3 billion (U.S.), followed by ZaporizhStal at \$879 million, Mariupol-based Illich works at \$635 million, and UkrSpetsExport at \$300 million. Twelve other companies had exports last year of more than \$100 million. They are: Danko (metal trade), Progress (arms trade), Dniprovskiyi Dzerzhynskiyi Iron and Steel Works, Nikopol Ferroalloys Works, Styrol Chemical Concern, Poltava Mining-Dressing Works, Zaporizhia-based Aluminum and Ferroalloys Works, Mykolaiv Alumina Plant, Odesa Port Plant, Prydniprovskiyi Oil Mains and the Oriana Chemical Concern.

Russian prime minister...

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stimulate a 25-30 percent increase in trade.

Mr. Pustovoitenko criticized the pace of implementation of the long-term economic treaty that the two sides signed last year, which outlined bilateral economic relations to the year 2007. He said the two sides have been slow on reaching decisions on several projects, including joint production of the AN-70 transport jet and in shipbuilding and rocket manufacturing sectors.

"It is only in joint actions that we will be able to make tangible economic progress, said Mr. Pustovoitenko, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

The two sides could not agree, however, on the most important issue before the commission and the two prime ministers: Ukraine's debt to Moscow for oil and gas supplies. Not only did they not find common language on how the money Ukraine owes Russia is to be repaid, they could not even agree on the amount of that debt. While Moscow said Ukraine owes \$1.8 billion, Kyiv maintained that its indebtedness is approximately \$1 billion.

Kyiv argued that the balance in dispute is owed not by the government, but by private oil and gas traders for which it bears no responsibility.

The two prime ministers left the issue open for further discussions, which are scheduled to be held in Moscow next month. They did, however, concede that Ukraine would repay its oil and gas debt with Ukrainian food commodities, at a price to be established during future talks. They

also agreed that the cost of commodities sold to Russia would be below world prices.

Mr. Stepashin, who maintained at a joint press conference given by the two prime ministers that the Russian figure of \$1.8 billion for Ukraine's gas and oil debt is the correct one, also said that the value of the foodstuffs would be established at current Russian prices.

"The supplies of food and other commodities in repayment of the debt will be done at the domestic price in Russia," Mr. Stepashin said, according to Interfax-Ukraine. Mr. Pustovoitenko would only say that "it will be done at an agreed price."

The Ukrainian prime minister also said that Ukraine had asked Russia to increase sales of diesel oil to Ukraine as the harvest season begins. Payment for that fuel also would be made in agricultural commodities. More talks on oil and gas were held in Sevastopol, where Mr. Stepashin traveled with Mr. Pustovoitenko on July 17. The two prime ministers met there with representatives of Lukoil, the largest privately held Russian oil company, which has bought a controlling stake in the Odesa Oil Refinery.

Mr. Stepashin also met with Russian naval commanders in the Crimean port city, the home of the Ukrainian navy and the Russian Black Sea Fleet. Moscow has complained that the BSF agreement that Russia has with Ukraine is merely a framework and that the blanks must be filled in.

A major issue has been Ukraine's control over the BSF's ability to fly its aircraft freely over Ukrainian airspace. Ukraine and Russia agreed to designate areas for the

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BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Millions lost as Ukrainian ships remain at anchor

KYIV – Ukraine's Transport Ministry announced July 19 that over 1,000 ships of numerous companies from the world over are currently standing idle as a result of air strikes on Yugoslav bridges spanning the Danube River. Ukraine's Danube Shipping Company (DSC) appears to be the most badly hit with 100 of its ships locked at anchor in the upper Danube. Of the DSC's 800-strong fleet, 700 vessels have been affected. DSC representatives explained that 75-80 percent of all company shipments must navigate the Danube. They estimated daily losses at \$300,000 (U.S.). Since May 1, officials have recorded approximately \$9 million (U.S.) in lost revenue and predict total losses to reach \$86 million. In an attempt to coordinate remediation of the current situation, the DSC is planning a meeting of all shipowners affected by disrupted Danube navigation, including Bavarian Lloyd of Germany, 155 of whose ships are stranded, DDSG, Austria, with 85 ships idle, and the Bulgarian river shipping company, with 82 stranded ships. Over the past three months, direct losses to idled Ukrainian enterprises caused by NATO strikes against Yugoslavia stand at \$11.237 million (U.S.). Analysts estimate Black Sea ports will lose a total of \$7.67 million in 1999. Ukraine's two ship-repairing works have incurred losses totaling \$352,000 and forecast a total loss of \$2.745 million for the year. According to the Transport Ministry, Ukraine has incurred losses caused by the 1992-1995 embargo totaling \$508.09 million. (Eastern Economist)

German and Ukrainian business contacts grow

KYIV – Ukrainian-German economic and commercial relations entered a new stage, it was announced at the June 4 meeting of the Ukrainian Chamber of Commerce and its German counterpart, the Chamber of Industry and Commerce. The two-stage program has produced impressive results: 2,200 firms became clients of the partnership project and 530 individual meetings between representatives of both countries were held. In addition, German consultants visited Ukraine and 500 Ukrainian entrepreneurs were trained in Germany. The next step in the project is to expand the services of enterprises and to develop existing business contacts. (Eastern Economist)

Kovbasa machines processed in Cherkasy

CHERKASY – The Temp company has produced its first consignment of an automatic sausage-making machine, designed by the factory's own engineers. Prototypes installed at meat-processing facilities in Kyiv, Cherkasy and Zhytomyr were successfully tested. They are cheaper to operate than similar foreign models and will soon go into serial production. (Eastern Economist)

Cabinet allocate cash for Microsoft products

KYIV – The Cabinet has decided to earmark \$13 million (U.S.) from the Cabinet of Ministers reserve fund to buy licensing for Microsoft software to be used within the executive and other budget-funded institutions and organizations. (Eastern Economist)

AN-74 plane attracts interest at airs show

KHARKIV – The June 13-20 La Bourge air show in France showed the AN-74 plane produced at the Kharkiv aviation plant attracted much interest from air companies. According to the Deputy GM Mykhailo Ternov, the AN-74TK cargo and passenger plane gave daily demonstration flights so that exhibition visitors could see the plane's capabilities. The plane can carry 10 tons of cargo, has a short take-off and landing, and can easily be transformed from a cargo to passenger plane. (Eastern Economist)

Teachers' workshop enhances awareness of Chornobyl

by Jennifer Ryan

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

MADISON, Wisc. – The idea of cross-curriculum teaching recently has received much publicity in educational circles. However, finding a topic equally compelling in science and social studies classrooms is another issue.

Bringing together teachers, professors and social activists who more often talk at each other than with one another, a workshop titled "Chornobyl: A Theme to Integrate the Natural and Social Sciences" took place recently at the Madison campus of the University of Wisconsin.

Held on June 28-July 2, the interdisciplinary workshop was hosted by the Center for Russia, East Europe and Central Asia (CREECA), the Wisconsin Teacher Enhancement Program in Biology, and the charitable organization Friends of Chornobyl Centers, United States. The three groups together designed the course to illustrate how issues of science and technology are inevitably woven into a political, economic and cultural context.

Dr. David Marples, a historian at the University of Alberta in Canada who is an expert on the Chornobyl accident, gave the keynote address on the "Politics of Chornobyl" on the morning of June 28.

Dr. Marples reminded listeners that the 1986 accident could easily be ignored by average Americans as something long past, while in actuality its aftereffects continue. "The idea that the sarcophagus [the shell encasing reactor No. 4] will last 'for eternity' is absurd," he noted.

Another lingering question, said Dr. Marples, concerns the fate of the liquidators, those firefighters and mine workers who, conscripted into service after the accident, were initially praised as heroes, then were quickly forgotten.

During the first three days of the conference,

University of Wisconsin professors in political science, medicine, nuclear energy, social work, history and literature examined the multi-faceted consequences of the world's worst nuclear accident.

In his talk on "Environmental Devastation and Communism," Mark Beissinger, a professor of political science at the UW-Madison and the former director of the CREECA, noted that the disaster at the Chornobyl plant was not an isolated event, but a consequence of Soviet industrial culture.

"Chornobyl was not merely an accident, but rather emerged from rules established by the Stalinist industrial system. Through its reward of growth at any cost, that industrial system fostered a culture of irresponsibility toward safety and the environment," he noted. The lessons of Chornobyl, Prof. Beissinger concluded, are not simply how to design safer nuclear plants, but how to create a larger culture of responsibility toward human life and the environment.

Another highlight of the workshop was a concert given on June 29 by the Russian Folk Orchestra of the UW-Madison, joined by guest vocalist Galina Nenashva. The musicians performed traditional and popular Russian and Ukrainian music to a packed house at the university's student union.

The workshop drew 23 participants, mostly from Wisconsin secondary schools, but some from as far away as California and Washington state. The educators came to Madison not merely to listen to the presentations of experts, but also to develop their own lesson plans and bring the lessons of Chornobyl home to American students.

By the end of the five-day program, they produced plans ranging in scope from a unit for third graders on hazardous waste to a weeklong comprehensive lesson for older students on radiation, incorporating

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St. Basil's graduates first class of seminarians from Ukraine

STAMFORD, Conn. – The first class of seminarians from Ukraine to study at St. Basil College Seminary graduated on May 15 in a ceremony held in the seminary chapel.

Bishop Basil H. Losten conferred the bachelor of arts degree on 11 seniors following a liturgy concelebrated by the bishop, staff and former rectors.

The homily at the liturgy was given in Ukrainian by Bishop Losten. The commencement address was given by the Rev. Douglas Mosey, CSB, president-rector of the Holy Apostles Seminary in Cromwell, Conn.

Academic awards were presented to the graduates and underclassmen by St. Basil's rector, the Very Rev. Edward Young, and the academic dean, Dr. Edward Bordeau.

More than 60 seminarians from Ukraine are studying

at St. Basil College Seminary in a five-year program that leads to a degree in philosophy. Bishop Losten inaugurated the program to accommodate the overflow of vocations in Ukraine and to educate priests to return to their homeland and missions in the diaspora.

Msgr. John Terlecky was master of ceremonies at a dinner for the graduates, faculty and guests that was held in the college auditorium following the commencement exercises.

Volodymyr Yakymets delivered the valedictory address, after which members of the junior class presented each of the graduates with a stuffed bear in academic dress as a farewell gift.

Dr. Bordeau, retiring as academic dean, was presented with a certificate of appreciation for his decade of service.



The class of 1999 and administration of St. Basil College Seminary: (from left) the Rev. Ihor Midzak, formation director; the Rev. Robert Smolley, prefect; the Rev. Ivan Kaszczak, vice rector; Bishop Basil H. Losten; the Very Rev. Edward P. Young, rector; Msgr. Peter Skrincosky, spiritual director; and the Rev. Bohdan Danylo, prefect. Graduates, from left: Oleh Hereliuk, Viktor Bilan, Roman Vitynskiy, Ostap Sulyma, Kostadin Angelov, Volodymyr Yakymets, Andriy Andrusyak, Yuriy Strus, Roman Humenny, Marcel Cerny and Orest Kits.

OBITUARY

Robert M. Yaremko, 55, professor of psychology

by Bill Loznycky

SAN DIEGO – Robert M. "Kolya" Yaremko, president of the House of Ukraine in San Diego and a professor of psychology at San Diego State University, died on June 18, from complications associated with colon cancer. He was 55.

Prof. Yaremko of Rancho San Diego, Calif., is survived by his wife, Carol; daughter, Marci, of Point Loma, Calif.; mother, Anna, of La Mesa, Calif.; stepbrother, Robert Malarsky, of Kissimmee, Fla.; sister-in-law, Jan Buck, of Vero Beach, Fla.; and cousin, Ron Kepnack, and uncle, Charles Kepnack, of Piscataway, N.J.

Prof. Yaremko was born on December 6, 1943, in Perth Amboy, N.J. He received a B.A. in 1965 from the University of Florida in Gainesville and a Ph.D. from Ohio State University in Athens in 1969.

He published a textbook and many journal articles in the field of experimental psychology. He also served as chairperson of the Graduate Research Committee in the San Diego State University Psychology Department, where he had been a faculty member for 30 years.

Prof. Yaremko was the newly elected president of the House of Ukraine, one of the international cottages located in Balboa Park, home of the world-famous San Diego Zoo. He actively represented House of Ukraine issues at House of Pacific Relations International Cottages presidents' meetings, as well as cottage delegates' meetings.

Never too tired to lend a helping hand, Prof. Yaremko, along with his wife, could be found with other volunteers at the House of Ukraine preparing varenyky, holubtsi and other Ukrainian ethnic food for the Christmas on the Prado, Food Fair and Ukrainian Festival celebrations.

He was noted for his exemplary work in the past as chairman of the San Diego Ukrainian community's observance of the 65th anniversary of the Great Famine, as well as other significant Ukrainian issues in letters to the heads of state, the U.S. Congress and editors of newspapers.

Prof. Yaremko was a member of the St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Spring Valley, Calif., a former member of the Valle de Oro Planning Group in Rancho San Diego, and an active member of the Cottonwood Homeowner's Association.

He was active in the civil rights and Vietnam War protest efforts. More recently, he had been outspoken on many local political issues and elections.

He enjoyed participating in historical re-enactments as a member of Red Company 1471, a group that portrays a continental military company during 15th century Germany in the period known as the War of the Roses. Along with his wife he was involved also with the House of Scotland International Cottage in Balboa Park.

Funeral services were held on June 26 at the Greenwood Memorial Park and Mortuary in San Diego. A memorial service was held on the San Diego State University campus with numerous family members, friends and colleagues attending.

A memorial fund is being established in Prof. Yaremko's name to support students in Ukraine who have exemplified the desire and ability to pursue higher education; or an organization or individual whose efforts are geared toward education regarding victims of the artificial famine in Ukraine during the Stalin regime. Donations may be made to: Robert Yaremko Memorial Fund, c/o House of Ukraine, 3801 Centre Street #D, San Diego, CA 92103-3645. Other contributions may be made in his name to the Fellowship Center, 737 E. Grand Ave., Escondido, CA 92025; or the American Cancer Society, 8365 La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa, CA 91941.



Prof. Robert "Kolya" Yaremko

The Ukrainian Museum's annual meeting attracts much public interest

by Marta Baczynsky

NEW YORK – The annual meeting of The Ukrainian Museum created great interest in the Ukrainian community, as close to 100 people – members and friends of the institution – filled the second-floor conference room at the museum's current premises on a hot Sunday afternoon, June 6, to listen to reports about the previous year's activities and learn about the state of the new building project.

The museum's building project had been the pressing issue at this meeting. Many questions and comments on this topic were raised from the floor as the meeting progressed. The president of the board of trustees, Olha Hnateyko, gave an overview of the project and its current status, but the detailed description of the complex task before the members of the building committee concerning the new building and actions toward that end was provided by the chair of the committee, Roman Hawrylak.

Ms. Hnateyko reported that the board was ready to sign a contract with the building contractor in spring 1998 to begin construction of a new museum facility on East Sixth Street in New York City, however, the shortage of funds – a difference of more than \$3 million between the cost of the construction of the new building and the actual funds in the building fund – restrained their decision.

The board president credited the generosity of the many members of the Ukrainian American community, whose support throughout the years has provided for the purchase of the property on East Sixth Street, the payment of the mortgage obligation in 1991 and the growth of the building fund to over \$3 million since that year. This support, she said, is very heartening and the museum is most grateful for the care and kindness the community has shown. When faced with the decision of whether to commit the museum to a \$3 million loan, the board thought it would be unwise and fiscally irresponsible to follow this path. Mrs. Hnateyko made it very clear, however, that the fund-raising effort in the community on behalf of the new museum facility had not yielded expected results.

Mrs. Hnateyko went on to explain that in addition to paying off such a large loan, the museum would also have other substantial expenses, such as the maintenance of a new building and the costs of running the museum itself. Therefore, other options to provide a new facility for the museum are being considered.

She spoke in some detail about one option, the purchase of a building on Third Avenue and Seventh Street, presently a house of worship of the Ukrainian Evangelical Church. The building was built in the 1860s as a bank; it is a historic landmark. The negotiations over this matter have been in progress for some time, and the museum has presented an offer for the building, which is being considered by the Church. However, Mrs. Hnateyko went on to say, the final decision in this sale will have to be made by an assembly of the parishioners, which may be called during the summer.

She referred the explanation of other options to the chairman of the building committee. Mr. Hawrylak presented the various possibilities and alternatives to secure a new facility for the museum, which the board considered during the year.

The first option was to begin construction as planned and to borrow the needed \$3 million. That scenario would create an annual expense of \$500,000, possibly for the next 25 years, given all the other financial obligations in maintaining a new facility and operating a museum. For example, the museum's expenses for 1998, as



"The Preservation of a Heritage: The Village of Uhryniv of the Sokal Region" (from the collection of Iryna Kashubynsky).

per Treasurer Oleh Sawkiw's report, were \$281,534. With an accelerated program in a new, large building, the expenses would be higher, in addition to the mortgage repayment and building maintenance costs.

Another option is to construct the building in phases. Although this is a viable option, explained Mr. Hawrylak, there are negative aspects: additional costs due to the time-staggered element of construction according to the contractor's estimate, about \$1.5 million more than if the construction were to proceed uninterrupted; the possibility of having to deal with two contractors, again because of the time aspect, should the original contractor be unavailable due to other commitments, once the museum is ready to begin the second phase.

Building a new facility, but on a smaller scale was also discussed, but not explored in depth, since such a study would require substantial changes in the architectural design and in the construction plans, and that is very expensive, Mr. Hawrylak said.

A partnership project with developers is being considered as an option at this time, explained the building committee chair. The developers propose to build a smaller museum on East Sixth Street, at a cost of approximately \$3 million, and add a five-story apartment complex over the building.

Mr. Hawrylak also referred to the purchase of the Ukrainian Evangelical Church building and said that if this can be realized, the museum may decide to sell the East Sixth Street property and utilize the funds from the sale to fund remodeling of the interior of the purchased building.

Although the subject of the new building dominated the agenda, during the annual meeting, the audience also heard a detailed report of activities for 1998-1999 presented by the museum's director, Maria Shust.

She described recent acquisitions to the museum's collections, highlighting among them a donation of over 150 embroidered and woven textiles from the village of Uhryniv in the Sokal region from collector Iryna Kashubynsky.

The fine arts collection, among other gifts, received 26 paintings by noteworthy Ukrainian artists, among them and Oleksa Hryshchenko, Mykola Butovych, Borys Kriukov, Oleksa Novakivsky, from the estate of Bohdan and Oksana Rak, donated by Evstachij and Marta Jarosz.

The archives also were enriched by various donations, such as photographs documenting the life of the Ukrainian community in New York taken by photographer Volodymyr Hrycyn, and those documenting activities in Ukrainian art circles taken by Mykhailo Pezhansky. Actress Wira Lewycka presented two albums of memorabilia from her illustrious career on the stage and from the history of the Ukrainian theater.

Ms. Shust reviewed the exhibition agenda for the previous year, which she said had been planned to give credit to the importance of individual collectors and collections. The major exhibitions were: "The Preservation of a Heritage: The Village of Uhryniv in the Sokal Region" (a folk art exhibition), and "Alexander Archipenko and Oil Paintings, Watercolors and Drawings by Alexis Gritchenko." The latter was from the collection of Zenon and Olena Feszczak.

Alexander Archipenko and Oil Paintings, Watercolors and Drawings by Alexis Gritchenko." The latter was from the collection of Zenon and Olena Feszczak.

The museum hosted art exhibitions by visiting artists Volodymyr Makarenko from Paris, Petro Kapschutschenko, a Philadelphia resident, and Bohdan Soroka, a resident of Lviv. In February the paintings of Mykola Krychevsky were shown in a short-term exhibition at the museum, prior to their departure for a permanent stay in Ukraine.

The annual pysanka exhibition also adhered to the "celebration of collectors" theme through the presentation of the collections of two artists, pysanky by Tanya Osadca, an authority on Ukrainian folk art and pysanky, and paintings, drawings and sculptures on the theme of pysanky and their symbols, by Aka Pereyma.

The museum's traveling exhibition "To Preserve a Heritage: The Story of the Ukrainian Immigration in the United States" has been touring Ukraine since 1996 and was shown in many museums.

According to the director, the museum presented an enriched program of various activities and events during the year, among them a lecture by John Luchechko about his trip to the formerly forbidden Solovetsky Islands; a conference on the folk art and traditions of

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Theater program for the play "Kaminnyi Hospodar" (The Stone Host) by Lesia Ukrainka, presented by the Novi Teatr (New Theater) in New York City in 1965 (gift of Lewko Maystrenko).

ANNOUNCEMENT

Members of the Ukrainian National Association who are 79 years or older and are still paying premiums on their insurance with the UNA are entitled to a fraternal benefit. The 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), the UNA will pay their dividend option but not the premium. Members may cancel their dividend option if they wish to have the UNA pay their premiums. Please contact the UNA Home Office or your branch secretary.

The Executive Committee

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

An awesome achievement

The 30th anniversary of man's landing on the moon on July 20, 1969, was not only a wonderful day of celebration for the United States, but also a vivid reminder of the dramatic changes – technological, political, economic – through which we have lived in less than a generation. In 1957, when the USSR successfully launched the Sputnik 1 satellite, a stunned America kicked into gear to beat the Soviets to the moon. But unlike the U.S.-USSR arms race, also a product of the Cold War, the space race has left us with an enthusiastic and positive memory.

Unlike in 1957, by 1969 most Americans owned television sets, and millions of families sat mesmerized in front of their TV screens watching the Apollo 11 manned lunar module descend towards the surface of the moon. Across the country children were allowed to stay up late to watch the big moment. Those who fell asleep awoke to a simultaneous nationwide cheer as Neil Armstrong made his "giant leap for mankind."

Man's first walk on the moon was a tremendous achievement – the result of centuries of dreams and decades of technological preparation. Just in the decade prior to Apollo 11, the USSR and the United States sent up more than 50 manned and unmanned rockets and satellites to take photographs, test equipment and attempt lunar landings.

Many Ukrainian Americans worked as engineers, designers, chemists, biologists, doctors, physicists and mathematicians in the wide-ranging U.S. space program. The space program was one of the major factors to shape the Ukrainian American community in Washington in the 1960s, as a large influx of young Ukrainian American scientists came to the capital city and joined the federal government's effort to meet President John F. Kennedy's challenge "to put a man on the moon and return him safely to Earth by the end of this decade."

As Col. Leonid Kadenyuk, independent Ukraine's first cosmonaut, and Dr. Yaroslav Pustovyi, his alternate, noted during their tour of Ukrainian American communities in 1998, "Ukraine and the cosmos have always been connected." Three Ukrainians in particular, they mentioned, have made immeasurable contributions to space exploration: Mykola Kybalchych (1853-1881), an inventor who developed the idea of jet propulsion and whose designs of rocket-propelled aircraft are the first recorded proposal of its kind; Yuri Kondratiuk (1897-1941/42), a scientist, inventor, and pioneer in rocketry and space technology who first articulated the concept of multi-stage rockets as a method by which to travel to the moon and to the planets; and Serhii Korolov (1907-1966), a highly acclaimed aeronautical engineer who designed the first Soviet guided missiles and spacecraft and the acknowledged mastermind behind the Soviet drive to beat the United States in putting a man on the moon.

Ukraine continues to be involved in ventures in space, participating in Sea Launch, a joint effort by Norway, Russia, Ukraine and the United States to launch commercial satellites from a floating platform – a converted oil drilling platform – in the Pacific Ocean. Engineers and designers at Ukraine's Pivdenmash rocket facility in Dnipropetrovsk, the premier rocket-building facility for the USSR's space and arms race, designed and built the rockets that will be used in the project.

For the future, Ukraine plans to build one of the research modules for the International Space Station, a project headed by NASA, but one that also includes Canada, Russia, the European Space Agency and Brazil. Ukraine also builds the Cyclone rocket, planned for commercial use.

In a very quick three decades since Apollo 11 made history, the Soviet Union has collapsed, millions of American have abandoned their TV screens for computer screens, and former astronauts blithely speak of "space tourism" – yet nobody even raises an eyebrow. Nonetheless, those grainy black and white images from man's first steps on the moon still inspire awe. Congratulations to all those who helped the Eagle land!

NOTEWORTHY UKRAINIANS

Yurii Kondratiuk: scientist who foresaw moon landing

by Danylo Kulyniak

While it was long a dream of people to land on the moon, it was the pioneering genius of a Ukrainian scientist, Yurii Kondratiuk, that helped turn this dream into reality. After the historic landing on the moon by the Apollo 11 spaceship, an American scientist commented that their research was based on a small, inconspicuous book that had been published in the USSR.

The book's author, Kondratiuk, had calculated and substantiated the probability of landing on the moon using the following scheme: send a spacecraft into the moon's orbit; launch from the orbit to the moon; return to orbit and dock with the main spaceship; return to Earth. Life magazine wrote on March 31, 1969, that one of the creators of the Apollo program, John Guboit, had read about Kondratiuk calculations, done approximately 50 years prior to the first moon landing, that the best way to land on the moon was to separate a landing vehicle from the main spaceship.

In 1925 Kondratiuk, then an unknown clerk, sent a manuscript "On Interplanetary Travel" to Golovnauka, the highest scientific institution in the USSR. Though highly praised by experts, the manuscript did not arouse any further interest, so in January 1929 Kondratiuk published the manuscript at his own expense.

At the time he was working in Novosibirsk, one of the many places to which he had been forced to move by circumstances. Born and raised in Ukraine, the tempestuous times of his era had taken him to the front in the Great War, through the years of ruin after the civil war in Ukraine, and then on to a nearly rootless existence from the Caucasus, to Kyiv, to the Kirovograd region of Ukraine, then back to the Caucasus.

In the 1920s, he was building grain elevators for railway stations in Northern Ossetia; a few years later he was constructing granaries in remote Siberia and the Altai

region. At the same time he somehow managed to constantly develop scientific theories that bore no relation to his daily work.

On July 31, 1930, he was accused, for no reason, of sabotage in his construction work, and as a result was imprisoned. In the spring of 1932 he was released from prison and allowed to return to Ukraine. In Kharkiv, Kondratiuk united a small group of scientists and completed the plans for a wind power plant to be erected on Ai-Petri mountain in Crimea. The project was never realized due to the death of his patron, Serhii Ordzhonikidze, but the designs and calculations associated with the project eventually helped build the Ostankino tele-tower in Moscow.

One can only wonder what inspired a 30-year-old Soviet clerk to perform precise calculations of future space routes and generate ideas that it would be possible to implement only many years after his death. Kondratiuk proposed and theoretically substantiated the possibility of reaching distant planets with the aid of landing modules that could separate from a multi-stage spaceship. He designed a special chair to facilitate lift-off; he pioneered parachute-assisted landing for modules (this method of landing is still in use, especially in Russia); he proposed the founding of long-term space bases, the setting up of interplanetary bases on artificial satellites of the Earth and the moon, designs employing solar energy; and many other ideas that were later realized – especially on Soviet space stations.

With the outbreak of war in 1941, Kondratiuk entered the army. He perished that same year, on October 3, as a rank and file signaler, while repairing a telephone line during an attack. History has preserved the memory of this talented individual by naming a giant crater on the dark side of the moon in his honor. In addition, a star and such earthly things as ships and streets have been named in his honor. This great inventor of the 20th century was memorialized also on philatelic issues.

More on Ukrainian space scientist

Dr. Lubomyr Onyshkevych wrote the original entry for the Encyclopedia of Ukraine on Yurii Kondratiuk. Since Ukraine's independence, more complete information has appeared on the scientist, and it will be included in the revised edition of the encyclopedia. Based on the entry in the encyclopedia and on a recent conversation with Dr. Onyshkevych, additional information about Yurii Kondratiuk is offered below.

Yurii Kondratiuk was born June 9 (or 21, according to the Julian calendar) 1897, in Poltava. His name at birth was Oleksander Sharhei. He was orphaned in 1910. In 1916 he finished the gymnasium in Poltava with honors and went on to study at the St. Petersburg Polytechnical Institute, where he drafted the first version of his work on rocket flight.

In 1917 he was sent to the front. In 1918 he was demobilized and, en route from the front to Poltava, he was captured by Deniken's White Army forces. He escaped, only to be recaptured in 1919. Again he fled, and hid until 1921. In 1921 he acquired the documents of a young man named Yurii Kondratiuk, who had died in 1921, and assumed his

name. He never resumed using his original name. Apparently Sharhei was afraid that the Communists, who had come to power, would seek reprisals for his service in the opposition White Army, even though he was in its ranks unwillingly.

He worked at various plants in Ukraine, Russia, the northern Caucasus, and Siberia. In 1930 he was arrested and imprisoned until the spring of 1932. After his release, he entered a wind energy engineering design competition in which he won first place. From 1933 he headed a task force at the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Power Engineering in Kharkiv, designing the largest wind-powered electric station in the world.

In 1919 he had published "Tem, Kto Budet Chitat, Chto by Stroif" (To Those Who Will Read in Order to Build), which he expanded and revised 10 years later in "Zavoievanie Mezoplanetnykh Prostranstv" (The Conquest of Interplanetary Space), of which 2,000 copies were printed.

In this work Kondratiuk developed the basic equations for rocket motion, calculated optimal flight trajectories,

(Continued on page 12)

July
27
1883

Turning the pages back...

Metropolitan Nykanor Abramovych was a prominent leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine and western Europe. Born in Mizovo, near Kovel (about 70 miles northwest of Lutsk) in Volhynia, he studied at the Volhynian

Theological Seminary, then the Kyiv Theological Academy.

Ordained as a priest in 1910, Abramovych served as a priest in his native region. In 1917-1920, he served as inspector of schools for the Zhytomyr region and Volhynia under the various Ukrainian administrations set up during that period.

In the 1920s and 1930s the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) in Soviet Ukraine was physically liquidated by the Stalinist regime, which had the entire Church hierarchy and most of its clergy shot. In areas that remained under Polish control, such as Volhynia where Abramovych remained, Ukrainian Orthodoxy survived within the Polish-state controlled entity called the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church (PAOC), formed in January 1922.

In 1924, the PAOC was officially granted autocephaly by the Patriarch of Constantinople. From that time it was independent of the Moscow Patriarchate and administered its own internal affairs. However, the Church was by no means a peaceful haven. On one hand, Polish authorities sanctioned a wave of destruction of Ukrainian churches in the Kholm region and supported efforts mounted by the Roman Catholic Church to convert believers from Orthodoxy. On the other, Russophile elements within the PAOC pulled believers in the opposite direction, towards Moscow, and did their best to Russify the predominantly Ukrainian and Belarusian laity.

Running counter to both currents, Abramovych played an active role in the Ukrainization of the Orthodox Church in Volhynia. At this stage, Abramovych served as president of the Brotherhood of the Holy Savior, and was active in the Volodymyr Volynskyi Church administration.

From the summer of 1941, the vacuum caused by the German invasion of Ukraine allowed the Orthodox hierarchy to begin efforts to revive the UAOC. A leader in this

(Continued on page 19)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thanks and credit to Canadian activists

Dear Editor:

My involvement in the effort to make the Canadian Press (CP) retract and correct a highly misleading headline ("Canadian Press retracts defamatory headline," July 18) was more followership than leadership.

I had been alerted to the CP headline's defamatory character by Volodymyr Halchuk, who was first made aware of it by Eugene Cholkan. I came in on the rebound as it were, distressed (like other Ukrainian Canadians who wrote to protest) by the online news story. By then Mr. Cholkan had already lodged a written complaint, alerted community leaders and kick-started a process that led to the formal retraction by the CP.

I was sorry Mr. Cholkan's name had gone unmentioned in Andrij Wynnyckyj's report, although I certainly accept that its omission was in no way intentional. I mention it now to give credit where credit's due.

I was, pleased, however, that Mr. Halchuk and Lubomyr Luciuk were hailed for their efforts. Their defense of the honor and interests of Canada's Ukrainian community has been ongoing for many years now, and we owe them both a debt of gratitude for their dedication.

Orest Slepokura
Strathmore, Alberta

UCSJ responds to Kuropas column

Dear Editor:

Myron Kuropas' commentary "Ukraine-bashing continues" (June 13) presents a skewed picture of the important work being done by Jewish organizations around the world and undermines efforts to work cooperatively to promote democracy, rule of law and human rights in Ukraine.

Dr. Kuropas' argument appears to be based on hostility to American Jewish organizations that he does not seem to know much about. For example, the proper names of the two main American Jewish organizations that he criticized – the National Conference on Soviet Jewry and the Union of Councils for Soviet Jews (UCSJ) were misidentified in his article.

At the same time, Dr. Kuropas repeats the typical Soviet and post-Soviet claim that American Jewish organizations' "livelihood depends on perpetuating the notion that Jews are threatened. No threat, no organization, no jobs." This is an inaccurate description of the history and activities of these organizations.

The UCSJ is a grassroots American Jewish human rights organization, which has eight human rights and rule of law bureaus in the former Soviet Union, including a Ukrainian bureau in Lviv. Together with local groups, the UCSJ has monitored human rights, and inter-ethnic and interreligious relations for almost 30 years.

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.

Throughout its history the UCSJ has supported Ukrainian rights activists and struggled against the Soviet authorities on behalf of Lukianenko, Chornovil, Khmara, Stus, Plyushch, Marchenko and many other dissidents. These efforts were undertaken together with Ukrainian grassroots organizations and activists in Ukraine, as well as the United States.

The UCSJ certainly acknowledges that much has improved in Ukraine since the end of the Soviet period. New opportunities include the possibility for Jews to establish their own organizations, synagogues, schools, and other religious and cultural institutions. The national government has also ended most manifestations of state anti-Semitism.

However, the Council of Europe recently correctly concluded that the human rights situation is worsening when it compares today's human rights situation in Ukraine with how they should be in a democratic country, not with the Soviet past. Unfortunately, Ukraine continues to have many serious human rights problems that require the attention of the human rights community. The court system is ineffective and rule of law is largely absent in the country. Among other problem areas are: restrictions on the rights of minorities and religious organizations, expressions of anti-Semitism by chauvinistic groups such as UNA-UNSO and the Russian National Unity, desecration of Jewish cemeteries and other sites, and slow-paced restitution of Jewish communal property.

The UCSJ sees its work reporting on anti-Semitism and other human rights abuses in Ukraine as an effort to contribute to Ukraine's future as a democratic state that fully defends the rights of all its citizens, including its minority populations.

Our hope is that Dr. Kuropas and the readers of The Ukrainian Weekly will join with us in this crucial effort.

Dr. Leonid Stonov
Chicago

The writer is director, International Human Rights Bureaus in the FSU, Union of Councils for Soviet Jews.

Perhaps a Ukraine without Ukrainians?

Dear Editor:

There are a number of contentious insights offered by Mykola Ryabchuk in his presentation "A Future Ukraine: one nation, two languages, three cultures?" (June 6).

In one sense, he continues the process of dispelling our illusions by illustrating Ukraine as a predominantly Russophone state controlled by a Russophilic elite. His recommendation is for some amorphous form of "affirmative action," in favor of Ukrainization, to be implemented by the government. This, in my view, is a pipe dream – witness the performance of so-called government in the so-called independent Ukraine for the past eight years.

What I find more troubling is Mr. Ryabchuk's identification of the Ukrainian nationalist position as "extreme." He also places Ukrainian "nationalist" (but not Russian nationalist) policies in quotation marks, implying them to be either bogus or ridiculous. But is it so ridiculous to claim that Ukraine is being run by an "anti-Ukrainian" government?

There is, of course, the Estonian model for Ukraine to emulate, but if Ukrainians are, as Mr. Ryabchuk claims, "terribly frightened by any confrontation," then the scenario of "Ukraine without Ukrainians" remains a distinct possibility.

Yuri Hanas
Hamilton, Ontario

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



"Holy Russia," "Heavenly Serbia"

Now that NATO has cleared Kosovo of Serbians and the Albanians are returning, NATO has declared a victory. Nice.

Mr. Milosevic, however, is still in power. In fact, he got a better deal than he was offered at Rambouillet. The new arrangements require no local referendum on Kosovo and allows Kosovo to formally remain within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The United Nations is now in charge of civil administration in Kosovo. With China and Russia, both on the U.N. Security Council, allied with Milosevic, the man can still be a factor in the region. Not so nice.

Meanwhile, evidence of barbaric atrocities continues to be uncovered. How is it possible that so ruthless a demagogue could involve his people in such savagery, all in the name of national pride? Part of the answer lies in messianic nationalism, the idea that one's people are chosen to redeem the world.

Marxism/Leninism was a vehicle of Russian national messianism. The vehicle may be dead, but the myth of Holy Russia as the third and final Rome lives on. It is the one national ideal that unites all Russians, including some members of the "mafia."

Russians, it appears, are not alone among the Slavs in subscribing to a messianic myth. In his book, "Heavenly Serbia: From Myth to Genocide," Branimir Anzulovic traces Serbia's expansionist impulses to Serbian national mythology. The dominant myth – that of "Heavenly Serbia" – appeared soon after the Serbian defeat at the Battle of Kosovo in 1389. The medieval Serbian state was lost, Serbian nationalists believe, because the Serbian people preferred moral salvation to military victory.

Mr. Anzulovic traces the birth of the Serbian messianic myth to the 14th century "Narration about Prince Lazar" written by Serbian Patriarch Danilo III, which portrayed the defeat of Prince Lazar's armies at Kosovo as "a martyr's victory and a triumph of the commitment to the 'heavenly kingdom' over the earthly 'kingdom.'"

As in Russia, the relationship between the Serbian nation and the Serbian Orthodox Church has been intimate, almost inseparable, at least in the past. The Church was founded in 1219 by St. Sava, the youngest son of the founder of the Nemanja dynasty, and brother of the first Serbian king. Almost from its inception, the Orthodox Church of Serbia was granted autocephalous status by the ecumenical patriarch.

Conquering Serbia, the Ottoman Turks permitted the Serbian Church to exist. "When the autocephalous Serbian Orthodox Church was re-established as a patriarchate with the seat in the Kosovo town of Pec in 1557, it no longer served the Serbian state because the Serbian state ceased to exist," writes Mr. Anzulovic, "but it served the Ottoman state and, as the only surviving national institution, it became the main carrier of Serbian national identity."

The synergistic relationship that existed between Church and nation reached its most radical form in the poetry of Bishop Pear Petrovic Njegos, whose dramatic poem "The Mountain Wreath," published in 1847, became the national epic of the Serbians, according to Branimir Anzulovic. "The theme of 'The Mountain Wreath,'" he writes, "is not the cosmic struggle between good and evil, but the struggle for a homogeneous Orthodox theocracy."

The poem was inspired by a massacre of

Muslims who were actually Slavs who converted to Islam (what we Ukrainians call "yanychary") on Christmas Eve. The climax takes place on Christmas Day during a slaughter of Turks. "We put under our sabres all those who did not want to be baptized. But those who bowed to the Holy Child, and crossed themselves with the Christian cross, we accepted as our brothers. We burned all Turkish houses, that there might be no abode nor trace of our infidel domestic enemy." Mr. Anzulovic cites other brutal poems, novels and stories that became popular among Serbian intellectuals. It is the intellectuals who resurrected the Greater Serbia concept.

The genocide in Kosovo, Bosnia and Croatia is the result of many factors, according to Mr. Anzulovic, including ill-informed Western leaders who chose initially to ignore the slaughter in Bosnia and then sought a quick fix. "Their indifference to facts is matched by their indifference toward the fate of the peoples affected by their uninformed decisions," he writes.

There is a bright spot in all of this, however. The Serbian Orthodox Church does not support Milosevic. A statement issued by Serbian bishops on March 23 argued that "The way of non-violence and cooperation is the only way blessed by God." The Orthodox Patriarch Pavle, has personally participated in protest demonstrations.

But there is also a downside. Although the Church is the only institution that still incarnates the Serbian identity, it appears to have little moral authority among ordinary Serbs. Thanks to years of Communist rule, most Serbians are atheists; they view the Orthodox Church as a museum, and the cross as a symbol of their nation, not their spirituality. Any similarities here with some Ukrainians?

Will the present NATO-brokered arrangements bring peace to the region? Will Yugoslavia become a multi-ethnic state as it was under Tito? The answer is no and no – at least not as long as Milosevic is around and maybe even after he's gone. Nationalism is a powerful force in determining human events. Two world wars have been fought to preserve nationalistic ideals, and national pride remains the single most significant determinant of civic cohesion within a nation-state.

For many American policy-makers, nationalism is an evil, generally to be equated with fascism and Nazism. There is a rank hypocrisy here. America's ruling elite prides itself on being culturally sensitive to America's minorities and yet appears totally ignorant of world cultures, world histories and the nationalisms of the world's people. The mind-set seems to be that if it's not important to the anointed, it must not be important to anyone else.

This type of cultural myopia has led us to grievous errors in understanding what motivates the Russians, the Serbians and the Chinese. Errors in interpretation have resulted in geopolitical blunders. Americans should stop being "shocked" when their good intentions are "misunderstood" and begin to develop a foreign policy based on what is rather than on what we would like it to be.

Now that the Russian bear has its paw in the Serbian door, will we hear from Holy Russia and Heavenly Serbia soon? Bet on it.

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

Regensburg high school students meet at reunion at Soyuzivka



Participants of the 10th reunion of the Ukrainian High School in Regensburg gathered in front of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Kerhonkson, N.Y.

by Bohdan Z. Malaniak

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – “Our Youth is Not Eternal” and “If only one more time.” These were the banners under which another 10th reunion of former students and friends of the Ukrainian High School in Regensburg took place on June 20-24. Once more Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association estate in Kerhonkson, N.Y., hosted the event.

The reunions started 10 years after the high school and the displaced persons camp known as Ganghoffersiedlung, on the outskirts of the beautiful city of Regensburg, Germany, were closed in 1949. The students had pledged to reunite somewhere in 10 years, no matter where they were living at that time. And so they did. Ten years later in September 1959, the first reunion took place at Soyuzivka. Since 1959 the “Regensburgtsi,” as they are referred to, got together 10 times (eight reunions including this one at Soyuzivka, and two at Verkhovyna, the Ukrainian Fraternal Association estate in Glen Spey, N.Y.).

This reunion was a special one, but then every reunion is a special one. What’s so special? For some 80 people who went to school together more than 50 years ago, well, let me tell you, it’s a magnificent feeling, a recollection of exciting memories of youth, love and respect for each other. Each time I go, I say to myself this is the last time. Yet, after a couple of weeks of rest and rehabilitation, we begin to plan the next reunion.

As we were saying good-bye this year a decision was reached that from now on we will meet once a year, or at least once every two years. We also are considering a reunion in Regensburg itself in November 2000 (we still must vote on this).

The 10th reunion started with the usual first day of staying up until 3 a.m. (it’s hard to believe that such a “young” group allows itself to abuse their bodies until 2 or 3 a.m.).

The second day we attended a liturgy, remembering those who are departed. This time the list had grown considerably. The liturgy was officiated by the Very Rev. Roman Hankewych, who is married to one of our former schoolmates, and the sermon was delivered by the father of our dear colleague, the Very Rev. Emil Sharanevych, who resided in Regensburg as a displaced person. The absence of faculty was noted, although we still have two teachers who are alive and well: Prof. Matej Meleshko and Wolodymyr Procyk.

The second day ended with a banquet that included entertainment by a representative of each class and special guests. This time yours truly sang, for the first and last time, with his sister Nadia Oransky. We sang a song well-known to everyone, “A Molodist Ne Vernetsia” (“Our youth is not eternal”). A standing ovation followed. I wonder why?

This year we had a wonderful surprise in the first-time visits to our reunion from Capetown, South Africa, by Borys Witjas and from Mexico by Leon Ryshawy. Nina (Ses’) Martchenko came from England to her second reunion.

We also met the children of those present at our reunion, as well as the children of colleagues who are departed. We thank you all for being with us and seeking stories about your beloved parents. We also thank you for spending time with us and filling us in on the lives of your loved ones.

What would the reunion be without a campfire, which usually takes place on the third day of our get-together?

This year there was a big disappointment, as a campfire was not allowed due to new fire regulations. However, with the help of the resourceful staff of Soyuzivka, a lovely “bonfire” was erected on the deck of the Veselka, minus the real stuff but with amber lighting using light bulbs.

After some 35 songs and 50 jokes, we circled the bonfire and finished with our favorite scout song, “Day is done, the sun is gone, from the lake to the hills to the stream, all the world safely rests...” Slowly, those who lasted until almost midnight quietly proceeded to their quarters to get ready for early breakfast the next day and “one last farewell before we meet again.”

Special thanks go to the members of the organizing committee, especially Luba (Hurko) Bodnar, Ludmyla (Yarko) Pochtar, Oksana Teodyrowycz, Vasyl Luchkiw and Dmytro Bodnarczuk.

Ternopil Gymnasium reunion is considered

VAL D’OR, Quebec – This year marks the 55th anniversary of the graduating class of 1944 of the Ukrainian State Gymnasium in Ternopil, Ukraine.

Msgr. Lev Chayka has initiated efforts to hold a reunion of students and is asking members of the class of 1944 to contact him by writing or calling: Msgr. Lev Chayka Ph.D., 1095 Third St., Val d’Or, Quebec J9P 4A9; (819) 824-9313.

Msgr. Chayka, who was the student representative at the gymnasium, is seeking input from his fellow classmates regarding the program and venue for the class reunion.

Members of Plast patrol founded in DP camp in Germany are reunited

by Michael Komanowsky

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – In a displaced persons camp at the foot of the Alpine mountain Karwendel, near the town of Mittenwald in southern Bavaria, Germany, the 5th Plast “kurin” (scout troop) for boys ages 11-18 was founded.

The kurin was named in honor of Fedor Chernyk, an officer of the famous Ukrainian Sich Riflemen who distinguished themselves in the fight for Ukrainian independence after World War I.

Soon the “hurtok” (patrol) Holuby became one of the most active of the troop. It was fortunate that it had as its scoutmaster Prof. Oleksander Bereznyckyj, an experienced pedagogue who skillfully instilled the ideals of high character, exemplary conduct, and service to God and country demanded of scouts worldwide.

By taking part in many camping trips and summer camps, as well as attending international scout meetings in which they represented Plast, the Ukrainian scout movement, members of the Holuby developed feelings of friendship, pride, trust and belonging.

The Holuby were disbanded in 1949 as its members emigrated to the United States, Canada and Australia. However, neither time nor distance could erase the pleasant memories and feelings of closeness experienced by its members during their relatively short association.

After 53 years they recently held their second reunion at Soyuzivka on May 23-24 (this time bringing along their “holubky” – their wives). The gathering marked the 50th anniversary of the patrol members’ emigration from Europe. Despite the drenching rain that fell on both days of the reunion, all 23 attendees found great pleasure in



Members of the Holuby Plast patrol, which was active in Mittenwald in 1946-1949, during their reunion at Soyuzivka.

exchanging experiences, looking at old pictures, reminiscing and, above all, singing the songs they used to sing.

Convinced of the great benefits of scouting and wishing to give young people in Ukraine an opportunity to take

advantage of this organization, they collected \$1,200 for Plast. While reluctantly departing for home on the day after the reunion, the one-time members of the Holuby resolved to meet again at least once a year.

Thousands attend 24th Ukrainian Youth Festival at Verkhovyna

by Taisa Welhasch



Eugenia Olesnicki

The Verkhovyna Dance Workshop gives the audience a warm welcome with the traditional opening "Pryvit" dance.

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. – For 24 years the Ukrainian Fraternal Association has been holding its annual Ukrainian Youth Festival at its Verkhovyna resort in beautiful upstate New York. This year's festival, held during the sweltering hot July 16-18 weekend, nonetheless drew several thousand people of all ages from the United States, Canada and even Ukraine.

The three-day festival has always included the combination of craft and food vendors, sports and games, as well as live entertainment and a "zabava." After weeks of practice and preparation, the performers and organizers were ready to entertain the crowd. The performances, along with the scenic surroundings and an enthusiastic group of workers and guests, made for a friendly atmosphere at the Verkhovyna resort.

The festivities began on Friday evening with a stage show introduced by UFA President John Oleksyn and led by master of ceremonies Roman Wasylyk. The show featured performances by the Verkhovyna Dance Workshop led by Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, the Lvivian Folk Ensemble, and the duet of Lydmila Nikonchuk and Lyudmula Djoi. Following the show, everyone had the opportunity to socialize and dance to the music of the Lvivian band.

On Saturday the crowd grew significantly. Tents lined the edge of Verkhovyna as campers settled in for the weekend. A parade of people viewed exhibits of paintings, ceramics, books, jewelry, video and audio cassettes, apparel and other Ukrainian novelties. And the variety of Ukrainian food was just as plentiful. For many of the children, the pool was the main attraction. Many people took refuge from the blazing sun by going for a swim.

By mid-afternoon on Saturday, the audience was gathering for more entertainment. The rows of benches surrounding the stage were filled with faithful fans. The highlight of the show was the appearance of the the Verkhovyna Dance Workshop, composed of young dancers from across North America who – after only three weeks of joint rehearsals under the direction of Mrs. Bohachevsky – dazzled the audience once again with diverse numbers from various regions of Ukraine.



Taisa Welhasch

Performers gracefully bow during the grand finale of the festival, the "Hopak."

(Continued on page 19)



Taisa Welhasch

Trypillian ceramics and amber jewelry were among the displays at the festival.



Taisa Welhasch

The array of Ukrainian tapes and CDs was endless, leaving customer Eugenia Olesnicki overwhelmed by options.



Eugenia Olesnicki

Dedicated volunteers Maria Maik (front) and Ann Protinick supported Verkhovyna once again. They have worked the outdoor bar at the festival for over 20 years.

Plast's Vovcha Tropa campsite welcomes 374 youths at six camps

by Andrea Roman

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. – Three hundred seventy-four Plast youths opened the summer camping season here at the Vovcha Tropa (Wolf's Path) Plast campground on July 11.

The youths are participants of four educational/recreational youth camps for "novatstvo" (age 7-11) and "yunatstvo" (11-18), as well as what has been popularly dubbed "Supercamp" for teens age 15 and up, and the special camp for first-time campers age 7.

On opening day, July 11, the Vovcha Tropa administration recorded that 309 campers and 65 members of the "bulava," or camp command, had arrived at the 365-acre site nestled between the Catskill and Berkshire mountains, in picturesque upstate New York.

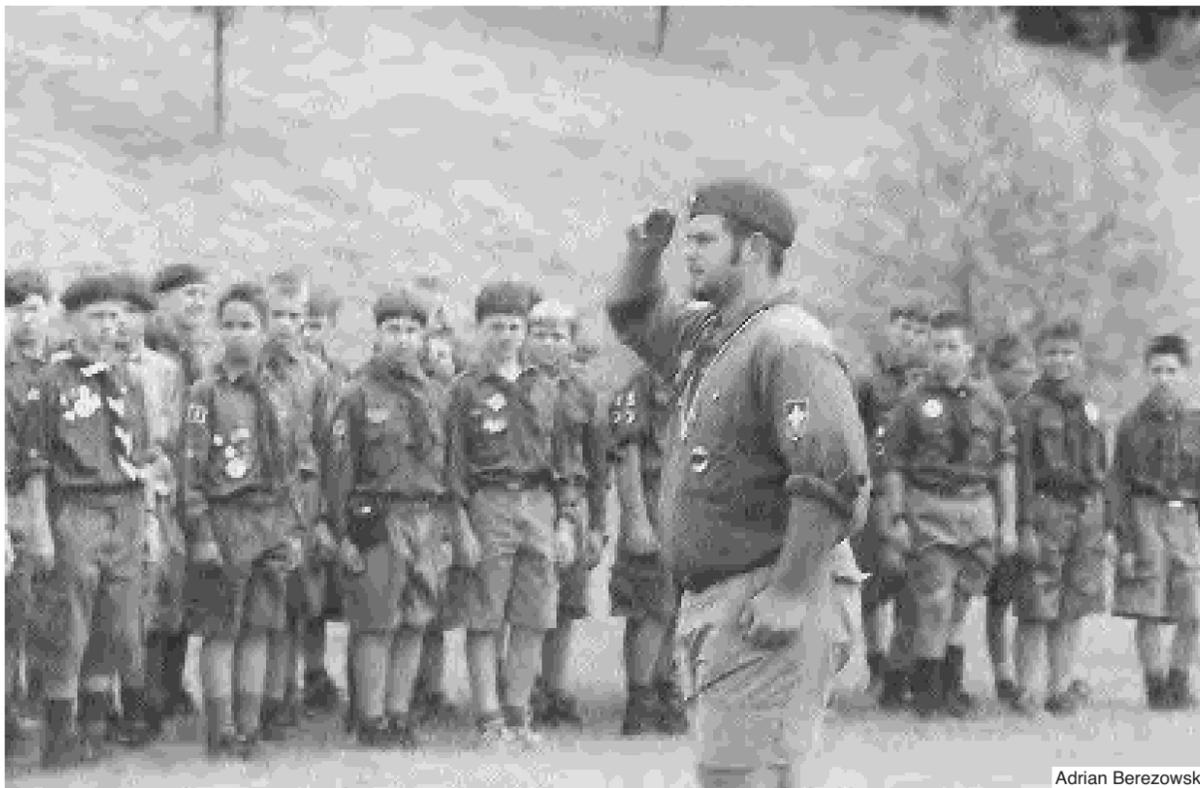
The largest camp during the summer of 1999 is the camp for novachky, with 73 campers and a camp staff of 17. The camp director is Vera Kaminsky. Novaky – 60 in all – are led by "komandant" Ivan Horich and 14 members of the camp command.

The camp for yunachky, directed by Olia Stasiuk and a staff of 10, counts 65 campers, while the camp for yunaky, led by Andrew Hankewycz and a staff of 13, has 64 participants.

Taras Ferencevych is director of what is officially known as the camp for older yunatstvo; he is assisted by five staffers. The co-educational camp has 35 participants, all advanced campers who have several regular Plast camps under their belts (and the badges to prove it on their uniforms).

Novice Plast campers are attending three separate one-week tours of a special camp whose overall director is Petrusia Paslawsky. Directors of the tours are: Irene Leush, Orest Lebed and Natalka Salek. The camp has 12 participants during its first tour and 18 during the second; 13 are expected for the final tour.

Campers at Vovcha Tropa will celebrate their annual



Adrian Berezowsky

"Yunaky" stand at attention during the opening ceremonies of camps at Vovcha Tropa.

"Den Plastuna" (Day of the Plast Member) with special programs, including performances by the individual camps and bonfires, during the weekend of July 24-25.

The Vovcha Tropa Regional Camp Committee is directed by an executive board of volunteers, composed of both Plast members and supporters of the organization. The executive board is headed by George Huk; he is assisted by Sonia Slobodian and Petro Bokalo, vice-chairs; Katrusia Harasewych, secretary; Paul Liteplo, treasurer; Robert Buzetta, assistant treasurer; and vol-

unteers responsible for various aspects of camp life ranging from medical care and communications to water supply and tents. The administrator for 1999 is Orysia Buzetta.

The first camps were held at Vovcha Tropa in 1953. That year a total of 580 campers participated in Plast activities at their new camp, located 30 miles southeast of Albany, N.Y. Since then, thousands more have enjoyed the camp's fields and woodlands. The campsite also hosted international Plast jamborees in 1962, 1972, 1982 and 1992.



Participants of various camps: (clockwise, from top left) the co-ed "Supercamp" for advanced campers, "yunachky" "novaky" and "novachky."

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A never-ending...

(Continued from page 2)

Belgrade as the head of the unified state of Serbia and Montenegro.

Mr. Lukashenka is ready to accept Mr. Yeltsin as the union president, provided that he is given the post of vice-president. However, Kremlin planners have not envisaged any union presidency or common government. And, what is more important, even such staunch proponents of Russian-Belarusian integration as Russian State Duma Chairman Gennadii Seleznev, Communist Party leader Gennadii Zyuganov and Moscow Mayor Yurii Luzhkov have not insisted on the introduction of a union presidency.

This should be taken by President Lukashenka as a disappointing, if not alarming, state of affairs: Russian political elites have so far not devised any major role for him in the struggle for power in Russia. Moreover, it is unclear whether they ever intended to.

President Yeltsin recently announced that he is ready to step down when his terms expires next year. Whether or not that is true, he may at least be willing to wait to make a final decision until after Russia's parliamentary elections in December. If the elections suggest that his preferred candidate will win the presidential race next year, he will most likely leave the political scene, placing the future of further integration with Belarus into the hands of his successor. If not, he

might use a "union option" that would prolong his rule. In any case, no one should expect a treaty this fall that would allow Mr. Lukashenka to obtain the real levers of power in Russia.

Mr. Lukashenka recently declared that he will not accept a non-presidential power structure in the new union-state. But it seems he will have no choice.

If he refuses to sign another watered-down union treaty proposed by Moscow, he will find himself on the sidelines of the integration process that he has so ardently championed. What is more, he may well find himself on the sidelines of all politics. Neglecting and even rejecting normal relations with Western democracies, he has become hostage to his one-sided policy of rapprochement with Russia.

On the other hand, if he signs such a treaty, he will hardly get what he wants — namely, more power and more Russian resources to bail out the sinking Belarusian economy.

"From the very beginning [of his term], Lukashenka was nothing more than a puppet. ... The real power was in the hands of the puppeteer behind the screen. The only person who could allow himself [to move the puppet] was Boris Yeltsin with his family," the Belarusian independent weekly Nasha Niva commented on June 28. That comment appears all the more bitter in light of the fact that most Belarusians still show no tendency or desire to stop being entertained in such a way.

More on Ukrainian space...

(Continued from page 6)

explained the theory of multi-stage rockets and advocated the use of new rocket fuels, including the boron fuels used today. He proposed that orbiting supply bases be used to supply spacecraft, that atmospheric drag be used for braking descending spacecraft, that small excursion vehicles be used to land men on planets and return them to spaceships, and that the gravitational fields of celestial bodies be used for accelerating and braking spaceships.

Kondratiuk's ideas and equations were widely used by both Soviet and American engineers. The National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) translated his work into English and has used many of his concepts in the Apollo moon flights.

Reports of Kondratiuk's death vary. One report has him dying near the city of Orel, Russia, during battle on February 23, 1942.

On June 21, 1997, Ukraine issued a stamp in honor of the 100th anniversary of Kondratiuk's birth, and a film titled "Under a False Name" was recently released in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Museum's...

(Continued from page 5)

the Sokal region; a theatrical experience, an evening of humorous anecdotes (by the Lydia Krushelnysky Art Studio; a Christmas holiday event for children, as well as the institution's regularly scheduled educational programs.

The museum's fund-raising event of the year was a silent auction, organized by the museum's special events and building fund-raising committees.

The director reported that the museum received grants from the New York State Council on the Arts, which in 1998 granted the institution \$34,940 and in 1999 a sum of \$28,900. These funds are utilized for general operations, for collections' management and to continue the presentation of the museum's folk crafts courses and workshops. Ms. Shust also informed the audience that the museum has a homepage on the Internet, provided, designed and managed by its server, BRAMA.

Ms. Shust underscored and acknowledged the generous support that is provided by museum members, friends and Ukrainian communities throughout the country. She specifically mentioned the regional councils and branches of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA), who help the museum not only financially, but also by promoting the work of the institution in their communities.

The auditing committee, chaired by

Wasyli Sosiak, gave its stamp of approval to the management of the museum's finances.

The chair of the nominating committee, Yar Mociuk, proposed a new roster of board members, which was voted upon and approved by the assembly. Mrs. Hnateyko was re-elected president of the board of trustees by a majority vote from the floor. She thanked the participants for their support and for a productive meeting. The president gave her assurance that both she and the new board will make every effort to find the best possible solution to the current situation regarding the museum's new facility.

The board of trustees of The Ukrainian Museum for 1999-2000 comprises: Mrs. Hnateyko, president; Iryna Kurowyckyj, Tatiana Tereshakovec and Maria Tomorug, vice-presidents; Mr. Sawkiw, treasurer; Vera Skop and Mr. Hawrylak, secretaries; Orest Glut, Mr. Mociuk and Olga Trytyak, members-at-large; Anna Alyskewycz, Barbara Bachynsky, Katria Czerwoniak, Andrew Hankewycz, Sophia Hewryk, Bohdan Kobzar, Lidia Krushelnysky, Volodymyr Kurylo, Olha Lewicky, Zenon Masnyj, Maria Pazuniak, Maria Polanskyj, Roma Shuhan, Christine Zarska-Shoh and Ireneus Yurchuk, members; Mr. Sosiak, Nadia Cwiach, Ihor Hayda, Vera Shumeyko, Myroslaw Trojan, auditing committee.

Myroslaw Shmigel presided at the meeting, and Ms. Czerwoniak was the recording secretary.

Winnipeg's Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies honors benefactors

WINNIPEG – The Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies honored major benefactors at a reception on June 24 at St. Andrew's College. Benefactors and friends of the center attended the reception, which was hosted by Dr. Natalia Aponiuk, director of the center.

Special guests included Dr. Eموke Szathmary, president and vice-chancellor of the University of Manitoba, and Metropolitan Wasyly, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada and chancellor of St. Andrew's College.

After welcoming the guests, Dr. Aponiuk read a tribute to each of the donors. Dr. Szathmary and Metropolitan Wasyly then presented the honorees with certificates acknowledging their generous support in the preservation of the Ukrainian heritage in Canada.

Seven donors were honored. The late Walter Bohonos and Helen Bohonos contributed \$10,000 to the Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies Endowment Fund to assist in the development of the center's programs. Several donors contributed to the establishment of scholarships for high scholastic achievement in Ukrainian Canadian Heritage Studies. The late Steve Dawyduk donated \$25,000; Nellie Pawlik and the late Andrew Pawlik initially donated \$10,000; and Anne Smigel donated \$15,000. Ms. Smigel's donation was matched by 50 percent through the Manitoba Scholarship and Bursary Initiative. Profs. Iraida and Michael Tarnawekys' donation of \$10,000 established a visiting lectureship in Ukrainian philology and technology.

The late Mr. Bohonos was the choirmaster of the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in 1952-1994. He had previously been the choir conductor of St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church. He gained further distinction in musical circles as the conductor of the Ukrainian Male Chorus of Winnipeg. His passion was liturgical music, and his choral arrangements can be heard in many Orthodox churches throughout North America. His love of Ukrainian folk music manifested itself in the extraordinary success of the Ukrainian Male Chorus. The chorus's performances thrilled audiences for more than 25 years and made an indelible mark on the multicultural musical mosaic of Canada.

Mrs. Bohonos also was principally interested in music. Under the direction of Filmore Hubble, she became an accomplished pianist and performed in many local concerts. From the time of her marriage to Walter Bohonos, she supported him in all his creative endeavors.

Funds for two scholarships at the University of Manitoba were bequeathed by Mr. Dawyduk on his death in 1933. One scholarship was dedicated to the memory of his parents, Nicholas and Annie Dawyduk, to help ensure the existence of the Ukrainian language and culture in Canada.

Nicholas Dawyduk emigrated to Canada in 1912 at the age of 17. He met his future wife, Annie, when, on his arrival in Winnipeg, he went to live with her family, which had emigrated from his home region. Through hard work and study, he acquired his power engineer license and eventually became a senior power engineer. Both Nicholas and Annie were active in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of St. Michael's and later in what is now the Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral of St. Ivan Suchavsky.

Their sons, William and Steve, both served in World War II. Steve ended his career working with the Department of Veterans' Affairs; William, like his father became a senior power engineer.

The Andrew and Nellie Pawlik Scholarship was established in memory of their younger son, Ivan, upon his death.

Mr. Pawlik was one of the founders and the secretary and president of the Ukrainian

Youth Association of Canada (1930-1935) and the rector of the Winnipeg Branch of the Peter Mohyla Institute (1931-1932). He was one of the six signatories of the petition requesting the government of Manitoba to incorporate St. Andrew's College in 1946 and was one of the first members of the college's board of directors.

He served as the secretary of the Ukrainian Canadian Committee, was a member and served on the boards of the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club, the Ethnic Press Association, the Ukrainian Self-Reliance League and the Ukrainian National Home. He was the manager for many years of the Ukrainian Fraternal Society and president of the board of directors of the Trident Press and the general manager of the Ukrainian Voice.

Mrs. Pawlik has been a member of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada since 1935 and was one of the organizers in 1941 of the association's Lesia Ukrainka Branch at Holy Trinity Cathedral. Probably her most significant contribution was to the establishment and development of the Manitoba Branch of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, which is located in Saskatoon. Under her leadership, the Manitoba Branch of the museum was opened in 1952, with Mrs. Pawlik coordinating its work as chair of the board and later as curator.

Ms. Smigel has established an endowment fund to commemorate a lifetime devoted to education, including 10 years as a classroom teacher, nine years as a resource teacher, and 25 years as an elementary school principal – the first Canadian-born woman of Ukrainian origin to be appointed to this position in Winnipeg School Division No. 1.

The fund also commemorates those pioneering Ukrainians, like Ms. Smigel's parents, for whom education was a priority. Ms. Smigel began her teaching career in 1933, after graduating from Normal School. In 1947 she became a resource teacher, and for the next five years assessed the children of recently arrived immigrants for placement in grades.

She was appointed principal in 1955. As principal she became increasingly involved in the community, including service at Logan House, the Senior Day Center, and as a founding member of Creative Retirement Manitoba. As a member of the Inner City Community Services, she worked towards the construction of Seven Oaks Hospital. At William Whyte and Lord Nelson she organized courses for parents to teach them budgeting, cooking and sewing.

She was education chair of the Council of Women in Winnipeg, was a volunteer at the Ukrainian Cultural and Education Center, worked towards the construction of the Centennial Auditorium, where she has endowed two chairs, was a founding member of Altrusa International and is an active member of Alpha Omega, which elected her as the first Ukrainian Woman of the Year in 1979-1980. In 1967 she was awarded the Confederation Medal for Teaching and in 1980 the Certificate of Community Service by the City of Winnipeg. On its 125th anniversary the Winnipeg School Division honored her as an outstanding educator.

Profs. Michael and Iraida Tarnaweky enjoyed illustrious careers at the University of Manitoba – he in the department of electrical engineering and she in the department of German and Slavic studies.

Prof. Michael Tarnaweky has done extensive research in electrical power systems. He is the author or co-author of 60 papers and holds six patents. He taught hundreds of engineering students and engineers and supervised close to 40 graduate and post-graduate students. He was instrumental in the introduction of the doctoral program in electrical engineering and developed a new area of specialization – power system engineering.

Prof. Tarnaweky has been a member of and served on the executives of many professional associations. He has served as a consultant to the governments of Manitoba and Canada and for engineering firms in England, Sweden, Switzerland, South Africa, Germany and Brazil. He also taught courses for professional engineers in Czecho-Slovakia, Brazil, India and China. Prof. Tarnaweky has served on the Senate and board of directors of St. Andrew's College, the National Executive of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the Ukrainian Professional and Business Federation of Canada, the Presidium of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, and, most recently, as the president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences of Canada. On his retirement in 1993, Prof. Tarnaweky was named professor emeritus.

Prof. Iraida Tarnaweky has done significant research, most notably on Cyrillic manuscripts and old printings found in Canada and of the linguistic changes the Ukrainian language has undergone in Canada. She showed that linguistic interference shaped a distinctly Canadian variant of Ukrainian. Dr. Tarnaweky has written four books and over 70 articles. She is the recipient of numerous research grants, including

one from the Canada Council to do research in the linguistic institutes of Moscow and Kyiv.

Dr. Tarnaweky served on the election committee of the Canada Council for Doctoral Fellowships (three terms) and on the Senior High Ukrainian Curriculum Committee of the Manitoba Department of Education, and was an examiner for special credit courses in high school Polish and Ukrainian. She has been a visiting professor at the Ukrainian Free University and at the University of Ottawa.

Dr. Tarnaweky is a member of and has served on the executives of the Canadian Association of Slavists, the Canadian Society for the Study of Names, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences of Canada, the Research Institute of Volyn, the Alpha Omega Women's Alumnae and the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada.

Following the introduction of the honorees and the presentation of the certificates, Dr. Szathmary, on behalf of the University of Manitoba, expressed her gratitude to the donors, noting that their donations to the Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies form an important milestone in the preservation of the Ukrainian heritage in Canada.



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The Weekly's collection of materials about the Famine

The Ukrainian Weekly's official website contains the largest collection of materials on the Internet dedicated to the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

Located at www.ukrweekly.com, the special section includes a chronology of the Famine years, eyewitness accounts, editorials, media reports, stories about observances of the Famine's 50th anniversary in 1983, scholarly articles, interviews with journalists who reported on the Famine, transcripts of testimony on the Famine commission bill ultimately passed by the U.S. Congress, texts of statements before the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, references and other documentation, as well as the full text of The Ukrainian Weekly's special issue on the Great Famine published on March 20, 1983. The section is completely searchable.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Russian Black Sea Fleet on Ukrainian territory and the nearly complete delimitation of the state border. Meanwhile, Moscow's Segodnia newspaper has suggested the Kremlin will publicly question whether the Crimean port of Sevastopol belongs to Ukraine. According to the newspaper, this is a propaganda move intended to make political capital out of Russian sentiments toward Sevastopol and to undercut Moscow Mayor Yurii Luzhkov, who is a staunch campaigner for returning Sevastopol to Russia. (RFE/RL Newline)

U.S., Poland aid Ukraine's reforms

WARSAW – On July 19 the Polish-American-Ukrainian Cooperation Initiative (PAUCI) approved four projects worth \$150,000 to support small and medium-sized business and the restructuring of local government in Ukraine, the PAP news agency and the Associated Press reported. These are the first projects under PAUCI, which was set up in 1998 to make use of Poland's free-market experience and \$10 million in U.S. grants for the transformation of the Ukrainian economy. (RFE/RL Newline)

Two workers exposed to radiation

PRYPIAT – Two workers were exposed to radiation at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant as they carried out safety checks at the plant's only operational reactor on July 17. The workers were using a gamma-ray emitting device to check for radiation leaks when part of the device fell out of its protective container, according to official reports. One worker was exposed to a radiation dose of 9.8 rem (roentgen equivalent in man) and the other to a dose of 8.3 rem. Under Ukrainian safety norms, a dose of 5 rem a year is considered the upper safety limit. A Chornobyl plant spokesman told the Associated Press that the radiation doses received by the workers were "meager." (RFE/RL Newline)

Ministry reports on unemployment

KYIV – The Labor Ministry announced on July 14 that during the first six months of this year 1,708,600 individuals registered as unemployed persons with the State Employment Service. Currently, 1,485,600 people have "jobless" status, 1.4 times more than in the same six-month period during 1998. The rate of registered unemployment among able-bodied individuals was 3.98 percent as of July 1. The Zakarpattia, Ternopil, Rivne, Sumy, Volyn, Zhytomyr, Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Chernihiv oblasts reported unemployment rates ranging from 5.41 to 7.15 percent. With 1,118,200 unemployed people and 55,200 vacancies registered as of July 1, the average person per vacancy ratio was 20:1. The job category applicant ratio appears as follows: blue-collar jobs at 16:1, white-collar at 20:1, and unskilled at 37:1. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine prods Kazakstan on launches

KYIV – The president of Ukraine has spoken by telephone with President

Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakstan, urging him to allow the launch of a Ukrainian-made Zenit rocket with a Ukrainian-Russian research satellite from the Baikonur cosmodrome, Reuters reported on July 13. A week earlier, Kazakstan had banned space launches from the Baikonur cosmodrome after a Russian rocket crashed, supposedly polluting soil and water with toxic fuel. "Each launch of Zenit rockets is a big political issue for us," Reuters quoted President Leonid Kuchma as saying. Ukraine needs a successful launch after a Zenit crashed last September, destroying 12 satellites of the Globalstar consortium. Globalstar has said it wants to see at least one successful Zenit launch before it resumes cooperation with Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newline)

Kazakstan, Russia reach agreement on

ASTANA, Kazakstan – Following 10 hours of talks on July 14 with Prime Minister Nurlan Balghymbaev and President Nursultan Nazarbaev of Kazakstan, Russian Vice Prime Minister Ilya Klebanov told journalists in Astana that Kazakstan has agreed to a resumption of rocket launches from the Baikonur cosmodrome, with the exception of Proton rockets. In return, Moscow agreed to pay \$115 million for the lease of Baikonur, part in cash and part in barter goods, from August through November. The agreement paves the way for the launch of a supply ship to dock with the orbiting Mir space station. (Eastern Economist)

Foreign trade shrinks by 26 percent

KYIV – Ukraine's foreign trade from January to May 1999 totaled \$8.8 billion, down by 26 percent from the same five-month period last year, Interfax reported on July 13, citing the State Statistics Committee. The negative trade balance amounted to \$236 million or 21.7 percent of the level in the same period last year. The committee attributes this reduction largely to lower prices of Russian gas supplied to pay for gas transit across Ukraine. Russia accounted for 49.3 percent of Ukrainian imports, followed by Turkmenistan (10.5 percent), Germany (6.9 percent), Belarus (2.8 percent) and the U.S. (2.7 percent). (RFE/RL Newline)

Ukrainian navy visits Haifa

SEVASTOPOL – The frigate Hetman Sahaidachnyi and the command ship Slavutych of the Ukrainian navy arrived in the port of Haifa, Israel, on July 16, and was to remain there until July 20. The Ukrainian expedition commander met with Israeli Navy Commander-in-Chief Rear Admiral Alex Tal and Haifa Mayor Amiram Mitsna on July 18, while Ukrainian officers visited the naval base at Haifa. This is the first visit of a Ukrainian warship to an Israeli port. (Eastern Economist)

Entrepreneur training hailed as success

KYIV – Over 300 entrepreneurs from 10 Ukrainian towns have received training during 1998 in management techniques, enterprise restructuring and attracting foreign funds within the Small Business Development project organized by the State Committee on Entrepreneurship Development. Training was conducted by the Institute of International Business Cooperation and International Center for Entrepreneurship Development, and financed by the United Nations Development Program. "In spite of current high taxation in Ukraine, the entrepreneurs who underwent this training have the chance to operate effectively in Ukraine," said Leonid Kisterskyi, IIBC head. "They deserve the trust of foreign investors." (Eastern Economist)

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Police increase...

(Continued from page 1)

committed against a person or property that is based upon the victim's race, national or ethnic origin, language, religion, sex, age, mental or physical disability, sexual orientation or any other similar factor."

The statute also provides for charges for indictable and summary offenses.

According to Det. Hoy, the statutes empower prosecutors (crown attorneys in Canada) to seek a stricter sentence in punishment of individuals convicted of related crimes, such as mischief, property damage, assault and worse.

"Our law is a little tougher here in Canada because, even though we have our Charter of Rights and Freedoms, there's greater latitude given to people under the U.S. Constitution's First Amendment that guarantees freedom of expression," Detective Hoy said.

Outreach as antidote

The graffiti attack prompted the newly elected president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress's Ontario Provincial Council, Volodymyr Halchuk, to engage in outreach to sympathetic agencies.

Mr. Halchuk said he received information on how to deal with hate attacks from Cassandra Fernandez of the City of Toronto Access and Equity Center and has been seeking support from the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews.

"Mainstream" media coverage

As it was up for a significant time, the graffiti made it onto the pages of two mainstream publications.

The Toronto Star, the city's largest-circulation daily, carried a photo of the slogan in its Greater Toronto section on July 2, with a caption that read: "Hateful words; Graffiti spray-painted across the front of the Ukrainian Cultural Center at 83 Christie St. assaults passers-by like

Alexandra Cree. A center spokesperson said he has no idea why anyone would want to target the facility. Police have been asked to investigate."

In its July 1-7 issue, NOW Magazine (a weekly newspaper with similarities to New York's Village Voice), carried an item, titled "Waking up to hate graffiti," by reporter Enzo Di Matteo in its News Front section.

In the article's first paragraphs, Mr. Di Matteo wrote about the experience of the center's manager, Eugene Cybulski (in the article the surname is misspelled Dyulski), in arriving for work to be confronted with the slogan.

The rest of the piece moves into different territory. "The incident has touched a raw nerve [for some in the Ukrainian community]," the NOW reporter wrote, "rekindling memories of charges from Jewish groups, among others, that there are former Nazis living among them."

Mr. Di Matteo added that "two Ukrainians, one from St. Catharines and the other from Montreal, were investigated by the Justice Department but later cleared of war crimes."

The NOW reporter writes that "a Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association press release [issued in the wake of the incident] takes a shot at 'groups who are trying to perpetrate the lie that there are Nazis in our midst.'"

Mr. Di Matteo wrote that Sol Littman of the Friends of the Simon Wiesenthal Center "is reluctant to get dragged into a war of words," relating that in the view of the Toronto-based activist "the target of Jewish groups has always been Nazis, not any specific community."

However, while the NOW writer mentions a hope expressed by Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association that "Jewish groups will join Ukrainians in condemning the graffiti attack," Mr. Di Matteo fails to mention what if any comment he received on that score.

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E-mail: sia@mts.net

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1999

Swim meet

Saturday, September 4, 1999, 10:30 a.m.

Warm-up at 9 a.m. for individuals championship of USCAK and Ukrainian National Association Trophies & Ribbons

Boys/Men	INDIVIDUAL	Girls/Women
1	100m im	13/14
3	100m im	15 & over
5 ..	25m free	10 & under ..
7	25m free	11/12
9	50m free	13/14
11	50m free	15 & over
13 ..	50m free	10 & under ...
15	50m free	11/12
17	50m back	13/14
19	50m back	15 & over
21 ..	25m back	10 & under ..
23	25m back	11/12
25	50m breast	13/14
27	50m breast	15 & over
29 ..	25m breast	10 & under ..
31	25m breast	11/12
33	100m free	13/14
35	100m free	15 & over
37 ..	25m fly	10 & under ..
39	25m fly	11/12
41	50m fly	13/14
43 ...	50m fly	15 & over
RELAYS		
45 ..	4 x 25m free	10 & under ..
47	4 x 25m free	11/12
49	4 x 50m free	13/14
51	4 x 50m medley	15 & over

Swimmers can compete in three (3) individual and one (1) relay events. Relay teams will be established by team coaches or representatives.

Entry deadline: Entry forms, provided below, must be submitted by August 23, 1999, to Marika Bokalo, Swim Meet director. There will be no registration at poolside. Registration fee is \$5.00 per swimmer.

Name: (English) _____

(Ukrainian) _____

Address _____

_____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ Age _____

Male _____ Female _____

Club/Youth Association _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Please send this entry form with entry fee (checks made out to "Ukrainian Sports Federation") to:
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NOTES ON PEOPLE

New York police officer promoted to lieutenant

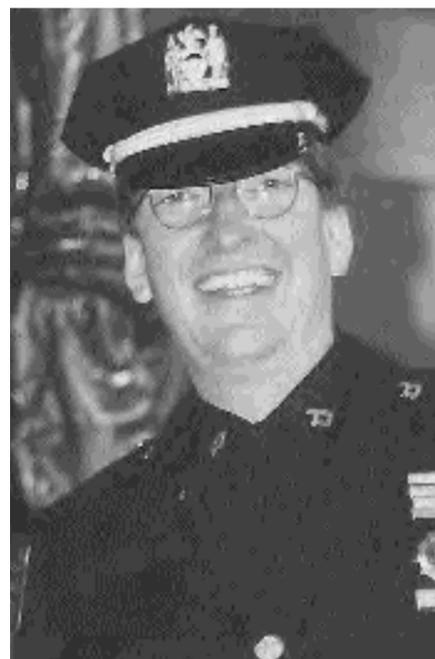
NEW YORK – Gregory William Chupa, youngest son of the late William Chupa, former secretary of Ukrainian National Association Branch 325, was promoted to lieutenant of the New York Police Department on May 20.

Lt. Chupa attended St. Vincent's College at St. John's University. He graduated cum laude on May 22, 1988, with a bachelor of science degree in Criminal Justice.

He is a member of the October 1990 graduating class of the New York City Police Academy. He received the 1st Deputy Commissioner Award for his achievement in maintaining the second highest overall average in a class of over 700 graduates.

On May 10, 1995, upon successfully completing mandatory testing, he was promoted to the rank of sergeant.

Lt. Chupa is the youngest of four children. His mother, Dorothy Chupa, resides in Briarwood, N.Y. His sister Joyce Chupa-Reisman is an elementary school teacher; his brother William



Lt. Gregory W. Chupa

Chupa Jr. is a New York City firefighter; and sister Barbara Chupa is an insurance broker in New York City and present secretary of UNA Branch 325, of which the entire family are members.

Receives master's in international relations

WASHINGTON – Adrian Pidlusky, son of Bohdan (deceased) and Maria A. Pidlusky of Ellenville, N.Y., has graduated from the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington with a master's diploma in international relations.

Born in the Bronx and raised in Maine, Mr. Pidlusky and his family moved to Ellenville in 1986. In 1990 he graduated the Ukrainian Pontifical Minor Seminary in Rome, Italy, and in 1994, from the State University of New York, College at New Paltz, where he majored in international relations. Mr. Pidlusky supported himself while in college by working at Soyuzivka.

After graduation in December 1994, he worked at IntelNews in Kyiv as a translator/correspondent. From August 1995 to July 1997 he worked as a consular assistant at the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine.

Mr. Pidlusky graduated on May 27 from Johns Hopkins University, completed a two-year graduate program in international relations with a concentration in American foreign policy. His master's

thesis was "Eagle's Influence: American Policy towards Ukraine's Nuclear Weapons." During his studies he worked in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, and last summer at the Energy Intelligence Group, a news agency covering the oil and gas industries.

Mr. Pidlusky was recently hired by Argonne National Laboratory in Illinois for its Non-Proliferation Graduate Program, which trains Ukrainian, Russian and Kazak personnel in the technical and policy aspects of nuclear non-proliferation.

In September, after three months of training with various U.S. government agencies, he will be based for one year at the Scientific and Technical Center in Kyiv and will work to facilitate various U.S. government-sponsored programs in export control and nuclear non-proliferation in Ukraine.

Mr. Pidlusky is active in the Ukrainian American community of Washington, as membership director of The Washington Group, an association of Ukrainian American professionals, and as a choir member of the Ukrainian National Shrine of the Holy Family. He belongs to Ukrainian National Association Branch 214.

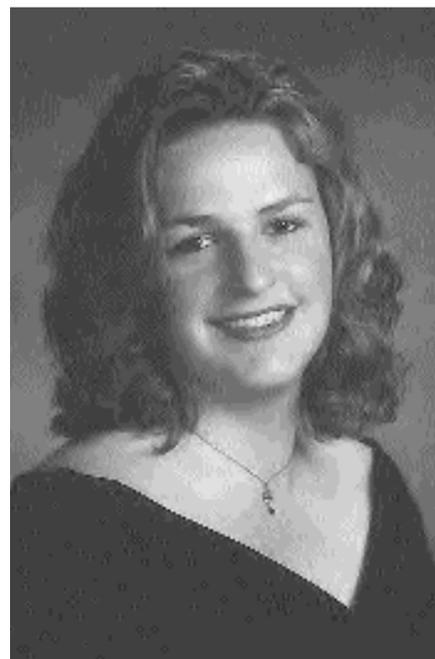
Earns B.S. in pharmacy, cited for leadership

ALBANY, N.Y. – Tanya S. Schram of New Hartford, N.Y., has been awarded a bachelor of science degree in pharmacy at the Albany College of Pharmacy of Union University in Albany, N.Y.

Ms. Schram was inducted into the Phi La Sigma leadership society, which recognizes outstanding leadership and service to the profession of pharmacy. She also was selected to be in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges."

Ms. Schram was a four-time recipient of the Ukrainian National Association scholarship. She is the daughter of Neil and Valentina Schram, and is a member of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization and UNA Branch 58.

Ms. Schram has accepted a position with the Eckerd Drug Corp.



Tanya S. Schram

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Graduates with honors from Rutgers law school

by Michael Shulha

CAMDEN, N.J. – Halya (nee Shulha) Oscislawski graduated on May 19 from Rutgers School of Law (Camden) and was granted the degree of juris doctor with honors.

The daughter of Mychajlo and Maria Shulha, she grew up in Readington N.J. After graduating from high school, she went on to study psychology at Rutgers University in New Brunswick.

During her undergraduate years she volunteered extensively in the community and was named Volunteer of the Year by the Mental Health Clinic of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey. She excelled in her studies and completed a senior thesis project that earned her the 1993-1994 Most Outstanding Student in Psychology Award. She graduated from Rutgers University, Douglass College, in 1994 with high honors overall, and highest honors in psychology, as well as with several other awards, including induction into the Phi Beta Kappa national honor society.

The former Miss Shulha has also been very active in the Ukrainian community. She completed her Ukrainian studies at St. Andrew's Ukrainian School in South Bound Brook, N.J. In addition, she studied dance with Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky for more than 12 years and became a Syzokryli dance ensemble performer at age 16. As a Syzokryli performer, she participated in weekly rehearsals and performances, including the opportunity to travel to Ukraine and perform in some of the country's major cities. She was also a counselor at Mrs. Bohachevsky's sum-



Halya Oscislawski

mer dance camps, as well as a teacher of Ukrainian dance.

After completing her undergraduate studies, Halya married Dr. Danylo Oscislawski, son of Eugene and Maria Oscislawski of Matawan, N.J. She moved to Michigan with her new husband so that he could complete his residency in emergency medicine. During this time Ms. Oscislawski worked as a director of psychological services at a convalescent center. Thereafter, she decided to return to New Jersey to study law.

Ms. Oscislawski will take the New Jersey bar examination in July. She has already been hired by the law firm of Wolff & Samson located in Roseland, N.J. She plans to eventually specialize in health care law.

Halya and Danylo Oscislawski are members of Ukrainian National Association Branch 234.

Scholar celebrates his 80th birthday

by Peter Kuzyk

LEAMINGTON, Ontario – To say that Prof. Wolodymyr T. Zyla's life of 80 years has been interesting, and at times difficult, is an understatement. He was born in Ukraine and lived in many places throughout Europe and the Americas before settling, along with his wife, Irena, and their two daughters and a son, in Lubbock, Texas.

He came to Texas from Canada in 1963 on what must have been one of the last passenger trains to stop in Lubbock.

He arrived in Lubbock at the time when Texas Tech University was expanding its foreign language program by adding courses in Slavic languages and Slavic culture, and developing appropriate extracurricular programs.

It was inevitable that Prof. Zyla would discover many additional interests which were to lend direction to his projects and programs. He has built up the Slavic holdings of the library, and organized a Slavic Club and a Slavic Honor Society.

He developed a deep commitment to preserving his Ukrainian heritage, and his publications, presentations and lectures reflected this commitment. He also founded the annual Comparative Literature Symposia, established the Interdepartmental Committee on Comparative Literature and chaired that program for its first 10 years. It is this interest in comparative studies that proved to be his most lasting contribu-

tion to Texas Tech University, and the one for which he will be long remembered on the university campus as well as throughout the United States.

Prof. Zyla's research has been notable in both quantity and quality. He is widely recognized as an authority on Ukrainian linguistics and literature.

His co-worker and colleague Prof. Wendell M. Aycock wrote: "Prof. Zyla's service to Texas Tech University has been outstanding. He not only started the annual Comparative Literature Symposia project, but he also nurtured it for 10 years in his role as chairperson of the Interdepartmental Committee on Comparative Literature. He has served on numerous departmental and college committees and has spent many hours during translation duties for almost every department on campus and the Texas Tech Library."

Prof. Zyla's teaching was truly meritorious. His concern for his students, whether he was teaching one or many, caused him to devote the extra effort to preparation for classes that made the difference between a good teacher and an excellent teacher. He made certain that what he told students was not only correct, but also based upon the most recent information available on the subject. He was demanding of his students, but he was also very patient in making certain they understood the information he was presenting to them and what was expected of them. Thus, in his many teaching years, he was truly outstanding.

Another co-worker and colleague, Prof. Norwood Andrews Jr., wrote: "An

(Continued on page 18)

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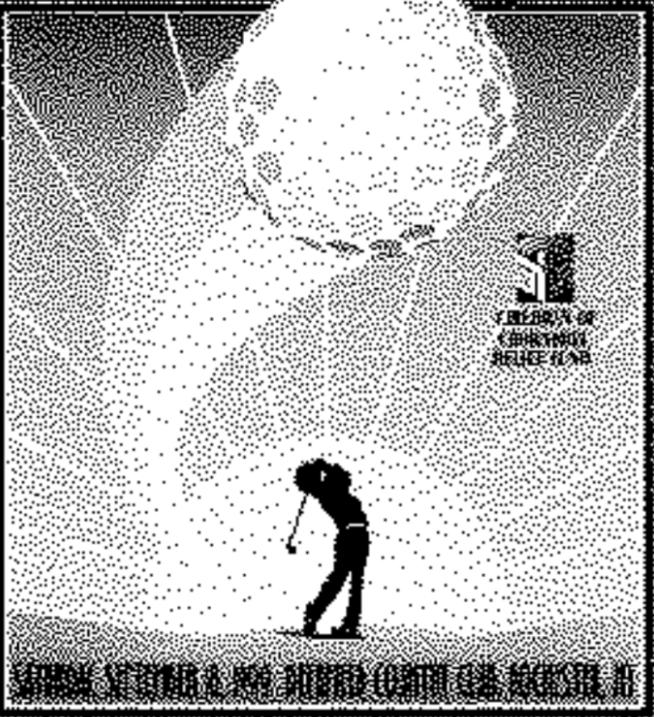
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Scholar celebrates...

(Continued from page 17)

integral part of Prof. Zyla's approach to his teaching, from sixth-graders to doctoral candidates, and eminently deserving of recognition, is his total commitment to all of his students. His interest in them is not merely genuine but is a part of him. He is always accessible to them, with the result that one can only wonder how he finds the time to maintain his uninterrupted stream of outstanding scholarly publications. Impressive now, this performance becomes truly astonishing in retrospect, for one must never forget the world-class Comparative Literature Symposium which Prof. Zyla created for Texas Tech, providing for its published proceedings an editorial labor of unimpeachable quality herculean proportions."

Prof. Zyla has been honored repeatedly by his colleagues and friends for his work in comparative literature and for the direction he has given that program and its accompanying symposia on the Texas Tech campus. In addition, he has been recognized for his research and teaching, and was selected in 1981 by Mortar Board during Faculty Recognition Week as an outstanding member of the Texas Tech faculty.

With Prof. Aycock, Zyla translated and revised (according to the author's emendations and with a translators' introduction) Ivan Zilynskyj's "A Phonetic Description of the Ukrainian Language" (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1979, 212 pp.). The

original, "Opis Fonetyczny Języka Ukraińskiego," was published in Krakow by the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1932.

Prof. Zyla retired in 1986 after faithfully serving Texas Tech University for over two decades. In 1992 he retired from the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, having served there for six years.

In 1986-1990 he was chargé d'affaires, for cultural issues in 1990-1992 chargé d'affaires for foreign affairs in the government of the Ukrainian National Republic in exile.

In December 1992 Pope John Paul II named him Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great (Civil Class A). Prof. Zyla was recommended for the order as the author of the 30-year history of the Apostolic Exarchate in Germany and Scandinavia (in Ukrainian) and the commemorative booklet "Ukrainsche Katholische Bischofskirche Maria Schutz" - St. Andreas, Munich.

Prof. Zyla is a member of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN), the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Historical Association and other Ukrainian and American scholarly societies.

He is the author of several books, many articles and essays concerning Ukrainian literature and the study of names and numerous reviews in Ukrainian, English and German. He also served as an editor, and co-editor of the 11 volumes of the Proceedings of the Comparative Literature Symposia, as well as other publications.

On June 25, Prof. Zyla celebrated his 80th birthday.

Teachers' workshop...

(Continued from page 4)

video, journal activities and science instruction. As part of the unit, students act out a simulation of the evacuation of Prypiat, the town that housed most of Chernobyl's workers. The idea behind the simulation is to get children, many of whom were born after the disaster, to think about Chernobyl not as a regional event that ended neatly with the construction of the protective barrier around the stricken reactor, but as an international catastrophe whose ramifications are still being felt in Ukraine, Belarus and parts of Russia.

Several teachers echoed the imperative to examine the accident at Chernobyl from a variety of disciplines. One social studies teacher found that the most valu-

able aspect of the workshop was "the linking of different disciplines around a central theme - it gives a much more comprehensive view of events, as well as their causes and consequences." A colleague in science concurred: "It promoted the idea of the strength of interdisciplinary learning. I can work this into my teaching."

Copies of the lesson plans from "Chernobyl: A Theme to Integrate the Natural and Social Sciences" are available at no cost for North American teachers from the Center for Russia, East Europe and Central Asia. Please address queries to Outreach Coordinator, CREECA, 1155 Observatory Drive, 210 Ingraham Hall, Madison, WI 53706; e-mail, creeca3@macc.wisc.edu; phone, (608) 262-3379; fax, (608) 265-3062; or visit the CREECA website at polyglot.lss.wisc.edu/creeca/.

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Soyuzivka invites everyone to join the festivities on August 14 and participate in announcing the new "Miss Soyuzivka" for the year 2000.

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Russian prime minister...

(Continued from page 3)

BSF air squadrons in which they can fly without obtaining prior approval from Kyiv.

Mr. Stepashin's commenced his visit to Ukraine on July 15 with an evening meeting at the presidential country estate Zalyssia, located outside Kyiv, where he met with President Kuchma.

The following day he held talks with the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, Oleksander Tkachenko, who reiterated his oft-repeated call for integration of the Russian and Ukrainian economies. Mr. Tkachenko said that, without such integration, within the next two or three years the situation in both countries can only worsen.

According to Interfax-Ukraine, Mr. Stepashin would only go so far as to agree that the key to economic improvement is expansion of Ukraine-Russian relations – not integration. "The point at issue is certainly not the creation of a single state, although it is simply a must to eliminate the obstacles standing in the way of the development of relations," he said.

Mr. Stepashin noted in his discussion with the Ukrainian Parliament chairman that another area of concern in Ukraine-Russia relations is the lack of clarification of borders between the two countries. However, he did not explain why discussions on the subject were taken off the Ukrainian-Russian Cooperation Commission's agenda at the last minute. Some Kyiv newspapers had suggested that the issue was removed at the behest of the Russians,

who are not yet politically ready to settle the matter.

Mr. Stepashin did, however, express support for the issue of dual citizenship for Russian and Ukrainian citizens, which he said he had discussed with President Kuchma. According to Mr. Stepashin, the Ukrainian president "expressed great caution regarding that idea."

Three documents were signed by the Ukrainian and Russian delegations during Mr. Stepashin's three-day visit to Ukraine: agreements on Russian Black Sea Fleet's use of Ukrainian air space and on cooperation in development of the tourism sector, as well as a protocol on the outcome of the Ukrainian-Russian Cooperation Commission.

Even though the Ukrainian and Russian prime ministers failed to sort out the debt situation between their two countries, both sides called the meetings amicable and constructive, underscoring that they marked the resumption of regular contacts, which lately had been sporadic.

Mr. Stepashin's visit to Kyiv was the first by a Russian prime minister in more than a year. Two previous Russian heads of government, Serhii Kirienko and Yevgenii Primakov, had scheduled and then put off visits to the Ukrainian capital several times.

Referring to the repeated cancellations and ex-Prime Minister Primakov's much-publicized mid-air turnaround while on a flight to the United States as NATO bombing of Kosovo began, Mr. Stepashin quipped during his Kyiv press conference, "I am glad my plane did not make a U-turn over the Dnipro, but landed in Boryspil."

Multilateral summit...

(Continued from page 2)

Smirnov.

While major issues still need to be resolved, President Lucinshu said on July 19 in Chisinau, the Moldovan capital, that he believes an agreement on the status of Transdnierster can be hammered out by the end of the current year. He gave much credit for that possibility to the work of the mediators.

"The constructive and principled stand of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma

and Russian Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin, who declared at the Kyiv meeting for the speediest settlement of the Transdnierster conflict on condition of observance of Moldova's territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty, have made it possible to remove all other interpretations," said Mr. Lucinshu, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

The next round of talks is scheduled for Moscow in late August, at which time it is expected that summary papers will be drafted on the status of the Transdnierster region.

Thousands attend...

(Continued from page 10)

Also on the festival bill were: singers Luba and Mykola, Oleksandra Hrabova, and Irchyk from Lviv, violinist Vasyl Popadiuk and a group of talented children from Chornobyl performing poetry recitations, a gymnastics routine and musical selections. The evening came to a close with two dances accompanied by Fata Morgana, Lvivian and Vidlunnia.

The cheerful guests, the dedicated workers and volunteers all said they were very pleased with the festival this year. Ludmila Hajdar, grounds manager of the

resort, was delighted with "the interesting array of performers and the fact that peopled braved the hot and humid temperature to come and support the Verkhovyna Ukrainian Youth Festival."

One of the main elements that makes the festival successful year after year is the commitment that festival-goers feel toward Verkhovyna. George Kihiczak, a college student who enjoys visiting the resort regularly, explained that he "came to the festival to enjoy Ukrainian culture and support the Glen Spey 'hromada.'" Many people continue to be drawn to the tight-knit community and therefore remain loyal to the Verkhovyna resort.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

movement, Abramovych was consecrated in February 1942 as archbishop of Kyiv and Chyhyryn. He and Ihor Huba, who became bishop of Uman, were the first two hierarchs elevated by Metropolitan Polikarp Sikorsky, the fiercely independent and patriotic Orthodox leader. (Mstyslav Skrypnyk, who was to become patriarch of the UAOC and UOC, was made archbishop in May 1942).

In the face of the Soviet advance in 1944, Abramovych fled westward along with most of the UAOC's hierarchy and clergy, eventually settling in Karlsruhe, Germany, in 1946. The following year he was designated Metropolitan Sikorsky's deputy metropolitan and, upon the latter's death in 1953, was elected metropolitan.

Remaining in Europe as most of the UAOC's hierarchy and clergy continued on to North America, Metropolitan Abramovych served as president of the UAOC's Theological Institute from 1948, edited the journal Bohoslovskiy Visnyk, and wrote articles and monographs about the history and traditions of the Ukrainian Orthodox.

Metropolitan Nykanor Abramovych died in Karlsruhe on March 21, 1969.

Sources: "Abramovych, Nykanor," "Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church," "Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 1, 4, 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1984, 1993).



For the first time visitor to Soyuzivka-what to expect: Wake up to the fresh mountain air, take a brisk walk and enjoy the chirp of the local birds. On the 400 acres of terrain your walk will be interrupted by a family of deer traipsing over the fields and, of course, the local geese and ducks also take their morning walks. Take a walk to the waterfall, a great setting for a photo. Walk down the hill and admire the modern architecture of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, or find the traditional Hutsul chapel in the woods. Full breakfast is served every morning. The Olympic-size swimming pool is open for a quick dip after a game of tennis or volleyball. Get lunch at the Q-Café located on the terrace overlooking the scenic mountains, or munch by the pool.

Just before dinner, visit the Veselka Bar, where young and old gather for a cool drink and some interesting conversation. Dinner every evening is prepared by Soyuzivka's gourmet chef, a graduate of the Culinary Institute of America. He has arranged special dinner evenings. Most famous are Hutsul Night and Odesa Night every Wednesday and Friday. Hutsul Night: dinner is grilled on an outside hearth and guests are served a wonderful meal under the stars. Hutsul music, the sound of the trembita, dancing and entertainment all evening. Odesa Night caters mostly to sea lovers. Almost everything on the menu comes from the lake, river or the sea. The music adds to the festivities.

Don't forget the souvenirs. Our gift shop is filled with one-of-a-kind items, some imported from Ukraine, other arts and crafts items by local artisans including fine art, embroideries, woodcarvings, etc. We also carry the latest Ukrainian CDs and indispensable T-shirts.

Summer evening programs are already in progress and are listed below.

SUMMER PROGRAMS 1999

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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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, July 29

NEW YORK: Cellist Natalia Khoma and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky will appear in concert at Trinity Church as part of the Earl Tucker Concert Series in a Beethoven program featuring: Variations on an aria of Mozart's "Zauberflöte" — "Männer, Welche Liebe Fühlen;" Sonata No. 2 in G minor, Op. 5; and Sonata No. 3 in A Major, Op. 69. The concert, which is free to the public, will be held at 74 Trinity Place, starting 1 p.m.

Saturday, July 31

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.: Celebrate Christmas in July at The Bar at the SUM Resort Center, Route 209, beginning at 8:30 p.m. Christmas music, photos with Santa, and eggnog and apple cider drink specials will be offered. Bring a wrapped gift — toys or clothes — for children in Ukraine to put under the tree and get a free drink. (Gifts will be delivered through the Emergency Medical Aid for Ukraine program.) For room reservations call the resort at (914) 647-7230. For directions or further information, call the resort or e-mail KY-USA@CYM.org.

Wednesday, August 4

LA FERME, Quebec: A trilingual bronze plaque recalling the unjust imprisonment of thousands of Ukrainians and other Europeans during Canada's first national internment operations will be unveiled and consecrated at 11 a.m. at the St. Viateur Church, near the site of the Spirit Lake concentration camp. The plaque also recalls the death at the camp of a young, 2 1/2-year-old Canadian-born girl, Nellie Manko. The plaque unveiling is organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association with the support of the Spirit Lake Corporation, the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko and the Ukrainian community of Quebec. All are welcome.

Saturday, August 7

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) Resort Center, Route 209, is sponsoring a mid-summer dance/zabava, beginning at 9 p.m., featuring the new band Svitanok. For room reservations call the resort at (914) 647-7230. For more information or directions call the resort or e-mail KY-USA@CYM.org.

HUNTER, N.Y.: Pianist Vitalij Kuprij, referred to internationally by music critics as "... an astonishing, powerful and confident virtuoso" will appear in concert at the Grazhda, Route 23 A, at 8 p.m. The 25-year-old pianist has spent this year studying with Gary Graffman, president and director of the Curtis Institute of Music.

Monday, August 9-14

VENICE, Fla.: The Ukrainian American Club of Southwest Florida will host the Ukrainian Heritage Exhibit at the Venice Art Center, 390 Nokomis Ave. S., August 9-13, 10 a.m. — 4 p.m., and August 14, 10 a.m. — noon. The program will include food, music, dance performances, pysanky demonstrations, an embroidery show and video presentations.

ONGOING

WINNIPEG: The Pan American Games are begin July 23. The games feature athletes from countries of both North and South America. These games are considered as the summer's major sporting event in the world. The opening show, a multimedia extravaganza along with the entrance of the athletes and the official flames lighting, will feature Ukrainian performers. The groups will include Rozmai, Romanetz, Vitrez, Tryzub, Troyanda, Zocoto and Rossdale Dancers. The opening and closing shows of the Pan American Games are being choreographed by Brenda Gorlick, a Ukrainian Canadian from Winnipeg.

PLEASE NOTE NEW REQUIREMENTS EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1:

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (**\$10 per submission**) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. Payment must be received prior to publication.

To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information, in English, written in Preview format, i.e., in a brief paragraph that includes the date, place, type of event, sponsor, admission, full names of persons and/or organizations involved, and a phone number to be published for readers who may require additional information. Items should be no more than 100 words long; all submissions are subject to editing. Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published.

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please include payment of \$10 for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published. Also, please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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