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\$1.25/\$2 in Ukraine

European Union pledges more funds for Chornobyl aid at summit with Ukraine

by Stefan Korshak

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — The European Union has promised \$210 million in new Chornobyl assistance, but Ukraine says that's not nearly enough to close the nuclear energy plant by the end of the century.

EU officials announced the commitment July 23 at the third EU-Ukraine summit in Kyiv.

The cash will go toward patching up the concrete and steel sarcophagus built around Chornobyl's No. 4 reactor, site of the world's worst nuclear power accident.

President Leonid Kuchma said at a July 23 press conference that, although appreciated, the latest EU assistance does not address the key aspect of the Chornobyl equation: how to replace Chornobyl's energy output once the sole functioning reactor is turned off.

"It [Chornobyl] will continue to run until other sources of electricity can be found," President Kuchma told reporters at Marininsky Palace. "We have no alternatives."

Shut off frequently for maintenance or due to safety warnings, Chornobyl reactor No. 3 churns out between 5 percent and 8 percent of Ukraine's electricity. Greenpeace believes the amount is even smaller, more like 2 percent. Chornobyl's management says it is higher.

Western countries want to get the aging, dangerous plant turned off. But they have not contributed anywhere close to the \$1.4 billion needed, by many estimates, for alternative energy sources. There is also disagreement in the West about what those alternative sources of energy should be.

Ukraine wants \$1.2 billion to complete construction of nuclear power stations in Rivne and Khmelnytskyi. Ukrainian and G-7 decision-makers agreed in 1995 that the pair were Chornobyl's best possible replacements by the end of the century.

Ukraine has committed \$50 million as its agreed contribution to the effort. But, so far, the G-7 leadership has dithered on how exactly to pick up the remainder of a \$1.15 billion tab.

The West's interim solution has been to dribble payments to Ukraine for maintenance and report of Chornobyl's sarcophagus. Ukraine will have received some \$650 million of such payments once the latest European Union commitment is received.

But, given the second thoughts in the West over supporting nuclear power in Ukraine, nobody has come up with the cash necessary to make Rivne and Khmelnytskyi a reality.

"They should be gentlemen ... If

Ukraine and the G-7 made a decision it should be implemented and not discussed," the Associated Press quoted President Kuchma as saying.

Foreigners have other ideas, however. Last month, standing firmly on the non-nuclear plank of the Green wing of his Social Democrat ruling coalition, German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder visited Kyiv to try and have Rivne and Khmelnytskyi converted from nuclear to conventional fuel.

Germany's environmental minister, Juergen Trittin, lobbied for brown coal-fired mini-power plants. Messrs. Kuchma and Schroeder agreed the idea merited study, but to date Mr. Schroeder's visit has brought no Chornobyl-replacement money Ukraine's way.

At last Friday's press conference, European Union spokesmen conceded the \$210 million sarcophagus patch-up once again had sidestepped the Chornobyl electricity replacement question.

The ball now bounces to the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development,

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Legal status of Kyiv's mayor in doubt as courts issue rulings

by Katya Gorchinskaya

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — The legal status of Kyiv's mayor is, once again, in limbo. Citing numerous violations of law, the local court in Vyshhorod on July 22 annulled the results of this spring's election, only to have the Supreme Court set aside the lower court's ruling four days later.

The Vyshhorod court ruled that Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko, who won the May 30 mayoral election by a landslide, abused his authority in ways that unfairly hurt the chances of defeated rivals Hryhorii Surkis and Mykola Hrabar.

The Supreme Court Judge Vitalii Boiko, however, halted the ruling and demanded all documents in the case so that the high court's justices could decide for themselves.

The Vyshhorod court found that Mr. Omelchenko misused public funds during the election campaign, illegally used the city administration's TV channel to promote his candidacy, and banned outdoor ads for his rivals while improperly using the city metro's radio system to broadcast his own ads.

These violations and others "signifi-

cantly affected" the results of the election, according to a 23-page ruling by Judge Oleh Kryvenda. The ruling came in response to a lawsuit filed by Messrs. Surkis and Hrabar.

The two court decisions will not change how the city is governed or how it performs its major services, such as collecting trash, public transportation and supplying water. As head of the Kyiv City Administration appointed by President Leonid Kuchma, Mr. Omelchenko remains in charge of the city's workforce and its 1.7 billion hrv. annual budget.

At this time, until the final ruling by the Supreme Court, nobody knows if and when a new election will be held. Omelchenko forces vowed their man would win another contest. In the May election, the unaffiliated Mr. Omelchenko soundly defeated his major rival, Mr. Surkis of the Social Democratic Party. Mr. Omelchenko won 76 percent of the vote.

In reaction to the court's ruling, President Kuchma lined up squarely behind Mr. Omelchenko. In what critics viewed as interference with the judicial

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Chicago's Ukrainian National Museum receives \$500,000 state grant

CHICAGO — Illinois Gov. George H. Ryan presented a capital expansion grant of \$500,000 to Chicago's Ukrainian National Museum during the Ukrainian Day Celebration on July 24 at the Executive Mansion in Springfield.

At a reception at the Governor's Mansion, a surprised and grateful museum president, Dr. George Hrycelak, and Executive Director Jaroslaw Hankewych accepted the check from Gov. Ryan during activities relating to the officially proclaimed Ukrainian Day in Illinois. Sponsors of the event included the governor, State Sen. Walter Dudycz, Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, and the Governor's Office of Ethnic Affairs.

State Sen. Dudycz, a long-time friend of Ukrainians and supporter of the museum in Chicago, had taken personal interest in assuring the UNM became eligible to receive state funds from the Public Museum Capital Grants Program.

Gov. Ryan and Sen. Dudycz visited the UNM in Chicago last year, receiving a tour from Olha Kalymon. They came away from the museum enamored by the institution and its potential. Through the support of Sen. Dudycz, it became possible for the museum to



Gov. George Ryan of Illinois (left) presents check for \$500,000 to Chicago's Ukrainian National Museum President Dr. George Hrycelak (right) and Executive Director Jaroslaw Hankewych (center).

qualify for state funds earmarked to help ethnic and public museums statewide expand their facilities and create new exhibits.

Mr. Hankewych, along with museum staffers Natalka Semuschak and Erika Homonyi on May 18 led a delegation

that carried a representative exhibit of the museum's collections to the rotunda of the Illinois State Capitol Building for the International Museum Day celebration. This successful and informative

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ANALYSIS

Zerkalo Nedeli debunks Ukrainian diplomacy myths

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

PRAGUE – The July 17 issue of “Zerkalo Nedeli,” a Kyiv-based Russian-language weekly, published a lengthy article by Sergei Goncharenko under the headline “Ukrainian Diplomacy Myths.” The article is an attack on Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk, who, according to the author, “has exerted no influence on the adoption of [international] decisions that were important for Ukraine.”

Mr. Goncharenko reviews a dozen “Ukrainian diplomacy myths” that, in his opinion, are groundlessly nurtured by Mr. Tarasyuk and his ministry. Among those dozen are the following.

• **THE ODESA-BRODY PIPELINE PROJECT:** Mr. Goncharenko argues that the construction of an oil pipeline linking the Ukrainian port of Odesa with Poland via Brody, a town in western Ukraine, some 50 kilometers away from the Ukrainian-Polish border, is a “strategic mistake.” The authorities have hailed that project as an attempt to “diversify oil sources.”

Under “pressure” from the U.S., Mr. Goncharenko asserts, Caspian Sea oil will most likely be transported via Turkey, not Ukraine. Besides, Ukraine has no tankers to ship Caspian oil from Georgia to Odesa and no money to continue the construction of the pipeline.

A promising oil supplier is Kazakstan,

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

which still doubts the advantages offered by the Turkish route for Caspian oil. However, the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry, according to Mr. Goncharenko, does nothing to forge an oil supply deal with Kazakstan to make the Odesa-Brody pipeline project realistic. Mr. Tarasyuk gives priority to developing Ukraine’s relations within GUUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Moldova).

• **GUUAM:** There are no economic benefits for Ukraine from the GUUAM association, according to Mr. Goncharenko. Its members are economically weak partners that have no influence in international financial organizations and, apart from Uzbekistan, are themselves dependent on foreign assistance. Ukraine’s trade turnover with GUUAM sank by 26 percent in 1998, more than with the CIS as a whole (a 23 percent drop last year). In addition, the share of GUUAM in Ukraine’s trade with the CIS is rather negligible: 0.8 percent from January to May 1999.

By promoting GUUAM, Ukraine contradicts its repeatedly declared stance that “bilateral relations between CIS states are more effective than multilateral,” Mr. Goncharenko notes. In his opinion, Ukraine’s developing multilateral ties with former Soviet republics is a “return to common sense,” but this practice should be extended to the entire CIS, not only GUUAM.

• **POLAND AS STRATEGIC PARTNER FOR UKRAINE:** It is a delusion that Poland is important in helping Ukraine to develop ties with the West, says Mr.

(Continued on page 12)

Mykolaiv Alumina Plant is at center of controversy over director’s dismissal

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

KYIV – On June 24 the government dismissed Vitalii Meshyn, director of the state-owned Mykolaiv Alumina Plant and appointed Mykola Naboka to replace him. That move provoked unrest among the plant’s 7,000-strong work force. The Verkhovna Rada also protested Mr. Meshyn’s dismissal, arguing that it is illegal, and asked the government to revoke it.

Since Mr. Meshyn did not obey the order and remained in the plant, on July 7 police used force to remove him from his office. The government appointed First Vice Minister of Industry Serhii Hryshchenko to oversee the facility and ease the transition for the new director.

The government said Mr. Meshyn was fired because of the company’s worsening performance and growing debts. In addition, the plant director was interrogated by the State Security Service on suspicion of selling alumina – the main component for making aluminum – to a network of intermediaries who resold it at higher prices and did not return those revenues to the plant. Mr. Meshyn responded that the government had to fire him in order to sell the plant to a foreign company.

The Mykolaiv Alumina Plant is believed to be one of the country’s most lucrative companies slated for privatization. A report in the July 15 edition of the newspaper Kievskie Viedomosti suggests that the replacement of the Mykolaiv plant’s director is connected with the government’s privatization plans and may have grave economic and even political consequences for Ukraine.

According to the Kyiv-based national daily, the new director, Mykola Naboka,

maintains close ties with the British intermediary company Trans World Group (TWG), which controlled a number of key metallurgical plants in Kazakstan in the mid-1990s. This year, the Kazak Supreme Court declared TWG’s activities in Kazakstan to be illegal and detrimental to state economic interests. Kazak authorities estimated the losses inflicted by TWG on the state treasury at \$400 million.

According to Kazak experts cited by Kievskie Viedomosti, Trans World Group registered a great deal of its profits in Kazakstan as losses and transferred those revenues to its own accounts through offshore firms. TWG also paid Kazakstan only 50 percent or so of what it obtained on the world market for the goods produced at its Kazak plants. Moreover, in order to increase TWG’s profits, banks controlled by Trans World Group granted credits to the Kazak plants.

Kievskie Viedomosti suggested that Mr. Naboka – who was involved in Trans World Group’s schemes of getting money out of Kazakstan – intends to stop supplies of Mykolaiv alumina to Sayanskii Aluminum Plant in Russia and an aluminum plant in Tajikistan, and to begin supplying Russian aluminum plants controlled by TWG, in particular, the Krasnoyarsk Aluminum Plant.

The newspaper concluded that the Mykolaiv plant may follow the tortuous path of TWG’s Kazak metallurgical plants and become fully controlled by TWG. Such an outcome, according to the newspaper, would inflict considerable losses on the Ukrainian economy and harm Ukraine’s cooperation with its CIS partners, particularly Russia and Tajikistan.

NEWSBRIEFS

Ukraine, Russia stage joint navy parade

(Eastern Economist)

SEVASTOPOL – Ukraine joined Russia’s annual celebration of Black Sea Fleet Day, July 25, for the first time since the country gained independence in 1991. Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and Moscow Mayor Yurii Luzhkov attended a joint navy parade in Sevastopol. Mr. Luzhkov stressed his view that Sevastopol belongs to Russia, adding that the issue “sooner or later will be resolved as history and justice demands,” the Associated Press reported. Following a meeting with the Moscow mayor the same day, President Kuchma said “Sevastopol is and will remain Ukrainian, I do not have any disputes on the matter with anyone,” ITAR-TASS reported. (RFE/RL Newline)

Strategic bombers for gas debts?

KYIV – Ukrainian Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk said on July 26 that Ukraine can give Russia 10 Tu-160 and Tu-95 strategic bombers to cover part of Kyiv’s debt for Russian gas supplies, Interfax reported. Mr. Kuzmuk added that the price of each aircraft would “exceed \$25 million.” Russia has so far not responded to the defense minister’s offer. Under a 1991 arms reduction program, Ukraine is obliged to eliminate all bombers and other nuclear hardware by December 2001. The U.S. has contributed more than \$500 million for that purpose. (RFE/RL Newline)

Poland-America-Ukraine council meets

WARSAW – The first council meeting of the Poland-America-Ukraine Cooperation Initiative (PAUCI), a trilateral initiative designed to foster linkages and exchanges among the three countries, was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Warsaw on July 19. Participants of the meeting included Daniel Fried, U.S. ambassador to Poland; Steven Pifer, U.S. ambassador to Ukraine; Marek Zikowski of the Eastern Europe Department at Poland’s Foreign Affairs Ministry; and Yevhen Bersheda, first vice minister for foreign affairs of Ukraine. The PAUCI will provide grant funding and support for linkages among Polish and Ukrainian civil society and government leaders, focusing on the areas of macroeconomic policy, small business development and local government reform. The program will be implemented by the newly formed PAUCI Secretariat, through an agreement between the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Eurasia Foundation.

EU chief praises Ukrainian president

KYIV – “Let me take this opportunity to express my personal admiration for the leadership of President [Leonid] Kuchma and the concrete achievements of Ukraine in the past five years,” Reuters quoted Finnish Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen, who now presides over the European Union, as saying in Kyiv on July 23. An EU delegation led by Mr. Lipponen signed agreements on oil transport and on nuclear safety and research. Mr. Lipponen pledged up to 150 million euros (\$143 million U.S.) to strengthen Ukraine’s banking and financial systems. He also said the EU may provide funds to complete the construction of two nuclear reactors in Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newline)

Tkachenko slams Kuchma leadership

KYIV – Parliament Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, a major candidate in the October presidential race, has accused President Leonid Kuchma of harboring authoritarian plans and causing the economic and social collapse of Ukraine. “The years of the current president will be remembered in history as the epoch of political cynicism, lack of action, irresponsibility and downfall of the entire social life,” Mr. Tkachenko said in Cherkasy on July 23, according to the Associated Press. Mr. Kuchma’s leftist rivals have recently begun publicizing the idea that the president may introduce a state of emergency in order to call off the presidential elections. Mr. Tkachenko mentioned the acute fuel crisis, price hikes and a possible devaluation of the hryvnia as probable reasons for a state of emergency in the country. (RFE/RL Newline)

Rabinovich falls ill as officials lift ban

KYIV – The daily newspaper Den reported on July 24 that Vadym Rabinovich, R.C. Group president, planned to return to Ukraine July 26. His charter flight was expected to land at Boryspil Airport at 10 p.m. and well-informed sources said Mr. Rabinovich had been officially notified that the ban on his entry to Ukraine had been lifted on the morning of July 26. However, shortly before departing Jerusalem, Mr. Rabinovich felt sick, underwent a medical examination, and was hospitalized for heart dysfunction. Mr. Rabinovich may have to spend several days in hospital. (Eastern Economist)

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UCCLA wants answers about Konowal's missing Victoria Cross

by Christopher Guly

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

OTTAWA – The Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association has gone to battle with the Canadian War Museum over a prestigious wartime medal awarded to a Ukrainian Canadian soldier. The UCCLA has chastised the Ottawa-based museum for losing the Victoria Cross presented to World War I veteran Filip Konowal by King George V in 1917. Mr. Konowal, the only Ukrainian Canadian to receive the distinction, died in 1959 at the age of 72.

Five plaques across Canada celebrate Mr. Konowal's achievement with the 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, and the Ukrainian Canadian community has asked that he be included in a series of stamps commemorating Canadian Victoria Cross winners.

But, for the moment, the UCCLA is leading the charge into finding out what happened to Mr. Konowal's VC in the first place. In a strongly worded letter to the editor of the Canadian national daily newspaper, the *National Post*, John Gregorovich, UCCLA chairman and president of the Royal Canadian Legion's Konowal Branch in Toronto, wrote that "veterans would be ill-advised to deposit important historical memorabilia" with the museum. He said the museum's curators "don't seem to care" that the medal is "missing."

Indeed, the VC has been MIA for about a quarter of a century shortly after the Canadian War Museum purchased it for \$3,750 (Canadian) from a collector, according to the museum's director and chief executive officer, Jack Granatstein. Though the missing original was replaced with a replica, three years ago the UCCLA asked the museum to locate the real medal. Now

the association wants some answers.

In a July 20 letter to Volodymyr Halchuk, newly elected president of the Ontario Provincial Council of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, UCCLA Research Director Lubomyr Luciuk wrote that, "Despite a written promise to find out what happened to Konowal's medal, the museum has, to date, not provided any further information on how such a rare item could go 'missing' from its presumably secure facility."

However, Mr. Granatstein told *The Weekly*, "there is no clear way of determining what happened" to the medal, "whether it was stolen or misplaced." Mr. Granatstein, a military historian who assumed the leadership at the museum last year, said the "inherited wisdom around here is that it was not stolen or misplaced and apparently got thrown out, which is appalling."

He said that none of the staff employed at the museum in the early 1970s is around to provide any clues. Furthermore, there were no computer databases maintaining detailed records of inventory and the "procedures in the museum were a lot less thorough than they are now," explained Mr. Granatstein. Furthermore, the warehouse storing such historical artifacts has since been relocated.

"It is almost completely irretrievable unless it was misfiled – mis-stored somewhere – and turns up in the normal course of events," Mr. Granatstein said.

He said the best solution the museum could devise would be to highlight Mr. Konowal in a special exhibit in the museum's Hall of Honor, which regularly focuses on Canadian servicemen who have represented their country with "great distinction."

Alternatively, the UCCLA could approach the British government to have the VC replaced at considerable cost and in a lengthy procedure. But such alternatives don't seem to be in line with the UCCLA's thinking. Dr. Luciuk has suggested the museum has never extended an apology to either Mr. Konowal's descendants or to the Ukrainian Canadian community at large.

"Dr. Granatstein's assertion that he 'cares' is welcome, but only if he follows up with an official inquiry and report on how Mr. Konowal's Victoria Cross could have been lost or removed from the Canadian War Museum's collections," Mr. Luciuk wrote in his letter to Mr. Halchuk. That type of rhetoric has gotten Mr. Granatstein's dander up, he said, calling such tactics "straight-out blackmail" by the UCCLA, which has been lobbying to secure a presence in the museum dedicated to Mr. Konowal in a permanent exhibit that would focus on Ukrainian Canadian internment during the first world war.

Mr. Granatstein, a graduate of the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, where Mr. Luciuk teaches political geography, said there's "no way he will play that game" of negotiation.

Furthermore, in an e-mail message to

Mr. Halchuk, Mr. Granatstein replied to the suggestion the museum doesn't care about the Konowal medal. "It does and I do care," wrote Mr. Granatstein, adding that it was "upsetting" the UCC had widely circulated correspondence on the issue "without even seeking" the Canadian War Museum's views. While he acknowledged the Ukrainian Canadian community's interest and pride in one of their own being heralded for wartime service, Mr. Granatstein said the issue of the missing medal should not be the Ukrainian-Canadian community's concern.

"I don't think these folks have anything to do with it," said Mr. Granatstein about the UCCLA's campaign. "This is a medal won by a serviceman in the Canadian Army. This is not the community's medal. They have neither right nor privileges here. This is simply something that we will treat in the way we treat all other heroic Canadians."

But all hope may not have disappeared in the search for the missing medal. A pocket watch owned by Mr. Konowal, presented to him by the Ukrainian Canadian Veterans Association in 1954, which had been lost for several years, recently turned up in Winnipeg.

BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Lviv insurance company is established

KYIV – The Anti-Monopoly Committee approved the creation of a new insurance company, UkrTransNafta, that will be involved in insurance operations in the energy and fuel sectors. The founders of the new insurance company include the Kremenchuk UkrTatNafta refinery, its trade houses in Kremenchuk and Kyiv, the Prydniprovski Oil Pipe-Lines Co., the Kherson-based Dnipro-Pivden Ltd. and the commercial bank MT-Bank, in which the main shareholders are UkrTatNafta and the Prydniprovski Oil Pipe-Lines. (Eastern Economist)

Lviv bus plant shares will be up for sale

KYIV – The State Property Fund on July 19 approved a list of 20 companies whose shares will be sold at stock exchanges in the nearest future. Among the companies whose stakes have been offered for sale, the most attractive is the Lviv bus plant, which will sell 15 percent of outstanding shares with a nominal value estimated at approximately 750,000 hrv. The most attractive companies offering selling shares on the Ukrainian stock exchange are the Odesa-based engineering works Orion, which specializes in manufacturing compressors for refrigerators, and UkrSpetsTehnika. (Eastern Economist)

UkrAvtoBusProm draw up future buses

LIV – The Dnipropetrovsk-based PivdenMash plant can start the production of new generation of buses and trolley buses designed at the Lviv-based UkrAvtoBusProm. The new vehicles comply with current and future European standards. For example, they are designed to carry disabled people. The Industrial Policy Ministry's Scientific and Technical Council identified these models as basic for Ukraine's public transport in the new millennium. A prototype bus is now undergoing final phase trial. PivdenMash can turn out up to 100 vehicles annually at a production cost 30 to 40 percent less than similar foreign makes. The plant is awaiting a decision on funding the purchase of parts and components to start production. (Eastern Economist)

Greece denies landing pads to AeroSweet

KYIV – The Transport Ministry of Greece canceled entry on July 13 to AeroSweet, a Ukrainian air carrier, due to a delay in compensatory payments to the families of the victims of a December 1997 crash near Salonika of a YAK-42 that killed 70 passengers and crew members. Ukraine's Transport Ministry said the ban is baseless and protested to Greece. AeroSweet Director General Hryhorii Hurtovyi described the Greek decision as interference in the court procedures currently in process on claims to AeroSweet brought by the relatives of the killed passengers. "The cases have been repeatedly deferred, but not through the fault of Ukraine," said Mr. Hurtovyi, commenting that AeroSweet has issued bank guarantees to the plaintiffs worth a total of \$2.7 million (U.S.), well in excess of the \$20,000 per person limit of liability as envisaged by the Warsaw convention. The carrier is ready to pay \$20,000 immediately to every suitor willing to accept this amount plus extra liability that may be awarded by court. AeroSweet has carried over 50,000 passengers over the past three years, 30 percent of them being Greek citizens. Some 400 Ukrainians are stranded in Greece due to the AeroSweet problem. (Eastern Economist)

Aviation plant suspends production line

KYIV – The Kyiv-based Aviant aircraft plant has suspended work on a second TU-334 plane because the plant's Russian partner has failed to pay off its \$3 million debt which dates back over a year. The basic price of the 102-seat TU-334 is \$17 million (U.S.). Negotiations are currently under way to license the production of these planes in Iran for a contract valued at an estimated \$1.5 billion to \$2 billion (U.S.). Iran is planning to make 100 such planes over the next 15 years. (Eastern Economist)

INOGATE established to coordinate energy transfers from Urals to Atlantic

by Stefan Korshak

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Diplomats from 43 capitals descended on Kyiv on July 27, first to sign another international energy transport agreement, and then to ballyhoo it. No one anted up any cash, but the rhetoric was as rich as those who finally wind up shipping Caspian Sea crude to Europe will be.

Ukraine wants badly to be part of that equation, long promoting itself as the best way to connect the oil-rich Caspian basin with cash-rich Western Europe. Ukraine is already a major transit route for Russian natural gas exports.

At the Ukraina Palace of Culture concert hall on July 22, Kyiv's leaders argued that the creation of a new multinational bureaucracy marked a critical step towards that goal.

"INOGATE is a significant international event and a milestone in the development of the integration process on the European continent," Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko said.

The Interstate Oil and Gas Transport to Europe Program (INOGATE) was founded in Brussels in November 1995 in the wake of European Union discussions on interstate organization of oil and gas pipelines. It includes 11 former Soviet republics along with Romania and Bulgaria, in addition to a host of Western European nations. Progress has been snail-like, but four years later Brussels bureaucrats have what they believe to be a major achievement: another bureaucracy.

At the Kyiv conference, attendees signed off on an agreement to start an

INOGATE Secretariat. The office will be in Kyiv, but size, staffing, location, funding and date of opening will be discussed later.

The man in charge of reaching even those modest goals did not go out on any limbs. "We cannot be sure of course," said Kimmo Sasi, Finland's minister of external trade and European affairs, "but it is our aim to have a plan ready by the middle of December ... There are some months to go, and I can't give any guarantees."

INOGATE proposes to coordinate, on a government level, energy transfers between the Urals and the Atlantic. But it has little legal power, and even less cash. Officials from Brussels argue INOGATE will convince private industry to invest.

"We [INOGATE] are not to be the main source of cash," said European Union member Hans van den Broek. "Its implementation will make it possible to create a single standard legal base in the field of organizing energy supplies to the countries, across which transport corridors will run. We believe that the creation of an EU-sponsored organization will ... make the commercial sector more comfortable [with participation in such an energy transportation corridor]."

However, a company with the skills to turn INOGATE plans into reality, British Petroleum, recently decided moving Caspian crude to Europe via Ukraine simply wasn't worth it.

On March 1, the wealthy multinational officially informed the Ukrainian government that corporate headquarters had better things to do with shareholder cash

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Paul Plishka receives honorary doctorate from Montclair State University

by Bob Quarteroni

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J. – Montclair State University honored Metropolitan Opera bass Paul Plishka with an honorary doctorate degree, which was presented at commencement ceremonies on May 14 at Continental Airlines Arena at the Meadowlands Sports Complex.

Mr. Plishka urged the university's 1999 graduating class of 3,116 – its largest ever – to remember those who sacrificed so that they could graduate.

He told the graduates that his Ukrainian grandfather came to America in 1912 seeking a better life: "He came here and worked in the Pennsylvania coal mines for 42 years," Mr. Plishka said. "My mother was born in the United States and left school in the fourth grade to work in a dress factory to help the family succeed. The result of these hardships was a new and better life for me, my brother and my family."

"I am standing here today because of the hard work and sacrifice of so many others, people we tend to forget or just take for granted. You should be very proud of your achievements today, but don't forget those who helped make it possible. Be sure to make them proud of their part in your success," he underlined.

Mr. Plishka, who studied music at Montclair State, is noted for an extraordinary voice and impeccable artistry that combine to make him one of the world's foremost singers, praised by critics for his smooth, beautifully produced bass and polished dramatic skills.

A leading member of the Metropolitan Opera since 1967, he regularly appears with major opera companies from Seattle to Barcelona, from Houston to Paris.

Mr. Plishka has performed in many important roles since his debut at the Metropolitan Opera, where he has sung well over 1,000 performances. His voice is most often associated with Italian opera, especially "Don Carlo," "Ernani," "Simon Boccanegra" and "Aida."

His artistry was recognized in 1992 when he received the Pennsylvania Governor's Award for Excellence in the

Bob Quarteroni is director of Public Relations at Montclair State University.



Steve Hockstein

Paul Plishka receives an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree during Montclair State University's commencement exercises.

Arts and, several years earlier, when he was inducted into the Hall of Fame for Great American Opera Singers.

Mr. Plishka, a Pennsylvania native, studied with the Paterson Lyric Opera Theatre after attending Montclair State University.

He has an extensive discography on Angel, ABC, Columbia, Erato, RCA and Vox records. His recording of the Verdi "Requiem" with the Atlanta Symphony and Robert Shaw won a Grammy Award for the best classical album of 1988.

Also honored at the commencement ceremonies was Kmart CEO Floyd Hall, who has substantially upgraded the

recreational facilities on the Montclair State University campus. Mr. Hall received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters Degree.

Ranked fifth among the top regional universities in the North by U.S. News & World Report, Montclair State University is New Jersey's largest comprehensive university and second largest institution of higher education in the state. It offers the advantages of a large university – a comprehensive undergraduate curriculum with a global focus, a broad variety of superior graduate programs, and a diverse faculty and student body – combined with a small college's attention to students.

Ukrainian Free University conference focuses on legal and judicial systems

MUNICH – The Ukrainian Free University (UFU) hosted a two-day conference May 28-29 dedicated to specific issues of the German and Ukrainian judicial and legal systems with the participation of jurists and judges from the United States, Ukraine, Canada and Germany. The conference took place the same week that German citizens were celebrating 50 years of the enactment of Germany's Constitution (Grundgesetz).

The conference was opened by Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky, rector of the UFU, who stressed the need to share legal and judicial experiences in order to foster a better understanding of different systems, especially now that Ukraine is considering additional legislation on the judiciary.

Among speakers at the conference were: Dr. Reinhard Heydenreuter, Eichstatt University, moderator of the May 28 morning session, with a presentation given by Prof. Peter Haberie of Bayreuth University on "The Legal System in Germany: Separation of Powers – Lands and Federation"; other presentations included Jurgen Thomas, an official in the Ministry of Justice of Germany, "Independence of the Judiciary"; and Dr. Fritz Wittmann, Munich, "The Role of the Executive and the Laws Governing Civil and Military Matters."

Prof. Ronald Pietsch, UFU, chaired the subsequent session. Dr. Vitaly Bojko, the chairman of the Supreme Court of Ukraine, spoke on "The Constitutional Guarantees Concerning the Independence of the Judiciary in Ukraine"; Judge Bohdan Futey of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims addressed the topic, "On the Prospect of the Judiciary Emerging as a Co-equal Branch of Government in Ukraine"; Judge Mykola Kostytsky of the Constitutional Court of

Ukraine spoke about "The Development of Ukrainian Constitutional Law." The two judges are also UFU professors.

Prof. Ivo Polulach, acting dean of the Faculty of Law and Social-Economic Sciences and director of the Institute for Ukrainian-German Relations, chaired the May 29 morning session, with presentations by Viktor Shyshkin, vice-chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament's Committee on Legal Reforms and member of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, spoke on "Comparative Analysis of the Territorial, Specialization and Institutional Principles in the Restructuring of the Judiciary in Ukraine"; Wolodymyr Stretovytych, chairman of the Foundation for Promoting Legal and Political Reforms and president of the Christian-Democratic Union of Ukraine, addressed "Judicial Reforms as a Guarantee for Further Democratization in Ukraine"; Prof. Dmytro Ziepkko, UFU, spoke on "The Rule of Law as a Precondition for Economic Reform;" and Christian Nadeau, project director for Russia with the U.S. International Foundation for Election Systems addressed "Partners in the scale of Justice: Electoral Commissions and the Courts: A Review of Electoral Grievances and Adjudication."

A question and answer period and a discussion followed each session.

In his final remarks, the rector of the university reiterated the benefits from the exchange of views and the experience provided by the speakers.

As part of the conference, Ukraine's consul general in Munich, Hryhory Kosykh, hosted conference participants at a reception at his home. Participants also visited Regensburg, where they were the guests of representatives of the Ukrainische Donauschiffahrt AG.

OBITUARY: Julian K. Jastremsky, architect of Ukrainian churches, 89

NEW YORK – Julian K. Jastremsky, well-known Ukrainian architect and member of the American Institute of Architects, died here on June 18 at the age of 89.

Mr. Jastremsky was born in Winnipeg in 1910, son of Thomas and Josephine (née Gayowsky) who emigrated to Canada in the 1890s from, respectively, the Bukovyna and Halychyna regions of Ukraine.

Mr. Jastremsky received a bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Manitoba in 1932 and an M.S. in urban planning and housing from Columbia University in 1942.

In the 1940s he was assistant architect with the Federal Housing Agency in New York, and chief draftsman with Bethlehem Steel in charge of building design and construction for New York area shipyards.

Mr. Jastremsky opened his own architectural office, J.K. Jastremsky, Architect, in New York in 1947. Apart from institutional, industrial, commercial and residential design, he concentrated his work in the area of church architecture and design.

Among Mr. Jastremsky's principal works are the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception in Philadelphia; St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark, N.J.; Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church in Philadelphia; Holy Trinity Greek Orthodox Church in Westfield, N.J.; St. Barbara Greek Orthodox Church in New Haven, Conn.; St. Josaphat Seminary in Washington; St. Basil Seminary in Stamford, Conn.; and the Ukrainian National Association headquarters building in Jersey City, N.J.

Mr. Jastremsky was given an award by the City of Newark for his design of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in that city. He was a recipient also of the Construction Industry Award for the struc-



Julian K. Jastremsky

tural design of the Ukrainian cathedral in Philadelphia.

Mr. Jastremsky was one of the founding members of the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York, as well as a member of various American and Ukrainian professional and cultural associations.

Mr. Jastremsky is survived by his wife, Olga (professional name, Lepkova), a concert singer who appeared with the Lviv State Opera and on tours in Canada and the U.S., in American Red Cross benefit performances in New York during World War II, and in solo recital in New York's Town Hall.

Funeral services for Mr. Jastremsky were held on June 23 at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York, followed by interment at Holy Spirit Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Hamptonburg, N.Y.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

DISPATCH FROM SOYUZIVKA: Children arrive for Chemney Camp

by Tanya Singura
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The heat and humidity made a return appearance as the second week of Soyuzivka's Children's Camp began. Some children liked their first week so much, they begged their parents to let them stay a second week. As some of the parents came to visit their children, others arrived with new campers.

On Saturday night, the Veselka hall was filled with the beautiful soprano voice of Halyna Konareva singing contemporary and folk pieces accompanied by composer Leonid Verbeytsky. The concert was followed by a dance to music provided by Svitanok. The stars were brighter than ever as our guests and participants of the children's camp danced on the Veselka patio.

On Sunday, Chemney Fun Center campers and their families checked in as well. The day camp for children age 3-7 features camp activities from 10 a.m. to noon and then from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. each day; children stay with their parents. Much to the Soyuzivka staff's pleasant surprise, 31 campers registered this year – more than double the number from last year.

The camp is under the direction of Carol Oleksiuk, who is assisted by Christina Oleksiuk, Marianka Waylyk, Carolina Kalinowska and Tatianna Flis.

Campers greeted familiar faces and friends from last summer and welcomed new ones to the camp. Chemney, Soyuzivka's collie-ambassador to children, even made a guest appearance and stayed long enough for the children to pet him and have their pictures taken with him.

Monday's Steak Night was held indoors due to a brief rainstorm. Guests escaped the heat and ate their steaks under the twinkling lights in the Veselka hall. Once again the steaks were prepared to perfection by Chef Andrij "Snake" Sonevtsky.

The Chemney campers were kept busy all week as they worked on various arts and crafts projects, learned Ukrainian

songs and dances, ran obstacle courses and played tennis, to mention just a few of their activities.

The camp took a field trip to the Cole Brothers circus. The traveling three-ring circus kept the children entranced for more than two hours as they watched the various acts, including a human cannonball, tight rope walkers, and tigers, elephants, horses and camels. There were even a few acts from the Moscow Circus. During intermission, some of the campers rode an elephant around one of the rings.

Hutsul Night began right on time, as general manager John A. Flis called everyone to dinner by sounding the Trembita. Along with his "hutsulky" he welcomed everyone with the traditional Ukrainian greeting of bread and salt as Marianka Wasylyk, master of ceremonies for the evening, explained the greeting to guests who might not be familiar with the custom.

She then called up to the front the Children's Camp to sing the song "Mamalega." Chemney campers also came up to sing a song and act out a play. The campers all participated in the limbo dance and then continued to dance to the tunes of Soyuzivka's resident Hutsul, Greg Hrynovets.

The Children's Camp had another jammed packed week of activities as they took a field trip to West Point. The children were given a tour and spent the day exploring the grounds and buying souvenirs.

A swim meet also was held this week, as the children competed against their peers. They also entertained our guests with a talent show. Chemney Camp held a carnival. The children moved from station to station, doing various activities that included face painting, a magic show, bingo, a bean bag toss and much more in the veselka hall. Parents helped and watched while their children enjoyed the activities.

The week wound down with Odesa night held outside on the Veselka patio. On Saturday morning both the Chemney Fun Center and the Children's Camp had their final farewells. Exhausted campers and counselors said their good-byes, promising to keep in touch until next summer when they meet again at Soyuzivka.

Tanya Singura is activities director at Soyuzivka.

Branch 120 hosts golf outing



ROGERS, Ohio – The fourth annual golf outing was a success as 80 golfers and nine volunteers from UNA Branch 120 in Aliquippa, Pa., and Branch 161 in Ambridge, Pa., and their guests gathered on July 10 at the Beaver Creek Meadows Country Club. Following the tournament, the Pennsylvania branches joined together for a picnic at which many prizes and trophies were awarded in many categories. Pictured in the photo above are branch officers: (from left) Mark Szedny, Ron Evushak, Jimmy Helm, Gregory Spolarich.

– Eli Matiash, secretary-treasurer of UNA Branch 120.

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT – MAY 1999

Martha Lysko, National Secretary

	JUV.	ADULTS	ADD	TOTALS
Total Active Members – 4/99	7,945	17,326	4,325	29,596
Total Inactive Members – 4/99	7,250	17,766	0	25,016
Total Members – 4/99	15,195	35,092	4,325	54,612

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in 5/99				
New members	15	34	0	49
New members UL	0	1	0	1
Reinstated	12	17	7	36
Total Gains:	27	52	7	86

Losses in 5/99				
Died	0	24	0	24
Cash surrender	7	20	0	27
Endowment matured	15	17	0	32
Fully paid-up	10	21	0	31
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Extended Insurance	2	14	0	16
Certificates lapsed (active)	7	4	22	33
Certificate terminated	0	6	2	8
Total Losses	41	106	24	171
Total Active Members - 5/99	7,931	17,272	4,308	29,511

INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in 5/99				
Paid-up	10	21	0	31
Reduced paid up	0	0	0	0
Extended insurance	2	14	0	16
Total Gains	12	35	0	47

Losses in 5/99				
* Died	2	39	0	41
* Cash surrender	11	23	0	34
Pure endowment matured	1	4	0	5
Reinstated to active	12	17	0	29
Certificates lapsed (inactive)	2	12	0	14
Total Losses	28	95	0	123
Total Inactive Members – 5/99	7,234	17,706	0	24,940
TOTAL MEMBERSHIP - 5/99	15,165	34,978	4,308	54,451

(* Paid up and reduced paid up policies)

Miss Soyuzivka Pageant

a tradition carried from 1956

Since 1956 forty-four young Ukrainian women competed yearly and won the Miss Soyuzivka Pageant. The jury is always faced with a difficult task of judging the contestants not only for their outstanding outward appearance but also for their commitment and activism in Ukrainian affairs, and their fluency in the Ukrainian language. All of the contestants vie for the coveted Miss Soyuzivka crown, but only one can be picked.



Camille Huk (1965)



Donna Marunchak (1874)



Halyna Petryk (1980)



Hanusia Legedza (1989)

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

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Visit our archive on the Internet at: <http://www.ukrweekly.com/>

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Identity and our roots

An old argument has been revisited recently by at least one national organization in Canada. At a meeting of publishers of a Ukrainian Canadian weekly the question posed was whether to increase the English-language content of the newspaper with the aim of attracting more readers and subscribers. Ultimately, however, the matter came down to basics: Will using the English-language help or hurt the Ukrainian identity in Canada?

Some of the older generation argued that increasing the English-language content would serve only to further weaken the already weakened Ukrainian culture and identity in Canada. Others argued that use of English is the only way to attract the majority of Ukrainian Canadians, those of the second, third and fourth generations in that country, whose knowledge of Ukrainian is poor or non-existent.

A natural corollary to that question is: Do you have to know the Ukrainian language in order to be considered Ukrainian? And therein lies the crux of the matter.

That very issue was at the heart of the founding of this newspaper. And the question was answered decisively by the publisher of this newspaper, the Ukrainian National Association, way back in 1933 when the fraternal benefit society decided to publish a special English-language newspaper "dedicated to the needs and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent."

The inauguration of *The Weekly* came at a time of much-needed reassessment and a time when unity was sorely needed in the face of the destruction of the Ukrainian nation. It was time also to "reclaim" American youths of Ukrainian ancestry who had become alienated from the older generation and were on the verge of assimilation. Editor Stephen Shumeyko, then 25 years old, saw the new paper's role vis-à-vis Ukrainian American youths as "inculcat(ing) them with the idea that, as Americans of Ukrainian descent, they are duty-bound to help their kinsmen in foreign-occupied and oppressed Ukraine to win the national freedom for which they have been fighting and sacrificing for so many years."

The Weekly was not the first venture of this kind sponsored by the UNA. Since the mid-1920s, the UNA leadership was becoming increasingly concerned with how to maintain the younger generation's interest in the Ukrainian American community and how to prevent this generation from becoming completely assimilated into the American milieu. As early as 1925, certain UNA members had proposed that what was needed was an English-language publication for the younger generation. Soon thereafter the UNA began publishing *The Ukrainian Juvenile Magazine*. In the late 1920s some even suggested that *Svoboda* be published 50-50 in Ukrainian and English; indeed, on occasion, *Svoboda* published English-language sections. Then came the influence of current events in the 1930s: the Polish pacification campaign directed at Ukrainians living under its rule and the Great Famine orchestrated by Joseph Stalin in Ukraine. *Svoboda* began publishing selected articles in the English language that would be accessible to all Americans. In 1933 the UNA convention voted to begin publishing an English-language weekly newspaper.

The Weekly's founding demonstrated the belief that, in and of itself, language is not a determinant of one's identification or concern for one's nation or homeland. The Ukrainian Weekly became a pioneer in propagating the idea that one did not have to speak, read and write Ukrainian to be Ukrainian, that what mattered most was what was in one's heart and mind. In so doing it preserved and sustained generations of Ukrainian Americans as influential members of our community.

August
4
1687

Turning the pages back...

After the revolutionary spasm that produced Ukraine's Hetman State at the midpoint of the 17th century came the Great Ruin: seemingly total oblivion under Polish control in Right Bank Ukraine, and a progressive slide under Muscovy's thumb in the Left Bank. The Treaty of Pereiaslav, signed in 1654 by Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky with Tsar Aleksei of Muscovy was the major step along that slippery slope. This was followed by the more explicitly abject capitulations of the Moscow Articles (1665), the Hlukhiv Articles (1669) and the Konotop Articles (1672).

Ironically, the signing of the Konotop Articles also ushered in the rule of Hetman Ivan Samoilovych, a man whose iron rule did much to counteract the damage caused by the Great Ruin, and yet which also caused disaffection among his starshyna (senior officers).

In 1686, Moscow and Krakow (then the Polish capital) had formally agreed to an Eternal Peace, after a devastating Turkish campaign that ravaged Right Bank Ukraine. Samoilovych, who bitterly opposed any rapprochement with Poland, was about to pay the price for his obduracy.

On August 4, 1687, the Kozak general council was convened at a site on the Kolomak River, a tributary on the Vorskla River that flows through what is today the Kharkiv and Poltava oblasts. In the 17th century the Kolomak formed the eastern boundary of the Hetman State.

The council was attended by a relatively small number of Kozaks, and the site was surrounded by Muscovite troops under the command of Prince Vasili Golitsyn.

Under duress, the Kozaks agreed to sign a document Muscovy's diplomats had prepared. The treaty they signed that day became known as the Kolomak Articles (Kolomatski Statti). Its net effect was to entrench Muscovy's military and political supremacy over Ukraine. Its framers showed a firm grasp of the principle of divide and conquer.

In agreeing to sign the Treaty of Pereiaslav, Khmelnytsky had sought support from Tsar Aleksei as an "Orthodox brother" in his struggle against Poland. Thus it was quite ironic that 30 years later Prince Golitsyn decided to make the Kozaks swallow a bitter pill of realpolitik. The treaty mandated that the new hetman was to maintain the "eternal peace and alliance" with Poland, effectively recognizing Poland's control over Right Bank Ukraine.

Furthermore, the Muscovite tsar was made out to be the defender of the Kozak

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NEWS AND VIEWS

The living, the dead, and our society's priorities

by Alex Kuzma

For seven heartbreaking days in July, millions of Americans and millions of caring people around the world were riveted by the tragic fate of John F. Kennedy, Jr., his wife, Carolyn, and sister-in-law, Lauren Bessette.

The Navy and the Coast Guard went to extraordinary lengths and spared no expense to recover the bodies of the three young Americans whose lives held so much promise, but were lost in an instant off the coast of Martha's Vineyard. Even after the first two days, when virtually all hope of ever finding the victims alive was gone, the recovery effort continued.

There are times where human compassion defies logic, when our desire to change fate for the better seems totally out of proportion with the minimal results our efforts can possibly achieve. "Closure for the families" was the ultimate goal of recovering the three bodies, even though the purpose was only to cremate them and re-bury them at sea. Yet for the millions of people around the world who shared in some small way the Kennedy and Bessette families' sense of bereavement and the gratitude for the Kennedy family's decades of public service, the expense of the recovery effort seemed reasonable. It brought solace and dignity to a tragedy that was otherwise senseless and emotionally shattering.

Against the backdrop of the Kennedy tragedy, it is worth questioning the attitude held by many members of our diaspora who seem resigned to give up on the fate of tens of thousands of Ukrainian children and young people whose lives are hanging by a thread today. According to the most recent feature on Ukraine published in *The New York Times*, the official rate of infant mortality in Ukraine is 21 per thousand – more than three times the European average. In just the last five years, Ukraine experienced a net loss of more than 2 million citizens as death rates have exceeded live births by hundreds of thousands. Among young adults, the rates of breast cancer, suicide, thyroid cancer and AIDS are rising sharply and, barring a multitude of miracles, it is only a matter of time before Ukraine's population takes another demographic plunge.

Statistics are always sterile and numbing. It is easier to relate to the death of a trio of prominent and attractive Americans whose faces graced the cover of *People Magazine* than it is to appreciate the plight of thousands of Ukrainians whose faces we have never seen and whose lives are unfamiliar to us. Yet, beyond the chilling statistics, there is the heartbreak of thousands of individual and destitute families who are forced to grieve the loss of a child knowing full well that in any developed country, with proper technology and treatment, that child might have survived.

The loss of a child has to be the worst scourge a family can suffer. It is the ultimate test of a family's strength and its fidelity to God's teachings. The trials of Job were based on a wager between God and the devil that a loving and prosperous father could endure the sudden loss of his family without losing faith in God's mercy.

The tragedy of health care in Ukraine

Alex Kuzma is director of development for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

lies in the fact that, in most cases, the untimely deaths of children are not acts of God. They are something less mysterious than bizarre or cruel twists of fate. They are entirely preventable.

And therein lies the irony. We agonized over the fate of the Kennedys and Lauren Bessette, even though we were entirely helpless to reverse the outcome. Their lives were deemed so precious that even in death they were afforded a level of care and devotion, and a commitment of resources, that staggers our imagination. The fate of thousands of newborns, children and adolescents in Ukraine can still be reversed. Yet, much of the diaspora has been so demoralized by the enormity of this task that it seems ready to shrug off the lives of these youngsters long before their fate has been sealed.

The formulas for improving public health are well-developed in the West – through community health programs, radical improvements in hospital procedures, advances in technology and physician training. There is a growing cadre of Ukrainian doctors at the grassroots level who have shown they are capable of applying these advances for the benefit of their patients and, given the proper technology and training, they are capable of achieving quantum leaps in the quality of care they provide.

A few examples bear mentioning:

- In Lviv there is a talented young pediatric surgeon named Roman Kovalsky, who received extensive training in the United States. Had he decided to stay here Dr. Kovalsky could be earning hundreds of thousands of dollars each year as a surgeon in a prestigious medical center such as Boston Children's Hospital or the Deborah Heart and Lung Center, where he trained. Instead, he returned to his hospital in Lviv where, despite a dearth of resources, he has improvised life-saving operations on children born with various defects of the esophagus and the intestinal tract.

For the miracles he has performed, Dr. Kovalsky receives (when he's lucky) less than \$200 a month. Dr. Kovalsky could save many more children's lives each year if he had a heart/lung machine that would enable his team to perform open heart surgery on children with cardiac defects. The cost of such a machine is under \$200,000.

- In Kyiv, there is an MRI system delivered in 1994 by the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. After five years of continuous operation, this MRI has provided diagnostic tests for nearly 10,000 patients. It has located nearly 1,000 malignant tumors – most of which were removed at an early and treatable stage – and it has enabled

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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.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Russian Chronicles: about HURI's role

Dear Editor:

I would like briefly to respond to Dr. Z. Lew Melnyk's comments regarding the much-reviled "The Russian Chronicles: A Thousand Years that Changed World" (July 11).

When I inquired after the matter with Prof. Horace Lunt, he told me that the last thing he had on file regarding the book was a letter that he had sent in 1990 to the project's managing editor, which began, "Since I have heard nothing from you in the last 18 months, I assume that the project is dead." Prof. Lunt was asked his opinion on some linguistic issues concerning the Novgorod Chronicle and the Primary Chronicle. A few passages of his work in progress, a translation of the Primary Chronicle, were used. In the final product they were not attributed to him in the text, a serious lapse on the part of the editors.

For his part, Prof. Omeljan Pritsak remembers the work being over a decade ago; he was asked to provide some bibliographic information about several points in old East Slavic history and was asked to review several passages. He was never contacted regarding whether or not his suggestions would be followed. The editors of the book never showed galleys or proofs to Profs. Lunt or Pritsak of any part of the book. To sum up, both were contacted in the 1980s to review very small portions of the project and neither believed that the project had been published, since standard procedure was not followed and they never received any information about their suggestions or progress of the book.

They both are surprised that the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute was listed as their affiliation, since their appointments, respectively, are through Harvard's Slavic department and History department. The "special acknowledgment" clearly is because they are the most distinguished names on the contribution page.

HURI thus is an innocent bystander in another publishing house's egregiously bad

editorial process. The work of Profs. Lunt and Pritsak clearly was abused. As those who visited HURI's exhibit at the Joint Conferences in Washington know, we are zealous about the study of Ukraine and its history. We therefore take these things close to heart when they happen.

There is little formal recourse for us in this particular case – however, I will send an open letter to the publisher protesting its editorial process and I will also take appropriate steps to let others know that HURI does not endorse the book.

I hope that these actions will bring closure to this matter for us all.

Robert A. De Lossa
Cambridge, Mass.

The writer is director of publications, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University.

"60 Minutes" continues its bias

Dear Editor:

The CBS "60 Minutes" saga continues. On June 27 "60 Minutes" broadcast a segment produced by Shari Finkelstein on slave labor in Nazi Germany. The labor force was frequently identified as Jews, Poles and Russians. Although Ukrainians outnumbered the Poles and Russians, they were never mentioned – not once.

Both my parents were slave laborers in Nazi Germany, taken by force as teenagers from their ancestral villages in western Ukraine. With very few exceptions, my entire childhood community in Milwaukee (about 150 families) were former slave laborers. Indeed the vast majority of diaspora Ukrainians of my parents' generation were slave laborers. Their suffering is equally worthy of mention.

Protests over this omission should be addressed to: Ms. Shari Finkelstein, Producer, CBS News "60 Minutes," 524 W. 57th St., New York, NY 10019.

Oles Cheren
Mansfield, Ohio

An appeal to singers, or why I am a member of Prometheus

by Zenon Izak

This article could be titled "An Appeal to Ukrainian Men, Young and Old, Who Love to Sing, Whether in the Shower, Driving, or at Any Time or Place" or "How the Members of the Prometheus Men's Chorus Take Care of Their Own."

Recently I took a brief leave of absence from the choir for what I considered important reasons. Doesn't a new retiree deserve his long-awaited rest? To be able to read those entertaining novels, Ukrainian journals, newspapers, etc.? Isn't this the time to weed the garden, plant flowers and tomatoes, and listen to the song of the birds and the hum of the bees?

I read, until 2 a.m. and almost go blind. The cars I repair are still noisy and the oil still leaks. I can't stem the unwanted growth in the garden and decide to wait for rain to make my gardening easier. The squirrels quickly devour the seed I so diligently pre-

Zenon Izak is secretary emeritus of the Prometheus Men's Chorus.

pared for the migrating and nesting birds.

My wife has no time for me. She's on the phone all day with her "Soyuzianky" (members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America).

In the meantime, my colleagues from Prometheus are making their calls. (My wife is having a fit. They are interrupting her progress on important issues concerning the UNWLA!) "Zenon, why aren't you at rehearsals?" Several basses threaten to beat me to a pulp if I don't return soon. One of them, a veteran tank driver from the Korean War, is determined to point a cannon at a very sensitive spot. One of the first tenors, a veterinarian, promises a tranquilizer shot that works on cattle, dogs and cats, monkeys and even on hedgehogs. The baritones are very concerned. My absence is drawing too much attention to them from the director – I had taken enormous pressure off them in singing "Reve Ta

(Continued on page 12)



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Vinok, vinochok

*... My father doesn't have to bother,
He doesn't have to buy his daughter
a wreath [i.e., for the wedding].*

*I lost my wreath in the green orchard...
In the green orchard with my young man...*

[translation of a folk song]

Talk about truth in advertising! Well into the late 19th century (and in some areas, until the beginning of this century), traditional folk costumes were still being worn by Ukrainian peasants. Rich in color and ornamentation, the costumes differed not only regionally, but by county (povit) and even by village.

The pieces of clothing and the accompanying accessories had more than a strictly utilitarian purpose. There was much symbolism attached to particular items, such as the embroidered shirt and the coral necklace. The ornamentation that was woven in, embroidered or appliqued onto the various pieces also contained much ancient pre-Christian symbolism.

But the one thing that had real cut-and-dry meaning was the unmarried young woman's headdress, the vinok (wreath or garland) of natural or artificial flowers, with many regional variations.

The vinok was worn by maidens (divky, divchata), i.e., virgins, eligible for marriage. In pre-Christian times, it was believed that a vinok protected girls from the "nechysta syl'a" (the unclean, i.e., evil, spirit) and the evil eye. Khvedir Vovk mentions that the custom of plaiting and wearing wreath was common among all Aryan cultures, as well as among the Semitic peoples. The ancient Greeks believed that the wreath was a messenger of success, carrying its message ahead to the gods.

Vovk also states that during prehistoric times in Ukraine, wreaths were an attribute of the cult of the sun, which can be seen in their important role during the rituals of Ivana Kupala (Midsummer's Night), and in wedding customs.

In all parts of the world, the wedding headdresses are really something else, quite different from the ordinary ones. But then, the wedding attire is special and is meant to have the bridal couple stand out from the crowd. Whether it is a veil, a hat, or a wreath, the bride's headdress is the largest and the fanciest.

A few years ago I happened to look at an open book that the Icelandic Collection librarian was cataloguing at the University of Manitoba Dafoe Library. The illustration showed a Norwegian couple in costume. I observed that this must be a bridal couple. She wondered how I would know this, because the text was Norwegian. "You can tell by the bride's headdress," I replied. The bride was wearing an enormous headpiece. The Ukrainian wedding headdresses are just as large and as elaborate. Among the Hutsuls, there is even a separate headdress worn by an engaged maiden.

In his study on pre-Christian beliefs of the Ukrainian people, Ivan Ohienko (Metropolitan Ilarion) describes some of the Kupalo celebrations in which young women placed their vinky (plural of vinok) bearing a candle in the water, foretelling their romantic future by how the vinok flowed down the river or lake.

From the vinok's direction, the girl could tell whom she would marry; if the

vinok stayed in one spot and did not float down the water, she would not marry; if it went under, she would die; if the candle went out, misfortune would follow. The young men would dive into the water, trying to retrieve the vinok of the girl each loved. One of the ritual Kupalo songs says, "Who will catch the vinok will catch the girl, who will get the vinok will become mine."

The vinok was an ancient symbol of marriage. This is very clear in the old Ukrainian word for marriage, vinchannia (having wreaths placed on the head, from the word "vinok"). Even now, one of the durable ancient customs still practiced everywhere Ukrainians live is that of having wreaths of fresh barvinok (periwinkle) or mirt (myrtle) placed on the heads of the couple during the marriage ceremony right after the vows. Myrtle is more Mediterranean, and is a houseplant in Ukraine, while barvinok is native. The tradition of gold crowns instead of periwinkle wreaths most probably began during medieval times. The barvinok is an evergreen symbol of eternal love.

In previous centuries, when the bride and her entourage went door to door in the village inviting guests to the vesillia (wedding), they carried wreaths on their arms as a sign of the forthcoming celebration. These wreaths, along with the ones to be worn at the wedding, were made during a special ritual evening called vinkopletyny (wreath plaiting), which only females attended. The vinky were prepared while the women sang special ritual songs describing the bride's beauty, her family's pride in her virginity and her future happiness in marriage. One song even reminds the future bride that this will be the last vinok she will wear (because once she is married, she will lose the floral wreath as well as the other one).

The vinok worn by a young woman was floral, but the one sung about in the ritual and folk songs was not. The word vinok and the headdress symbolized a girl's virginity. To lose this vinok was not only a personal, but a communal disgrace. One could hide it if no pregnancy resulted, but if the signs became obvious, such a young woman no longer had the right to wear a floral vinok, because she had lost the other, physical one.

A girl who became pregnant and bore a baby out of wedlock was called a pokrytka, meaning someone who has her head cov-

(Continued on page 12)



Ukrainian maiden in a vinok in an illustration by Slava Gerulak.

18th Conference on Ukrainian Subjects focuses on post-modernism

by Olena H. Saciuk

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. – The 18th annual Conference on Ukrainian Subjects, held here on June 14-19 was dedicated to the topic “Between Modernism and Post-Modernism: New Developments in Ukrainian Philosophy, Art and Literature.”

It was organized by the Ukrainian Research Program at the University of Illinois and held, as were the previous 17 conferences, at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana. As always, the sponsors of the conference were the Summer Research Laboratory of the University of Illinois, the Foundation for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Illinois and 1st Security Federal Savings Bank of Chicago.

Dr. Dmytro M. Shtohryn, chairperson of the Ukrainian Research Program at the University of Illinois, has been the organizer of this conference since its inception. In fact, Dr. Shtohryn, in the last years with the help of his wife, Eustakhia, has carried the whole burden of organizing this conference.

This year the Program Committee also included: Prof. Assya Humesky (University of Michigan), Dr. Larissa M.L. Onyshkevych (Shevchenko Scientific Society of the U.S.), Prof. Jaroslav Rozumnyj (University of Manitoba), and Prof. Bohdan Rubchak (University of Illinois at Chicago).

Auxiliary support was provided by the members of Organizational Committee: Raisa Bratkiw, chairperson, John Derkach, Vera Eliashevsky, Alex Konoval and Olia Kusiuk of the Foundation for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Illinois, Julian Kulas of 1st Security Federal Savings Bank in Chicago, and Vicki Retzolk from the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

On Sunday evening, June 13, conference participants met at an informal reception at the Illini Union Student Center. The next day, the first session began with an inquiry into the processes of post-modernism from various perspectives. All three papers were presented by guest scholars from Ukraine. Prof. Roman Hromiak, vice-rector of the State Pedagogical University of Ternopil, gave a wide-ranging historical perspective in his paper “Once Again on the Heterogeneity of the Ukrainian Literary Process: Problems of Description and Interpretation,” while Prof. Taras Luchuk, from the Krypiakivych Institute of Ukrainian Studies, National Academy of Science of Ukraine (NASU), focused on two specific generations in his “Post-Modernism or Ariergard: ‘Visimdesiatnyky’/‘Deviatdesiatnyky,’” and Serhij Kvit from the Kyiv publication *Ukrayinski Problemy*, examined the parameters of post-modernism and questioned the limits and role of this literary movement in “Within Limits, Beyond Limits, on the Verge: Some Questions About Post-Modernism.”

In the afternoon session two of the presenters looked back at two non-post-modern literary figures. Prof. Humesky, from the University of Michigan, gave a very unique perspective on Shevchenko’s works by counting words and analyzing them in context in order to show that indeed there was “Ukrainian Humor in Shevchenko’s Poetry.” Her presentation was in honor of the 185th anniversary of the poet’s birth. Writer and independent researcher Marta Tarnawsky of Philadelphia, honoring “Olena Pchilka’s 150th Anniversary and Translations of Her Works into English,” gave a detailed bibliographical view of the subject.

That evening Prof. Humesky talked about her father, Serhij Pylypenko, his valuable work and his unfortunate belief in the ideals of communism, which he joined with a fervent Ukrainian patriotism. The



Participants of the 18th Conference on Ukrainian Studies held at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana.

latter cost him his life and led to his family’s exile to Siberia. She also showed a videotape of the recent unveiling of her father’s monument in Ukraine. At last, like so many Ukrainian patriots, he has been rehabilitated and his contribution recognized.

On Tuesday, June 15, the morning session looked at Ukrainian post-modernism in art. Prof. Anna Chumachenko of Ohio State University, a Ukrainian scholar doing research now in the U.S., opened for the participants “A Window in Post-Modernity: The American-Born Generation in Artistic Activities of the Ukrainian Diaspora,” presenting the work of the Canadian painter Natalka Husar. Prof. Chumachenko brought some illustrations of the painter’s work to accompany her analysis. Prof. Natalie Kononenko of the University of Virginia turned to Ukrainian customs in Ukraine in her illustrated talk, with video footage as well as artifacts, to tell of “Contemporary Ukrainian Village Weddings: Continuity and Change.”

The next area to be examined was language with Sviatoslav Karavansky’s dictionary, “Rosiisko-Ukrayinskyi Slovyk Skladnoyi Leksyky,” which he himself presented. He gave many examples of incorrect and correct pronunciation, as well as the correct and incorrect forms of Ukrainian lexicon which have been terribly, in some cases, mangled under the influence of Russian and as a result clash with the characteristic sonority system of the Ukrainian language.

In the afternoon sessions Prof. Jaropolk Lassowsky analyzed and pointed out how “Post-Modernism Catches Up with Ukrainian Composers.” For those participants who are not musicologists, Prof. Lassowsky’s examples of music, as he pointed out what should be noted, were a real eye and ear opener.

From music the program led to the theater, as Dr. Onyshkevych gave an overview of “New Plays in Ukraine: Between Post-Colonialism and Post-Modernism,” while Prof. Chumachenko read the paper prepared by Daria Lassowsky Nebesh, an independent researcher whose health did not permit her to attend the conference. Her work acquainted the audience with “Ukrainian Identity, Music and Dance in the Light of Biculturalism and Post-Modernism.” Among other things, she pointed out the importance of music and dance in forging Ukrainian identity for the youngest genera-

tion of the Ukrainian diaspora.

Taking advantage of the fact that the program was not paper-intensive – because many of the scholars from Ukraine who were invited to give presentations at the conference were not issued visas by the U.S. Embassy – there was time for this writer, a professor at Inter American University of Puerto Rico, to conduct an interview with Yuriy Olishkevich, who brought his post-modern art exhibit, which uses the symbolism of the *pysanka* as the central theme of the majority of his works.

Following the interview, the participants were drawn into the world of poetry, as two young Ukrainian poets, Taras Devdyuk, now doing research at the University of Illinois at Chicago, and Iryna Starovoyt, doctoral candidate from Lviv, did poetry readings of young Ukrainian post-modern poets in their “Off and On: Literary-Artistic Program.”

The next day, June 16, Prof. Anna Procyk, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., turned conference participants’ attention to politics, examining “The Question of European and National Identity at the End of the 20th Century.” One of her important affirmations was that Western Europe always contributed to and was part of Ukrainian identity.

Ms. Starovoyt, scholar from Ivan Franko State University of Lviv, gave a very analytical, literary analysis of “Post-Modern Marginalia in Ukrainian Literature of the Late 20th Century,” which was followed by an in-depth look at the leading futurist of the 1920s, Mykhail Semenko, done with great insight by the young scholar Mr. Devdyuk. A related topic, but one far more exotic, was a study by Orest Pavlov, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, of the “Demurgic World of Text in Post-Modern and Verbal Magic of Folklore.” This presentation led to many questions from the audience.

The conference next focused on “Problems of Cooperation Between Ukraine and the Diaspora in Education and Research.” The roundtable discussion was moderated by Prof. Rubchak, with seven panelists giving their views: Prof. Chumachenko, Prof. Humesky, Prof. Kononenko, Prof. Olha Luchuk, Prof. Rozumnyj, Dr. Shtohryn and Ms. Starovoyt. The panel presented a variety of views on the situation and possible solutions; in general, however, panelists saw a lot of promise.

One of the main points made was that

the diaspora must continue its work and not relegate everything to scholars in Ukraine. It was underlined that there should be more publications in the West covering all aspects of Ukraine in order to disseminate knowledge about Ukraine. Even though Ukraine has the status of an independent nation, these publications in the West are still of paramount importance for non-Ukrainian scholars.

The last day of the conference opened with the reading of Ms. Luchuk’s paper on “Ukrainian-American Literary Dialogue at the End of the Millennium,” which in a way continued the topic of the previous day’s panel but with a focus on literature. The young scholar from Ukraine is now a Fulbright Scholar at Penn State University. A detailed historical overview by the young scholar and poet from Zerna, (Zwickau, Germany) on the “Tendencies in the Development of Ukrainian Poetry on the European Continent Outside of the Native Land: An Attempt at the Analysis of Trends in the Development of Ukrainian Poetry at the End of the 1980s and Beginning of the 1990s.”

Afterwards Prof. Rubchak presented two poets, Ihor Tratsch and Taras Luchuk, who read their poems, explained what they were trying to do and each poem’s source of inspiration, and sometimes provided biographical data to situate a given poem.

The very successful academic part of the conference ended with another roundtable discussion, this time on the “Political and Economic Situation in Ukraine.” The panelists echoed what is generally known: the outlook is grim, but hopeful. All will hinge on the upcoming elections and how the democratic front organizes its campaign. The roundtable was moderated by Prof. Rozumnyj with the following professors and researchers as panelists: Prof. Hromiak, Mr. Kvit, Taras Luchuk, Dr. Onyshkevych, Prof. Procyk and Mr. Tratsch.

That evening the participants enjoyed an informal repast that ended with singing – joyous identity-binding across generations and borders – making everyone feel like one big Ukrainian family. All participants agreed that the 18th Conference on Ukrainian Studies was one of the most successful ever, despite the fact that many of the guests from Ukraine could not come. The conference was sharply focused on post-modernism, which tied all the aspects into a whole, thus giving a panorama of this, not only literary and cultural, but philosophic and political world trend.



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

Postal history II: an unusual UPA-related cover

This month's example of postal history deals with a cover that had proper postage affixed and was officially canceled; however, it never passed through regular postal channels and was not delivered to any specific address. The item is a specially prepared envelope that commemorates a daring 1944 escape in which the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) played a significant role.

Background

In January 1944, as Soviet Russian forces advanced into Halychyna (western Ukraine), the commanding staff of the German prisoner-of-war camp Stalag 371 in the city of Stanislaviv (present-day Ivano-Frankivsk) ordered the transfer of 2,400 Dutch officers to Germany.

The Dutch prisoners decided to take advantage of this opportunity to attempt a break; unfortunately, not all who tried succeeded. Only 165 officers managed to escape from the two convoys transporting them to Neu-Brandenburg and many of those were soon recaptured by German guards. Twelve officers who succeeded in avoiding capture for an extended period of time ultimately fell into German hands and were taken to Mauthausen concentration camp; there they were liquidated along with other Allied prisoners of war.

Among the fortunate few who succeeded in escaping from the convoy were 10 Dutch officers who were intercepted and hidden by Ukrainian peasants and then turned over to a unit of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).¹ Thereafter they were in the care of Col. I. Butkovsky, the commander of a military region of the UPA.

Since the Dutch POWs knew relatively little about Ukraine and its fight for independence, they were somewhat uncertain at the outset about the fate awaiting them among these people. However, close bonds of friendship soon developed between the Dutch officers and the Ukrainians. The latter proved their goodwill by assisting the former Dutch POWs to cross the Carpathians and make their way into Hungary, and ultimately to their homeland (Figure 1).

One of the 10 escapees was Lt. Baron J.A. Bentinck of the Dutch Garde Fuseliers, who had been a prisoner of war since early 1942. With the help of the UPA, Bentinck crossed the Hungarian border but was interned in Budapest. Although Hungary was fighting on the

side of the Germans, the Hungarian people were sympathetic towards the Dutch because of aid previously given by the Netherlands to Hungary. The two countries technically were not at war.

His attempt to escape to Romania failed in September 1944 and Bentinck was put in prison at Nagyvarad for about six weeks. He was returned to Budapest, where he made contact with two officers of a Hungarian aircrew intent on leaving Hungary before its inevitable occupation by the Russians. Together they made plans to steal a Hungarian Air Force Heinkel 111 bomber from the German base at Papa and fly to liberated southern Italy. Complications set in when the would-be pilot, a Hungarian major, insisted on taking his wife, a 1-year-old daughter and a Hungarian diplomat with him.

Hungarian uniforms were found for Bentinck and the major's wife, who was successfully disguised as a man wearing overalls and a flying helmet. The diplomat also wore overalls, while the baby was packed into a rucksack.

On December 4 the party drove from Budapest to Papa in northwest Hungary, with the major at the wheel in uniform. Rail and road transport had been badly disrupted and the road to Papa was very busy; almost all the traffic was military and under the control of the Germans. In Papa the conspirators went to pre-arranged safe house.

The plan to steal the Heinkel had to remain in the hands of the Hungarian pilot. For almost five days the party hid, anxiously waiting to go. At 19:00 hours on the ninth, the major hurriedly called them together. They donned their disguises and left by car for the airfield near Papa. Fortunately the baby was in a deep sleep strapped inside the rucksack.

Near the airfield the two Hungarians left to reconnoiter and to decide on the best way to enter and steal the aircraft. After some time they returned to the car with the news that the soldiers at the guardpost would allow them to enter. They drove onto the base – which was known to the major – and straight to a parked Heinkel 111. The party had little difficulty in getting aboard, starting the engines, and taking off from a quiet airfield.

Dawn broke as the aircraft left Hungary, flying above the clouds the bomber passed over Serbia. The clouds parted over the Adriatic and the escapees were able to see units of the Allied fleet; later they passed under B-17 bombers on their way to targets in German-occupied territory. Soon after the plane was intercepted by American fighter aircraft that fortunately did not attack the Heinkel but escorted to a safe landing at Foggia (Figure 2).

Bentinck was taken to Naples, whence he sailed to Liverpool to rejoin the Dutch

(Continued on page 16)



Figure 1 . A photo of the 10 Dutch POW officers rescued by the UPA.



Figure 2. The Heinkel 111 aircraft parked at the Royal Air Force Base in Foggia, Italy.



Figure 4. The front (obverse) of the commemorative cover with the UPA Military Cross of Merit in the lower center.



Figure 3. Maj. Gen. Baron Bentinck in uniform.



Figure 5. The reverse of the cover; note the UPA cross on the lower left.

1. The Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) operated primarily in the western regions of Ukraine and in the years 1943-1945 fought against the Nazi occupying forces. The UPA was made up of patriots fighting for the independence of Ukraine. After the German retreat, the UPA continued its armed struggle against the Russian communists; fighting continued well into the 1950s. The political body heading the Ukrainian insurgents was the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council.

Berkeley Chamber Chorus travels to Ukraine as part of Central/Eastern European tour

by Ksenia Salewycz

BERKELEY, Calif. — The Chamber Chorus of the University of California-Berkeley under the direction of Prof. Marika Kuzma traveled in June to Central and Eastern Europe for a 10-day concert tour, visiting Vienna, Lviv, Kyiv and Prague.

Plans for the tour began last August, when the chorus received an invitation from St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna to sing for a live radio broadcast there. Accepting the invitation, the chorus decided to extend its tour to include the Czech Republic and Ukraine.

In Vienna, the chorus performed during a holiday service "Pfingstmontag" (Pentecost Monday) before a crowded cathedral audience. They sang the Vaughan Williams Mass in G Minor and also several Slavic works including "Blazhen Muzh" — a setting of verses from the first psalm sung in Kyivan chant, Bortniansky's Cherubic Hymn No. 8, and "Slava Otsiu" by the contemporary Ukrainian composer, Lesia Dychko, a resident of Kyiv.

Many of these works were performed for the first time in Vienna. Director Kuzma noted, "I thought it was particularly fitting to sing in languages unusual for the Viennese on this feast day of Pentecost when the human spirit speaks in many languages." After the chorus sang Ms. Dychko's rousing finale, the cathedral audience burst into applause, and the cathedral organist concluded the service with an improvisation based on Ms. Dychko's composition.

Following their performance in Vienna, the chorus traveled eastward through Slovakia and Poland to western Ukraine. In Lviv, they performed an evening concert at the historic Organ Recital Hall (Zal Kamernoi ta Orhannoyi Muzyky). They also gave an afternoon concert at the Lviv Regional Clinical Children's Hospital (LRCCCH) to an auditorium crowded with children, their parents and hospital staff.

The Lviv RCCH is a partner hospital of the New Jersey-based Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, which helped to arrange the performance. The chorus was welcomed by Dr. Roman Kovalsky, a pediatric cardiac surgeon who trained in the United States under the CCRF's auspices. During the charity concert, the chorus sang in both Ukrainian and English, and the children seemed to particularly enjoy one of the American spirituals "Ain't that Good News." As an encore the chorus improvised a choral version of "Old MacDonald Had a Farm" with the children joining in the refrains ("oink-oink, moo-moo, quack-quack"). Some of

the children asked the singers for autographs at the conclusion of the program.

Traveling further east, the chorus arrived in Kyiv just in time for a city-wide celebration known as Den Kyiva (Kyiv Day). As part of the festival, the chorus participated in an informal outdoor concert on the Maydan Nezalezhnosity (Independence Plaza), at an outdoor amphitheater, where they sang American spirituals and the 1950s pop song "Teenager in Love," in an arrangement by five men from the chorus. "I had a hard time explaining doo-wop and translating those lyrics into Ukrainian," Dr. Kuzma recalls, "but I thought they'd enjoy a bit of American pop. They seemed to catch on."

In a more serious performance, the chorus presented a full evening concert at the library of the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. The program, which the chorus had performed in Berkeley and Los Altos prior to its departure from the United States spanned various centuries and cultures of sacred music and was titled "Dzherela Dukhovnoyi Muzyky" ("Wellsprings of Sacred Music").

Among the selections native to Ukraine, the chorus sang 12th century chant from Kyiv in Church Slavonic, an 18th-century choral concerto by Bortniansky and a motet by Berezovsky as well as 20th century selections by Koshetz and Dychko. Among their selections from the Western tradition, they sang a chant by the 12th century Abbess Hildegard of Bingen in Latin, portions of a 17th-century mass by Moteverdi, portions of the Vaughan Williams Mass, and some American spirituals.

Director Kuzma explained her programming: "Some of this music has never been performed in Berkeley. Some of this music has never been performed in Kyiv. Perhaps I am seeking to show our audiences both in America and abroad that the sacred is present in each of these locations and in each of these traditions. Perhaps subconsciously I am seeking to find cohesion among the various sacred places and musics that have occupied and enriched my own life."

At the academy, the chorus sang to a full house, an audience that included prominent Ukrainian musicologists, choral directors and composers. Among the composers present was Ms. Dychko whose music the chorus performed that evening and who apparently was moved to tears by the performance. After the concert and several encores, the composer spoke with the chorus, thanking and praising them for their work.

The next day, the chorus offered a workshop on American spirituals at the



Sightseeing in Kyiv near St. Sophia Sobor are: (from left) sopranos Lisa Spivak, Bridget O'Keefe and Yvette Barrozo.

Kyiv Conservatory. Prof. Kuzma gave a lecture on the history and musical style of the spiritual. The chorus then sang several spirituals together with the conservatory students, conducted both by Prof. Kuzma and the resident student conductor.

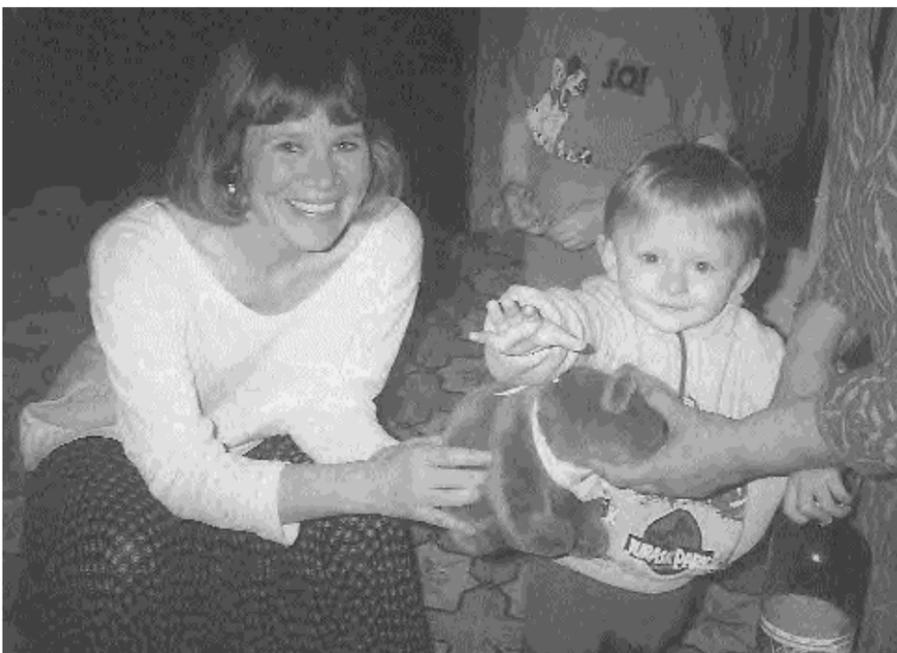
During the question and answer period that followed, the Kyiv students and Berkeley students exchanged questions about each other's musical training and aspirations. The students and faculty who had attended the concert the night before asked the chorus how they could sing in so many different languages and styles so convincingly. Prof. Kuzma replied: "As you can see from our faces, Berkeley is a place with people of many nationalities. America in general has many ethnicities, and California is right on the Pacific Rim. Our students have grown up with many cultures in their ears. In our daily lives we have all learned to listen carefully and adapt, and we try to apply this to our music-making."

The chorus's final stop was the Czech Republic. In Prague, the chorus took part in a short concert at St. Havel Church, a Baroque structure in the center of the city. The chorus was also invited to take part in an international choral festival in Nymburk, a town outside of Prague. There the chorus was greeted by the town council and mayor, who gave the members a private tour before their evening concert. One of the choir's altos, Petra Safarova, who was born in Prague, translated the Ukrainian and English texts into Czech.

In each location and at each concert the chorus was greeted with warm applause and great interest. For its part, the chorus visited each location with renewed appre-

ciation for the music they sang. "It was so amazing to perform this music in Church Slavonic and Ukrainian for native speakers, and to feel their immediate response," commented one young alto from San Francisco, "and especially to be greeted by Dychko."

In 1995, the Chamber Chorus released a recording of Ukrainian and Slavic sacred works titled "Icons of Sacred Music." Dr. Kuzma has received acclaim for many of her choral productions in the Bay Area. Earlier this year, she directed the University Chorus and Orchestra in a performance of the Verdi Requiem at UCLA-Berkeley.



Marika Kuzma, music director of the Berkeley Chamber Chorus, meets with little patients at the Lviv Regional Clinical Children's Hosotial. She presents a boy with a "Cal-Bear," the mascot of the University of California at Berkeley.

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DATELINE NEW YORK: Ukrainian stars on Broadway

by Helen Smindak

Two Ukrainian musical stars are currently helping to light up the Great White Way with their shining talents.

Christina Pawl, a first-generation Ukrainian American from Minnesota, is one of the six Kit Kat Girls who generate the sexual element in the award-winning revival of "Cabaret," playing at the Roundabout Theater at Studio 54.

Eight blocks away, at the Richard Rodgers Theater on West 46th Street, Jeremy Kushnier, a third-generation Canadian, is wowing crowds with his song-and-dance antics in a high-energy musical, "Footloose," a stage adaptation of one of the most popular movies of the 1980s.

Neither knew of the other's existence until my interviews with them. The two performers come from opposite sides of the 49th Parallel: Ms. Pawl from Fergus Falls, Minn.; Mr. Kushnier from Winnipeg, some 300 miles to the north. Both trained at the Royal Winnipeg Ballet, though at different times.

They are the latest in a long line of Ukrainian Broadway performers, among them John Hodiak ("Caine Mutiny Court Martial"), Ed Evanko ("Carmen," "Knickerbocker Holiday," "Rex" and "the Canterbury Tales"), George Dzundza ("The Ritz"), Karen Prunczik ("42nd Street"), Holly Palance ("Romantic Comedy), George de la Pena ("Woman of the Year," "On Your Toes" and "Red Shoes"), Jack Palance ("Darkness at Noon"), William Shust ("Arturo Ui," "The Country Girl" and "The Owl and the Pussycat") and Olga Talyn ("A Doll's Life" and "Phantom of the Opera"). Off-Broadway, of course, has its own lights: Tannis Kowalchuk, Mary Ellen Baker and the Yara Arts Group.

Come September, if all goes as planned, the Ukrainian roster on Broadway will expand to four. For one, Marc Kudisch, a principal performer in "The Scarlet Pimpernel," which played at the Minskoff Theater until May 30 and is enjoying summer engagement in Dallas, Houston and Atlanta, will resume performance in "Pimpernel" in New York on September 10, this time around at the Neil Simon Theater.

Ms. Talyn, presently on a principal contract with the national touring company of "Cabaret" as stand-in for the role of Fraulein Schneider, has performed the part 35 times to standing ovations in recent months. She has high hopes she will be chosen to play Fraulein Schneider on Broadway when the actress now in that role leaves the company in six weeks. Excited about this prospect and the recent purchase of a beautiful town-house in Princeton Landing, N.J., Ms. Talyn is continuing with the "Cabaret" tour in Chicago until August 7, then goes on to Washington, Toronto, Minneapolis and San Francisco.

This "Dateline New York" segment throws the spotlight on Christina Pawl and "Cabaret."

Le cabaret, le cabaret

Writhing sensuously, flirting with stageside patrons, Christina Pawl appears on stage with other Kit Kat Girls about 15 minutes before show time. With open kimonos revealing lean, scantily clad bodies, the women stretch languorously, perform splits and run scales on their musical instruments, stopping now and then to smoke or sip a drink.

The indolent warm-up establishes the air of jaded decadence that pervaded Germany at the start of the Third Reich. It is a mood that the Kit Kat Girls and four bare-chested Kit Kat Boys continue to evoke throughout the show as they sing, dance, act and play in the band.

Ms. Pawl, as Rosie, the band's trumpeter, is the first performer to be introduced at the start of the show by Michael Hall, the Kit Kat Klub emcee, in the song "Wilkommen," made famous by actor Joel Grey back in the '60s. Like the others, she is constantly moving – either perfuming a dance routine on stage, rushing up spiral stairs to the band loft to play the next song or back down to change the scenery. She has an extra role, too, that of the shaggy Gorilla singing "If You Could See Her" with the emcee toward the end of Act II.

"It's exhausting, but I love it," the blonde, blue-eyed entertainer declared when we chatted over brunch at a Midtown inn. "There's very little downtime, when there are scenes without music, we race to the dressing room to change costumes for the next dance number."

When I observed that many critics felt the "Cabaret" chorus is vital to creating the overall mood that audiences have found so evocative, Ms. Pawl nodded in agreement. "A lot of people have told us that the Kit Kat Girls hold the whole show together."

Ms. Pawl's basic costume consists of little shorts ("my shorts are the skimpiest – they made The New York Times after opening night") a bra, the open kimono, ripped stockings held up by a garter belt, and T-strap pumps. "We also wear track marks, bruises and tattoos, and we each have our own hairstyle – mine is a center part with two short pony tails," she added.

She was somewhat concerned about her parents' reaction to her brief costume and the show's sexual innuendos. But Julian and Myroslava Pawlyszyn, who were born in Borschiv and Zhytomyr and came to the U.S. via Germany in the early 1950s, had tears of joy in their eyes when they watched their daughter's performance.

"My dad said, 'This is the way it has to be' when he saw the costumes," she recalled. "My parents loved the show. But my dad, who's a retired doctor, was also a psychiatrist who worked in alcohol and drug dependence for many years. When he saw the Kit Kat Girls smoking cigars, he turned to my sister and said it was not healthy, it could cause an addiction."

Ms. Pawl says her parents have always supported her desire to be in show business. There was a cultural atmosphere at home and a deep love of music. "Music surrounded our family," she reminisces. "When we were little, my sisters and I would march around with pots and pans as dad hummed songs and my mom would play the music. Dance was always in my body and I loved it."

After a summer in Winnipeg, where she trained at the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and took Ukrainian folkdance lessons from "Pani Snihurovich, who had been a prima ballerina in Ukraine," she spent four years on a trumpet scholarship at Texas Christian University, graduating with a BFA degree. She got a job at Opryland in Nashville, Tenn., which was a great experience, she notes, because it provided insight on where to take classes and how to start the audition process.

Since coming to New York in December 1983, the comely musician, who stands 5 feet 3 1/2 inches tall, has been kept busy with a variety of jobs in and away from the Big City: "The Muppet Show" (which brought a much-desired Actors' Equity card in 1985), a role in "Kiss Me Kate" at the Berkshire Theater Festival, European tours of "Oklahoma!" and "West Side Story," touring with pop singer Nocera and trumpet playing in "Who 'Da Funk It."

She did a solo singing engagement in Japan and appeared in two films in the U.S., "Let It Be Me" and a remake of "Miracle on 34th Street." Her Broadway debut came in "Meet Me in St. Louis" in 1989.

"I've had tough years, partly by choice, but I would rather focus on what I want next, even if that means going backwards a little bit," she says. "Trade shows, babysitting, teaching dance and acrobatics, and the trip to Japan – they've all been worth it."

There have been good times along the way, too, such as a two-month trip Ms. Pawl took to Lviv and Kyiv with a side excursion to the Carpathian Mountains that included a stop for picture-taking in Borschiv. The visit



Christina Pawl (Pawlyszyn)

came about during the third year of Ukraine's independence, when she was invited to join a group of friends who were delivering computers donated by a private individual. She found Lviv particularly attractive, and remembers the whole visit with great fondness even though a travel-agency error caused a departure delay, stranding the group for a week in a dormitory with little money and no change of clothing ("we'd given everything away").

Ms. Pawl was originally cast in "Cabaret" two and a half years ago, and the show was scheduled to run at the Supper Club in Manhattan. The project, however, never got off the ground and was finally canceled. A year later she received a call from the producers; they asked her to come back and audition again. This time, the musical was planned for Studio 54, where small tables and low lighting create an intimate, night-club atmosphere.

Preview performances of "Cabaret," which tells the story of an Englishwoman's romance with an American writer against the backdrop of a crumbling Germany, began in February 1998. Opening night, which took place on March 19, was followed by critical acclaim.

Ms. Pawl's work in "Cabaret" calls for eight shows a week, including six evening performances and two matinees, with only Monday off. This grueling program, plus a daily schedule that takes in reading, filing, vocalizing (or a voice lesson) and physical exercise (either stretching at the gym or a ballet barre) leave little time

(Continued on page 18)



Joan Marcus

A scene from the opening number of "Cabaret," the song "Wilkommen."

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Zerkalo Nedeli...

(Continued from page 2)

Goncharenko. In particular, it is not Poland but the European Union's "senior" members that will decide whether to close the border with Ukraine after Poland joins the EU.

On the other hand, if Ukraine manages to improve its economy, resolve unemployment problems and reduce crime by the time Poland enters the EU, the West may leave the border "transparent or half-transparent," Mr. Goncharenko asserts. The Ukrainian market is more important for Poland than the Polish market for Ukraine, Mr. Goncharenko notes.

His conclusion: "Unfortunately, we have already convinced the Poles of our inferiority. They have begun to speak increasingly frequently about Poland's special role in promoting Western values in Ukraine, about assisting us in building democracy, about supporting Ukraine in international organizations. ... Poland itself has not yet managed to stand firmly on its feet, its voice is not heeded by influential organizations, the country has no potential for investing in our economy."

FOREIGN POLICY AS SUPPORT FOR THE ECONOMY: While appointing Mr. Tarasyuk as foreign affairs minister in April 1998, President Leonid Kuchma instructed him to boost the promotion of Ukrainian economic interests abroad. In 1997, when the Foreign Affairs Ministry was headed by Hennadii Udovenko, Ukraine's foreign trade turnover totaled \$31.4 billion (exports stood at \$14.2 billion). In 1998, when Mr. Udovenko was replaced by Mr. Tarasyuk, foreign trade turnover was \$27.3 billion (exports \$12.6 billion).

Mr. Goncharenko argues that the 13 percent decrease in last year's trade turnover (11 percent in exports) cannot be explained - contrary to what Mr. Tarasyuk says - solely by the difficult economic situation in Ukraine and the crisis in Russia. Ukraine's

GDP in 1998 decreased only by 1.7 percent. Besides, most of Ukraine's trade partners reported economic growth last year. Therefore, according to Zerkalo Nedeli, reasons for the worsened performance of Ukraine's foreign trade companies should also be sought in the poor performance of Mr. Tarasyuk's ministry.

UKRAINE'S NATO BID: According to Mr. Goncharenko, President Kuchma's position is that "there are no political, economic, military or social prerequisites in Ukraine for serious talks on the country's entry to NATO within the next 10 to 15 years." But Mr. Tarasyuk has learned to play "a game of different interpretation of words ... depending on his audience."

Mr. Goncharenko recalls two recent conflicting statements by Mr. Tarasyuk on Ukraine's stance regarding NATO. One of those statements was directed to the domestic audience: "The issue of Ukraine's joining NATO is not on the agenda [of Ukraine's foreign policy]." The other to the U.S. audience: "The main task for me as foreign minister is the integration [of Ukraine] into Euro-Atlantic economic and defense structures."

The article stresses that similar statements by Mr. Tarasyuk have repeatedly caused embarrassment on the part of Ukraine's top leadership, including President Kuchma. In May 1998, the Russian State Duma even postponed the ratification of the Russian-Ukrainian treaty following one of Mr. Tarasyuk's statements on Ukraine's NATO bid.

Mr. Goncharenko concludes that Mr. Tarasyuk is not a professional and pragmatic politician in the government and suggests that President Kuchma should dismiss him in order to improve his chances of re-election in October.

Minister Tarasyuk on July 20 commented on the Zerkalo Nedeli article by saying that "it was paid for by someone and its content does not correspond to reality," according to UNIAN. He added that he has no intention of resigning from his post.

Vinok...

(Continued from page 7)

ered, no longer with a wreath, but with a khustyna (kerchief) or other type of married woman's headcovering. Yevhen Onatskyi describes how two older married women would visit a pregnant young woman, would dress her head in a kerchief or whimple (these were ornately draped or tied). In the Hutsul region, the pregnant girl herself would visit an older pokrytka, and ask to be "covered" by her. The older one would say, "Forgive me for covering your virginity, and for cutting your braids" (usually the braids were cut after marriage, as a symbol of passing into the next stage of life).

Wreaths were not worn every day, but for festive occasions and on holy days. The flowers were fresh, paper or waxen (the latter two especially in winter), and were attached onto a band of stiff paper backing covered with a ribbon. In central and eastern Ukraine, the band of flowers was

slightly raised in the center front. At the back, multicolored ribbons were attached and cascaded down to below the hips. The ribbons were often embroidered, multicolored or were imported floral woven silk French ribbons.

In other regions, young women wore various headdresses of yarn, ribbon, coins, feathers and grasses, but these all had the same symbolic meaning. A new style in the last decade has young women wearing harasivky (multicolored fairly narrow bands) across the forehead ("Indian-style," if you will) with simpler costumes.

One book that covers this subject is: "Tradytyni Holovni Ubory Ukrainstiv" [Traditional Headdresses of Ukrainians] by H. H. Stelmashchuk; (Kyiv: Naukova Dumka, 1993).

"Ukrainian Folk Costume" (Toronto-Philadelphia: World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, 1992), also has many illustrations of headdresses.

An appeal...

(Continued from page 7)

Stohne." The second tenors, too, are worried. One of their members, the president of the chorus, is upset that the lack of my contribution at the past rehearsal/card game has left him without change for the bridge toll to New Jersey.

As a result of all this I shortened my brief vacation and returned to the chorus. Besides, thanks to my colleagues, I have my wife's blessing.

Therefore, now I invite all "young" men (kozaky) of all ages, who love to sing for the sheer joy of it, especially the enchanting songs of past and present

Ukraine, to volunteer their God-given talent and energies to the continuing fame of the Prometheus Men's Chorus. Even though the chorus now performs at a very high artistic level, our future lies with you, members-to-be. Your wife, your sweetheart, your relatives and friends will immediately show you new respect and admiration. You will not regret it.

Rehearsals of the chorus are held at 7:30 p.m. every Monday (except in July) at the Ukrainian Center on Cedar Road, Jenkintown, Pa. For further information, including dates of future performances, please call (215) 672-4295, or the president of the chorus, W. Panczak, at (609) 663-1346.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Miners stage protest marches

KYIV – Some 1,000 miners' wives and children began a protest march on July 22 from Krasnodon, Luhansk Oblast, to the oblast center 40 kilometers away, to demand back wages for their husbands and fathers. Meanwhile, hundreds of miners from the Krasnodon area continued their protest march, which was begun earlier this month, to Kyiv, some 800 kilometers from Krasnodon. Official reports say Ukrainian miners are owed a total of 1.9 billion hryvni (\$478 million U.S.). (RFE/RL Newsline)

Armenia cites Ukraine's stabilizing role

KYIV – Premier Valerii Pustovoitenko met Armenian Premier Vazgen Sarkisian to discuss ways to deepen cooperation. According to Armenian data, the Ukraine-Armenia trade turnover is down by \$13 million (U.S.), said Mr. Sarkisian. Mr. Pustovoitenko stressed Ukraine's potential to produce farm machinery, cattle and railroad equipment. The parties considered cooperation prospects in alcohol export and power production, and agreed to explore possibilities for the creation of free trade zones. The Armenian prime minister invited his counterpart to visit Yerevan. He said he highly appreciates cooperation under the GUUAM alliance, where "Ukraine can play the role of a stabilizing factor in the region." (Eastern Economist)

Military exercises planned for August

LVIV – The international military exercises "Peaceshield '99" will take place August 1-15 at the Yavoriv training grounds near Lviv. The exercises will take place in accordance with an agreement between Ukraine's Defense Ministry and the U.S. Department of Defense. Officers and observers from 21 countries and military attaches in Ukraine will take part. (Eastern Economist)

Polls say incumbent leads

KYIV – A poll conducted last week by the independent Institute of Social Research and SOCIS-Gallup said 18 percent of respondents plan to vote for the incumbent in the October presidential elections. Progressive Socialist Party leader Natalia Vitrenko has 15 percent backing and Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko 12 percent. A recent poll conducted by the National Academy of Sciences' Sociology Institute found that Mr. Kuchma is supported by 21.8 percent of respondents, Ms. Vitrenko 17.9 percent, and Mr. Symonenko 14.8 percent. A survey of 645 people by Soyuz-Inform also found that the incumbent leads the pack in the election campaign in the cities of Vinnytsia, Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Kyiv and Sumy with 16.7 percent support. Mr. Symonenko received 12.1 percent;

Ms. Vitrenko, 10 percent; Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz, 9.9 percent; National Deputy Yevhen Marchuk, 5.7 percent; Rukh Party leader Hennadii Udovenko, 4 percent. The demographic breakdown revealed that old people prefer Mr. Symonenko while the young choose Mr. Kuchma. (RFE/RL Newsline, Eastern Economist)

Stepashin meets with Russian émigrés

MOSCOW – Russian Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin on July 26 met with a group of prominent Russian émigrés, including Roald Sagdaev, professor at the University of Maryland; Valerii Weinberg, editor of *Novoye Russkoye Slovo*; Vasillii Rodzyanko, the Russian Orthodox archbishop of Washington, San Francisco and West Coast states; and Princes Vladimir Golitsin and Grigorii Gagarin, ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Stepashin suggested that the émigrés "can do a lot to create a favorable climate in the U.S." regarding Russia. According to the agency, Mr. Stepashin expressed his verbal support for a proposal to set up a New York-based council to supervise lobbying efforts on behalf of Russia in the U.S., but he quipped that the Russian government does not have the money to fund such an organization. Mr. Stepashin arrived in Washington the next day for his first visit there as head of the Russian government. He told reporters that among the aims of his visit are reviving the Gore-Stepashin Commission and developing personal contacts with U.S. Vice President Al Gore, ITAR-TASS reported. At a dinner in Seattle the previous night, Mr. Stepashin told members of the U.S.-Russia Business Council that reports of the "criminalization" of the Russian economy are exaggerated and that he is not dependent on magnates and tycoons. (RFE/RL Newsline)

States comment on Lukashenka regime

KYIV – No changes are expected in Ukraine-Belarus relations in the near future, said presidential spokesman Oleksander Martynenko on July 21 when asked for his outlook in the context of the passing of Alyaksandr Lukashenka's legitimacy as president. "Ukraine has been and will be cooperating with Belarus," said Mr. Martynenko adding, "President Kuchma regards all issues related to Belarus' constitutionally established structure and leadership as its purely internal affairs." Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesmen made comments similar to those of their Ukrainian colleagues, while both the United States and the European Union circulated statements on July 21 saying that July 20 was the day that Mr. Lukashenka's legitimacy as president expired. Polish officials stated that they will retain social contacts with Belarusian individuals whom they know. Charter 97 of Miensk reported that approximately 5,000 protesters had gathered at a peaceful demonstration against dictatorship in the heart of Europe. (Eastern Economist)

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We are deeply saddened to announce the passing of

WALTER KORCHYNSKY

on Monday, July 26, 1999

three-term UNA advisor, board member of UNURCorp., chairman of UNA Syracuse District, president of UNA Branch 271 in Elmira, N.Y.

Parastas was held on Tuesday, July 27, 1999,
at James Barret Funeral Home, 104 Lake St., Elmira, N.Y.

Panakhya, followed by the funeral liturgy, was held on Wednesday,
July 28, 1999, at 11:00 a.m., at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church,
410 East McCanns Blvd., Elmira Heights, N.Y.

Interment at St. Nicholas Cemetery

In lieu of flowers, donations may be directed to St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic
Church in Elmira Heights, N.Y.

We express our deeply felt condolences to the family.



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Chairman of UNA Syracuse District
Branches 21, 38, 39, 58, 121, 192, 271, 283, 484

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INOGATE established...

(Continued from page 3)

than finance Ukrainian pipelines and oil terminals. Private industry remains uninterested in the idea. The U.S. government is conducting a study. The World Bank and the EBRD have repeatedly stated they would invest, just as soon as they see a viable business plan.

The potential benefit to Ukraine as an oil transit point is tremendous. Azerbaijan's readily recoverable fossil fuel reserves alone are estimated at between \$100 billion and \$200 billion, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan together offer perhaps another \$150 billion worth, most energy industry analysts believe.

Countries like Poland, Slovakia and Ukraine have another big incentive to tap that crude: all currently are almost completely dependent on Moscow for regular energy deliveries. "For us the creation of ... a corridor is most important from the point of view of our national independence," Prime Minister Pustovoitenko said. He hinted Ukraine would partner up with the oil-rich Central Asian countries to finance the corridor.

"Central Asian representatives have expressed their support in the completion of the project," he said. "It is in their interest." So far, however, the only actual cash for INOGATE has come from the European Union, which gave some \$5 million from 1996 to 1998.

The living...

(Continued from page 6)

doctors to perform effective treatments of traumatic head injuries and other life-threatening conditions. That MRI will soon need to be replaced. At a cost of \$350,000 this may seem like an exorbitant investment until we realize that other foreign aid programs have spent millions of dollars on fact-finding missions and glossy reports, but produced few if any measurable results.

• In Dnipropetrovsk, Lutsk and other cities, neonatal intensive care units established by American donors have enabled doctors to reduce the infant mortality rate by one-half to one-third in several hospitals while expanding services to newborn infants with various complications.

The United States and the Ukrainian diaspora have the resources to make an enormous difference in the lives of thousands more children and families. The question is, do we have the resolve to do it?

Ukraine's health crisis is complicated by many factors: Chernobyl, the staggering economy, social upheaval. But there is another specter stalking the country that urgently needs to be addressed. Not long ago in Donetsk, five children in the same ward were contaminated with HIV during blood transfusions because local hospitals do not have the technology to test for the deadly AIDS virus. The rate of AIDS infections in Ukraine is the fastest-growing in Europe, with over 35,000 confirmed cases. The total incidence remains low compared to many other countries, but this makes it all the more imperative to act quickly, before Ukraine is overwhelmed by a full-blown AIDS crisis. Literally tens of thousands of lives hang in the balance.

The examples cited above provide just a fleeting glimpse of the tremendous

potential that lurks in our community. Obviously, the diaspora cannot be expected to carry the weight of the entire Ukrainian health care system. The Ukrainian government and Ukraine's fledgling private sector will have to be shamed into assuming more responsibility for the deplorable state of health care in the country. But already, we have seen cases where quality aid delivered from the West has helped stimulate the creation of progressive health centers in Vinnytsia, Lviv and Kyiv, and even small towns like Krasnyi Luch in Luhansk Oblast, with the support (as opposed to the obstructionism) of local authorities.

It will require much more than clothing drives and emergency deliveries of pharmaceuticals to make a difference. If the United States can commit its finest technology to recover dead bodies and plane wrecks from the ocean floor, then surely we can be more generous with the funds, technology and training needed to actually save the lives of youngsters, whose future is crucial to America's national security interests.

After the latest Kennedy tragedy, the consensus of most Americans was that there is nothing perverse or exorbitant about devoting tremendous resources to recover the body of a former president's son. A proper burial for the dead is, after all, an act of mercy. But we can all agree that there is something perverse and horribly wasteful in giving up on the living while opportunities to save them still abound.

As the next anniversary of Ukraine's independence approaches, the opening words of its national anthem need to be restated in this context: "Ukraine has not yet died." Neither have its talent, its children, its future. But the time to act is now, before an entire generation is decimated by disasters man-made and preventable.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

starshyna: prior approval of any changes in high office a hetman might consider was required. Muscovy ably profited from the discontent generated by the despotism of Hetman Samoilovych and ensured the Kozak starshyna's anarchic aristocrats would undermine any future hetman's authority.

This authority was further limited in that he was barred from establishing diplomatic relations with other countries; he was forced to provide troops for campaigns against the Crimean Tatars and Turkey; and Muscovite troops were to be stationed in Baturyn, the capital of the Hetman State.

Imperialist historians of various stripes would later celebrate Khmelnytsky's purported desire to form an indivisible union with the brother to the north. And yet it was not until the Kolomak Articles that the terms of this "imposed love" were made explicit. Perhaps the treaty's most odious provision was that which compelled the Hetman State "to unite by every method and means the Little Russian people with the Great Russian people and to lead them by intermarriage and other measures to an indestructible and firm harmony."

That day's final irony was that although Golitsyn contrived to depose the independent-minded Samoilovych, he paved the way for the election of Ivan Mazepa as Samoilovych's successor - arguably the most able, intelligent and resourceful Kozak leader in the Hetman State's history.

Sources: "Kolomak Articles," "Samoilovych, Ivan," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vols. 2, 4 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988, 1993).

Ukrainian performers featured at opening of Pan American Games

by Roman Yereniuk

WINNIPEG – The Pan American Games, featuring athletes from North and South America, are being held in Winnipeg from July 23 to August 8.

Among the 3,000 performers at the official opening ceremonies on Friday, July 23, at Winnipeg Stadium was a significant Ukrainian contingent. Towards the second half of the opening program some 27 multicultural dance groups –

including seven Ukrainian dance groups from Winnipeg and the surrounding area – staged a major cultural celebration.

The groups were: Rozmai, Romanets, Vitrets, Tryzub, Troyanda, Zoloto and the Rossdale Dancers. In total, some 120 Ukrainian dancers were featured in the cultural celebration.

Another feature of the opening ceremonies was the singing and dancing performance of Jeremy Kushnier, who is a

major Ukrainian success story, having won an audition to become the featured star of the Broadway production of "Footloose" at the Richard Rodgers Theater in New York. He sings the lead role of Ren in the production, which opened in October 1998 and has been playing to packed houses ever since.

Mr. Kushnier, 23, is a product of Winnipeg's Ukrainian community and the city's performing arts community. He attended Ukrainian "sadochok" (preschool) in Winnipeg and danced with both the Rozmai and Rusalka ensembles. His proud parents, Craig and Gail Kushnier, always encouraged him in the performing arts. His grandparents, Anne and Nicholas Kushnier and Henry

Mycan, originally lived in North End Winnipeg.

Many Ukrainians also participated in the mass choir of over 250 voices.

The entire opening show was choreographed by Ukrainian Canadian Brenda Gorlick, who hails from Winnipeg. Her 25 years of experience in dance and music was most visible in the outstanding production.

Ms. Gorlick is a former Ukrainian dancer with the Rusalka Dance Ensemble and the Royal Winnipeg Ballet. She said she was especially proud of the multicultural section in the opening show, which was incorporated into the program just before the lighting of the Pan Am flame.

Kyiv Pavilion hosts thousands during Folklorama

by Roman Yereniuk

WINNIPEG – The Kyiv Ukrainian Pavilion was again one of the best pavilions at Winnipeg's multicultural festival, known as Folklorama. The 1999 festival took place July 9-17, three weeks earlier than usual, so as not to overlap with the Pan American Games scheduled for July 23-August 8.

Approximately 40 pavilions representing 35 ethnocultural communities participated this year – some communities had two pavilions. More than 360,000 pavilion visits were recorded for the festival; about 20,000 volunteers and performers worked the pavilions. The Kyiv Pavilion recorded 14,000 visitors, as well as 250 volunteers and entertainers.

The Kyiv Pavilion this year featured one of Canada's funniest comics, Luba Goy, who is well known in Canada as the only female performer on CBC TV's "Royal Canadian Air Farce"; she performed during eight days of the festival and did 29 shows. The five-foot

bundle of a comic used a quick-paced slapstick routine that included sketches from Queen Elizabeth II, to going to Ukrainian summer camp, to lunches at school with kovbasa sandwiches. She also "localized" her humor with reflections on Manitoba's political leaders (the "two" Gary's), Manitoba's flood of the century (1997) and her trips in and around Winnipeg.

In addition to Ms. Goy, the pavilion entertainment featured eight Manitoba dance ensembles, three choirs and 14 different singing and instrumental groups or soloists.

The Kyiv Pavilion also included food by Alica's Restaurant and four rooms of displays, a coffee house (kavarnia) and two rooms of souvenirs available for purchase.

The pavilion this year was chaired by Martin Pasichko, who pulled together an outstanding and dedicated team of volunteers and performers. The pavilion was hosted by the Winnipeg branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress.



The Rozmai dance ensemble during a recent performance at Soyuzivka.

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Chicago's Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 1)

exhibit attracted several government visitors, including Sen. Dudycz and State Treasurer Judy Barr Topinka. Due to the perseverance of Sen. Dudycz, the UNM became a serious contender, and then recipient of a capital expansion grant.

Museum is thriving

The capital grant comes at an exciting time in the history of Chicago's Ukrainian National Museum. Having moved four years ago into a newly renovated building in the center of the Ukrainian Village, the UNM has garnered praise and favorable criticism not only from the surrounding Ukrainian community, but also from a growing complement of visitors from diverse ethnic backgrounds.

The museum stands as a cultural anchor of stability in the Ukrainian neighborhood, existing and active for the past 47 years. During the recent 25th Convention of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, held in Chicago, the museum hosted the conventioners and held a concurrent exhibit, prepared by volunteer librarian Kalyna Drohomirecky, on the theme of "Women as Guardians of Our Culture."

Furthermore, the UNM has partnered with Chicago's world-renowned Field Museum of Natural History in a project called "Cultural Connections" involving 14 local ethnic and cultural museums to encourage broader access of these museums to all Chicagoans.

The museum staff participated actively in the just-concluded Joint Conference of Ukrainian American Organizations in Washington with Areta Halibey, volunteer librarian, presenting her views on public access to printed and manuscript collec-

tions of Ukrainian museums at the gathering of the Ukrainian American Library Association.

The museum's entirely volunteer staff has guided the UNM through difficult times, devoting their time and expertise to all areas of museum operations. The UNM currently is forging ahead with an aggressive computerization and cataloguing project.

Under the direction of the second vice-president, Orest Hrynewych, the museum has embarked on a task of computerizing the museum's collections in an accessible database, which can be used not only by other professionals and museums, but eventually the public at large. This ambitious project, supported by a \$30,000 grant from the Chicago-based Heritage Foundation, is well under way and developing its own momentum.

Expansion now a realistic option

Space at the UNM, as at any museum, is at a premium, therefore a capital expansion grant is most welcome. A committee will review the various options to expand the premises and will present a report to the board of directors and the oversight committee. A satisfactory expansion to the facility can be completed in several years.

The board of directors, staff, volunteers and members of the museum have expressed thanks to the taxpayers of the State of Illinois, Gov. Ryan, State Sen. Dudycz, and its loyal supporters for entrusting the UNM with public funds, for believing in its mission and in its future. "We look forward to meeting and exceeding your expectations in the new millennium," stated Dr. Hrycelak. For more information, contact the Ukrainian National Museum of Chicago, 721 North Oakley Blvd., Chicago, IL 60612; (312) 421-8020.

Postal history II...

(Continued from page 9)

forces. Maj. Gen. Baron Bentinck retired from the Dutch army on January 1, 1975, (Figure 3).

The cover

The British Royal Air Force Museum (Hendon), in conjunction with the Royal Air Forces Escaping Society of London printed a set of 510 covers in 1979 commemorating the 35th anniversary of Lt. Bentinck's dramatic escape. (This issue was apparently the society's 25th since the envelope bears the designation RAFES SC 25.) The color cachet titled "Back to the Netherlands" depicts the Heinkel bomber arriving in Italy (Figure 4).

The Dutch inscription on these covers reads: "This envelope was flown on September 1, 1979, over the Netherlands in a F27-C-6 troop carrier from the airbase at Soesterberg by Lt. Hes; flight time was 50 minutes.

"[This envelope was] also flown on October 18, 1979, from London to New York and Chicago and on October 22, 1979, back to London in an American Airlines Boeing 727 and a British

Airways Boeing 747.

- "Group Captain
"W.S.O. Randle
"Edammerpad 1
"Nieuwendam, Holland"

Two former UPA officers signed all of the covers during the U.S. stopovers. In New York, the envelopes were signed by Col. Yuriy Lopatynski, commander of UPA veterans in the United States and Canada; in Chicago, Capt. Jaroslav Strutynsky, one of the rescuers of the Dutch POW group, affixed his signature. The UPA Military Cross of Merit appears prominently on the front of the envelope beside the inscription.

The entire four-month commemorative journey of this cover, as indicated by the markings on the front and back (Figure 5), was as follows.

August 31, 1979

Gorssel, Netherlands (about 55 km. east of the Soesterberg Air base)

September 1, 1979

Flown over the Netherlands

October 18, 1979

Flown London - New York - Chicago

October 22, 1979

Flown Chicago - New York - London

December 9-10, 1979

Foggia, Italy (exactly 35 years after the bomber landed in that town)

Additional insignia cancellations that appear on the back of the cover are those of the Royal Air Force Museum, the Dutch 344th Tactical Air Squadron and the Cross of Former Members of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army.

I wish to thank Capt. Strutynsky who supplied me with all of the basic information for this article.

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.

Attention, Students!

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

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

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Parma cathedral sponsors sixth annual Vacation Church School

PARMA, Ohio – The sixth annual Vacation Church School, sponsored by the Youth Committee of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, was held from June 28 through July 2.

Sixty-three children, making up six classes, began each day with prayers and listened to a brief presentation by the Rev. John Nakonachny, the cathedral's pastor. This was followed by religious instruction, arts and crafts, music and a lunch period. Each day ended with closing prayers, led by the Rev. Volodymyr Steliac, assistant pastor at St. Vladimir's.

The theme at this year's camp was "The Ten Commandments." As in previous years, the children were also taught about their Ukrainian heritage and history, including the Great Famine in Ukraine. The children visited the famine monument located on the parish grounds. There they said prayers and placed a basket of flowers in memory of the victims of the Great Famine. To show their solidarity with the children in Ukraine, students at Vacation Church School also participated in a service project that involved donating a stuffed animal that will be sent to an orphanage in Poltava.

The school ended with a program on July 2, which was attended by parents, grandparents and friends.

Vacation Church School for next year has already been scheduled for the last week of June and the theme will be "The Divine Liturgy."

Anyone interested in organizing a similar program may write to Lucy Komichak, school administrator, or to the parish clergy at 3201 Marioncliff Drive, Parma, Ohio 44134.



Children attending the Vacation Church School of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio, hold stuffed animals they donated to children in orphanages in Ukraine.

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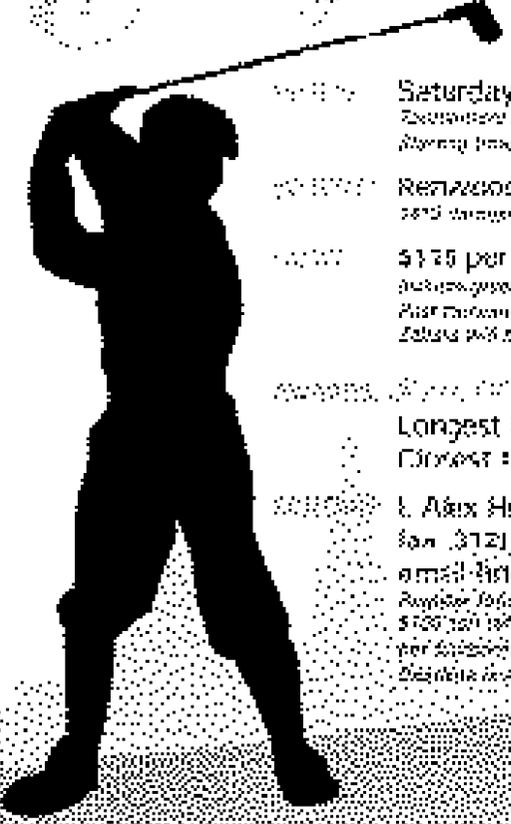
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festivities begin at 1 pm

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Food & Refreshments

Proceeds will benefit Tryzub building expansion fund



Legal status...

(Continued from page 1)

process, President Kuchma attacked the court's ruling as an "offense to the choice of Kyiv residents."

The mayor's supporters, while shocked by the lower court's bombshell decision, defended Mr. Omelchenko's campaign tactics as legitimate and legal. They filed an immediate appeal to the Supreme Court.

"This is the kind of decision that decent people did not expect," said Volodymyr Yalovy, Mr. Omelchenko's first deputy and a top campaign official.

The Vyshhorod court also ruled that the City Election Commission, the body in charge of organizing the elections, was illegitimate because it had been created before a new law defining the Kyiv City statutes was passed earlier this year. Judge Kryvenda did not back the request of Messrs. Surkis and Hrabar to ban Mr. Omelchenko from participating in further elections.

The city of Kyiv has been without a legally recognized mayor before. From 1996 to earlier this year, an elected and an appointed city head fought for power and canceled out each other's decisions.

Last May's election was supposed to give Kyiv a fully legitimate, local power. Both branches of the Rukh Party and the Reforms and Order Party held press conferences to back Mr. Omelchenko and criticize the court ruling. Mr. Omelchenko's supporters charged that Judge Kryvenda, who was appointed judge by the Verkhovna Rada, was bribed by Mr. Surkis supporters.

Judge Kryvenda could not be reached for comment.

Lavrentii Malazoniya, an aide to Mr. Surkis, said, however, that all allegations of corruption are false and are part of an effort to intimidate other courts. "It's clearly a form of pressure on the courts," Mr. Malazoniya said.

Mr. Surkis announced that he will not be a candidate for mayor again, and called on Mr. Omelchenko not to run



Oleksander Omelchenko

again either. "I officially declare that I will not run for the office if new mayoral elections take place. Mr. Omelchenko, who allowed abuse of authority and public funds ... shouldn't run for the mayor's office either," he told Kyievski Viedomosti newspaper, which he controls.

Mr. Surkis added that another candidate from his party, the Social Democratic Party, will run for the office.

While Messrs. Surkis and Omelchenko threw mud at each other, the Kyiv City Election Commission gathered to reconfirm Mr. Omelchenko as mayor, notwithstanding the judge's opinion that it did not have the legal standing to do so.

The national Central Election Commission, which supervises local commissions, backed up its Kyiv city branch by saying that all such commissions are appointed for a period of four years, and therefore the Kyiv city one is legitimate until 2002.

Some analysts, however, predicted that the Supreme Court will assert its independence from President Kuchma and affirm the Vyshhorod court's decision more out of spite than anything else.

European Union...

(Continued from page 1)

European Union officials said. "They [the EBRD] will be taking up this question in the autumn," said Finnish Premier Paavo Lipponen. "The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development shall, probably, also face these realities."

But the EBRD has traditionally been unwilling to invest in unprofitable projects, and Ukraine's leadership is not banking on an EBRD bailout. "Ukraine has not stopped, it is continuing work on the Rivne and Khmelnytskyi reactors," President Kuchma said. "Without a doubt, the Chornobyl nuclear power station must be closed," he said. "If there is a favorable answer from the side of the bank [EBRD], we will be able to take the

reactor off line for good."

"Chornobyl's only operational reactor can keep working for as long as we need to complete the compensatory reactors ourselves," said Mr. Kuchma.

Ukraine also left the summit with EU with another \$158 million to support the nation's financial and banking sectors, Mr. Lipponen said. "The aid is designed to support Ukraine's financial system, assist the National Bank of Ukraine in strengthening its controlling function and the purely commercial functions of commercial banks," a European Union press release said.

Ukrainian and European Union representatives also signed numerous agreements covering nuclear safety and research, radioactive waste management and nuclear science.

Ukrainian stars...

(Continued from page 11)

for two favorite pastimes: beach excursions and bargain hunting. Yet Ms. Pawl somehow manages to explore New York, visit friends in the Ukrainian neighborhood in the East Village, and get together for family events with two older sisters who live with their families on the East Coast.

Ms. Pawl says she feels really lucky to be in "Cabaret." "The show has been incredible, with people I can learn from, a brilliant director, a wonderful assistant director. I've been riding a high and enjoying it. The show is so good - it has

won four Tony Awards - I think it will run for at least another year," she says.

Whether she will remain with "Cabaret" through its entire run is a moot point, though she isn't sure where she will go next. Having tasted the exhilaration of "Cabaret," where all the characters stand out as separate personalities, she is certain she doesn't want to return to "strictly ensemble work."

The film world beckons, particularly independent film and the lure of Robert Redford's Sundance Film Festival, and so does acting as a principal actor, an individual. But, wherever she goes, Christina Pawl has the determination and the positive thinking to tackle any goal she desires.

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Business in brief

(Continued from page 3)

Commerce and industry chamber report

KYIV – The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Ukraine declared a membership of 2,949 enterprises and organizations, CCIU President Oleksiy Mykhailychenko reported. The chamber has compiled a non-state register of Ukrainian enterprises who are reliable partners, domestically and internationally. In 1998 reliable partner certificates were issued to 13 Ukrainian enterprises. Also in 1998, the chamber offered assistance to entrepreneurs worth 31 million hrv focusing on expert analysis, certification and bar-coding. The chamber has concluded a total of 56 accords with partners in 49 countries on exchange of business information, promotion of partnerships, delegations, seminars, conferences, exhibitions and fairs. (Eastern Economist)

First municipal shipping company formed

KYIV – Ukraine's first municipal shipping company has been formed. The Illichivsk Municipal Shipping Company in Illichivsk, Odesa Oblast, plans to earn 500,000 hrv by the end of the year from transporting freight. (Eastern Economist)

Brewing allies strengthen their position

KYIV – The Anti-Monopoly Committee has given preliminary consent for the transfer of the Belgian NV Interbrew's stake in Desna Brewery to the U.S. Sun Brewing Ltd. According to Genk van Gelderen, Interbrew's representative in Ukraine, Desna's share of the Ukrainian beer market is 11 percent, putting it in third place behind Obolon of Kyiv and Slavutych of Zaporizhia. The Belgian company also plans to purchase a controlling stake in Rohan, a Kharkiv-based brewery, before the end of the year. Sun and Interbrew have announced a joint strategic policy in CIS countries. (Eastern Economist)

Brewery renovation under discussion

LVIV – The renovation of Lviv-based Kolos brewery is expected to cost \$10 million (U.S.), but if the company's shareholders launch the project, the Lviv Oblast State Administration will support them, said Administration Head Stepan Senchuk on May 18. The assistance might be provided by way of giving the brewery tax privileges, he added. The major shareholders of Kolos are Sweden's BBH, which is also a co-owner of Slavutych, a Zaporizhia-based brewery, and Halytski Investytsiyi, a Lviv-based investment company that owns 52 percent of the brewery's shares. The remaining 6 percent is owned by brewery employees. BBH intends to invest funds in turning one of sugar plants in the Lviv Oblast into a malt-house, and to sow the arable areas in the oblast next year with Swedish barley seeds. The Lviv Oblast currently produces 40,000 tons of barley, with actual demand standing at 140,000 tons. One of the Swedish company's major preconditions for making the investment is that it increase its stake in Kolos to the size of a controlling interest. (Eastern Economist)

Rivne Oblast enjoying investment boom

RIVNE – Foreign companies invested twice as much in Rivne Oblast in 1998 compared to 1997 figures. Last year's figure stood at \$20.4 million (U.S.). According to Rivne Oblast officials, most of the funds were invested in the joint venture AD-Zorya, which has already started manufacturing glass bottles in accordance with European standards. Another 11.8 million hrv was directed at launching the production of matches. (Eastern Economist)

Domestic bottle producer ups output

RIVNE – The annual capacity of AD-Zorya plant, one of the largest bottle producing plants in Ukraine, has increased from 35 million to 250 million European standard bottles. The plant's market share is estimated at over 30 percent of the domestic market. Its foreign founders include the Canadian company Consumer Package Inc. and the EBRD. (Eastern Economist)

Market growth blocked by heavy taxes

KYIV – The insurance market grew 60 percent in 1998, said Igor Yakovenko, head of the State Insurance Monitoring Committee. "This is the only industry in Ukraine that has not declined for the last five years." However, insurance companies feel that their great growth potential is not being utilized. "Insurance companies are under heavy tax pressure," said Vasyl Makhno, head of the Energoopolis insurance company. "Insurance is the only industry that is taxed on revenue rather than on incomes." According to Mr. Makhno, the growth rate for the industry is impressive primarily because the industry has developed "from nothing." At present, insurance payouts per capita in Ukraine equal 4 hrv, while in the U.S. this figure is \$5,000. Insurance premiums in Ukraine for 1998 amounted to 776.3 million hrv, while insurance payments totaled 164.6 million hrv. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine and Uzbekistan agree on cotton

KYIV – Ukraine will buy 6,000 tons of cotton fiber worth approximately \$8.5 million (U.S.) in accordance with an inter-governmental agreement between Ukraine and Uzbekistan on mutual equivalent product exchange in 1999-2000. Ukraine will pay for Uzbek cotton fiber in steel sheets and pipes, welding disposables, fireproof materials, pharmaceutical and other products. (Eastern Economist)

Orlan soft drink producer launches new line

KYIV – Soft drinks producer Orlan announced the launch of a new alcohol-free beverage-bottling line, with a capacity of 12,000, 0.33-liter glass bottles per hour. The company also is preparing to set up an international cargo transportation company, based on LvivUkrTrans and a production line for alcoholic beverages. "We want to help Ukraine bring these two industries out of the 'shadow economy,' and to prove that honest and legal business is possible in this country," said Yevhen Chervonenko, president of both Orlan and the Ukrainian Foodstuffs Producers League. (Eastern Economist)

Coca-Cola Kyiv gets food engineering award

KYIV – The Kyiv-based Coca-Cola plant was recognized as "plant of the year by Food Engineering International magazine. According to the GM of Coca-Cola Ukraine Ltd., Andre Teisheira, "All of Ukraine may be proud of this award, since Ukrainian-made raw materials are used in the production process." (Eastern Economist)



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SUMMER PROGRAMS 1999

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**

Every Friday evening, beginning at 10 p.m., on the Veselka patio – music by Vidlunnia



Christine Mary Lucky, the daughter of Mary Lucky of Howell, NJ, and Bohdan Lucky of Ponte Vedra Beach, FL., was married yesterday to Bo Bazylevsky, a son of George and Oksana Bazylevsky of Whitestone, NY. Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church performed the ceremony at the Ukrainian Chapel of St. Peter and Paul in Kerhonkson, NY, which was built by the bridegroom's late grandfather, Col. Petro Woynowsky.

Mrs. Bazylevsky, 26, graduated from The Fashion Institute of Technology, and, until recently, worked for Picchi Mills, an Italian textile company in Manhattan. She now works as an independent interior decorator in New York. Her mother is a real estate sales associate with Prudential Realty in Matawan, NJ. Her father is a senior consultant for the Hewlett Packard Company, specializing in enterprise messaging.

The bridegroom, 30, is a managing director in Chase Manhattan Bank's International Fixed Income division, where he heads the emerging markets corporate trading desk. He graduated from Cornell University. His mother, a former ballet dancer with Radio City Music Hall in NYC, currently works for Bayside High School in Queens. His father is a telecommunications consultant at Lucent Technologies/Bell Laboratories in Murray Hill, NJ.



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, August 5

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a literary evening with author Askold Melnyczuk of the literary journal AGNI, and published students poets from Ukraine, Olha Kolesnichenko and Iryna Starovoyt. The event is being sponsored by the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute Seminar Series, and will be held in Sever Hall 103, Harvard Yard, at 7:30 p.m. For more information contact Vera Andrushkiw, (617) 495-4053.

Friday-Sunday, August 6-8

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The sixth annual exhibit of paintings by Edward Kozak, George Kozak and Jerome Kozak will be displayed in the library of the Main House at Soyuzivka. For more information call (518) 263-4156.

Saturday, August 7

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is sponsoring "Rukavychka," a student workshop performance of a new play by Volodymyr Dibrova in Ticknor Lounge, Boylston Hall, at 8 p.m. For more information contact Vera Andrushkiw, (617) 495-4053.

Monday, August 9

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is holding a lecture on "Ivan Svitlychny and the

'Shistdesiatnyky' " (Writers of the 60s) by Nadia Svitlychna at 7:30 p.m. at Sever Hall 103, Harvard Yard. For more information contact Vera Andrushkiw, (617) 495-4053.

Tuesday, August 10

NEW PALTZ, N.Y.: The Leontovych String Quartet and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky will perform works by Webern, Piano Quartet in B-flat Major, and Cesar Franck, Quintet in F Minor for Piano and Strings, at the Mohonk Mountain House at 9 p.m. For more information call (914) 255-1000.

Thursday, August 12

NEW PALTZ, N.Y.: The Leontovych String Quartet and pianist Katia Skavani, the winner of the 1998 Van Cliburne competition, will appear in concert at the Mohonk Mountain House in a program of works by Barber, String Quartet, Op. 11, and Shostakovich, Piano Quintet, Op. 57. For tickets and information call (914) 255-1000.

Saturday, August 14

HUNTER, N.Y.: Cellist Vagram Saradjian and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, whose duo performance won them the Distinguished Artists Award in New York in 1994, followed by a critically acclaimed debut in Carnegie Hall, will appear in concert at the Grazhda, Route 23 A, at 8 p.m.

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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In concert:

*The ensemble Ukrainian Family,
 directed by Oksana Lykhovyd*

on Saturday, August 7, 1999, at 8:30 p.m.

Veselka Hall

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