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Nine candidates continue in race for president

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Amid much controversy and accusations of political impropriety, nine presidential candidates have received the blessing of Ukraine's election authority to move on to the October elections.

On August 1 the Central Election Commission finished analyzing and counting the petitions of the 15 presidential hopefuls who had submitted at least 1 million signatures in support of their candidacies, as required by Ukraine's election law. Six of the candidates were rejected for not meeting that mark after the CEC deemed hundreds of thousands of signatures they submitted to be fraudulent.

The candidates registered by the CEC represent the leading Ukrainian political parties. All but one had been expected to move to the final showdown in October. The individuals whose names will appear on the October 31 presidential election ballot are: President Leonid Kuchma, who is supported by the National Democratic Party and the Social Democratic Party (United); Petro Symonenko (Communist Party); Natalia Vitrenko (Progressive Socialist Party); Oleksander Tkachenko (Peasant Party); Oleksander Moroz (Socialist Party); Hennadii Udovenko (Rukh Party); Yurii Kostenko (Rukh II); and Volodymyr Oliinyk, president of the Association of Ukrainian Cities and mayor of Cherkasy.

Only Mr. Oliinyk is not considered a major political player, and his was the only surprise candidacy registered by the CEC. Mr. Oliinyk, who is running as an independent, barely made the minimum. The CEC accepted 1.02 million of the 1.86 million signatures submitted.

CEC officials said they had found massive fraud and signature irregularities in petitions submitted by all the candidates, but particularly among the six candidates it had rejected. The inconsistencies included signatures of voters who were no longer among the living and names of villages that do not exist.

Green Party Chairman Vitalii Kononov, probably the most prominent candidate of those who were turned away by election authorities,

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U.S. extends Nunn-Lugar program in Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The United States will continue helping Ukraine dismantle its nuclear weapons and reorganize its military for another six years in an agreement signed on July 31 by the top defense officials of the two countries.

U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen and Ukraine's Minister of Defense Gen. Oleksander Kuzmuk exchanged documents extending U.S. technical and financial assistance until the year 2006. The ceremony took place in Foros, Ukraine, a town located outside of Sevastopol on the Crimean peninsula.

The agreement prolongs the Cooperative Threat Reduction program, better known as the Nunn-Lugar program, until the year 2006, during which Ukraine will continue to eliminate its nuclear stockpile, most importantly SS-24 ICBMs and their missile silos, the Bear and Black Jack strategic bombers and air-launched cruise missiles.

The current agreement was due to expire at the end of next year.

The U.S. has channeled \$569 million to Ukraine in the last seven years to secure and dismantle weapons of mass destruction, including the elimination of 111 SS-19 ICBMs, a project that was completed earlier this year.

Mr. Cohen was in Ukraine for a six-hour visit to meet with President Leonid Kuchma, Secretary of the Defense and Security Council Volodymyr Horbulin and Defense Minister Kuzmuk. He arrived after attending the 40-nation Balkan Summit in Sarajevo the day before.

Commenting on the U.S. decision to continue supporting nuclear disarmament in Ukraine, Mr. Cohen said this was another important step in the development of U.S.-Ukraine military relations, according to Interfax-Ukraine. The defense secretary noted that since Ukraine declared independence U.S. and Ukrainian servicemen

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U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen (right) is welcomed by Ukraine's Minister of Defense Gen. Oleksander Kuzmuk during a visit to Ukraine's Crimean peninsula.

Sailors from Ukraine stranded in New York harbor

NEW YORK — Sailors stranded aboard a Ukrainian cargo vessel off the New York coast received emergency rations on August 2 after being anchored for three months in Gravesend Bay off Brooklyn.

The Associated Press reported that the crew of 23 men and three women got an infusion of supplies courtesy of the Seamen's Church Institute, a non-profit organization serving area mariners, after Coast Guard inspectors found the ship was low on food.

The captain of the ship, Aleksander Golub, 62, told The New York Times that he had repeatedly requested provisions from the American representative of the ship's owner, but had received inadequate supplies of food, water and medicine.

John Hillin, civilian commander of the Coast Guard's port state control section, said the 8,400-ton Znamia Oktiabria (Banner of October), which regularly transports automobiles between New York and the Dominican Republic, had been in anchorage since April, awaiting an assignment from its owners. The Coast Guard contacted the Seamen's Church after unsuccessful attempts to reach the ship's owner, the Azov Shipping Co., which is based in Mariupol, Ukraine, and has a local representative in Secaucus, N.J. The Coast Guard commander also said the crew hadn't been paid in four months.

Pat Carlson, a Seamen's Church official in Port Newark, N.J., said a supply of meat, fresh vegetables, fruits and other staples — enough for at least three days — was delivered to the ship. She said the Seamen's Church would probably send another food package if the need arises.

The AP also reported that an official of the Ukraine's Consulate General in New York expressed concern and promised to look into the situation.

Contacted on August 4 by The Ukrainian Weekly, Consul Bohdan

Yaremenko explained: "Upon our request, the Azov Shipping Co. has announced that later today or tomorrow they will provide the ship with all necessary provisions, food, etc." He said the Consulate has also requested that the Azov Shipping Co. decide in the next few days whether or not the ship will return to Ukraine.

Mr. Yaremenko noted that the Consulate was contacted about this matter on August 2 by the U.S. Coast Guard; he would not

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Kuchma fires first vice prime minister

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma fired his first vice prime minister, Volodymyr Kuratchenko, on July 31 without explanation — a move that came days after the official suggested the government's economic reform program needs a major overhaul.

In an unexpected reaction to his dismissal, Mr. Kuratchenko expressed no antipathy or bewilderment over the decision and said that he still supports the president and his economic policy. He did state that he would like to sit down with the president to talk out their differences.

"I believe that the head of state should make the decisions that he feels are necessary," said Mr. Kuratchenko at a press conference two days after his dismissal. "The president is the choice of the people, and his decisions are determined, perhaps, by a whole number of realities. He can, perhaps, see the situation better than I can, especially in the international arena. I believe the main reason for my dismissal was the form and forum in which I made my proposals. But the form is not what's important, the substance is."

President Kuchma would give no reason

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ANALYSIS

Leonid Kuchma and the left: the presidential elections of 1999

by David R. Marples
and Serhy Yekelchik

On October 31, residents of Ukraine will go to the polls to elect their third president of an independent state. They do so aware that their country is at a precarious stage in its history: financially almost bankrupt, torn between its close friendship with the West and the growing bond between its neighbors Russia and Belarus, the new president faces choices that will determine Ukraine's path in the new millennium.

To date, the list of candidates suggests that the race will go to a second round between incumbent Leonid Kuchma and an opponent from the camp of the hard left, either a Communist or Socialist who will seek to tighten Ukraine's links with its former Soviet partners. Six candidates have a realistic chance of victory.

Mr. Kuchma, who turns 61 in August, came to office in July 1994 after a narrow victory over incumbent Leonid Kravchuk. Although Mr. Kuchma's electoral promises included the elevation of Russian as a second state language and closer ties with Russia, these goals were promptly abandoned once victory was attained. Instead, Mr. Kuchma has followed his predecessor's policies of closer integration with the countries of the European Union, virtual abandonment of the CIS, combined with a gradual and cautious economic reform program that has been slowed further by a recalcitrant Parliament.

Lately, Mr. Kuchma has strayed from the democratic path, clamping down on the opposition and allowing the development of a personality cult by his entourage. The New York-based Committee for the Protection of Journalists has listed him among the top 10 enemies of the press. Recently he has also met with Russian President Boris Yeltsin and Prime Minister Sergei Stepashin, events described by official media as the start of a new period of Russian-Ukrainian cooperation. His poli-

David Marples is a professor of history and acting director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta. Serhy Yekelchik holds a candidate of sciences degree from Kyiv State University and is a Ph.D. candidate in history of the University of Alberta.

EU may agree to cancel some quotas for imports

Eastern Economist

KYIV – The European Union is ready to sign a new agreement with Ukraine on textile trade that would enlarge quotas for importing Ukrainian textiles to the EU. Some quotas may even be canceled, provided Ukraine cuts import customs duties on textiles to the 1996 level.

This statement was made by representatives of the EU's official delegation following talks in Kyiv held within the framework of the second joint session of the Committee on Cooperation between Ukraine and the EU.

In addition, an agreement was reached to conclude the feasibility report on the creation of a free-trade zone between both sides by April 2000, when the third session of the committee is scheduled to meet.

cies appear to have come full circle.

Until recently, the only female candidate in the race, Natalia Vitrenko, was leading Mr. Kuchma in the polls. A 47-year-old former professor of economics, Ms. Vitrenko combines a populist approach with Stalinist politics. She is the chair of the Progressive Socialist Party (a group purged by the Socialist Party of Ukraine for its alleged extremism) and refers to herself as a "true Marxist." Her campaign has suffered somewhat from limited access to the national media, but she would present a formidable opponent were she to progress to the second round.

Ms. Vitrenko's former boss is also running. Oleksander Moroz, a 55-year-old former party apparatchik from the Kyiv region, familiar to Ukrainians as the long-time chairman of the Parliament. Mr. Moroz, the leader of the Socialist Party of Ukraine, had anticipated that he would be a compromise candidate for both the Socialist and Communist parties, thereby uniting the left. However, Petro Symonenko, the 47-year old Communist Party boss, has also elected to run, likely brimming with confidence after the success of his party in the 1998 parliamentary elections, in which it obtained 122 seats in the legislature. Of the two, Mr. Moroz is clearly more moderate, pro-Western and charismatic, supporting a market economy "with government regulations," whereas Mr. Symonenko advocates at least a partial return to a command economy.

Oleksander Tkachenko, an agricultural specialist from Cherkasy region, represents the "dark horse" in these elections. Like Ms. Vitrenko, he is a populist, but he is a more seasoned campaigner, who was appointed chairman of the Parliament after a lengthy battle in July 1998. This position has elevated 60-year-old Tkachenko to a position of unlikely prominence. He can be described as a plain-talking Brezhnevite, somewhat reminiscent of Alyaksandr Lukashenka, the virtual dictator of Belarus. Like Mr. Lukashenka, he has concentrated his campaign on the village, opposes land reform, is strongly anti-NATO in foreign policy and an avid supporter of the Russia-Belarus Union.

The last major candidate is Yevhen Marchuk, the former head of the Ukrainian security service and the leader of the Social Democratic Party. Mr. Marchuk is the only candidate other than Mr. Kuchma who is pro-Western and liberal, but his policies are notably vague. Though he portrays himself as a fighter against corruption, he and his associates have grown wealthy in recent years, and his party has a reputation as a club for rich Komsomol officials-turned-businessmen.

As the campaign enters its crucial period, the president's tactics are increasingly heavy-handed. Mr. Kuchma insists that a change of president would be catastrophic for the progress of reforms and democratization. He has also installed a loyal chairman to head of the Donetsk Oblast assembly and limited the amount of television airtime that his challengers can access.

It is unlikely that the president can win an outright victory in the first round. Even the most optimistic polls at present suggest that he will attain only 25 percent of the votes. The key question is who from the left camp will oppose him in the

(Continued on page 17)

NEWSBRIEFS

CEC head: campaign law needs change

KYIV – The idea of collecting signatures in order to be registered as a presidential candidate has proved purposeless, Central Election Committee Chair Mykhailo Riabets said on August 3, adding that the Verkhovna Rada should go back to the idea of requiring a financial pledge, rather than collecting voters' signatures. Mr. Riabets said he believes such a procedure would shorten electoral campaigns and attract additional money to the budget, instead of expenditures. He suggested that the ceiling on campaign chests for individual presidential candidates should be 1.7 million hrv. On another note, Mr. Riabets said, "Insufficient financing of the election process cannot hamper the election campaign, but it will greatly influence its course. There's not enough money to pay salaries and print voting ballots, not to speak about other expenses connected with the organization of the election." He noted that President Leonid Kuchma had vetoed a bill on amending the budget, which would have pumped an additional 25 million hrv into managing the election process. (Eastern Economist)

From NBA to the Cabinet

KYIV – Pro basketball player Oleksander Volkov was appointed Ukraine's minister of sports on August 3. Mr. Volkov, 35, once played for the NBA's Atlanta Hawks and until recently headed a basketball club in Kyiv. (Eastern Economist)

NGOs show mass support for mayor

KYIV – The election coalition "Our Mayor: Oleksander Omelchenko" and the Public Assembly, uniting over 40 community organizations and local branches of political parties, held a demonstration on July 30 on Mykhailivska Ploscha to protest attempts to reconsider the results of the May 30 mayoral elections. Thousands attended the manifestation. (Eastern Economist)

Anti-corruption chief on assassination plot

KYIV – Hryhorii Omelchenko, head of the Verkhovna Rada's Anti-Corruption Investigation Committee, told journalists on July 27 that President Leonid Kuchma had ordered him killed, the Associated Press reported. "The [assassination] order was made personally by the president or with his tacit agreement," Mr. Omelchenko said, adding that two groups of killers were organized in Russia and

received a contract worth \$500,000 to dispose of him. According to Mr. Omelchenko, the assassination plan was linked to his investigation into foreign bank accounts held by Ukrainian high-ranking officials. Mr. Omelchenko was involved in the investigation into alleged money laundering by former Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko and Oleksander Volkov, the head of Kuchma's election team. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moroz says Kremlin neutral on elections

KYIV – "Official Moscow will not support any of the candidates for the Ukrainian presidency," claimed Socialist Party leader and presidential candidate, Oleksander Moroz on July 27, adding that he is quite sure that Russia will not support the acting executive because of a number of conflicts, including the scandal surrounding Mykolaiv Alumina Plant. Mr. Moroz added that his recent trip to Moscow was only a working visit directed at cooperation on the parliamentary level. (Eastern Economist)

New postal codes introduced

KYIV – Beginning August 1 new five-digit postal codes will replace the six-digit variety. According to Ukraine's postal company UkrPoshta, this is the result of its restructuring program to simplify sorting and delivery procedures. The old system was introduced in 1968 and designed for the entire USSR. (Eastern Economist)

Ukrainians don't expect fair elections

KYIV – A June poll conducted by SOCIS-Gallup revealed that 58 percent of respondents think the presidential elections in Ukraine will be unfair or dishonest, Interfax reported on August 2. In addition, 57 percent believe that the elections will have no influence whatsoever over developments in the country. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rukh activists unite to bar chauvinists

KHARKIV – Over 70 supporters of Yurii Kostenko's splinter Rukh picketed the Russian Consulate in Kharkiv, protesting against the Moscow-controlled Russian Orthodox Church's so-called crusade over Ukrainian territory. Participants of the protest action addressed the Russian consul with a demand to not allow "Moscow chauvinists who speculate with the ideas of Christianity" into Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

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U.S. extends...

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have taken part in more than 100 joint military programs.

Mr. Cohen announced that the U.S. would continue to assist in the reform and modernization of Ukraine's armed forces. Thus far, Washington has channeled some \$3.4 million to that end in the last three years. The emphasis in the near future will be on modernizing the Yavoriv training facility in western Ukraine, which NATO recently decided to make a primary training range for its international peacekeeping forces.

Mr. Cohen promised \$900,000 from U.S. coffers immediately for the Yavoriv base and to help train Ukrainian peacekeeping contingents. More than 1,300 servicemen from 21 countries began annual NATO-sponsored training exercises, called Peaceshield '99, at Yavoriv the day after Mr. Cohen's visit.

Nine candidates...

(Continued from page 1)

said at an August 1 press conference that the six rejected candidates would file an appeal with Ukraine's Supreme Court. He said the CEC had become overtly politicized and that it was time for an independent judicial body to determine what specific criteria were used by the CEC to determine how signatures were ruled valid and which candidates would be registered for the elections.

"This puts into question the notion of democracy for Ukrainians," said Mr. Kononov.

The Green Party candidate accused the CEC of succumbing to pressure from Ukraine's most powerful political and commercial interests in deciding who would be registered.

"We believe that in this instance a certain pressure was put on the CEC by oligarchies that have or are being formed in this country," Mr. Kononov said. "The oligarchs believe that power must be in the hands of one person, an autocrat – whether Kuchma, Kononov, Moroz or whomever – through whom they can pursue their individual interests."

Mr. Kononov said that because he and his party have pushed for political reform and supported constitutional changes to lessen presidential authority, he was deemed an unacceptable candidate by those forces.

Mr. Kononov also questioned whether the list of registered candidates had not been pre-ordained. He cited a quote by Mr. Riabchuk, published in *Kievskie Vedomosti* on July 20, in which the CEC chairman is alleged to have said, "I don't know who prognosed what and for whom, that there would be seven or eight candidates. A more realistic figure, which we were given, was nine."

Mr. Kononov added, "How many candidates do we have today? Nine."

He said that he could not name who he thought were the back-room decision-makers because he did not have the hard evidence to prove his assertions.

CEC Chairman Riabchuk has fought with the press and with the candidates on several occasions in defending the independence of his commission. At the beginning of June he faced accusations that he was playing favorites in dispersing additional official signature petitions first to President Kuchma, while denying them to the person considered the president's arch rival, Socialist candidate Moroz. Mr. Moroz accused the CEC chairman of being controlled by the presidential administration.

The chairman of the CEC is nominated by the president, but must then receive

The U.S. secretary of defense and Ukrainian officials also discussed how to fund Ukraine's peacekeeping contingent of 800 soldiers that is scheduled to leave for Kosovo within the week.

While reaffirming NATO's interest in Ukraine's involvement in the KFOR peacekeeping effort, Mr. Cohen told President Kuchma that the U.S. is willing to help defray the cost of utilizing the Ukrainian force in a lump sum payment that would involve technical and material aid, with additional funding coming from European countries.

The two sides did not discuss the specific cost of Ukraine's involvement, nor did they settle on the exact nature of the contingent's mission – matters that were to be fleshed out during a visit by NATO Deputy Supreme Commander-in-Chief Gen. Rupert Smith, who was due in Kyiv on August 5.

Mr. Cohen, however, did volunteer the services of a U.S. military ship to transport Ukrainian soldiers from Crimea to the NATO staging area at Thessaloniki, Greece.

approval from Ukraine's Parliament.

Mr. Riabchuk explained that the delay in getting additional ballots to Mr. Moroz was a matter of logistics and formalities.

The CEC chairman had warned, even prior to the conclusion of the registration process, that many signatures would be rejected. As petitions began to pour into the CEC central office in early July, Mr. Riabchuk said at a press conference that if the signatures submitted had to meet the stringent requirements of criminal investigative bodies, none of the candidates would have made the 1 million mark.

The CEC threw out hundreds of thousands of signatures in the case of almost every candidate. However, many of them had collected almost double the minimum required.

Mr. Kononov rounded up merely 1.56 million signatures in all 26 regions of Ukraine, a lesser number than most of the candidates. The CEC threw out over one-third of those, which left him more than 35,000 short of the minimum.

The Green Party candidate admitted that perhaps he had been a bit too complacent in believing that he had a sufficient amount.

Other losers in the CEC registration process had even higher percentages cut. The CEC rejected more than 60 percent of Mykola Haber's signatures. Oleksander Bazyliuk and Yurii Karmazin had about 50 percent of their signatures negated by the CEC, while Oleksander Rzhavskiy and Vasyl Onopenko suffered cuts of more than 40 percent.

In the case of Mr. Karmazin, who leads the Defenders of the Homeland Party, the CEC said it even found petitions supporting the candidacies of Mr. Udovenko and Ivan Bilas among his submissions.

Another controversy has also taken center stage in the early days of the campaign season which began officially on August 2. Four presidential candidates have called on the entire field of nine to sign a statement in which they pledge to run clean campaigns free of mudslinging and unethical maneuvering. The four who have signed, Messrs. Marchuk, Moroz, Tkachenko and Kostenko, have put pressure on the other five presidential hopefuls, and most intensely on President Kuchma, to sign the agreement.

President Kuchma has refused, stating that he will not join in an accord with candidates who have already tried numerous times to cover him with mud and more.

Mr. Udovenko and Ms. Vitrenko also have refused to sign the declaration.

There has been no comment from the Symonenko camp on whether their candidate would join the pact, while Mr. Oliynyk would only say that he is reviewing the document.

Polls show Kuchma in slim lead over Progressive Socialist Vitrenko

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Pre-election surveys taken in mid-July show that President Leonid Kuchma continues to maintain only a slim lead over Progressive Socialist Natalia Vitrenko among Ukraine's voters, but that a majority of Ukrainians, nonetheless, believe the current president will be re-elected in October.

Two independent polling organizations, Democratic Initiatives and the Center for Social Monitoring of Ukraine's National Academy of Sciences, both came up with similar results: that currently there are two front-runners locked in a near dead heat.

The Democratic Initiatives survey questioned 1,200 respondents on their presidential choices and political impressions, while the Center for Social Monitoring poll asked 2,013 people to respond.

Although Mr. Kuchma leads in both polls, in the Democratic Initiative survey he has a little more breathing room at the top, with a 24.3 percent to 17.4 percent lead over Ms. Vitrenko. In the Center for Social Monitoring poll Mr. Kuchma leads Ms. Vitrenko 18 percent to 15 percent, but experts consider the three-point difference a veritable tie because of the statistical margin of error (both polls had a 3 percent margin of error).

Only three of the nine registered contenders for the October 31 vote received double-digit support. Yurii Kostenko of the splinter Rukh, who trails the field, could not even manage to get 1 percent.

Even though the race appears tight in the early stages of the presidential campaign, there seems to be a majority opinion among Ukrainians that the current president will be the next president as well. The Center for Social Monitoring survey, in addition to polling voters on their choice for president, asked them who they thought would be elected in October. An overwhelming 52 percent of respondents pointed to President Kuchma. Communist Party candidate

Petro Symonenko was way behind at 6 percent, followed by Ms. Vitrenko at 3 percent.

Mr. Symonenko, who has seen his ratings rise to the low teens in the last months, still remains in the third spot in the presidential surveys, but his is the most loyal following, according to the Democratic Initiative poll. Some 80 percent of those who chose him as their candidate said that they were sure of their support.

Supporters on the whole, were, less certain of their loyalty to President Kuchma, whose numbers have also been rising, and Ms. Vitrenko, who has dropped several points lately. Seventy percent of those who said they would vote for either of the two current front-runners said they were sure how they would vote.

Socialist candidate Oleksander Moroz and Yevhen Marchuk, who was nominated by a coalition of rightist parties, respectively fourth and fifth in the current ratings, can claim only around 50 percent of their supporters are loyal.

Nearly 80 percent of those who responded to the poll said they most likely would take part in the presidential vote. The number is unusually high for a democratic country, but somewhat lower than what Communist governments expected of their citizens. More than 76 percent of Ukraine's registered voters went to the polls in the 1998 Verkhovna Rada race.

The electorate's high degree of readiness to vote is somewhat perplexing because, at the same time, respondents indicated that they really don't believe this will be a clean election. Democratic Initiatives asked in its questionnaire to what degree the October presidential elections will be fair-handed. Only 4 percent of the respondents said the elections will proceed honestly, which is way down from the 1994 elections when 17 percent thought the race would be fair. The largest number of respondents, 42 percent, agreed that the 1999 results could be twisted.

VOTERS' PREFERENCES FOR PRESIDENT: OCTOBER 1998-JULY 1999

Candidate	October 1998	December 1998	March 1999	June 1999	July 1999
Leonid Kuchma	6	8	11	19	18
Natalia Vitrenko	7	13	18	11	15
Petro Symonenko	8	9	5	10	12
Oleksander Moroz	8	9	8	6	7
Yevhen Marchuk	2	3	3	2	6
Oleksander Tkachenko	1	1	2	2	2
Hennadii Udovenko	- (*)	-	3	1	2
Others	16	17	4	1	1
Will not vote	14	9	7	14	10
Undecided	38	24	31	32	24

Poll results from the Center for Social Monitoring at the Institute of Civic Surveys at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

Sailors from Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

say whether the ship's crew had contacted the Consulate General earlier.

The New York Times (which carried a news story about the stranded crew on the front page of its Metropolitan section on August 3) reported that the vessel first came to the attention of the Coast Guard in January, while off Sandy Hook, N.J., when Capt. Ivan Kozlov, the master, was found hanged in his stateroom. The death sparked an investigation by the FBI, which

determined that there had been no foul play. Capt. Golub attributed his predecessor's suicide to depression about the fate of his ship and crew.

Douglas Stevenson, a lawyer for the Seamen's Church Institute and its Center for Seafarers' Rights, said the Azov Shipping Co. currently has half a dozen ships stranded around the world, off Europe, Asia and Africa.

At press time, The Ukrainian Weekly learned that a group of Ukrainian veterans from the Metropolitan New York area was marshaling forces to help the seamen from Ukraine.

UCC supports efforts to establish museum of crimes against humanity

Ukrainian Canadian Congress

OTTAWA – The subcommittee of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress that deals with the recognition of the Great Famine of 1932-1933, supports ongoing efforts for the creation of a Canadian Museum devoted to the commemoration of crimes against humanity in which the Ukrainian genocide will be honored.

Sarkis Assadourian, member of Parliament from Brampton, whose Bill C-479 was supported by the UCC nationwide, has launched a postcard writing campaign aimed at getting the government to establish a Museum of Reconciliation.

The all-inclusive museum, based on Bill C-479, is to be devoted to crimes committed against humanity in the 20th century and to reflect Canada's multicultural make-up. "It is designed to build unity between all communities in Canada. We need Canadians to continue telling the government that an all-inclusive museum is our wish by signing and mailing the postcards," said Mr. Assadourian.

"We see an announcement of the museum in the Speech from the Throne and a subsequent allocation of funds as a way of fast-tracking the initiative," said Oksana Bashuk Hepburn, member of the UCC subcommittee.

The UCC has worked to ensure that the Great Famine be treated with the dignity and respect that it deserves. "Senior Ottawa advisers have told us that the government is seeking to make a response to the efforts we have put into seeking inclusion. By announcing the establishment of the Museum of

(Continued on page 12)

No need for controversy, says community leader

TORONTO – Speaking on behalf of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, a national, volunteer-based group committed to articulating and promoting the fair treatment of Canadian Ukrainians in the media, public life and education, John B. Gregorovich commented on news reports that suggest there is a controversy between Jewish Canadian organizations, the Ukrainian Canadian community and other ethnocultural groups over proposals for the development of a federally funded museum in Ottawa that would deal with mass murder during World War II.

Mr. Gregorovich, who is chairman of the UCCLA, said, "There is absolutely no opposition on the part of the Ukrainian Canadian community, or any other group that I am aware of, to the development of a federally funded museum in our nation's capital that would focus on crimes against humanity and war crimes in the 20th century, and perhaps even before that."

He added: "We have always

(Continued on page <None>)

OBITUARIES

Anatolii Solovyanenko, world-renowned tenor, 66

KYIV – Anatolii Solovyanenko, one of Ukraine's best known opera singers and a former soloist with the Metropolitan Opera, died at his summer home outside Kyiv on July 30 of a heart attack. He was 66.

The tenor had recently performed in recitals in Toronto and the United States as part of a tour of Ukrainian communities that commenced with an appearance at the Glen Gould Hall in Toronto on May 30 and concluded with a concert at the Grazhda in Hunter, N.Y. on July 4.

Mr. Solovyanenko, who was born September 25, 1932, in Donetsk, graduated from the Donetsk Polytechnical Institute, where he was trained as an engineer, and later from the Kyiv Conservatory, where he completed his studies in 1978. As part of his musical training, he received a scholarship to Milan's famed La Scala, where he studied from 1963 to 1965.

Mr. Solovyanenko was a soloist with the Kyiv Theater of Opera and Ballet for almost three decades (1965-1993) and performed as soloist at the Metropolitan Opera in New York in 1977-1978.

His illustrious career took him around the world, as he concertized on its major stages. His repertoire included some 50 roles in 18 operas, as well as numerous arias and songs – Italian, Ukrainian and Russian – that form part of the Zoloty Fond (The Golden Treasury) collection of master and archival recordings.

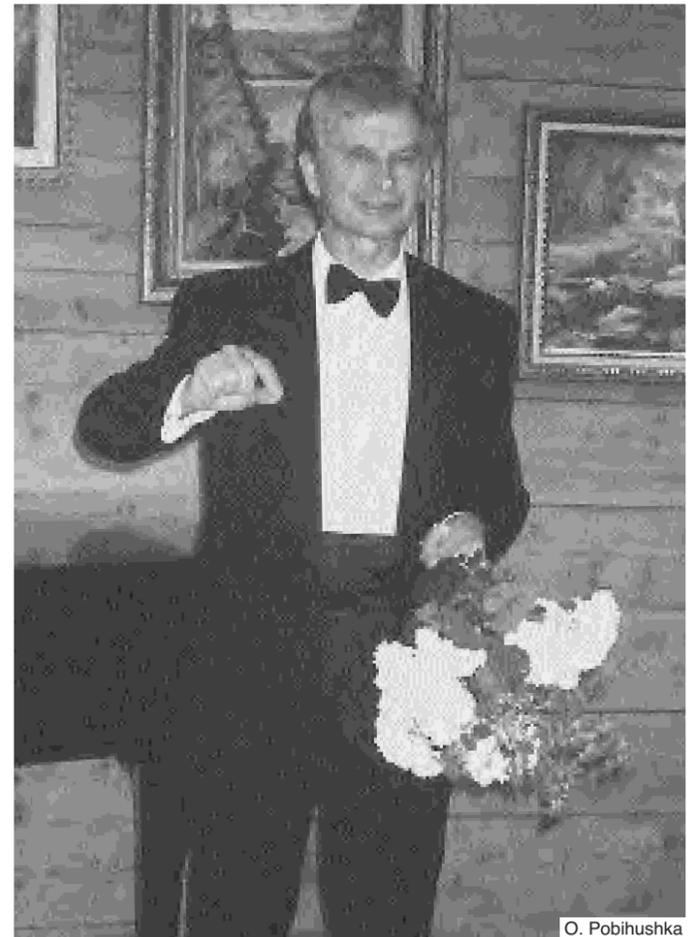
He was the recipient of numerous awards and titles, including "National Artist," conferred by the Ukrainian government during the Soviet-era as well as since Ukraine's independence. Mr. Solovyanenko was also accorded the title of *Commadore della Repubblica Italiana*.

Mr. Solovyanenko is survived by his wife, Svitlana, and sons, Andrii and Anatolii. Funeral services were held August 2 in the village of Kozyn, Kyiv Oblast, at the local Ukrainian Orthodox church of which the deceased was a major benefactor, followed by interment next to his father at the church cemetery.

President Kuchma sent a telegram of sympathy to Mr. Solovyanenko's wife and relatives.

Present at the funeral were President Leonid Kuchma, along with various ministers and representatives of the government, friends and colleagues.

Thousands of Kyiv residents turned out on August 2 at a



O. Pobihushka

The renowned Ukrainian tenor Anatolii Solovyanenko in his last concert appearance, which took place at the Grazhda concert hall in Hunter, N.Y.

memorial service held at the National Philharmonic to bid farewell to Mr. Solovyanenko.

A memorial concert for the tenor will be held in Kyiv at the Ukraina Palace of Culture this fall.

Dr. Ivan Makarewycz, a founding member of Hunter community

ASTORIA, N.Y. – Dr. Ivan Makarewycz, physician, lifelong committed member of the Ukrainian community, and initiator and founding member of the parish and cultural complex of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hunter, N.Y., died here on July 10 at the age of 85.

In both his professional career and as a community activist throughout his life – be it in his native Ukraine, in the displaced persons camps of Germany in the aftermath of World War II, or upon emigrating to the U.S. – he displayed deep commitment to helping his fellow countrymen and working for the good of the community.

Dr. Makarewycz had the foresight and vision to provide for what is most important and essential – the spiritual and cul-



Dr. Ivan Makarewycz

tural life of the community. His particular legacy, conceived jointly with his wife, Natalia, was the construction of a church and a cultural center outside of New York City.

With this aim in mind he donated part of his land holdings in the Catskills on which were built, the Hutsul-style wooden church (1962) and belltower; the Grazhda (1973) music hall and community center; and church rectory (1984).

Participating in the construction effort, apart from Dr. Makarewycz himself and members of his family, were volunteers from among his patients, parishioners of St. John, as well as skilled craftsmen – all of whom were an integral part of the overall undertaking.

The complex was dedicated to those who struggled and died for the freedom of Ukraine and blessed by Patriarch and Cardinal Josyf Slipyi on August 8, 1968, during his visit to the church.

Over the years, the church and cultural complex have gained renown as an architectural landmark, which has been featured in various regional and architectural publications. The complex has attracted the attention of tourists from throughout the United States and abroad and has served as a focal point for a thriving summer community for three generations of Ukrainian Americans.

Dr. Makarewycz was born May 8, 1914, in the village of Pokrivtsi, Stryi Raion, Lviv Oblast into the family of the Rev. Yosyf and Olha (nee Onuferko) Makarewycz.

After finishing school in the city of Stanyslaviv (present-day Ivano-Frankivsk) in 1932, he left to study medicine in Graz, Austria (1933-1938), where he specialized in surgery and received his

degree in 1940.

While studying in Austria he would return to Ukraine for the summer where he did volunteer medical work in the village of Yasen in the Carpathian Mountains.

In 1941, during World War II, he served as a doctor in the Rolland unit of the Legion of Ukrainian Nationalists within the German Army. In 1945-1949 he organized and served as director of surgery at the United Nations Refugee Relief Committee Hospital in Aschaffenburg, Germany.

He also worked as a surgeon at the U.S. Army hospital based in Würzburg, Germany in 1948.

Upon emigrating to the United States he passed his medical board exams and opened a private practice in New York City and Astoria, N.Y.

Dr. Makarewycz was a member of the New York branch of the Ukrainian Medical Association of America as well as various U.S. medical associations.

He served as director-founder of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hunter, N.Y. (1960-1984), and subsequently was named honorary trustee.

For his efforts on behalf of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, he was awarded the Golden Cross of Merit by Pope John Paul II in 1984 and was the recipient of an honorary certificate for his work on behalf of the parish in Hunter.

He supported member and contributed to various Ukrainian community, cultural and educational institutions, among them the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the

(Continued on page 13)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Summer's significance

Ah, summertime. A time to relax, "veg," do nothing. Right?

Wrong! For countless Ukrainian kids and teens across North America, summertime is a time of new experiences, of expanding horizons, of learning. Some of them may even realize that they are growing – emotionally, intellectually, spiritually, physically, in so many ways. Others, of course, may simply think they're having fun. Nothing wrong with that.

All of the above comes to mind as we have just completed the layout of this week's centerfold, which features two special camps geared to very specific audiences that are run by two of our largest Ukrainian youth groups, the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) and the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization. What opportunities are provided for our children by these camps and others! Stop and think for a while about all that is available for our children.

From the age of 4 our children can begin to benefit from socialization and education at day camps for pre-schoolers – the trailblazer of which was "Tabir Ptashat" organized by Plast at the Ukrainian National Association's resort, Soyuzivka. Similar camps are now run by SUM, as well as by Soyuzivka (the latter geared for children who do not speak Ukrainian).

Afterwards, children can attend everything from camps of youth organizations, to sports camps, and dance camps, and bandura camps. There are even family camps!

When they get older, the summer choices for our youths become even more extensive: hiking, canoeing, bicycling, nautical sports, horseback riding, survival skills and leadership training. They can also choose to attend counselors' training courses or travel to Ukraine with a "cultural camp" such as Plast's "Stezhky Kultury."

All of the above teach our children valuable lessons and skills, and instill traits that will stand them in good stead throughout life. Thanks to their challenging programs, such camps encourage and nurture self-confidence, teamwork as well as independence, courage, self-sufficiency, respect for oneself and others, and love of nature and all of God's creatures. They provide a connection to one's roots and build lasting friendships among children from all parts of the country (sometimes from far-flung parts of the globe).

And what parent hasn't delighted in hearing his/her child talk about camp and express satisfaction about having attained some goal that previously seemed unattainable, about having accomplished some task that only yesterday seemed impossible? Just how do we describe all those intangible benefits?

So, what's all this we hear about summer being a break from learning? It's time to give summer camps their due, to recognize their significance, and to thank camp organizers for all they do for our young campers.

August
11
1998

Turning the pages back...

One year ago, the Ukrainian community won a significant victory in its battle with CBS over the controversial "60 Minutes" segment called "The Ugly Face of Freedom," as the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia found that

there were serious questions about whether CBS intentionally distorted information in its report aired on October 23, 1994. (The parties in that case reached a settlement in April of this year. See *The Weekly*, May 2, 1999.)

The Ukrainian Weekly reported the following about that crucial development in the nearly four-year-old case.

The federal appeals court ruled on August 11 that the Federal Communications Commission "acted arbitrarily and capriciously" in denying a petition for a hearing on the issue of whether CBS engaged in news distortion when it broadcast the segment, which purported to uncover rampant anti-Semitism in Ukraine. The FCC made its decision "without analyzing more precisely the evidence" presented, the court said, as it vacated the FCC's decision and ordered that federal agency to review the matter.

Significantly, the appellants, Alexander J. Serafyn et al, showed that CBS did not have a policy against news distortion. As noted in the appeals court's decision, "Serafyn also submitted evidence that '60 Minutes' had no policy against news distortion and indeed that management considered some distortion acceptable."

Proof that the network considered some degree of distortion admissible consisted of articles published in the press in which both long-time "60 Minutes" reporter Mike Wallace and the program's executive producer Don Hewitt reflect on deception as a tool used by "60 Minutes." The court found that the FCC "failed to discuss or even to mention this evidence," and that this "failure to discuss Serafyn's allegation relating to CBS's policy on veracity is therefore troubling."

The court also referred in its decision to CBS's misrepresentation of the views of Rabbi Yaakov Bleich, chief rabbi of Kyiv and Ukraine, "when it broadcast his statements without making clear the context in which they were spoken and without including the qualifications and positive statements that accompanied them"; as well as to the broadcaster's misrepresentation to interview subjects of the segment's intent, as "for example, Cardinal [Myroslav Ivan] Lubachivsky [primate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church] charged that the producers misled him as to the nature of the show."

It referred also to the mistranslation of the word "Zhyd" (Jew) as "kike," noting: "when the word chosen by the translator is an inflammatory term such as 'kike,' the licensee could be expected to assure itself of the accuracy of the translation; if it does not do so, the commission may appropriately consider that fact in reaching a conclusion about the broadcaster's intent to distort the news."

Source: "Ukrainians win a round in case against CBS" by Roma Hadzewycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 16, 1998 (Vol. LXVI, No. 33).

FOR THE RECORD

Plaque recalls Canadian government's ruthless political abuse of "enemy aliens"

by Dr. Paul F. Thomas

The plaque unveiled in Victoria today is the 11th established to date to recall the ruthless political abuse by the Canadian government of 80,000 Ukrainian Canadians, wrongly labelled as "enemy aliens" at the outbreak of World War I.

Of that number, 5,500 persons were sent to concentration camps (to use the official government term) from the outbreak of the war until 1920 – two years beyond that war.

During that time-interval, the Canadian government established 26 concentration camps across the country. Eight of these camps were in British Columbia, namely at Nanaimo, Vernon, Moro Lake, Revelstoke, Monashee, Edgewood, Fernie/Morrissey and Field. Our Victoria plaque is the third one to be established in British Columbia, the other two having been unveiled in Nanaimo in May 1997 and in Vernon in June 1997.

Today being a Sunday, perhaps you will forgive me if I plagiarize the scriptures and misquote St. Paul when he says: "For we wrestle not against flesh and blood, but against powers and principalities, against the rulers of the darkness of this world, and against hidden agendas in high places."

These hidden agendas have already been documented and reported at great length on previous occasions, so I'll just speak of certain selected aspects at this time.

The official problem facing the Ukrainian Canadians during World War I, was that they had had the misfortune of having been technically required to obtain Austrian passports prior to their coming to Canada.

Before I elaborate on what that meant for Ukrainian immigrants, let me give you a personal example of what is meant by a technical passport misfortune. A number of years ago I was involved with some field work in Africa. A portion of my work required that I fly to Morocco from Ghana. To do so required a number of flight changes along the coast of West Africa, namely from Accra to Abijan, Abijan to Dakar, then Dakar to Casablanca. My flights had been prepaid and confirmed. I managed to leave Accra, the capital of Ghana, via West African Airlines as planned; but when I got to Abijan, the capital of Ivory Coast, I was informed that my connecting flight to Dakar had been cancelled. Furthermore, because I had no on-going connecting flight, I could no longer be regarded as being in transit. Not being in transit, and without a visa for the Ivory Coast which I had no intention of visiting, I was therefore declared to be an alien. I was consequently arrested and thrown into jail. After spending two days in jail, I learned from other prisoners that West African Airlines was notorious for running a milking-machine operation. By means of this operation, scheduled flights would be cancelled for the express purpose of redefining travellers as aliens, from whom bribes could then be extracted before trav-

Dr. Paul F. Thomas is professor of both political geography and education at the University of Victoria in British Columbia. He has recently authored: "The Trial of J.V. Stalin: Exercises in Critical Reasoning," published by the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (Canada). The text above was delivered as the keynote speech at the unveiling of a commemorative plaque in Victoria on July 11.

el could be resumed. The situation at Abijan airport was so flagrant that about two years ago, the U.S. government declared it to be off-limits to all American citizens.

By the same token, it should be indicated that the Canadian immigration operation had at heart interests other than those of the immigrants. The actions of the Canadian government in enticing peasants to Canada were actually in violation of an Austrian law passed in 1897 to protect the economic interests of wealthy Austrians who had discovered a good thing, namely the value of dirt-cheap Ukrainian labor.

The Ukrainian immigrants from the 1890s onwards, had not imposed themselves on Canada, but had come at the express invitation of the Canadian government. These Ukrainian immigrants were not Austrians but a subjugated people – exploited and pauperized by their imperial overseers. Their socio-economic reality was such that normally they would not be wasting scarce money on a passport. But such was the requirement for traveling abroad. The only passports available to them were Austrian, simply because they did not have a mother country of their own that could give them Ukrainian passports.

Prior to World War I, Ukrainians were people without a nation. Canada, on the other hand, was a nation without people. Halychyna and Bukovina – the largest and agriculturally best-endowed of the Austrian provinces – were also the poorest provinces of old Austria. They were also the poorest regions in all of Europe, with a per capita income of \$38 per year. This poverty was not due to a lack of resources; for the soils were among the best in Europe. The reasons were political and social. Three million Ukrainian peasants toiling as near-serfs, in a seriously overpopulated region, were required to support the decadent and feudal lifestyle of 500,000 Austrian bureaucrats who saw fit to reinvest the square root of zero into local economic development. The Ukrainian ethnographic territories were being bled dry with 50,000 persons a year dying from malnutrition.

The Canadian authorities knew that such people did not consider themselves to be Austrian, and sent out land agents to steal some of this dirt-cheap Ukrainian labor for Canada. Each agent received \$5 for every family that he could lure to Canada – a sum that would be \$500 to today's. Lured by fantastic stories of streets paved with gold, 171,000 Ukrainians entered Canada between 1896 and 1914. In coming, they left behind most of their worldly belongings, their soil, their friends and their culture. In exchange, they were to be greeted with isolation and social derision.

The Canadian establishment vitally needed their backbreaking labor to develop the national infrastructure in agriculture, mining, logging, industry and transportation. But their presence was not desired; for the sight of illiterate peasants in sheepskin coats, reeking of garlic, was somehow perceived as a threat to English civilization.

Dirt-cheap Ukrainian labor was exploited in different ways across the different regions of Canada.

The way it was exploited in the Nanaimo coal mines of British Columbia is typical of the shadow history of Canadian labor relations. In the first decade of this century, the coal mines that

(Continued on page 14)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Commendations for article on librarians

Dear Editor:

Just a few words to express commendations for the article in The Ukrainian Weekly (July 11) written by Jurij Dobczansky.

The thoughts expressed by Mr. Dobczansky of the Ukrainian American Library Association deserve a lot of kudos. However, there must also be an organized outfit that would include heritage centers that are being established in our communities, and such heritage centers must include museums.

Here in New Haven, Conn., the Heritage Center has been in existence since 1984. It includes an exhibition of regional dress, artifacts related to the settlement of Ukrainians in New Haven and a 5,000-volume library.

Earlier this year the Heritage Center hosted over 100 high school students, who were apprised of the availability of books regarding Ukraine's history, literature and music. Students from Yale University visit the Heritage Center for detailed historical facts, while students from Ukraine attending Yale are astounded at the collection of books not available in the Soviet Union.

Kudos to the UALA, for its meeting in Washington. Let's hope that the conference to be held at Stamford's Diocesan Research Center in June of next year is successful.

Wasył Gina
New Haven, Conn.

Ukraine's visa system: back to the USSR?

Dear Editor,

Is it "Back to the USSR" at Ukrainian consulates?

In the past month Ukrainian Consulates have not only been demanding the usual letter of invitation to Ukraine, but also proof of where you are staying. If that happens to be a hotel, this means a voucher or fax confirming one has paid for accommodation. If its from relatives or friends then they have to prove who they say they are by going to a notary and then sending you the letter stating you will be staying with them.

The letter of invitation is in and of itself only a reflex response to the insistence by Western countries, such as the United Kingdom, of a letter of invitation from a local host. This new demand of proof of where one is staying in Ukraine smacks of a return to the Soviet era and has led to many people either being turned away from consulates or having to queue for hours on end because their papers are not in order. As anyone who has traveled to Ukraine will know, hotels in Kyiv are abysmal and overpriced. Therefore, this certainly is not the way to drum up business.

This "Back to the USSR" approach is also not the way to encourage Western tourism and foreign investors. Ukraine is again shooting itself in its foot. Why can't Ukraine follow the example of the three Baltic states and abolish visas for Western visitors as a way of proving that it wants to really re-join Europe?

Taras Kuzio
London

Thanks for letters on Church issues

Dear Editor:

Thank you for publishing very interesting and informative letters to the editor, particularly on Church issues.

Valentina Poletz
Minneapolis

Researchers seek former forced laborers

Dear Editor:

The Montreal Holocaust Memorial Center is assisting a group of Austrian historians, headed by Oliver Rathkolb, Ph.D., LL.D., of Vienna, who are currently investigating the fate of Ukrainian forced laborers during the Nazi period in Austria in 1938-1945. The purpose of the research is to clarify possible claims for compensation.

The group is looking for:

1. Ukrainian former forced laborers (slave laborers) working in the Hermann Goering Steel Works in Linz, Austria, and in electric power-building throughout Austria (e.g. Kaprun, Tauernkraftwerke, Draukraftwerke, Ybbs-Persenbeug); and

2. Ukrainian former displaced persons (DPs) who lived in the area of Linz, Austria, after 1945.

Please contact the head of the research group: Dr. Oliver Rathkolb, Institute for Contemporary History on the University of Vienna, 1090 Vienna, Austria, Spitalgasse 2, Hof 1 (telephone: 011-431-545-7535, ext. 32; fax: 011-431-545-3097; e-mail: oliver.rathkolb@univie.ac.at).

Wolfgang Mueller
Montreal

Fraternal thanks for festival coverage

Dear Editor:

A special fraternal thank-you to Taisa Welhasch for fine reporting on the Ukrainian Fraternal Association's Youth Festival, which was held at the Verkhovyna Resort, Glen Spey, N.Y., in mid-July.

Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky, her student dancers, all the performers and all the volunteers who planned and worked to make the thousands of guests happy, appreciated being noticed and given credit and applause in the press for a job well done.

Festivals like this – and there are others held in other parts of our country and Canada – give our activist community a chance to preserve our Ukrainian culture, our music, our very exciting dances, as well as our Ukrainian art, and to share with our coming generations and American and Canadian neighbors and friends.

A very special thank-you to the editors of The Weekly for devoting a full page to coverage of this event. "Diakuyu."

Joseph Charyna
Stoughton, Mass.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



"Our Kind of People"

I started teaching at the Alfred Lord Tennyson School on Chicago's West Side in 1956. The student body was all black with a faculty that was half white and half black.

It was a wonderful place to begin my teaching career. Most of the children were responsive and staff morale was high.

What struck me as peculiar from the first day, however, were the distinctions that existed among blacks. Lighter-skinned children tended to put down darker-skinned children. And the black staff, almost all of whom lived on Chicago's more elite South Side, seemed to project an air of superiority. When I asked one of them if he lived in the neighborhood, he gave me an incredulous look and answered with a firm "no."

Perusing Svoboda editorials for my first book, I was struck by the following comparison that appeared in the July 6, 1896, issue: "Negros have seven colleges, 17 academies and 50 high schools in America. And what do Rusyns have? Seven layers of lazy skin." Blacks were once being held up as models for Ukrainians to emulate.

Today, we live in a different world. Liberals tell us that institutional racism is rampant and that, despite the civil rights movement, blacks and whites are further apart than ever. The black community includes activists like Jesse Jackson who march on university campuses shouting "Ho, Ho, Ho, Western Civ has got to go," and the gangsta rap/gang groups of the inner city. Neither seems to have much use for middle-class values. Even middle-class blacks, I read in the November 15, 1993, issue of Newsweek, "are seething with grievances: over the petty indignities they still endure, the false fronts they have to put up to 'make it' in white institutions, the ways in which they're pigeonholed in 'black jobs.'" The aftermath of the O.J. Simpson trial and black militant criticism of the Bill Cosby Show depressed me. The fact that some blacks attending Northern Illinois University believed that academic success was somehow a perverse "betrayal" of black values only added to my pessimism regarding better race relations in the future.

There are, of course, black conservatives such as Shelby Steele, Ken Hamblin, Walter Williams, Tom Sowell, Alan Keyes, Ward Connerly and, of course, Clarence Thomas who believed preferential politics are based on racist notions that perpetuate the idea that blacks can never make it on their own. These conservatives, however, are so few in number and their influence among blacks so minimal that the victimhood paradigm remains dominant in the black community. Martin Luther King's "content of their character" dream seems further away than ever.

I was heartened recently by a fascinating new book by Lawrence Otis Graham titled "Our Kind of People: Inside America's Black Upper Class," which is all about successful African Americans. Doctors, lawyers, engineers, college professors, businesspeople (many millionaires), members of what Mr. Graham has chosen to identify as the black elite. They have their own youth societies such as Jack and Jill, their own circles for women – Links and Girl Friends – and their own brotherhoods, the Boule (Sigma Pi Phi), the Guardsmen, One Hundred Blackmen and the Comus Club. Membership in these societies is restricted (usually by invitation only) and the

emphasis is on collegiality and intellect.

How similar are these blacks to successful Ukrainians? Both groups have strong family ties and the Church to sustain them. Ukrainians have Plast and SUM for their youth. Blacks have Jack and Jill. Ukrainians take their children to Ukraine to learn more about their heritage. Jack and Jill chapters take their children to Africa to learn about their past. Ukrainians have summer resorts, youth camps and vacation spots – Soyuzivka, Verkhovyna, Baraboo, Wis., Wildwood, N.J. – as well as Plast and SUM camps. Black vacation locales are found at Sag Harbor on Long Island, Oak Bluffs on Martha's Vineyard, Highland Beach in Maryland, the Hillside Inn in the Poconos and Idlewild, Mich.

Unlike Ukrainians, blacks can point to such prestigious institutions of higher learning as Howard, Spelman and Morehouse, as well as Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, Tuskegee University, Bennett College, Hampton University, Lincoln University, Clark-Atlanta University, and Xavier University. There is a lesson here.

Ukrainians have communities in many American cities and each is different. Ukrainians on the East Coast, I believe, view Ukrainians in the Midwest and West as "country." Ukrainians in Chicago, Parma, Ohio, and Warren, Mich., seem to have more visible neighborhoods than Ukrainians who live in Boston, New York City and throughout New Jersey.

Blacks also have different status structures in American cities. In southern cities like Washington and Atlanta, family history rather than family wealth is what determines one's importance. In Chicago, Memphis and Detroit, the elite can often be traced back to old-line businesses like Chicago's Supreme Life Insurance or Memphis's Universal Life Insurance. Like other ethnic groups, Chicago's black businessmen flourished in Chicago's ghettoized communities because they were meeting a need. Self-reliance led to progress and status. The blacks on the West Side of Chicago, writes Mr. Graham, "were considered 'country' and unsophisticated by old-guard South Side blacks."

Given the plight of other blacks, do members of the black aristocracy feel any guilt? Not really. "Why is it okay for well-educated whites to be ambitious – and then not okay for blacks?" asked one affluent black matron. "You don't contribute to black achievement by knowing how to dance or play basketball," one Jack and Jill chaperone told Mr. Graham when he was young. "You are the ones who are supposed to be setting the example for the rest of those kids by school. Just because you look like them doesn't mean you have to act like them."

There is, unfortunately, a tragic side to black success: the desire to pass as white. The author devotes an entire chapter to this sad phenomenon that haunts many black families. The brown paper bag test of acceptance is mentioned as is the cynical rhyme repeated by aristocratic black kids: "If you're light, you're all right; if you're brown, stick around; if you're black, step back."

Fortunately, skin color has never been an issue with Ukrainians, only political ideology and religion.

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

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

Do you have a mouse in the house? Personal reflections on art for the new millennium

by Anya Antonovych

CHICAGO – Every day Lialia Kuchma feeds Kenneth Rinaldo's "Siamese Fighting Fish." No, she isn't pet sitting; she's maintaining a museum piece. The fish is temporarily housed in an untraditional fishbowl that looks like a miniature spaceship perched on the tip of a tall conical tower at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago. Like a tightrope in a circus, a wire is stretched across the tip of this cone from wall to wall.

This interactive work was designed to allow the fish to determine the direction that it moves along the wire, so that it can explore its environment, beyond the limits of the tank. "The Beta determines the direction by crossing one of two break-beams which activate the motor to move the tank in the direction which the fish looks to the outside world." (Rinaldo).

The work, titled "Delicate Balance," was part of an exhibit titled "Second Nature – A Show of New Media for the New Millennium" curated by Paul Hertz. The exhibit, which ran from May 9 through June 27, was part of Project Millennium, this year being the first of the City of Chicago's three-year millennium celebration.

The programs are organized around six themes: Origins, Environment, Shaping Community, New Directions, Transitions and Discovery, and Technology. The theme presented at the Ukrainian Art Institute is technology. While we understand technology to be "the application of science, especially to industrial or commercial objectives," one saw in this exhibit the merging of the artist and the scientist in an attempt to explore the ever-expanding visual frontiers through their creations.

I personally am biased against technology. At 18, I'm sure that I am one of the last few who have managed to avoid its onslaught. As a second-year student at McGill University considering a future in the world of art, I am overwhelmed by the possibilities offered by technology. It seems that traditional art, which is my love, will become obsolete, and that there will be no place in this world for me and my watercolors.

No doubt the exhibit is intriguing. The

Chicago-born Anya Antonovych is a student at McGill University in Montreal, where she is majoring in literature and art history. She has traveled widely, taking along her camera and sketch pad everywhere she goes. This summer she is in France doing volunteer work with the disabled.

artists – Stephen Boyer, Paul Catanese, Shawn Decker, Margaret Dolinsky, Jim Ferolo, Paul Hertz, Silvia Malagrino, Kenneth Rinaldo and Mirosław Rogala – are pioneers challenged by the creative adventures science has to offer. Surely the next century's artists will use even more sophisticated technological tools as vehicles for expression.

The art of the future, it seems to me, will truly be for everybody. Since technology will be omnipresent, everyone will have greater access to these works, if only because of their familiarity with the media. It is now, at the dawn of the artistic revolution, that people like me might have trouble appreciating these pieces as works of art.

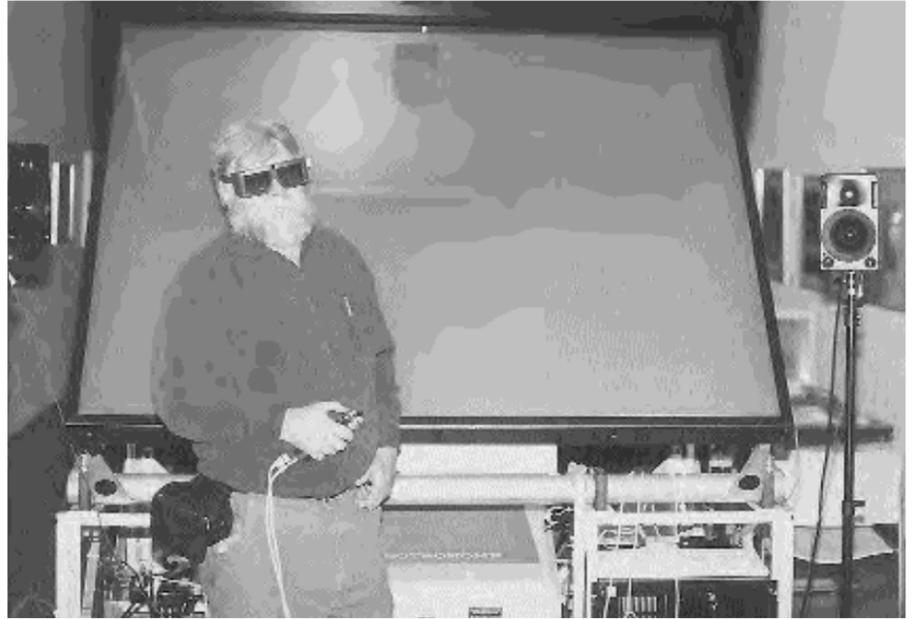
I fear that perhaps new technological tools may force pencils and paper into extinction.

However, Michael Griffin, coordinator of the show with Ms. Kuchma, reassured me: "The 21st century will not be without painting, sculpture and art forms we have come to know. They will still prove very satisfying, edifying and enlightening to our intellectual and aesthetic sensibilities. They will still be produced, but without the revolutionary moments we have associated with the linear progression, conventionally called the history of art. It will be a century of new materials and forms we are only yet becoming acquainted with, materials and forms which will profoundly shape our vision of the world, our place in it, and our time in the cosmos."

Although I admire the featured artists' skills, they seem to me to be more the skills of engineers and mathematicians. For example, Mr. Boyer in commenting on his piece "Untitled," noted that: "This medium involves a precise control of electrical power at a microscopic level with time measured in microseconds and space in microns." This sounds like something from NASA, and indeed, the piece looks like something off a dashboard on a spaceship. Dozens of little blinking red lights chase each other, constantly changing direction and forming new patterns. The lights are mesmerizing, they are hypnotic, I look at them because it is so hard to look away. The display was captivating and fun, but I still hesitate to call it art. Perhaps what was lacking was an emotional response on my part. Somehow, the piece seemed only like a game.

The overwhelming impression was one of feeling lost amid electrodes in a state of empty hypnosis.

I question the ontology of art and the place of these pieces within that category. I can say only that many of these works lack a soulfulness that I expect from a



Dan Sandin of the Electronic Visualization Laboratory sets up for a virtual reality presentation, "Poverty Island with Video Skies," at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago.

creative work. Can you really have an emotional interaction with a machine? People have strong relationships with their automobiles, and I believe that photography, resulting from chemical and mechanical processes, is an art form. However, I still am reluctant to allow a machine to invade the realm of art.

I was very impressed with Paul Hertz's tapestry "Criadero" – until I realized that it wasn't a tapestry. It was a computer print of algorithmically generated tiling patterns. But it looked so tactile! Why was I simultaneously delighted and disappointed when I realized it wasn't hand-woven? I was amazed that I was so easily duped; disappointed because somehow I wanted the artist's own sweat to be woven into the piece; I wanted some physical evidence of the artist's presence.

The series, "Recordatori," is a powerful one, but somehow the mathematics of it scares me.

Some of the pieces on exhibit required physical interaction. One such piece was Silvia A. Malagrino's shadow display. The piece, "Untitled," involved a video screen that allowed you to view yourself from the back, and a light on the wall for you to see your shadow. I had the most fun with this piece. Thankfully, the gallery was empty when I was playing with this set-up. It's amazing how intrigued I was with my own shadow, or a view of myself from the back. I felt like I was checking out my reflection in a shop window. Perhaps there is a hidden need in people to find some kind of personal relationship to any piece of art in order to respond to it. And then I wondered about the business side of technological art. Would people really pay for shadows? Yes, I suppose they would.

However, I was a bit more skeptical about Jim Ferolo's "Sleights" – a CD ROM interactive experience about the afterlife of Harry Houdini. The system was down when I was at the gallery, which made me think this stuff was too high maintenance for a museum. I didn't play, so I don't really know, but I wondered: What distinguishes this from a computer game? Are computer games art? Would "Sleights" still be art even if it was mass-produced? Would the original be worth more? Could there be a limited edition, as if it were a print?

What is clear is that most of these pieces can't be accurately represented in a catalogue; they require interaction. Their value comes from the viewer's physical experience of the art, mostly because the pieces are not purely visual works, but also involve movement, light and sound. Especially with Malagrino's piece – without the viewer there is nothing. However,

the same may be said about any traditional work of art.

This poses another problem for me: I feel that art should have some sort of permanence. We can still appreciate ancient Greek sculpture; will people 2,000 years from now still be able to experience Malagrino's shadows?

Alexander Oleksyn, an art student, has observed the following with regard to the question of the permanence of art: "Everything comes back to the question: What is Art? Art has no boundaries – the sky is the limit. You do whatever you have to do to express yourself, and that's art."

It is unjust to dismiss these pieces as art simply because they lack permanence. Drama and performance art have status as art; there's no reason these pieces should be discounted simply because the viewer is the performer.

In another gallery at the Art Institute one entered a dark room. The viewer, facing a very large screen and wearing 3-D glasses, as presented with one of several programs – products of the Electronic Visualization Laboratory. Without moving, one could cross Lake Michigan and see a spectacular sunset on Poverty Island – a virtual environment presented by Dan Sandin. To produce such electronic art demands a collaborative effort.

"Such projects are formidably expensive in labor and machinery," says Michael Griffin. "It can be done alone with a computer and a simple program, albeit most of the current major developments demand sponsors from universities, private corporations and individual contributors. Artists are interminably resourceful and will find a means to create."

Such creativity could be found in Margaret Dolinsky's virtual environments. With a mouse in hand, you chose the regions you wish to explore on the images projected on the large screen. Dolinsky feels that "Art will become revolutionary in the medium of virtual environments when spectators abandon the act of mere viewing, transcend simple narrative participation and become actively engaged."

For me, virtual reality as art bears a strange link to the past. The goal of Renaissance art was to provide a window to reality, to present the viewer with as real an image as possible. The surrealists, most notably Dali and Magritte, sought to represent the alternate world of dreams, creating stunningly life-like images under bizarre circumstances. Virtual reality seems like the next logical step. The technology

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"Cave Virtual Environment" from the "Living Room" by Margaret Dolinsky.

Ukrainian Catholics in Australia mark 50th anniversary

MELBOURNE – The weekend of July 10-11 was a busy and joyful time for Ukrainian Catholics in the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Ss. Peter and Paul in Australia, as Bishop Peter Stasiuk led his faithful in celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Australia.

"We were a displaced nation of people far from our national land after suffering the terrors of the second world war," said Bishop Stasiuk to the several thousand faithful gathered to pray on Sunday, July 11, at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral in Melbourne.

In 1949, the Rev. Pavlo Smal was the first Ukrainian Catholic priest to arrive in Australia. At that time Archbishop Daniel Mannix of Melbourne welcomed the newly arrived Ukrainian refugees and invited them to hold their liturgies in Roman Catholic parishes until they were able to build their own churches.

The weekend celebrations began on July 10 in the Ukrainian Cathedral of Ss. Peter and Paul in North Melbourne. In acknowledgement of the pioneering work of Bishop-Emeritus Ivan Prasko, Bishop Stasiuk established three new offices in the eparchy.

The eparchy established a Caritas office, which is part of the Caritas Australia structure. On hand to open this office was the president of Caritas Australia, Bishop Hilton Deakin, Caritas Australia's national director, Tom Story, and the president of Caritas Ukraine, the Rev. Ken Nowakowski. Caritas, a Latin word that means mercy or charity, is an international confederation with member-organizations in over 190 countries and territories that work with the poor regardless of their ethnic background or religious beliefs.

Closely linked to the work of Caritas will be the work of the eparchial Centacare office. Bishop Stasiuk told the faithful gathered in the cathedral: "We are establishing Centacare in our eparchy to respond to the needs of our community. Centacare and Caritas will work to ensure that no one feels that they have no one to turn to, that they have nowhere to go when they are in crisis." The Rev. Michael Kalka will head

(Continued on page 17)

OVERVIEW: Australia's Ukrainian Catholic Church

The history of the Ukrainian Catholic Church began when Ukrainians began migrating to Australia in 1948. They came from a background of persecution to a nation free of the darkness they had experienced, but also to a nation without the foundation of Ukrainian community to nurture them.

These migrants were from all age groups and a variety of different backgrounds, although the majority were quite young – between 18 and 25 years of age. Many did not intend to remain in Australia but wanted to rebuild their shattered lives and return to Europe. Nevertheless, these men and women gathered together as Ukrainians and a unique Ukrainian community began to develop.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church, the faith most of these immigrants brought with them, did not exist in Australia. During the early 1950s there was only a loose association of young Ukrainian clerics and older clerics from Canada, operating under the jurisdiction of the Roman Catholic Church, to serve the spiritual needs of this infant community.

The first official Ukrainian Catholic liturgy in Australia is considered to have been celebrated by the Rev. Paul Smal on August 13, 1949, in a chapel next to St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral in Melbourne. It is known, however, that the Rev. Smal also celebrated divine liturgies in the migrant camps in Bonegilla prior to his coming to Melbourne. In South Australia, the Rev. Dmytro Kachmar celebrated the first liturgy in that state on September 25, 1949.

It was not until 1958, when the Rev. Ivan Prasko was consecrated bishop, and an exarchate, to which he was appointed, was established in Sydney, that the Ukrainian Catholic Church became an entity in its own right in Australia. Very soon after that establishment, Bishop Prasko petitioned the Vatican to move the seat of the exarchy to Melbourne, where it has been since that time. The exarchate provided a legal framework for the Church which, in turn, provided structure for the community.

In October 1958, the Church held its first conference of clergy that was attended by Metropolitan Maxim Hermaniuk, leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada, and Archbishop Buchko, leader of the Church-in-exile in Rome. These senior clerics brought with them much-needed experience and were able to provide some initial direction to the newly established Church and its community.

It was at this time that many migrant Ukrainians began to realize that they would not be returning to Europe and that Australia was now their home and with that realization came the determination to build their future in this country.

The middle years

The period from the late 1950s to the late 1970s was one of energetic building for the Ukrainian community. A critical element in the success of this building process was that the Ukrainian Catholic Church, under the inspirational leadership of Bishop Prasko, was able to provide a focus and to hold the community together in a sense of common purpose. The Church was the genesis of the Ukrainian community and identity in Australia.

Bishop Prasko was a remarkable man who united Ukrainian Catholics in Australia and New Zealand. It was his organizational skill and leadership that brought together a people who were scattered across the nation. During the early days of the eparchy, he, together with his clergy and the Ukrainian community, established parishes, church councils, convents, youth groups and choirs, and many other community and welfare agencies. In 1960 the bishop established the first Church magazine, which later became the newspaper "Church and Life." It was his vision that built the Church that exists today.

The Church rapidly expanded the number of its parishes in Australia; there are now Ukrainian Catholic parishes in most capital cities and other provincial cities in this country. Each church has a cantor and most parishes have established formal choirs, including the now famous Cathedral Youth Choir of the Melbourne parish.

During the early 1960s three young Ukrainian men left Australia to study to be priests at the Ukrainian Catholic seminary in Rome. They were ordained in 1967 and returned to Australia as the first priests ordained specifically for the Church in this country. This was a milestone in the journey of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Australia.

In the same year, the first group of Basilian Sisters arrived from Argentina to support the work of the Church.

A very significant influence on the Church in Australia resulted from the visits of Patriarch Josyf Slipyj in 1965, when he was major archbishop, and again in 1973 after he had been named cardinal. He helped shape the Church in Australia by



Bishop Lubomyr Husar delivers an address on the 50th anniversary of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Australia.

encouraging Ukrainians here to honor their past by maintaining their religion, their cultural identity and their language.

The later years and the present

With Bishop Prasko at its head, the exarchate, which was a temporary institution, became an eparchy in 1982. The establishment of the eparchy meant that the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Australia was had become a permanent entity, taking its place as a separate but participating part of the Catholic Church in Australia.

In 1988 the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine was celebrated throughout the world. Worldwide celebrations took place in Rome, and a large delegation of Australian parishioners participated in the international celebrations there. The Church in Australia organized events throughout the country and 500 people took part in the national celebration in Canberra.

The visit in 1985 by the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, to his Church in Australia, was another important event. The visit was particularly significant because it provided the Australian Church with a connection to the Ukrainian Church throughout the world.

Also a significant influence was the 1991 visit by Bishop Pavlo Wasylyk from Ukraine. Bishop Wasylyk was the first bishop from the former Church-in-the-underground to visit Australia and, as such, he represented the emergence of the Ukrainian Catholic Church from a long period of oppression in the Soviet Union.

These connections helped the Church and the Ukrainian community in Australia refresh their bonds with the universal Ukrainian Catholic Church, in the same way as the visits by Patriarch Josyf over a decade earlier had inspired Ukrainian Catholics to take pride in and honor their cultural and religious heritage.

In 1993 the Rev. Stasiuk was appointed bishop of Australia following the resignation of Bishop Prasko. He had been the rector of St. Vladimir's Minor Seminary in Roblin, Manitoba prior to his appointment. Bishop Stasiuk build the Ukrainian Church in Australia and is particularly keen to have the Church and its teachings more widely known in this country.

Bishop Stasiuk is a member of the Australian Council of Churches and is very active in the Australian Bishops' Conference, where he is secretary of the Migrant and Refugee Committee and a

(Continued on page 16)



Ukrainian Catholic hierarchs during a service at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral: (from left) Bishops Michael Wiwchar, Lubomyr Husar, Peter Stasiuk, Ivan Prasko and Basil Losten.

Ukrainian American Youth Association resort hosts "Sumeniata"

by Nusia Woch Kerda
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – This year the Ukrainian American Youth Association (UAYA) resort here is hosting its 43rd summer of camps for members. "Oselia SUM," as it is commonly referred to by members is located on Route 209, about 20 minutes away from Soyuzivka, the estate of the Ukrainian National Association.

This year, the UAYA is celebrating the 50th anniversary of its establishment in the United States of America. The UAYA National executive board has issued special commemorative T-shirts to mark this event. All summer campers are using these shirts as part of their uniform.

UAYA began its 1999 summer program in Ellenville with a three-week intensive counselor's training course (vyshkil) for its older teenage members. On Sunday, July 25, two camps began their sessions: the camp for children age 7 years and older (under the direction of Irene Scheremeta Laschuk) and – "Tabir Sumeniati" for children age 4-6.

The camp for "Sumeniata" (as the association's youngest members are called) is a two-week day camp with a varied program that runs from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. Monday through Friday, with a recital for parents on Saturday morning. Parents can choose to send their child to the first week of camp, the second or both. About 50 percent of the children remain for both weeks.

The program begins with a morning formation and a breakout into small groups ("royi") for half-hour sessions that include singing, storytime, arts and crafts, organized group play, and introduction to Ukraine and the UAYA. The campers enjoy a morning break and eat lunch together in the camp dining hall, which is adorned with flags from previous years' summer camps.

The afternoon session begins with group singing, followed by additional breakout sessions. The afternoon program during the first week of camp featured the Rev. Bohdan Danylo who acquainted the Sumeniata with religion. Bishop Losten of the Stamford Diocese was gracious enough to assign the Rev. Bohdan to visit and assist our counselors in introducing the Sumeniata to the Ukrainian American Youth Association's motto, "God and Ukraine." Other topics included hygiene, swimming lessons and water play. The



Sumeniata during the first week of camp at the UAYA resort.

afternoon session closed with a snack and afternoon formation.

The program is held in Ukrainian, so that the children may increase their vocabulary of Ukrainian words through their activities in camp.

On Tuesday morning a camp picture was taken, on Wednesday the campers hiked to the river, where they were able to build a dam and catch guppies and frogs, and on Thursday evening the Sumeniata had a dance (zabava) featuring their favorite selections.

The oldest Sumeniata, who will be going on to the regular UAYA camp next year, were able to experience a day and night in the big kid's ("molodshe yunatstvo") camp on Thursday evening and Friday morning with a sleepover under the supervision of Chrystya Woch, Hanya Porada and Kathy Barna. Friday evening was highlighted by a campfire at which the children sang songs and toasted marshmallows.

On Saturday morning they collected their artistic creations from the week and presented a recital for their parents. At the

end of the recital each child received a certificate for attending camp and a camp pin to wear on their Sumeniata uniforms. Each child also received a 43-page booklet containing the camp program, list of camp counselors, list of camp attendees, the UAYA prayer and poems for Sumeniata, as well as activities and song sections.

This year's camp was under the direction of Nusia Woch Kerda and her assistants: Irene Bundziak (introduction to the UAYA), Sonia Schur and Olia DeBruin

(organized play), Darka Hryckowian and Ms. Woch (arts and crafts), Marianna Zavojska (in charge of 3 1/2 year olds), Dr. Irene Stolar (hygiene), Taras Mazur, Ivan Zayats and Larissa Blaha (swimming instructors), and Maria Slaba and Halyna Shepko (singing). Junior counselors were: Katya Kosiw, Nadia Dlaboha, Katya Doliak, Marusia Popovych and Natalka Stupak.

A total of 75 children attended the two-week camp.



Sumeniata and their counselors build a dam on the river.

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"Supercampers" complete advanced Plast program at Vovcha Tropa

by Volodymyr Fedorak

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. — For two weeks, 35 Plast youths age 15-16, directed by a five-person camp command, participated in a special program of activities for advanced campers that included hiking, rock climbing, pioneering and sports.

The campers also benefited from "leave no trace" training in ecology, worked toward earning the Plast physical fitness medal for their age group and constructed a 40-foot climbing wall in their camp — one of six taking place simultaneously at the Vovcha Tropa (Wolf's Path) campsite in upstate New York's Columbia County.

The Camp for Older "Yunatstvo" (Tabir Starshoho Yunatstva) as it is officially known, (popularly known as "supercamp"), was directed by Taras Ferencevych, who was assisted by Adriana Bida, Andrew Mykyta, Volodymyr Fedorak and Deanna Yurchuk.

This year's camp was called "Vichno Molodi" (Forever Young), a reference to the fact that youth and optimism are eternal and necessary — especially in today's complex times. As the camp song put it: "Our youth will conquer all."

The campers, all of whom have several Plast camps to their credit, also had discussions on philosophy and received copies of a booklet titled "Cache of Wisdom," featuring readings by renowned thinkers from Vasyl Symonenko to Charles Baudelaire, from Yurii Starosolsky to Henry David Thoreau, from Mykola Horbal to Lao-Tse, and others.

One of the highlights of the supercamp's multi-faceted program, which encompassed more than 10 disciplines of scouting, was hiking in the scenic Adirondack Mountains. Separate groups climbed three peaks: Mount Marcy, at 5,344 feet the highest point in New York state, Mount Algonquin (elevation: 5,114 feet) and Phelps Mountain (4,161 feet).

Also memorable were the camp christening and camp skits on the theme of "Adio Powers" (a take on the popular Austin Powers movies). The supercampers also prepared and conducted a sports competition that included soccer, Frisbee, volleyball and other events for the benefit of younger campers at Vovcha Tropa.

At the official closing ceremonies campers received certificates acknowledging their successful completion of this rigorous camp. But no one rushed to leave, as all still were under the influence of the beauty of this camp in the mountains of New York and the magic of the "Great Game" (Velyka Hra) that forms the basis of Plast's program of self-education.

Bidding each other farewell, many of the youths vowed to return in the year 2000 for the third "supercamp" at Vovcha Tropa and others pledged to meet again at other Plast gatherings.

Volodymyr Fedorak, a member of the Siromantsi Plast Troop, hails from Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, Ukraine. He is currently visiting the United States. (Andrea Roman contributed to this report.)



Participants of the 1999 "supercamp" at the Vovcha Tropa Plast campground in East Chatham, N.Y.



A group of campers above the clouds during their hike to Mount Algonquin in the Adirondacks.



Campers pose for a photo at Marcy Dam en route to Mount Marcy. Camp director Taras Ferencevych is seen in the front row, right.

Summit Music Festival is international gathering

TARRYTOWN, N.Y. — The Summit Music Festival, held annually on the hilltop campus of Marymount College, overlooking the Hudson River, is a small international gathering of classical musicians and students. From August 1 to 14, students, who come from almost a dozen countries, will take intensive master classes with instructors who also come from all over the world. Every evening performances are held in the acoustically excellent and intimate 150-seat PepsiCo Auditorium in Rita Hall, located on the college campus.

This year's group of 60 students, as well as their instructors are from Germany, Russia, France, Italy, Israel, Venezuela, China, Japan, the United States and several other countries. Applicants from Ukraine had been accepted, mostly students from the renowned Odesa Conservatory, but

apparently were unable to attend because financing was not found.

According to Leonid Mordkovych, who for 30 years was a professor at the Odesa Conservatory, many of the festival's instructors are graduates and professors from the former Soviet Union's three most prestigious music conservatories: Odesa, Leningrad (St. Petersburg) and Moscow — the conservatory where pianist Mykola Suk, whom Prof. Mordkovych praises highly, received his training. Prof. Mordkovych, who has also taught at the music conservatory in Lviv, as well as at conservatories in Italy and Finland, now conducts master classes in violin and viola at the festival, and is also an instructor with the City Children's Orchestra in New York City.

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Summit Music Festival...

(Continued from page 11)

Unlike many other music festivals held annually in the New England area that focus primarily on American composers and musicians, the goal of the Summit festival, now in its ninth year, is to expose students to a variety of international styles, as well as elevate each student's level through intensive interaction and instruction. The emphasis is on intensive individual discipline, on individual excellence, the method of teaching that, according to David Krieger, the festival's executive director, gave the world many brilliant soloists from Eastern Europe and Russia.

Concerts, which begin every night at 8 p.m., are \$15 for general admission, \$10

for students and seniors. The atmosphere is a casual mix of students, family members, instructors and classical music lovers from the Westchester area. The exception is the concert by the Tokyo String Quartet on Wednesday, August 11, which is a fund-raiser for the scholarship fund and with tickets beginning at \$50. Selections from Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Mozart, Haydn, Shostakovich, Handel, Brahms, Tchaikovsky, Liszt, Chopin, Schubert, as well as lesser-known composers are scheduled throughout the two weeks.

To receive a schedule (and driving directions) by fax, send a fax request to (914) 773-6776; to request information by phone, call (914) 773-6775 or (914) 323-7353. The phone number for general information at Marymount College is (914) 631-3200.

UCC supports efforts...

(Continued from page 4)

Reconciliation in the Throne Speech, the government would be indicating its seriousness," Ms. Hepburn said.

The Speech from the Throne, to be read sometime in September, is the government's action plan. "We will support this initiative," said Marika Szkambara, president of UCC Toronto. "The govern-

ment received over 50,000 postcards asking for the establishment of an inclusive museum. This new post card asks that the museum be placed on its agenda. We would like to see that happen soon."

The postcards are available throughout Canada. Constituents are being urged by the UCC to call their MPs to register support for the Museum of Reconciliation.

No need for controversy...

(Continued from page 4)

made it clear, in public, that we support proposals for the establishment of a Canadian genocide museum that would be inclusive, treating not only such horrific events as ethnic cleansing in Bosnia, Rwanda, and Kosovo, but the man-made Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine, the Armenian massacres, the war crimes perpetrated by the Axis powers throughout Europe, Africa and Asia during the second world war, and the many other episodes of genocide, mass murder and crimes against humanity that have befouled humanity in

this century. "Of course, we would insist upon the inclusion of exhibits that deal with the tragedy that befell Jews and non-Jews in Europe under the Nazi occupation, since that is undeniably one of the great horrors that must be remembered."

Furthermore, Mr. Gregorovich said the UCCLA calls upon "those who are attempting to sow dissension between Jewish Canadians and others to stop doing so, for we have never, and would never, support any project that excluded a treatment of the Shoah from this kind of museum."

The UCCLA leader made his comments on August 1.

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Newsbriefs

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IMF official cites Ukraine's better image

KYIV – "Ukraine is starting to form a more positive image with the IMF," said Mohammed Shadman-Valavi, head of the International Monetary Fund's mission, said on August 3, at his final meeting with Vice Prime Minister Serhii Tyhypko. He indicated that IMF financing could be resumed before the end of August. The total amount expected to be allocated is \$180 million (U.S.), which includes the July tranche. According to Mr. Tyhypko, the IMF mission is demanding that the government increase the role of market mechanisms and lessen state interference in the economy in order for Ukraine to receive the money. (Eastern Economist)

Venezuela, Ukraine strengthen ties

KYIV – A government delegation of Venezuela led by First Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Jorje Valero Brisenó arrived on a three-day working visit in

Ukraine to discuss bilateral trade and economic cooperation. The visit is a run-up to an official visit to Ukraine by Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez Frias slated for later this year. (Eastern Economist)

USAID office closes in Latvia

RIGA – The office of the U.S. Agency for International Development in Riga was officially closed on July 22. Over the eight-year period it was active, the USAID implemented 60 programs in Latvia, with funding totaling \$57 million. Estonia had "graduated" from the U.S. aid program several years ago, and that program will wrap up in Lithuania in the near future. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Security services to hold joint session

MOSCOW – The director of the Federal Security Service of Russia, Vladimir Putin told journalists that he had informed President Boris Yeltsin on July 27 about the proposal of the head of the Security Service of Ukraine to hold a joint session of the collegiums of the Federal Security Service of Russia and

shortages, a massive oil debt to Russia and problems with nuclear power shortages.

However, his ultimate demise began when he offered his version of the extensive changes that need to be made in the government's economic reform program at a meeting of the Cabinet of Ministers on July 28.

Among other things, Mr. Kuratchenko called for a restructuring of the relationship between Ukraine and the International Monetary Fund as well as with the World Bank, two international financial organizations that have kept Ukraine's economy afloat. He also expressed his opinion that a "controlled" monetary emission is imperative to energize the Ukrainian economy and called for a reorganization of the National Bank of Ukraine and its monetary policy.

Mr. Kuratchenko, whose remarks at the ministers' meeting had not been invited, said afterwards that he had received his cue from a statement by his colleague, First Vice Minister of Economic Reform Serhii Tyhypko, at a similar meeting held the previous week. At that time Mr. Tyhypko said Ukraine's economy is again on the verge of disaster.

"[He talked of] the need to find a plan. I thought that this would be the proper place to put forward my ideas," said Mr. Kuratchenko at a press conference after his firing.

Two days after Mr. Kuratchenko offered up his proposals, the Cabinet of Ministers held another meeting, to which he was not invited. A day later he was dismissed.

The ex-first prime minister took great pains to explain that his economic ideas were quite in sync with the president's and the government's, and that he would be willing to continue to serve Mr. Kuchma in some other political capacity.

"I never said that the president and the prime minister do not have a sound economic policy. Theirs is simply different from mine," explained Mr. Kuratchenko. "As for my membership in the National Democratic Party and my support for the president, I don't see how my economic views here contradict my political views."

Mr. Kuratchenko said that he is not considering joining another party or endorsing another candidate in the upcoming presidential elections.

On August 2, President Kuchma appointed Anatolii Kinakh as the new first vice prime minister. Mr. Kinakh, who turned 45 two days later, previously served as the president of the Ukrainian Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs and as a national deputy in the Verkhovna Rada, where he chaired the Committee on Industrial Policy Issues. He is a member of the National Democratic Party.

the Ukrainian Security Service. According to Mr. Putin, President Yeltsin supported the proposal. Mr. Putin said he believes that the meeting of top-ranking officers of the security services of the two countries "will be a very useful step, which will do good to both security services, will make it possible to organize cooperation in crime control and will promote the development of Russian-Ukrainian relations." Mr. Putin expects that the joint session of the collegiums may be held late in August. (ITAR-TASS)

Ukraine hit by motor fuel shortage

KYIV – Ukraine is suffering a severe gasoline shortage, resulting in the closure of many filling stations. The price of gasoline has doubled and even tripled at some stations, the Eastern Economic Daily reported on July 21. Some traders blamed government-imposed import duties on gasoline for the shortage, while the government pointed to the increase in world oil prices. The agricultural sector seems most affected by the fuel crisis. According to the agency, some regional authorities have attempted to confiscate low-octane gasoline for the needs of agricultural enter-

prises. Newly appointed Agricultural Minister Mykhailo Hladii said most farms have enough fuel to keep their combines running, but he added that the hike is likely to push up the price of grain. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv cuts duties to fight fuel shortage

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma reprimanded his government on July 21 for the acute gasoline shortage in the country. The Cabinet of Ministers responded by ordering the lifting of a 2 percent duty on oil imports and freeing domestic producers from a 0.01 euro duty on each kilogram of oil products until January 1, 2000. Vice Minister of the Economy Viktor Kalnyk said the government also ordered tax authorities to give local oil refineries more time to pay value-added tax and excise duties. The government, meanwhile, plans to import 500,000 tons of diesel fuel from Azerbaijan to help farmers with the harvest campaign. As a result of the gasoline crisis, the exchange rate for the hryvnia sank to 4.2 hrv to \$1 (U.S.) in trading between banks on July 21, having remained stable for several months at around 3.9 to \$1. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma fires...

(Continued from page 1)

for the sacking of the No. 2 person in government after Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko. According to Interfax-Ukraine, he told reporters in Crimea on July 31, where he was meeting with U.S. Secretary of Defense William Cohen, that the loss of Mr. Kuratchenko would not affect the work of the government.

"No matter whether there is a Kuratchenko in the government or not, the government exists and will exist," said President Kuchma. "He has simply been dismissed. Period."

However, the president indirectly alluded to the possibility that Mr. Kuratchenko was also the fall guy for the current gas shortage in Ukraine, which not only left much of Ukraine's filling stations empty the week of July 12, but has caused a doubling, and even tripling, of prices in most regions of the country.

"Somebody should be responsible for the fuel and energy complex, since problems remain and will remain for a long time," said President Kuchma. He then added that journalists "understand very well who leaves government and for what reasons. Decisions are not taken without reason."

Mr. Kuratchenko, who was appointed first vice prime minister in January with a mandate to revamp Ukraine's energy sector, has had a difficult time dealing with coal

Dr. Ivan Makarewycz...

(Continued from page 4)

Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States, The Ukrainian Museum in New York City and the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization (he was in charge of medical services at the first Plast camps in the United States held in East Chatham, N.Y.).

Dr. Makarewycz is survived by his wife, Natalia (née Halushchynska); daughter Oksana, with her husband, Dr. Jaroslav Sydorak, and sons, Andriy with wife Kim, and Dr. Roman; son Dr. Bohdan and his wife, Lida (née Obushkevych), and children, Alexander, Constantin, Motrija and Justin.

Funeral services were held on July 15 at Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church in Astoria, N.Y., followed by interment at St. Andrew the First-Called Apostle Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.



Ділимось сумною вісткою з рідними, приятелями і знайомими, що в понеділок, 26 липня 1999 р. відійшов від нас у вічність наш найдорожчий ЧОЛОВІК, БАТЬКО, СИН, БРАТ, ШВАГЕР, ВУЙКО, СЕСТРИНОК і ЗЯТЬ

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радний Українського Народного Союзу
народжений в Johnson City, N.Y., 28 червня 1951 р.

ПАРАСТАС відбувся у вівторок, 27 липня 1999 р. о год. 7-й веч. в похоронному заведенні James D. Barrett Funeral Home, 1004 Lake Street, Elmira, N.Y., 14901.

ПАНАХИДА – в середу, 28 липня 1999 р. о год. 10:30 ранку в похоронному заведенні.

ПОХОРОН – в середу, 28 липня 1999 р. о год. 11-й ранку з української католицької церкви св. Николая Чудотворця в Елмайра Гайтс, Н.Й., на церковний цвинтар.

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

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(The Weekly goes to press early Friday mornings.)

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SUMMER PROGRAMS 1999

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 ZENOVIA 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

Friday, September 2

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – CHILDREN'S FOLK DANCE BALLET
from Lviv, Ukraine, "VESELI CHEREVYCHKY"

Sunday, September 5

2:00 p.m. CONCERT – CHILDREN'S FOLK DANCE BALLET
from Lviv, Ukraine, "VESELI CHEREVYCHKY"

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

Plaque recalls...

(Continued from page 6)

had been established by the Dunsmuir family of robber-barons had become the most dangerous in the world, with a death rate three to four times the average for the British Empire. The refusal of management to adopt safety measures to reduce the risk of gas-explosions, precipitated a two-year strike between 1912 and 1914, when 7,000 Vancouver Island coal miners refused to work.

After these coal miners lost that strike, management continued its policy of hiring East European immigrants, including Ukrainians from Austria, as such persons, being illiterate, were easier to cheat when payday rolled around. They were also less likely to protest dangerous working conditions and would work for less, so that wages could be driven down by management. Most importantly, not knowing English they would be less likely to get involved with unionization and the drive for safer working conditions.

In other words, the Ukrainian immigrants were perfect tools for management's use of divide-and-conquer tactics against the labor force at large. [And it was similar, anti-union tactics in the Sudbury region of Ontario and elsewhere, that later induced thousands of Ukrainians to become communist supporters during the Great Depression – as we well know from the memoirs of the late John Kolasky.] The other miners, of course, vociferously resented the East Europeans – and that was exactly what management wanted.

Once the war had broken out, management actually attained a small measure of popularity with the Anglophone workers by first setting up and then supporting demands that the East Europeans be imprisoned as aliens. As a result, mining costs could be reduced, because management was now able to use alien prisoners to work for free – or, at most, at 5 percent of their former wages. This idea of using free slave-labor, at a time of wartime labor shortages rapidly spread across the country.

With the passage of Canada's first War Measures Act in 1914, 80,000 Ukrainian Canadians, whether naturalized or not, were forced to register themselves as "enemy aliens," to report to the Dominion Police on a regular basis and to pay money to have their ID cards stamped (so as to provide revenue to Ottawa).

Five and a half thousand of them – many of them potential labor radicals and therefore potential troublemakers – were interned in concentration camps for use as forced labor. Ottawa had already confiscated their personal property. Now, the government was in effect confiscating their earnings. To this very day, no redress for either confiscation has ever been obtained from the Canadian government despite repeated, pre-election promises to the contrary. Nor has any official apology even been forthcoming.

The Canadian government, knew of course, that Ukrainians were not Austrians, because the Austrian consular officers in Canada were very hostile to Ukrainians who had left Austria. Ottawa knew that Ukrainians were a stateless people and exploited the situation according-

ly; therefore it felt free to treat them like stray dogs without an owner.

In essence, Ukrainians were not allowed to be Canadians. Nor were they allowed to have a Ukrainian identity—even when 10,000 of them enlisted in the Canadian Armed Forces.

This double-bind, in my view, was the most serious crime committed against the early Ukrainian diaspora in Canada; for in effect it constituted a form of cultural genocide that was to have very tragic consequences from 1914 onwards.

This shameful episode in Canadian history is also an important historical symbol; for it represents perhaps the first fatal sip taken from the chalice of tragedy, from which Ukrainians were forced to drink in the 20th century.

For in the present century, the region of Ukraine has been a principal killing field in two world wars. It has also experienced two civil wars, three genocidal famines and the purging hand of Joseph Stalin. As a consequence, 25 million Ukrainians have died unnatural deaths in this century alone.

And what about the epic catastrophes of earlier centuries? What shall we say of the Mongol destruction of Kyivan Rus', the Polish-Kozak wars, the Swedish deluge, and the eradication of the Kozak Hetmanate in 1784. All of these events occurred at times when more western nations were taking great strides in freedom and economic development. What is the point to all this tragic history? Or is there any point?

I would submit that this question can not be answered without reference to metahistory. Metahistory refers to processes as yet outside the field of vision, interest and methods of materialistic science. These processes exist in other dimensions and time-streams that are sometimes discernible as history when they intersect with our own limited plane of consciousness. Time does not permit me to elaborate, but I would refer you to the work of Daniel Andreev. Andreev was trained as a die-hard Russian Marxist-Leninist, but was thrown into the gulag for 25 years, for reporting his spiritual visions of "Heavenly Rus'," where he saw the hidden workings of the collective Ukrainian folk-soul and its place in the world-culture of the future.

We are all members of that folk-soul and will partake of its destiny, which will not always be tragic. The past tragedies having been necessary so that other parts of the divine plan for this planet might be fulfilled.

In the meantime, we must always be appreciative of the tangible historical record that is already in our possession. But for the sacrifices of others in the past, we would not have what we have or BE what we are today.

In preparing this talk about the internment operations of 1914, the word "internment" always kept popping into my mind. Internment means burial. Ukrainian Canadian culture and consciousness was not interred by the 1914 internment operation. And it never will be interred as long as we try – through our thoughts, words and actions – to redeem the humiliation, suffering and scars of the internees we commemorate today. The Ukrainian Canadian experience is a necessary petal in the flower of the greater, collective Ukrainian folk-soul. If we forget that, then the sufferings of the internees will have been in vain.

But as long as we remember, the Ukrainian folk-soul will continue to blossom, until its destiny for the present epoch is fulfilled, and its fragrance once again penetrates world culture. In the words of Taras Shevchenko, "Ukraine [and he meant spiritual rather than political Ukraine] is the stone that the builders rejected, but the time is coming when it will become the head of the corner."

God bless you all and thank you!

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

Bloor St. W. For more information call Jurij Klufas, (416) 410-1155, or the Toronto Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, (416) 762-9467.

SACRAMENTO, Calif.: Ukrainian Fest '99 will be held at 2:30-10 p.m. at the St. Ignatius Parish Center, 3235 Arden Way. Enjoy "Old Country" foods, music, dancing, games and cultural exhibits in air-conditioned comfort. Ostap Stakhiv, a musician from Lviv, and his group of performers are the event's special guests. Admission is \$3 per person, and free for children age 10 and under. There is plenty of parking. The event is sponsored by St. Andrew the Apostle Ukrainian Catholic Church. For more information, please call (916) 481-8545.

Saturday-Saturday, August 21-28

MILLINGTON, Tenn.: Twelve nations, including Ukraine, will participate in the first Universal Baseball Global Championships at USA Stadium in an Olympic-style round-robin competition. The Ukrainian team will play against New Zealand at 9 a.m. on August 21; against Hungary at 7:30 p.m. on August 22; against Bulgaria at noon on August 23 at USA No. 2; against Ghana at 12:30 p.m. on August 24; and against Aruba on August 25 at 4:30 p.m. at USA No. 2. The semifinals will be held on August 27 at 4 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. On August 28, the consolation game will be played at 4 p.m., with the championship game at 7:30 p.m. For more information about the championships, contact Richard Case, tournament director, (609) 631-8166.

Sunday, August 22

HORSHAM, Pa.: The Tryzub Sports Center will host its eighth annual Ukrainian Independence Day celebration

with festivities beginning at 1 p.m. In addition to well-known artists such as the Prometheus Male Choir, the Lvivian Music Ensemble, the Voloshky Dance Ensemble and others, the day will feature a variety of arts and crafts, along with a wide assortment of foods and refreshments. Activities for children, will include a moon walk and fun slide. Located at Lower State and County Line roads, the center is accessible to all major roads in southeastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey. Festival admission is \$10 per person; free for children under age 13. For additional information, call Tryzub, (215) 343-5412.

PHOENIX, Ariz.: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, with other local Ukrainian organizations, will commemorate the eighth anniversary of Ukrainian independence with morning services at the Catholic and Orthodox churches. A banquet and artistic program will commence at 12:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 730 W. Elm St., featuring the Kozak Dancers from Los Angeles. For more information or to purchase tickets (\$15 per person in advance, \$20 at the door) contact Lesia Cady, (602) 381-1296, or Taras Masnyj, (480) 947-6136 (evenings).

ONGOING

ON THE INTERNET: Between August 2 and 22: "Glass, Necktie," a feature film by Roman Paul Boychuk (a.k.a. Paul Bojack) has been selected to compete in the 1999 Always Independent Film Festival. For film synopsis, to review clips or screening information, go to <http://www.alwaysif.com> then scroll down and click on Film Festival; scroll down and click on Program; scroll down and click on "Glass, Necktie." The website has free 24-hour access.

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

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

Australia's Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 9)

member of the Ecumenical Committee.

Since his appointment, Bishop Stasiuk has introduced the Youth for Christ Movement, the "God With Us" catechetical series and established a center to serve the needs of catechists of the eparchy. He has also welcomed nuns from the Sister Servants of Mary Immaculate to Australia to undertake educational and parish duties and to join with the Basilian Sisters in supporting the work of the Church.

In 1994 the Church in Australia began a major consultation process with its laity to discover their vision, concerns and hopes for the Ukrainian Catholic Church. During this process, the Eparchial Sobor, several parishioners were prepared represent Australia in two Patriarchal Sobors held in Ukraine. The level of participation and preparedness of the Australian delegation has been internationally recognized.

Concern about events in Europe led the Ukrainian Catholic Church and the Ukrainian community to establish a special committee in 1995. That committee's goal was to find ways to assist Ukrainian refugees to come to Australia and to raise awareness of the plight of Ukrainians in Bosnia and the former Yugoslavia. At that time few Australians had a proper understanding of what was happening in Bosnia. The committee alerted Australia to the terrible phenomenon of "ethnic cleansing" by using media outlets and press conferences, by urging that the matter be raised in the Federal Senate, and by involving the Bishops' Conference.

The government changed the immigration clause related to Yugoslavia, and this enabled a number of people to come to this country as refugees. The committee is still operating and is in continuous contact with Ukrainians in Bosnia.

As part of his intention to make the Ukrainian Catholic Church more widely known, Bishop Stasiuk took a delegation of Australian Catholic churchmen, including Cardinal Clancy and five bishops, to Ukraine in 1995. There the Australian clerics experienced and came to appreciate the unique nature of the Church in Ukraine. The enthusiasm that emanated from this visit has helped the Ukrainian Catholic Church become better known in Australia. And has resulted in increased cooperation between the Churches.

Due to the increased knowledge of, and empathy for, the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Australia, Catholic bishops passed a motion during the May 1998 Australian Catholic Bishops' Conference declaring their very positive support to Eastern Churches in Australia.

The future

The Church sees education, in its widest sense, as critical to shaping its future. The Ukrainian Catholic Church was not created to function in a pluralist society; it is a 1,000-old community entity to which its people have always gravitated. Therefore it has not developed a high degree of proselytizing skill. The future of the Church in Australia depends on how well it is able to adapt to living in a culture foreign to the one in which it was born.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church wants to encourage young people to develop a strong commitment to their spiritual life and to become more involved in the life of the Church. To achieve this, the Church is working to develop its communications techniques so that it can deliver its message skillfully and convincingly. The Church wants to demonstrate to the community at large how the Byzantine-Ukrainian heritage is relevant to the Australian way of life. The very presence of the Ukrainian Church in Australia has already benefited the wider Catholic Church in this country by its example of the diversity of theological and

liturgical expression within the Catholic Church.

To move confidently into the future it is important that there be an understanding of and respect for the past. The Church's very extensive library is a valuable source of research material which will help make the history of the Church and Ukraine more accessible to parishioners and students. A very impressive museum is also part of the eparchial structure. As yet a relatively unknown resource, the museum will provide further contact with the past and will be a source of inspiration for future generations.

The Church itself is using the milestone of 50 years' experience to conduct a review as part of its planning for the future. The Church's legal structures are being completely re-examined and restructured to ensure that there is a firm foundation for the next 50 years.

The Ukrainian Catholic Council of Australia – the national body for the voice of the faithful – has also been undergoing changes. The consultative role of the council is being examined and expanded to ensure that, through its structure, laypeople will have a chance to shape the future development of the Church.

Through these and other initiatives, the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Australia hopes to develop from a migrant Church to one that forms its own membership and contributes to the overall Australian way of life. Its purpose is to become an integral part of Australian life by encouraging the wider community to appreciate the beauty of its liturgy, its history and traditions, and the spiritual nourishment it is able to provide.

In the materialistic, pluralistic, secular soil of Australia, the Ukrainian Catholic Church is a plant that must be carefully nurtured if it is to fruit and attract people to it. With God's help, and the support, commitment and hard work of the clergy and laity, this purpose will be realized.

The article above was submitted by the Bishop's Chancery of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in North Melbourne, Australia.

Do you have a mouse...

(Continued from page 8)

allows you to enter into the work itself, to escape from reality to enter an alternate one: a second nature. Perhaps with the new millennium, we complete the circle. This new out-of-body experience might remind one of the beginnings of art. The cave artist worked in trance, entering into a new dimension. The alternate universe achieved by the cave artist shaman is now available through virtual reality.

In Ms. Dolinsky's "Cave Virtual Environment," a colorful being holds a large gold key, perhaps to "open doorways to an inner sanctum where the delicate inner self is guarded" (as the artist suggests) or to open doors to the endless possibilities of the future.

Virtual reality is extremely seductive, but are we prepared for it? Might we get trapped in it, like the "Siamese Fighting Fish," under the illusion that we are controlling our destinies?

Perhaps we will turn to virtual art in the future to escape our busy lives, so filled with technology and yet so empty. Perhaps we will explore new worlds, linked to reality – whatever that may be – only by an electronic umbilical chord. Humans must learn to perceive, to think in new ways and, as progress continues, humans must define their role in a world in which computers may be able to think, a world in which reality may be only virtual. Humans must continue to create as soulful beings in order to safeguard the only thing that a computer will never have.

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Ukrainian Catholics...

(Continued from page 9)

both of these offices in the eparchy.

Sister Maria Moravski, SSMI, was named director of the new eparchial Religious Education Center. "In establishing and opening our eparchial Religious Education Center, today, we are making religious education a priority. Solid religious formation in the teachings of the Church is essential for the development of an active and healthy Christian community," said Bishop Stasiuk.

In Australia from Ukraine for his first visit, Bishop Lubomyr Husar, auxiliary bishop to Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, said: "We are most impressed that Bishop Peter has established Caritas, Centacare and the Religious Education Center in the eparchy as a continuation of the initial impetus that has carried this eparchy in the last decades."

Also to commemorate the anniversary, the eparchial museum opened a new exhibit, "Diversity in Rite, Unity in Faith." Natalia Moravski, museum projects officer, developed the exhibit that contains Ukrainian icons, Byzantine liturgical vestments, and other religious art and artifacts. "We owe our gratitude to Father Zenon Chorkawyi, curator of our museum for having the foresight to collect the items on display over the last few decades," said Bishop Stasiuk at the official opening.

On July 12 Bishop Stasiuk was the main celebrant at the commemorative Ukrainian Byzantine-rite divine liturgy, held at St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral. Celebrating with Bishop Stasiuk and Bishop Husar, were Bishop Basil Losten and Bishop Michael Wiwchar from the United States. Also concelebrating were Roman Catholic archbishops from Adelaide, Brisbane and Perth, and 25 Roman Catholic bishops from Australia. Archbishop George Pell, Roman Catholic prelate of Melbourne, presided at the liturgy.

In his homily Bishop Husar said that, "even though it was especially painful to leave one's homeland, the Ukrainian Catholic Church had flourished in Australia. We ought to be conscious of the spiritual treasure we have brought with us."

Bishop Husar later stated that "the numerically very high participation of Latin-rite bishops even from very distant parts of Australia indicates the high respect for the local Ukrainian communities of our eparchy and the esteem with which they hold Bishop Peter for having integrated our Ukrainian Catholic Church into the mainstream of Australian Church life."

Also in attendance at the divine liturgy were James Gobbo, the governor of Victoria, Bruce Billson, federal member of Parliament representing Prime Minister John Howard, Con Sciacca, federal opposition MP, and state government leaders.

Leonid Kuchma...

(Continued from page 2)

second round. Mr. Kuchma would prefer that his opponent be a hardliner, such as Mr. Symonenko. Mr. Tkachenko or Ms. Vitrenko, however, would present a frightening prospect of revanchist politics returning to Ukraine, closer links with Russia and the CIS, antagonism toward NATO and the West (including financial institutions such as the IMF), and state intervention in the economy. A leftist president could act quickly and decisively with the support of a left-leaning Parliament.

Under these circumstances a victory for the incumbent president would seem the best result from the Western perspective, Mr. Kuchma's lamentable tactics notwithstanding.

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Sep 10 To 11	PHILADELPHIA	Ukrainian Cultural Center
Sep 11 To 12	NEWARK	TEA
Sep 12 To 13	SILVER SPRING, MD	St. Andrew's Ukr. Orthodox Center
Sep 13 To 20	VIENNA, VA	WOLF TRAP FARM PARK *
Sep 21 To 22	PARMA	St. Michael's Ukr. Orthodox Center
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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Tomorrow's memories

by Lydia Smyk

With August upon us and September around the corner, everyone begins scrambling to enjoy every last minute summer has to offer. For children and parents, this marks the beginning of a new year. They pass into the next phase of growth – whether that is the first day of kindergarten, high school or university.

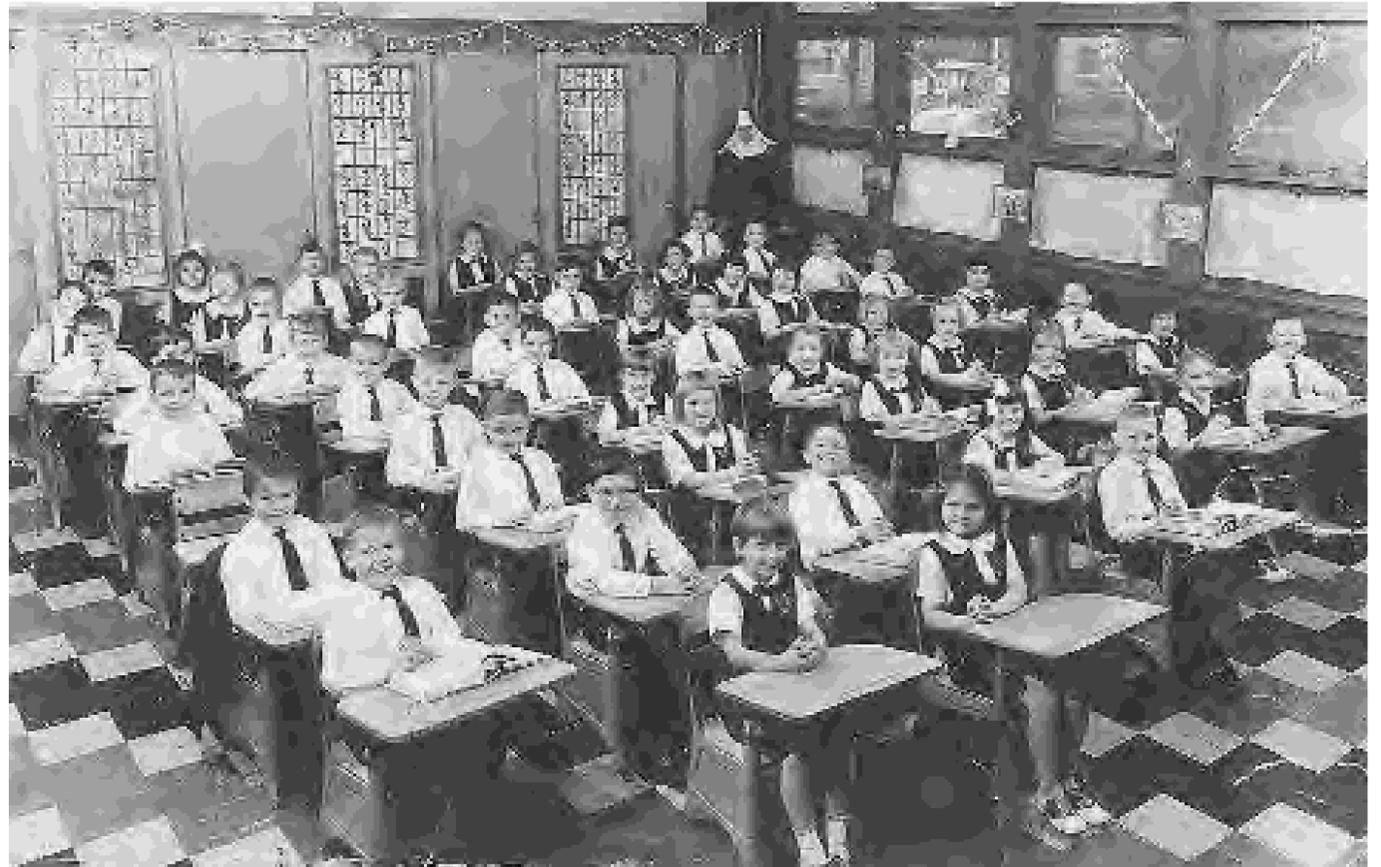
That millennium panic that we keep hearing about this year begins with the usual back-to-school phase of activity. With that activity comes a time for reflection. It seems as though it was just yesterday that we were the ones experiencing these rites of passage. How quickly those years flew by.

At UKELODEON we thought that August would be a great time to run a photo of a classroom from years past. Look at the faces of these pupils at St. John the Baptist School in Newark, N.J. – you may recognize some friends and it might bring back some memories.

I remember sitting in Ukrainian school listening to Pan Myhal carry on about the geography of Ukraine, while I doodled in my notebook and passed notes to my friends. (Of course, now I would chastise my children for such

CHECK IT OUT!

In the centerfold of this issue read about SUM and Plast camps.



A class from the past at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark, N.J. Guess what year this is?

behavior.) I remember the summer our dance troupe, Dnipro, traveled with Canada's Opportunities for Youth program and stayed in hosels.

Recently I attended a wedding when I distinguished-looking young man walked up to me and greeted me. Even though I never had the pleasure of being his teacher (he was in Grade 8 when I began my first year teaching kindergarten), he used to come in and help with the children during recess. During our conversation I kept thinking: Where did the time go?

He told me he was doing some work for The Weekly. He knew I was involved with UKELODEON and steered the conversation there. Thus, I found myself talking to a colleague – yet it seemed like yesterday that he was a child. I realized that to him I was a memory of his childhood.

In our fast-paced world, new memories are created every day.

Take a good look at the photo above and remember yourself at that time: the excitement of returning to school, the trepidation of facing a new teacher.

Even those tough teenagers who may grumble about getting up so early inevitably look forward to seeing old friends and acquaintances. For a child, for some reason, time seems to pass by so slowly, yet that same child as an adult looks back and understands that time flew by too quickly.

At UKELODEON we hope that you and your children will enjoy these last weeks before school. Savor each and every experience – these will inevitably be transformed into fond memories.

A teacher's thoughts about her graduates

by Olga Rudyk

YONKERS, N.Y. – Wow! We did it! We made it! Way to go!

Each and every one of my students is deserving of applause. It was a long and hard journey. They and I hit rough spots along the way, but none of that is important anymore. It is the final accomplishment that counts. For 11 years I watched and admired these six young people. We became friends in the end, and I recognized them as determined students and proud Ukrainians.

I also learned much about myself. They taught me that I, too, can accomplish what seems impossible. Against all odds, one digs down into the soul and retrieves hidden talents and ingenuity. One's imagination is put to the test and, surprisingly, the dry and boring becomes rich and exciting.

We made learning about our Ukrainian history, geography, traditions and heritage

exciting. The ageless rivers, mountains and steppes were seen through the mind's eyes of these young people. They looked at a map and saw history move within the boundaries of Ukraine's borders. They became good acquaintances of its heroes, writers, poets, musicians and artists.

I could not have wished for a better outcome; I am grateful for having the wonderful experience of teaching this group. Beyond this, I am thankful for the opportunity of knowing them. Just as I was able to spark in them a new awareness of their ancestry, I hope they will take their knowledge and inspire future generations.

Congratulations to my students – Christina Warycha, Tania Warycha, David Odomirak, Markian Romaniw, Nicholas Rudyk and Sam Warycha, my graduates at the School of Ukrainian Studies at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Yonkers, N.Y.



Proud graduates and their teacher (from left): Markian Romaniw, David Odomirak, Tania Warycha, Olga Rudyk (teacher), Nicholas Rudyk, Christina Warycha and Sam Warycha.

And now for something different: Plast youths take up scuba diving

by Markian Hadzewycz

WHIPPANY, N.J. – One of the many different things that the Pumas patrol of the 5th Plast Troop of “yunaky,” members of the Newark Branch of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, did this year was take a course in scuba (Self-Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus) in order to qualify for NAUI (National Association of Underwater Instructors) certification.

Eleven teenage boys and one adult attended the seven four-hour classes every Sunday to learn the skills of sport diving. The classes included classroom time, as well as practice diving in the pool at Lakeland Divers on Route 10 in East Hanover, N.J. , located not far from St. John’s Ukrainian Catholic Church, where the Pumas and other Plast groups reg-

ularly hold their weekly meetings.

During the seventh session, we took our final scuba exam. We were all glad to finish the 105-question test. The only step left to complete for certification was the open-water dive, which was to be conducted at Dutch Springs near Bethlehem, Pa., the site of an abandoned quarry that was flooded by spring water.

On the weekend of June 19-20, the first two “yunaky” from the Plast group, Markian Hadzewycz and Andrew Yaniuk, went for their certification at Dutch Springs. After two days of tests, in areas such as underwater navigation and emergency ascents when out of air, we were proud to have finally completed the course. Pretty soon all of the Pumas will be certified, and we will be able to go scuba diving together.



The first of the Pumas to get NAUI certification in scuba, Andrew Yaniuk and Markian Hadzewycz, prepare for their dive at Dutch Springs in Pennsylvania.

Mishanyna

I	O	Y	A	B	N	A	I	G	R	O	E	G	E	E
N	L	R	A	L	U	I	F	I	S	H	S	E	K	G
D	A	O	X	G	A	E	Z	I	R	P	L	O	A	Y
E	K	H	U	T	S	U	L	L	D	O	E	R	L	K
P	E	S	I	M	C	O	E	Q	B	B	B	G	S	D
E	T	I	V	A	N	F	R	A	N	K	O	E	O	I
N	T	L	C	R	E	S	T	R	S	A	N	Z	S	W
D	A	U	D	O	O	W	D	L	I	W	R	D	Y	W
E	O	K	N	O	M	I	E	L	E	T	N	A	P	K
N	B	T	Y	R	H	C	Y	V	O	K	D	E	F	L
C	M	S	I	T	P	A	B	M	E	O	N	A	C	A
E	O	F	U	K	R	A	I	N	E	M	I	W	S	D

Solve our Mishanyna by finding the words or phrases below, all of which are somehow related to the month of August or summertime activities. (A hint: you might need to look in two adjoining lines to find a phrase.)

- | | | | |
|---------|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| August | fish | Ivan Franko | Osyp Fedkovych |
| Baptism | Georgian Bay | Lake George | Panteleimon Kulish |
| boat | Hutsul | Lake Simcoe | swim |
| canoe | Independence of Ukraine | Nobel Prize | Wildwood Crest |

OUR NEXT ISSUE:

UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To meet the deadline for our next issue, dated September 12, please send in materials by September 3. Your input and ideas are welcome. So, drop us a line:

UKELODEON, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510; telephone, (973) 292-9800; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

Myshka writes home

Dear Mama:

I miss you. I miss the cat and the dog. Everyone likes my new haircut – they say it’s cool. The counselors are cool too, especially the one with orange hair. I got to raise the flag this morning. At night we had a vatra with marshmallows. The food is OK, but please bring candy when you come visit. Please write. Please bring me Pokemon cards so I can trade them.

Love,
Mykola



P.S.: Please ask UKELODEON readers to write to me too. I want to know what their camp experiences are like.

P.P.S.: Has anyone solved my mystery from June? You know, the one about the day when a mysterious flower blooms at night?

Newark’s little Hutsuls

The youngest Ukrainian folk dance group in Newark, N.J., is somewhat unusual because it has a predominance of boys and only a handful of girls. (Isn’t there usually a shortage of boys?) The group, which has lessons at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School after school on Tuesdays, is one of many directed by Roma Pryma Bohachevsky in the New Jersey/New York area. On the right, the dancers are seen after a year-end performance of their Hutsul dance, the Arkan, with their instructor, Orlando Pagan, and members of the older dance group. Though he is not of Ukrainian heritage (he’s Spanish), Mr. Pagan has danced with Ms. Bohachevsky for 11 years. He is a member of the Syzokryli, an advanced group of dancers based in New York City. He is also an instructor at the Ukrainian Dance Camp now taking place at the Verkhovyna resort in Glen Spey, N.Y. After their final performance of the school year, Mr. Pagan’s young charges thanked him for his patience with a huge round of applause and chants of “Or-lan-do.”



Tuesday, August 10

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Children's Fund of Ukraine invite the community to attend a charity concert "We are all children of Ukraine," performed by children from Chernobyl, winners of the national "Talents of Ukraine" contest. The 12 performers will perform old and new Ukrainian songs and dances, play bandura and recite poetry. The concert will take place at 6:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home, 142 Second Ave. Tickets cost \$10 for adults, \$5 for students. Admission is free for children under age 12. Proceeds will be donated to help fund the building and equipping of a children's hospital in Bila Tserkva, Kyiv Oblast, where victims of the Chernobyl catastrophe are treated. Please call (212) 228-6840 for more information.

Saturday, August 14

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: The Ukrainian Homestead, 1230 Beaver Run Drive will host a dance to the music of Dnipriany at 9 p.m.-1 a.m. For further information, please call (610) 377-4621.

NEW YORK: A broadcast of the July 18

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Music Mountain concert, which featured the Leontovych String Quartet and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky in a program of works by Weber, Piano Quartet in B Flat Major; Brahms, String Quartet in C Minor, Op. 51, No. 1; and Franck, piano Quintet in F Minor, may be heard on WQXR 96.3 FM at 9 p.m.

Saturday-Sunday, August 14-15

HAINES FALLS, N.Y.: Taras Schumylovych will exhibit two tempera paintings and one graphic, "Ukrainian Catholic Church 17th Century," at the 52nd annual group exhibition sponsored by the Twilight Park Artists in the Twilight Park Clubhouse. The exhibit opens with a wine reception on Saturday at 5 p.m. The exhibit continues on Sunday at 1-5 p.m. and an artist demonstration is planned for Sunday at 3-4 p.m.

Sunday, August 15

HORSHAM, Pa.: St. Vladimir Ukrainian Orthodox Church will hold its annual picnic at the Tryzub Sports Center, Lower State

and County Line roads. There will be ethnic food, music and activities for children. A divine liturgy at the outdoor pavilion at 11 a.m. will precede the picnic. Ample parking is available. Picnic admission is \$3 for adults. For more information, please call St. Vladimir rectory, (215) 927-2287.

PALOS PARK, Ill.: The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, located at 8530 West 131st St., will hold their first church picnic at noon-6 p.m. There will be food, games, and entertainment provided. For further information contact the church rectory, (708) 361-8876.

Saturday-Sunday, August 21-22

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: The Seventh annual Ukrainian folk festival at the Ukrainian Homestead, 1230 Beaver Run Drive starts on Saturday at noon. The stage show will begin at 2 p.m., featuring Dnipriany Music Ensemble, Trio Holubka, Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble, Voloshky Performing Dance Academy, with a special performance by Sonyashnyk Ukrainian Dance Ensemble from Chatham, Canada. The dance will start

at 9 p.m. On Sunday, the divine liturgy will be held at 10:30 a.m. and followed by the stage show at noon. There will be Ukrainian foods and arts and crafts at the festivals. Festival admission is \$5 per person for one day, \$7 per person for both days. Free admission for children age 14 and under. Parking is free. For information, call (610) 377-4621.

Saturday, August 21

TORONTO: The Bloor West Village's third annual Ukrainian festival will begin with a parade at 11 a.m. at High Park Avenue Bloor Street between Runnymede Rd. and Windmere Avenue will be closed for vendor kiosks and food stands, and performances will be held at the intersection of Windmere and Bloor. The program will include local politicians, marching bands, dance groups, choirs and youth organizations. A children's activity area will be located on the corner of Runnymede and Bloor. In the evening, a cabaret extravaganza featuring the best in Ukrainian dancing, music, comedy and entertainment will be staged in the parking lot adjacent to Rennie's No Frills, 2187

(Continued on page 15)

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.

"Mazeppa" on National Public Radio

PARSIPPANY — On Saturday August 21, opera fans will have the opportunity to listen to Tchaikovsky's "Mazeppa" on National Public Radio (NPR). The performance that will be aired was recorded at LaScala during the 1997-1998 season, Mstislav Rostopovich conducting.

The prelude to the performance will be a program, "At the Opera," hosted by Lou Santacroce. Mr. Santacroce's guests for this segment include Dr. Frank Sysyn, a historian with the Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies, who will speak about the historical Mazeppa; Dr. Julie Buckler, a professor at

Harvard University, who will speak about the more romanticized Mazepa that is the subject of Aleksandr Pushkin's poem; and Stewart Robinson, conductor, who will provide insights into Tchaikovsky's composition about the hetman.

The entire program begins at 1 p.m. on the main NPR broadcast from Washington. However, there are 50 NPR stations nationwide and time and date of broadcast may vary. Check local listings between August 21-27 for "At the Opera" and "World of Opera" for the broadcast time of "Mazeppa" and guest commentary.

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