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Presidential opponents convene in Kaniv

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko, Ukraine's legislator-in-chief and a presidential wannabee, showed that presidential pre-election politics should take precedent over official independence day festivities when he decided to hold his own August 24 commemoration at the burial spot of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's most revered national hero.

The head legislator was a no-show at the official Independence Day Parade on the capital city's main thoroughfare, the Khreshchatyk, and forsook the traditional spot for the head of the Verkhovna Rada on the reviewing stand next to President Leonid Kuchma, now his chief political rival in the upcoming presidential elections. Second Vice Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, Viktor Medvedchuk, was the only representative of the Parliament's leadership present for the parade. Along with Mr. Tkachenko, First Vice Chairman Adam Martyniuk, who is a member of the Communist Party, also failed to appear.

Instead, Mr. Tkachenko celebrated Ukraine's eighth anniversary of independence with three other presidential hopefuls in Kaniv, a city located south of Kyiv on the shores of the Dnipro river, where the group announced that they had agreed to joint actions in the presidential race and would eventually unite around a single candidate from among them.

Socialist Party candidate Oleksander Moroz, Yevhen Marchuk, who was nominated by a coalition of extreme right organizations, but has increasingly been reconnecting with his leftist base, and Volodymyr Oliynyk, head of the Association of Ukrainian Mayors and nominated by voters of the city of Cherkasy of which he is mayor, joined Mr. Tkachenko on Tarasivska Hora for the announcement.

"We know that in answer to this deliberated step, a majority of votes will be cast for one of us in the first round ... and that no second round will be needed," reads a part of the statement released by the four. The documents also states that "the black hand of dictatorship is being raised over Ukraine," and that Ukraine's citizenry must not simply choose a president but a savior of the country. It says that if the current president remains in office "the country will be ruined and sovereignty lost."

The four candidates who some pundits have already dubbed the Kaniv-4, agreed that they would be able to decide which one would represent them by mid-October. Mr. Marchuk suggested that the sea change of voter support for the new grouping after the announcement would be such that they could begin informal discussions on the structure of the new government even before the elections.

INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATED IN UKRAINE'S CAPITAL

Military parade highlight of eighth anniversary

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Copying a tradition of its former Soviet colonial rulers, Ukraine celebrated its eighth anniversary of independence on August 24 by rolling out its military hardware for a parade down the central avenue of the nation's capital.

For some the military parade was an empty show and a wasted expense in a country that remains economically feeble and unable to make the transition to a free market economy, but for most it was a moment to relax and enjoy, a celebration of eight years of independence and sovereignty symbolized by a military that stands loyal only to Kyiv.

This was the second year that a such an event has highlighted the Independence Day festivities, but whereas last year it featured both military and athletic themes, this year the accent was strictly on the defense forces.

On an uncharacteristically cool summer day the Khreshchatyk came alive with marching bands, soldiers in military dress of various designs and colors, balloons and blue and yellow national emblems as well as tens of thousands of Kyivans and visitors from outlying regions and the abroad.

The onlookers saw the military per-

sonnel, the tanks, the missiles and the planes that make up Ukraine's defense forces, still considered among the strongest in Europe.

Soldiers and cadets representing all the military branches of Ukraine, as well as the forces of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, marched down the nation's main artery in the characteristic stiff goose step manner still practiced in most militaries of the former Warsaw Pact nations.

They passed Kyiv's Independence Square, their heads held high, their necks stiffly arched and turned in the direction of the general reviewing stand, where Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko, Minister of Defense Oleksander Kuzmuk and other government, legislative, judicial and military leaders stood overseeing the proceedings.

Then came the military hardware. First the light armored vehicles followed by the heavy artillery: T-80 main battle tanks, then the older T-72 tanks and SAU howitzers capable of lofting a shell 26 kilometers (about 18 miles). It was the first appearance by the tracked vehicles at an Independence Day event. Last year Kyiv city officials convinced the military to leave the hardware at home because they feared the tracked vehicles would destroy the street's freshly paved asphalt. This year the armored vehicle tracks were equipped with special rubber coverings.

Ukraine's considerable missile and rocket arsenal brought up the rear: anti-

aircraft missile launchers followed by S-200 and C-300 missiles and finally Zenit class rockets, all mounted on oversized diesel rigs, that along with the tanks left the Khreshchatyk in a cloud of smoke.

As the large vehicles moved away from the crowd, their din was replaced by the scream of aviation flying overhead, also a first for this parade. On an azure backdrop of a cloudless summer sky MIG 29 jet fighters, SU strategic bombers and helicopter war ships delighted onlookers as they flew the path of the parade, highlighted by the Sokol Naval Flying Team, which performed an aerial maneuver in its MIG-29s to end the display.

The 45 minute show of Ukraine's military might, which featured 128 pieces of land-based hardware, 40 airborne vehicles and more than three thousand military personnel began with a greeting by Defense Minister Kuzmuk.

After reviewing cadets of the various military academies and lyseums associated with Ukraine's armed forces from an old Chaika limousine — similar to those in which Soviet leaders traveled — the defense minister mounted the reviewing stand and gave a short speech praising its improving military readiness and its accomplishments in peacekeeping operations currently under way in Kosovo and Bosnia, as well as the considerable work it did in the Transcarpathia region of Ukraine during and after last year's dis-

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Museum of Reconciliation proposed for Canada

by Andrij Kudla Wynnykij
Toronto Press Bureau

TORONTO — Sarkis Assadourian, the Syrian-born Armenian Canadian member of parliament (MP) earlier this year introduced a private members' bill, C-479, mandating the commemoration of the 20th century's crimes against humanity in an exhibit mounted by Canada's Museum of Civilization. He has decided to take his effort to another level and is calling for the establishment of a separate Museum of Reconciliation.

In late July, Mr. Assadourian launched a postcard-writing campaign urging Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chrétien to mention plans to set up such a museum in the Throne Speech this fall. This speech is traditionally delivered as an outline of the government's plans in the coming parliamentary session.

Mr. Assadourian's executive assistant, Daniel Kennedy, told The Weekly that the parliamentarian arrived at the name, "Museum of Reconciliation," after reading scholarly literature and consulting with academics for whom "the term 'genocide' is not accurate enough."

Mr. Kennedy said the effort is a step up because a mention in the Throne Speech would have budgetary implications, indicating that funds would be allocated to further the project. Private members' bills, Mr. Kennedy explained, cannot have a financial component and consist mainly of legal policy recommendations.

The MP's assistant said Mr. Assadourian's recent experiences in Poland and Israel, as well as the outpouring of support for his exhibit initiative prompted him to expand his campaign.

In a June 27-July 5 visit to Israel, organized by the Canadian Israel Committee, Mr. Assadourian met with Israeli, Palestinian and Druze politicians, paid homage to slain Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and visited the Yad Vashem Holocaust Museum.

During May 27-31, the Armenian Canadian MP visited the site of the Nazi Majdanek concentration camp in Poland in a trip sponsored by B'nai B'rith Canada.

Mr. Assadourian, the Liberal representative of the Brampton Center riding near

Toronto, has received broad-based support from fellow members of parliament (about 200 of 243 endorsed C-479). He also garnered a strong response to his original initiative from a wide spectrum of Canada's ethno-cultural and civic organizations — including the Ukrainian Canadian Congress (UCC) and the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA).

On August 1, Ukrainian Canadian Congress Provincial Council President Walter Halchuk gave notice that he supports Mr. Assadourian's approach. Mr. Halchuk sent a letter of endorsement to all MPs, writing that his organization "fully supports ... the establishment of an inclusive or universal Genocide Museum or Museum of Reconciliation devoted to the commemoration of crimes against humanity — a medium that addresses healing as well as remembrance."

On August 3, the Soviet Ukraine Famine subcommittee of the national Ukrainian Canadian Congress issued a press release also endorsing the move. It quoted committee member Oksana

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ANALYSIS

Line that still divides Europe

by Paul Goble
RFE/RL Newline

August 23 marked the 60th anniversary of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, the deal between Hitler and Stalin that touched off World War II and that continues to cast a shadow over Eastern Europe and relations between Moscow and the West.

On August 23, 1939, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and his Soviet counterpart, Vyacheslav Molotov, signed a non-aggression pact between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union.

Because this agreement eliminated the immediate threat to Germany of a two-front war, it freed Hitler to launch the attack on Poland that began World War II. And because it allowed Germany to acquire numerous militarily important supplies from the USSR, it helped to power Nazi victories in Europe in 1939 and 1940.

But even more important, this agreement – and especially a secret protocol, the existence of which both Berlin and Moscow long denied – drew a new line in Eastern Europe between a German and a Russian sphere of influence, a line that allowed Stalin to put pressure on and then absorb the three Baltic countries.

If much of the importance of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was made irrelevant by Hitler's decision to attack the Soviet Union in June 1941 and by the eventual defeat of Nazi Germany in 1945, the sphere of influence the pact gave to Moscow over Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania has had a much longer life.

Virtually all Western governments followed the United States in refusing to recognize as legitimate Stalin's occupation of these three small countries. Most maintained ties with the diplomatic representatives of the pre-occupation authorities and adopted other measures to show their non-recognition of what the Soviet Union had done.

And that policy, one that Baltic leaders have always said encouraged them in their struggle against the occupation, continued until August 1991, when Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania successfully achieved the restoration of their state sovereignty as full members of the international state system.

Paul Goble is the publisher of RFE/RL Newline.

Quotable notes

• “Do you see what Ukraine has finally come to? Today Ukrainian women travel to Belarus to give birth. But some say that it is necessary to close the borders, not to let people in. How can we forbid letting people in? [Women need] to give birth, while they have no maternity wards [in Ukraine]. As for us, we still manage [to have maternity wards] somehow.” – *Belarusian President Aleyksander Lukashenka, quoted by Belarusian Television on August 12.*

• “We will begin [by making] Russian the second official language [in Ukraine]. Ukraine, Russia, and Belarus will pull together as much as possible and begin actively coordinating their domestic and foreign policy. Together we will be able to get rid of the IMF's financial yoke and to successfully develop [our] economy and culture. In my opinion, we can resolutely introduce a common currency for external use. This will allow us to get rid of the [U.S.] dollar's pressure. It is definitely necessary to restore a single

But in an important sense, Moscow's sphere of influence as defined by this pact continues to play a role in the thinking of both Russian and Western leaders.

Until almost the end of the Soviet period, Moscow officials denied the existence of the secret protocol to the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. And when they could no longer deny that, they retreated to an insistence that the Sovietization of the Baltic States in 1940 had nothing to do with that accord.

However, as Baltic, Russian, and Western historians have demonstrated, Stalin occupied Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania when he did only because of the assurances Hitler had given him that these countries lay within Moscow's sphere of influence.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, the situation has changed again, but it is still the case that many in Moscow call for Western recognition that the Baltic countries lie within a Russian sphere of influence. And they advance as the basis for that claim the notion that Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania were part of the Soviet Union.

In the past, most Western officials were careful to speak about the existence of 12 Soviet republics and three occupied Baltic states and thus to implicitly reject Moscow's pretensions in this regard.

But more recently, senior Western officials and various Western academic experts have made ever more references to the supposed existence of “15 former Soviet republics.” These call into question the West's non-recognition policy. Moreover, they are taken by Moscow as an implicit recognition that the Soviet borders are still a dividing line in Europe.

That pattern, in turn, has encouraged some in the Russian capital to assume that Moscow can deal with the Baltic countries in much the same way it has dealt with its other neighbors, an assumption that threatens not only the security of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania but also the stability of Europe as a whole.

As a result and despite all the talk about a Europe without new lines of division and about the future inclusion of everyone in all international structures, such comments and assumptions appear to reinforce just such a line – one drawn 60 years ago by two of the most evil figures of our time.

nuclear shield. We will find a positive solution to the issue of dual citizenship in Ukraine. This will allow us to practically resolve the problem of Crimea. Our union will be open for other Slavic states. We, the Slavs, number 300 million. And we can look very impressive to the rest of the world. Nobody will dare to behave toward us as NATO did in Yugoslavia. In short, Ukraine's foreign policy will be oriented to the northeast.” – *Ukrainian presidential candidate Natalya Vitrenko on her election program in the August 17 Parlamentskaya gazeta.*

• “I felt long ago that I can be useful [for Ukraine] ... When I became a raion head [in the mid-1970s] ... this was a large-scale job for me. But after three or four years of work I felt that I was at the point of bursting open – not because of my ambitions or ego, but because I simply felt that it was not enough for me, that I could be more useful.” – *Ukraine's Parliament Chairman Oleksandr Tkachenko in an interview with the newspaper Den on July 29.*

(The above quotes are from RFE/RL Newline and Ukraine Report.)

Sixty years since Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact

TALLINN – Estonians, Latvians, and Lithuanians on August 23 marked both the 60th anniversary of the pact between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union that cost them their independence and the 10th anniversary of the Baltic Way, the 600 kilometer human chain that extended from Tallinn through Riga to Vilnius. The chain marked a boost in the Baltic States' efforts to recover their freedom. Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski, who arrived in Tallinn on August 23 to meet with Estonian officials, took part in the celebrations, Baltic News Service reported. (RFE/RL Newline)

Kommersant closure sparks denials

MOSCOW – The recent closure of the newspaper Kommersant-Daily, for alleged violation of fire safety regulations, has sparked charges and denials that Moscow Mayor Luzhkov, or others, shut down the newspaper for political reasons. The newspaper's director-general, Leonid Miloslavskii, said he does not have proof that Luzhkov was responsible, but he added he is “totally sure” that people around the mayor were behind the move, Reuters reported on August 23. Mayor Luzhkov responded that such claims are “absolutely absurd.” But the temporary closure of the newspaper may already have had an impact on how it will act in the future. Andrei Vasilev, the new editor, said that his “newspaper should report about, but not become part of ‘intramural media infighting,’” according to ITAR-TASS. (RFE/RL Newline)

Mrs. Gorbachev may undergo transplant

MOSCOW – Raisa Gorbachev, who is currently being treated for leukemia at a German hospital, may soon undergo a bone marrow transplant. The Moscow Times on August 20 cited Russian Public Television as reporting that the sister of the patient, the wife of former Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, will be the donor. Mrs. Gorbachev is reported to be feeling “slightly better” after the initial phase of chemotherapy but will continue that treatment for two to three weeks, DPA quoted her doctor as saying. Meanwhile, “Moskovskie vedomosti” reported in its August issue No. 32 that her sickness may be attributed to radiation exposure during her youth. She was born and spent almost 20 years in Rubtsovsk, Altai Krai, just 100 kilometers from a site where the Soviet Union began nuclear testing in the 1940s. Radiation levels there were the same as

those in the “alienation zone” following the 1986 Chornobyl nuclear accident, according to the publication. (RFE/RL Newline)

Who's proud to be Ukrainian?

KYIV – The Social Monitoring Center has conducted a poll in eight oblasts – Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Khmelnytskyi, Kyiv, Luhansk, Lviv, Odesa, and Simferopol – surveying the attitude of Ukrainians toward their country's independence, UNIAN reported on August 19. The poll showed that 46 percent of respondents were positive about Ukraine's independence, 38 percent were negative, eight percent remained indifferent, and eight percent could not make up their minds. In addition, 46 percent of respondents were proud to be citizens of independent Ukraine and 40 percent were not. (RFE/RL Newline)

Kuchma blames woes on foreign ‘shocks’

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma on August 17 said Ukraine's economy is not sufficiently protected from “outside shocks,” which cause economic instability in the country, the Associated Press reported. He cited acute gasoline shortages in Ukraine this summer as the latest example of such instability, adding that those shortages were provoked by world oil price hikes. The same day, the government reported that the country's economy shrank by 2.9 percent in January-July, compared with the same period last year. (RFE/RL Newline)

Ukraine, Moldova sign border treaty

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma and his Moldovan counterpart, Petru Luchinschi, meeting in the Ukrainian capital on August 18, signed a treaty defining the border between the two countries. Under a protocol attached to the treaty, Ukraine will control an eight-kilometer section of the Odesa-Izmail road, as well as the strip of land on which that part of the road crosses Moldovan territory. In exchange, Moldova will receive a 100-meter strip of land along the Danube River, thus obtaining access to the Black Sea and the possibility of building an oil terminal. The two sides also signed agreements aimed at boosting trade and customs cooperation. (RFE/RL Newline)

Crimean Tatars may get new housing

KYIV – Crimean Tatars will soon have the possibility to build their own homes, as the state legislature approved providing

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Maria Loun selected as Miss Soyuzivka 2000

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The rain did not dampen the excitement in the air as everyone awaited the announcement of Miss Soyuzivka 2000 on Saturday, August 14. In the meantime, the five candidates were being interviewed one at a time by a panel of four judges – Len Staruch, Gregory (Hritch) Hrenovets, Stefan Szkafarowsky, and Sonia Semanyszyn. The five candidates each interviewed with the judges from 15-20 minutes on various topics such as current events in Ukraine, questions about the UNA, art, music, and Soyuzivka.

After midnight the energy was high as our mistress of ceremonies Marianka Wasylyk first called the judges on stage, then Stepha Hawryluk, advisor to the UNA, Branch 88 secretary and coordinator of the event. Miss Soyuzivka 1999 Renata Kosz came up to make her final farewell speech. In her speech, she encouraged young women to think the impossible and go for their dreams, and to not let anyone or anything stand in the way of those dreams. She also announced that for the Miss Soyuzivka 2001 crowning, she would like to have all the former Miss Soyuzivka's present and also start up a scholarship fund so that the young women who place will have some financial help for their educational endeavors.

The five candidates were then called up on stage. They were: Christine Szpak from New Jersey, Diana Vasylyk from Florida, Tanya Singura from New Jersey, Taissa Tomaszewski from Connecticut and Maria Loun from Pennsylvania. The drum roll started and the announcements made: second runner-up, Miss Singura; first runner-up, Miss Vasylyk and Miss Soyuzivka 2000, Miss Loun. The girls were each given a "crown," a flower wreath and a bouquet of flowers. Then each one was escorted onto the dance floor to begin the traditional "Miss Soyuzivka Waltz."

Miss Soyuzivka 2000, Maria Loun, has recently completed her associates degree at Manor College and is going to further her education at Temple University in Philadelphia where she will be majoring in graphic design and art. She is also a summer employee at Soyuzivka. First runner-up Miss Vasylyk is entering her first year of college at Broward Community College. She is also a summer employee at Soyuzivka. Miss Singura, the second runner-up, is a teacher in New Jersey and also is the social activities director at Soyuzivka, as well as the webmaster of the resort's website. All very excited, the girls were honored to be chosen and hope to help Soyuzivka in anyway they can.



Maria Loun, the first Miss Soyuzivka of the new millennium.

Ukrainian Independence Day commemorated at Embassy in Washington

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON – Ukraine marked the eighth anniversary of its independence here August 24 with a national day reception at the Embassy of Ukraine. The evening affair was attended by some 200 representatives of other embassies, the U.S. Government and military, foreign affairs organizations, the business community and the Ukrainian-American diaspora.

Ambassador and Mrs. Anton Buteiko greeted the guests as they entered the historic embassy building in the Georgetown district of the nation's capital, and later, in his welcoming remarks, Mr. Buteiko, thanked them for their support of Ukraine.

Among the many diplomatic representatives of various rank were the ambassadors of Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Hungary, Moldova and Poland. A number of U.S. Government officials were present, among them Carlos Pascual, special advisor to the president and senior director for Russian, Ukrainian, and Eurasian Affairs at the National Security Council, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Eric K. Shinseki, and the former U.S. Ambassador to Kazakstan and Georgia, William Courtney.

Also helping mark the occasion were members of the Washington area Ukrainian-American community and

leaders of some major diaspora organizations, including Ukrainian American Coordinating Council President Ihor Gawdiak, The Washington Group President Orest Deychakiwsky and Ukrainian National Information Service Director Michael Sawkiw, Jr.

"It has been more than a thousand years that we, Ukrainians, have been establishing our statehood – losing it and regaining it again," Ambassador Buteiko said in his welcoming remarks. "We were annexed and divided, and for centuries we were forced to forget our very name," he said.

But "justice prevailed" on August 24, 1991, when the Verkhovna Rada declared Ukraine's independence, he added.

Ukraine can state "with pride" that it has achieved a lot since independence, transforming itself politically, economically and psychologically, he said. Ukrainians now see themselves not as the citizens of a superpower but as citizens of a medium-size country deserving respect, he said. The country has modeled its society on the highest European human rights and democratic standards and has set as its goal the "integration into European Euro-Atlantic structures," ready to build an "all-European security system."

Ambassador Buteiko said that since its independence, Ukraine strove to establish the best possible relations with its neigh-

bors, established a strategic partnership with the United States, and has continued to develop its ties with its former Soviet neighbors, including "our greatest neighbor" Russia. Ukraine has already met a lot of challenges, he said, and will successfully meet those that remain.

Ambassador Buteiko thanked the countries represented at the reception for their past support of Ukraine and used the occasion to ask for their support in getting Ukraine a non-permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council.

The ambassador also expressed Ukraine's gratitude to the Ukrainian-American community, which, he said, "contributed greatly to our independence and to our successes."

"I hope that that process will continue," he added.

With the next presidential elections in Ukraine only a couple of months away, Ambassador Buteiko expressed his confidence "that those elections will be free and fair, and [that] it will be a transparent process."

Ukraine's Consul General sends greeting to readers of The Weekly

Dear Editor:

On behalf of the Consulate General of Ukraine in New York, I have the honor to convey our sincere congratulations to all citizens of Ukraine, residing in the USA, to all members of the Ukrainian-American community, to members of the editorial board and all readers of The Ukrainian Weekly on the occasion of the Independence Day of Ukraine, which we mark every year on August 24.

The independence and freedom of our Motherland were gained by the great price. Let us not forget all generations and millions of our fellow countrymen and

women, who had sacrificed their lives to make this independence become a reality.

We are celebrating the eighth anniversary of our Independence in a difficult period of economic hardships in Ukraine. This situation, however, should not, in any way, discourage us and diminish our belief in the better future of Ukraine and its people. Let us unite our efforts in helping to promote further prosperity and well-being to Ukraine and its people!

With best wishes of success and happiness to all readers of your newspaper.

Yuri Bohaievsky

Consul General of Ukraine in New York



Yaro Bihun

Special Advisor to the President Carlos Pascual and Ambassador Anton Buteiko.

Independence anniversary...

(Continued from page 1)

astrous flooding.

Not everybody was satisfied with the celebration, such as a Red Army veteran of World War II who walked Khreschatyk just after the parade's completion dressed in a military uniform of sorts, and bedecked with rows of medals. Asked by a reporter his impression of the military display, he somewhat agitatedly explained that he found no pleasure in

the event, that he could not be certain where he would find his next meal and that life had worsened since independence, which he called "perestroika." He also offered that he held no particular affinity for the new "system."

Asked for his name, he gestured dismissively with his hand and turned away.

Seven-year-old Oleksander Volynia, perhaps because youth is on his side, was more upbeat about the parade and the celebration of Ukraine's eighth birthday.

His reply was simple and straight forward: "Hoorah Ukraina!"

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Guidelines for Diversity Visa Lottery 2001 announced

WASHINGTON – The Immigration Act of 1990 makes available 55,000 permanent resident immigrant visas each year by random selection through a Diversity Visa Lottery, this year DV-2001. The DV-2001 registration mail-in period will be held from noon on Monday, October 4, through noon on Wednesday, November 3. The basic requirements for participants and the countries that are eligible remain unchanged from last year.

The visas will be apportioned among six geographic regions. No visas may be issued to countries that have sent more than 50,000 immigrants to the United States during the previous five years. No one country can receive more than seven percent of the available diversity visas in any one year.

To qualify an entrant must be a native of a qualifying country. In addition, an entrant must have either a high school education or its equivalent, or within the past five years have two years of work experience in an occupation that requires at least two years of training or experience.

There is no initial application fee or special application form to enter.

Only one entry for each applicant may be submitted during the registration period. Any entry sent by express or priority mail, fax, hand, messenger, or any means requiring receipts or special handling will not be processed. Duplicate or multiple entries will disqualify an individual from registration for this program. An entry received before or after the specified registration dates regardless of when it is postmarked and an entry sent to an address other than one of those indicated below is void. All mail received during the registration period will be individually numbered and successful entrants will be selected at random by computer regardless of time of receipt during the specified mail-in period.

The National Visa Center typically receives between 6 to 8 million qualified entries during the registration mail-in period.

It is not necessary to use an outside attorney or consultant for the purpose of filing an entry.

The decision to hire an attorney or consultant is entirely up to the applicant.

Procedures for entering the Diversity Visa Lottery can be completed without assistance following simple instructions. However, if applicants prefer to use outside assistance, that is their choice. There are many legitimate attorneys and immigration consultants assisting applicants for reasonable fees, or in some cases for free. Selection of winners is made at random and no outside service can improve an applicant's chances of being chosen or guarantee an entry will win. Any service that claims it can improve an applicant's odds of winning the visa lottery is promising something it cannot deliver.

Successful registrants will be notified by mail at the address listed on the entry. The notifications will be sent between April and July 2000, along with instructions on how to apply for an immigrant visa, including a requirement for a special Diversity Visa processing fee of \$75 payable by only those individuals whose applications are selected and processed for DV-2001 visas. Applicants must meet all eligibility requirements under U.S. law to be issued a visa. Persons not selected will not be notified.

Being selected in the DV Lottery does not automatically guarantee being issued a visa because the number of applicants selected is greater than the number of immigrant visas available. Those selected will therefore need to act quickly on their immigrant visa applications. Once all available visas have been issued, the DV Program for fiscal year 2001 will end. In any event, all DV-2001 visas, by law, must be issued by September 30, 2001.

For further information, call (202) 331-7199 to hear the various means to obtain further details on entering the DV-2001 program. Applicants overseas may contact the nearest U.S. Embassy or Consulate for instructions on the DV Lottery. DV information is also available in the "Visa Bulletin" on the Internet at <http://travel.state.gov/>. To receive a detailed set of instructions and explanations by fax, call the State Department Bureau of Consular Affairs automated fax at (202) 647-3000 and request document code 1103. Calls to the automated fax service must be made from a fax machine using the receiver or voice option of the caller's fax equipment. The document is 12 pages long.

APPLICANT ENTRY INSTRUCTIONS

The entry must be typed, or clearly printed, in English.

On a plain sheet of paper include the following information:
(Failure to provide required information will disqualify the applicant.)

- **APPLICANT'S FULL NAME**, with the last (surname/family) name underlined
Example: Public, Sara Jane (or) Lopez, Juan Antonio
- **APPLICANT'S DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH**
Day/Month/Year
Example: 15 November 1961
City, Town District/County/Province, Country*
Example: Munich, Bavaria, Germany
** The name of the country should be that which is currently in use for the place where the applicant was born (Slovenia, rather than Yugoslavia; Ukraine rather than Soviet Union, for example).*
- **THE APPLICANT'S NATIVE COUNTRY (ONLY IF DIFFERENT FROM COUNTRY OF BIRTH)**
If the applicant is claiming nativity in a country other than his/her place of birth, this must be indicated here. Since there is a requirement that the applicant list his/her native country in the upper left-hand corner of the mailing envelope, the information, if any, written here must match the information that is listed on the upper-left corner of the entry envelope.
- **NAME, DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF THE APPLICANT'S SPOUSE AND ANY MINOR, UNMARRIED CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 21**
All minor children must be listed on the principal applicant's entry regardless of whether or not they wish to immigrate. Failure to provide all of this information will disqualify the applicant.
- **FULL MAILING ADDRESS TO WHICH FUTURE CORRESPONDENCE CAN BE SENT, AND, IF POSSIBLE, A TELEPHONE NUMBER**
Address must be clear and complete, as any communications will be sent there. A telephone number is optional, but useful.
- **APPLICANT'S PHOTOGRAPH**
Attach a recent, preferably less than six-month-old photograph of the applicant, 1.5 inches (37 mm) x 1.5 inches (37 mm) in size, with the applicant's name printed on the back. The photograph (not a photocopy) should be attached to the entry with clear tape – DO NOT use staples or paper clips, which can jam mail processing equipment.
- **APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE**
The applicant must sign the entry, regardless of whether or not the entry was prepared and/or submitted by someone other than the applicant. Only the principal applicant, not the spouse or children, need to submit a signature. Failure to personally sign the entry will disqualify the applicant.

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The entry information must be sent by regular mail or airmail to the address in Portsmouth, New Hampshire using one of six Zip Codes. Applicants must use the correct postal Zip Code designated for the region that includes applicant's native country.

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The mailing address is: DV-2001 Program; National Visa Center; Portsmouth, N.H.; Zip Code (see list of Zip Codes below); U.S.A.

The Zip Codes are as follows: Asia: 00210; South America/Central America/Caribbean: 00211; Europe: 00212; Africa: 00213; Oceania: 00214; and North America: 00215.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukraine still needs our assistance; we need to continue support

by Walter Tiun

After Ukraine declared independence in August of 1991, many of the Chicago area's Ukrainian activists who worked toward Ukraine's independence felt a sense of closure and, in many instances, relief that the "battle" had finally ended.

I don't think anyone was prepared for the void in activism that followed shortly thereafter. To be sure, local cultural life continued, but after the initial excitement of a free homeland, it seemed that little needed to be said about Ukraine to the American public. And so, the voices that had spotlighted Ukraine diminished.

The next phase was disillusionment with corruption and stories of theft or diversion of hard-earned funds that the diaspora was sending newly independent Ukraine. As a result, there did not appear to be much interest in championing the Ukrainian cause.

Nonetheless, a sense of duty fueled a new determination among some in the United States to assist the fledgling democracy. I'm proud to say that Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, whose main office is in Chicago, was among those groups and individuals that began new programs and became actively engaged in working with Ukraine in the turbulent times following independence.

Without missing a beat, the credit union continued its assistance on a variety of fronts. It was one of the few Ukrainian institutions that wired money to Ukraine and that engaged the U.S. government at its highest levels in democratization projects with Ukraine.

Most notably, Selfreliance UFCU became involved in the international effort initiated by the World Council of Ukrainian Cooperatives whose goal was the re-establishment of credit unions in Ukraine. It should be noted that our credit union's CEO, Bohdan Watral, at the time served as chairman of the Coordinating Committee for the Reintroduction of Credit Unions in Ukraine.

That sense of duty has continued most recently with Selfreliance UFCU's latest major initiative: co-sponsorship of the first Ukrainian Day at the Illinois governor's mansion on July 24. Spearheaded by Illinois State Sen. Walter Dudycz and Mr. Watral, the event once again focused the eyes of the state government on Ukraine.

Ukrainian Day at the Executive Mansion in Springfield, Ill., turned out to be a great success. Together with Selfreliance UFCU, co-sponsors of the event were State Sen. Dudycz and the Illinois Department of Ethnic Affairs. Sen. Dudycz and Mr. Watral served as masters of ceremonies.

Over 400 participants arrived in the early afternoon by charter bus and by car. They were greeted with Ukrainian

flags and banners that adorned the mansion grounds for the first time in the state's history. Gov. Ryan and First Lady Lura Lynn personally welcomed all guests and invited them into the mansion, where many took the opportunity to have a picture taken of themselves with the governor.

Ukrainian artisans displayed their creations, musicians in traditional Ukrainian attire performed folk music, and participants sampled Ukrainian food. Complimentary trident-embazoned t-shirts commemorating the day were made available to all who attended.

The governor issued an official proclamation of Ukrainian Day, in which he noted that "Ukrainian Americans have contributed greatly to the State of Illinois in all areas, including the arts, education, science, business, medicine, law, government and public service."

A ceremony in observance of the special day was conducted at the governor's mansion. Bishop Michael Wiwchar of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy gave the benediction. State Sen. Dudycz and Mr. Watral spoke of the warm relationship between the state's leaders and the Ukrainian community. The consul general of Ukraine in Chicago, Borys M. Bazylevskyi, greeted Gov. Ryan with the presentation of a "bulava," a traditional symbol of a hetman's authority.

A highlight of the event was Gov. Ryan's presentation of \$500,000 from the Illinois First Program to the Ukrainian

National Museum (UNM). The grant became a reality through the work of Sen. Dudycz, who initiated the funding request, and Gov. Ryan who enthusiastically supported the idea.

UNM President Dr. George Hrycelak and UNM Executive Director Jaroslaw Hankewych accepted the funds on behalf of the museum. Dr. Hrycelak, Mr. Hankewych, Orest Hrynewych, Messrs. Watral, and Dudycz were named to the committee charged with overseeing the distribution of the \$500,000.

"This is the largest one-time allocation by the State of Illinois to its Ukrainian community. We welcome the assistance," commented Mr. Watral. "Selfreliance Ukrainian Federal Credit Union devoted significant energy to making this 'first ever' event a reality, and we are delighted at its success."

The "Ukrainian Day Celebration" at the governor's mansion" concluded with many smiles and an even greater awareness by Gov. Ryan of the Ukrainian community in Illinois and its dedication to helping Ukraine.

After nearly eight years of independence, a fragile economy, and a Russia longing for the old regime, it's clear that Ukraine needs our assistance today more than ever. And in order for our Ukrainian American institutions to provide that assistance, they also need the support and involvement of the Ukrainian community



Consul General Borys M. Bazylevskyi presents Gov. George H. Ryan with a bulava (or mace, a hetman's symbol of authority) as Selfreliance CEO Bohdan Watral and Sen. Walter Dudycz look on.

Walter Tiun is marketing manager for the Chicago-based Selfreliance UFCU. As a credit union development educator, he is also involved in the international project to reintroduce credit unions in Ukraine.

Internet and non-profit organizations in Eastern European topic of conference

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Sabre Foundation, hosted representatives from its partner organizations in Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia and Ukraine in June at a training workshop titled "The Internet's Contribution to the Sustainability and Growth of Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs)."

All of the participants in the two-week program work in the emerging non-profit sector in Eastern Europe and will use the skills they acquired at Sabre to train others in their home countries.

Since 1986 the Sabre Foundation has worked through its partner organizations to distribute millions of dollars' worth of donated new books and educational materials to individuals and institutions around the world. The Information Technology Workshops, launched in 1998, represent Sabre's newest initiative for improving access to information in transitional countries.

The participants in the workshop came from diverse professional backgrounds and represented a wide range of

information technology skill levels; one had never used the Internet before, while two others had already been exposed to some principles of website design.

The training sessions covered everything from basic e-mail and search engine skills to HTML and JavaScript. The goal of the training was to help the participants develop a set of skills they could build on in their home environments. "In their countries, there are varying degrees of Internet connectivity," said Don Share, Sabre's trainer. "Whatever access they have, we can give them a vision of how the Internet can be fully integrated into their work."

Site visits to local non-profit organizations gave workshop participants an opportunity to learn about real-world applications for the skills they acquired at Sabre. At MIT, for example, they attended a lecture on testing the validity and usability of library websites; at the International Institute of Boston, which provides language training and career services for refugees and new immi-

grants, they learned about software for teaching English; and at Harvard University's Hauser Center for Non-Profit Organizations, the participants compared notes with Research Fellow Frances Kunreuther on NGOs in the United States and Eastern Europe. The participants also had the opportunity to meet with Dr. Joan Challinor, commissioner of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science.

The seven visitors took time out from their information technology training to share some of their organizations' successes and challenges at a roundtable on Sabre's book donation program. The organizations they represent have received thousands of donated books for distribution in their home countries. The Sabre staff and its foreign partners welcomed two special guests to the roundtable: Ronald Ungaro, special projects officer for publishing, education and information technology at the United States Information Agency, who has worked closely with Sabre to facilitate book donations abroad; and Tim

Downey, manager of the Peace Corps' Major Gifts Program, who helped establish Sabre's new cooperative agreement with the Peace Corps.

Mr. Ungaro opened the discussion by giving credit to Sabre's foreign partners for finding appropriate locations for the donated books and for making the collections accessible to the public. "It's like a fine dinner in a restaurant," he remarked. "People see the waiter bringing them an elegant dinner from the kitchen, but they've no idea how much work went into preparing it." He also stressed that USIA attaches great importance to building public-private partnerships in support of programs of high national interest.

The East European participants emphasized their countries' continuing need for quality books in many fields, including medicine, law and English language education. The most difficult challenge, they all agreed, was raising funds in their own countries to cover the cost of shipping and other incidentals.

(Continued on page 14)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Not without hope

A seven-year-old child watching the impressive display of Ukrainian military hardware during the August 24 Independence Day Parade, in celebration of Ukraine's eighth birthday, aptly put it when he told our Kyiv correspondent "Hoorah Ukraina!"

It was a shout of hope for a country that has suffered a sickly infancy after a hesitant birth, but remains alive. It is a word of encouragement for a team down, but not out.

After the end on August 21, 1996, of the putsch in Moscow that led to the final collapse of the Soviet Union, Ukraine timidly vacillated three days before finding the gumption to declare itself an independent sovereign state. But it took the giant leap forward and looked well on the way to a smooth transition to democracy and a free market economy after more than 90 percent of the electorate supported a referendum of independence in December 1991. A president was elected democratically. A new day looked to be dawning.

But then the uncertainty began. How to make the transition to a free market society; how to deal with an oppressive northern neighbor who continued to cast its weighty political and cultural shadow over the land; how to resolve control over the Black Sea Fleet and the problem of the Russian-dominated Crimea: what to do with a huge nuclear arsenal the West wanted gone?

The economy went into a funk as the GDP began a steady decline, while inflation skyrocketed to the highest in the world by 1993.

Many of the problems have been resolved – most of the nuclear arsenal has been removed, inflation has been eliminated and the currency is relatively stable, the Black Sea Fleet is divided, there is a stable relationship with Russia – and that is to be applauded.

Yet an uneasiness remains part of the Ukrainian landscape. The economy remains in tatters, and two presidents have not had either the courage or the desire to take the bold steps needed, to divulge the country of loss-making factories and cede government control to free market entrepreneurs in the largest sectors of the market place. The government continues to provide social payments to much of society even as its own revenues shrink.

It has borrowed heavily and has received enormous amounts of international aid, financial and otherwise without which the country would find itself in an even much more dire situation.

So what's the big hurrah all about then, you ask? It's about a country that is now entrenched in the international community, which has shown that it is willing to work with the West in international relief efforts such as the one going on in Turkey currently, and in peacekeeping operations in Kosovo and Bosnia.

It's about four major democratic elections, and opposition political leaders who can speak their mind. It's about a Constitution, though sometimes ignored, that is universally regarded as the authority for the state.

Ukraine has friendship treaties with all of its immediate neighbors and strategic partnerships with the strongest countries of the planet, including the United States. It has a bonafide, if still fledgling, space program. It is developing economic ties with the European Union and may finally get associate status in the next year or two. That, too, must be applauded.

There is even reason to believe that the country's economy may begin to grow, if not next year then by 2001, but only if economic reforms begin to gather steam.

The October presidential elections, as most of the candidates proclaim, could be the most important yet in this country's brief history and will play the deciding factor in how it continues to develop. Ukraine will most likely have a leftist president, whether a Communist, or one with a faded red coat, such as the current president who still leads in political opinion polls.

Yet, the country, which has withstood the tests of the last years, will survive. As political scientist Mykola Tomenko said in an interview with *The Weekly* recently, "No matter what is said in society today, the Socialist Party stands on the principle of [a Ukrainian] state, as does a large part of the Communist Party. An absolute majority understand that Ukraine has its borders, its territories, its economy, that it is an entity that must move ahead independently.

And that is most worthy of applause.

August
31
1883

Turning the pages back...

Osy Nazaruk, a lifelong journalistic hack, began adult life as an activist patriot and ended as an accommodationist. Born on August 31, 1883, in Nahirianka, a village near Buchach (a town midway between Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil), he studied law

at the universities of Vienna and Lviv and was active in student organizations.

In 1905, he joined an organization of anti-tsarist socialist intellectuals and writers known as the Ukrainian Radical Party (URP). When the first world war broke out, he enlisted with the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, but saw little frontline action since he served as director of their press bureau. In 1916, he became editor of the URP's semi-monthly, *Hromadskyi Holos*.

In October 1918, when the Lviv-based Ukrainian National Rada was established, he was chosen to be one of his party's three representatives. After the Rada proclaimed the formation of the Western Ukrainian National Republic (ZUNR) in November, he traveled to Kyiv as part of a delegation seeking military assistance from the government of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky.

Nazaruk remained in central Ukraine for a time, even participating in the revolt against the man whose help he'd sought. This secured him a post in the UNR Directory's cabinet, as minister of press and propaganda for the administrations led by prime ministers Volodymyr Chekhivsky and Serhiy Ostapenko.

(Continued on page 16)

NEWS AND VIEWS

Museum of Reconciliation: appropriate for Canada

by Lubomyr Luciuk

Millions of Jews were murdered by the Nazis. Very few Canadians don't know that. Few, very few, would deny that it happened. Those who do, don't count.

The shelves in my den hold dozens of volumes about the Holocaust. My bookstore of choice annually offers many new books about the particularly Jewish dimension of this tragedy, properly called the Shoah. Popular culture is infused with Holocaust-related themes; scarcely a day goes by without a poignant reminder of this undeniable event. Dozens of Holocaust centers already exist across North America and Europe and the subject is included in many high school curricula. The Jewish Holocaust has not been forgotten. It won't ever be. Oddly, proponents of a publicly-funded Shoah museum in Ottawa seem unaware of this.

Advocates for an inclusive Genocide Museum in Canada's capital, however, have a different agenda. They want us to remember that many other crimes against humanity – war crimes, and acts of genocide – also befouled the 20th century and overtook ethnic, religious, and racial minorities not only in Europe, but in Africa, Asia, and elsewhere.

The truth about many of these horrors, such as the "killing fields" of Cambodia, "ethnic cleansing" in the Balkans, the genocidal civil war in Rwanda, the man-made famine in Soviet Ukraine, and the Rape of Nanking – to list but a few – is being buried. Why? Because, in contrast to the furtive mutterings of an irrelevant few "Holocaust-deniers," there are governments and powerful interests that have dedicated considerable resources to manipulating historical memory and obscuring their responsibility about these events.

Are the atrocities perpetrated by Imperial Japan against Chinese and Korean civilians accurately described in Japanese school texts? No. Does anyone think responsibility for the atrocities in Kosovo will be laid at the doorstep of Mr. Milosevic in Serb classrooms? Not soon. Or that we can expect the man-made famine of 1958-1962 in Maoist China to be studied in the People's Republic, even though as many as 30 million people were starved to death? Not likely. And let's not be too smug. Canada's own War Museum won't countenance an exhibit about the innocent Japanese Canadians herded into Canadian concentration camps during the Second World War.

The world is not only polluted with modern-day war criminals, of whom more than a few remain in power, but it is also awash in their many millions of victims, some of whom have found sanctuary on Canadian soil. The latter, understandably, believe that the horrors that befell them must be remembered.

And, truth be told, each community is far more interested in recalling what happened to its own than in remembering what happened to any others. There's nothing unique about that. Nevertheless, they have rallied together to form the ad hoc coalition known as Canadians For A Genocide Museum. They appreciate that even if the perpetrators of the crimes they experienced can not be punished at

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk is director of research for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association.

least these villains can be condemned publicly. And so Canadians of Chinese, Albanian, Kurdish, Cambodian, Arab and many other heritages call for a facility that will recall all of their peoples' calamities.

However, the latter would not be included in a "Holocaust only" museum except, perhaps, obliquely. That's not enough, nor is it acceptable in our shared, multicultural society.

Sixty years ago, this very month, a dictator informed his generals about the fate he planned for a nation whose state they were about to destroy. He spoke approvingly of a precedent for their action, of a by-then nearly forgotten massacre that had occurred only a quarter century before:

"Genghis Khan had millions of women and men killed by his own will and with a gay heart. History sees him only as a great state-builder! I have sent my Death's head units to the East with the order to kill without mercy men, women, and children! Only in such a way can we win the living space [lebensraum] that we need. Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?"

The speaker was Adolf Hitler. He was baldly stating what he intended to do. But not, as some might think, to the Jews but to Poles, millions of whom perished during "the other Holocaust." Would those Polish victims of the Nazi terror be remembered in a Shoah museum? Doubtful. And, arguably, Ukraine lost more of its population than any other Nazi-occupied nation in Europe. Would the millions of Ukrainians slaughtered or enslaved by the Nazis be recalled in a Shoah center? Probably not.

In contrast, all of these horrors, alongside the Jewish tragedy, would be included in a Genocide Museum. Such an educational and memorial facility would preserve the memory of all these victims and many others, regardless of how many or who they were, or how much or how little documentation exists about their fates.

To defeat the Hitlers of this world, dead and gone or still with us, we must hallow not just some of the victims of one of the greatest of the genocides of the 20th century, but must hallow annihilated Armenians as well.

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukrainian sailors stranded in New York

Dear Editor:

I am writing regarding your August 8 and 15 stories about the Ukrainian sailors stranded in New York harbor. This ship was dead-in-the-water for almost four months. The crew of 26 were deserted by their employer, and unfortunately the Ukrainian government as well.

As an aside from the main thrust of this letter – it's very sad and disheartening that this ship has been reduced to being a junk hauler for the world. That's the only conclusion one can come to when taking into account that subject ship (Znamia Oktiabria) from Ukraine is hauling old auto wrecks from the United States to Haiti and the Dominican Republic – not exactly two world-class economic powerhouses. Under these circumstances, retaining the ship's Russian-Soviet name is most appropriate.

You correctly identify the primary sources of food and supplies for the ship. However, you neglected to mention the several hundred pounds of food and supplies provided by the City of New York. The city also provided transportation for Post 301 the Ukrainian American Veterans to transport their food and supplies order. It was brought to the ship on a New York City Fire Department boat. Everything was easily accommodated in the ship's barren cupboards and freezers. The crew understood who the delivery was from, and expressed their gratitude.

What did the Ukraine's Consulate General here in New York do? They sent a "suit" to explain to The New York Times that this was merely a "normal" delay in getting orders, supplies and salaries to the

crew. Normal? I'd hate to see how they operate under abnormal conditions. People are left stranded thousands of miles away from home, and all their government can do is send a public relations "suit."

The first captain of this ship committed suicide on board in January, while tied up off Sandy Hook, N.J. Where was that "suit" then? Why didn't Svoboda and The Weekly start shouting on their editorial pages about this problem then?

This is not one isolated incident. Post 301 responded to similar dire conditions aboard the Mikhail Senko, another Azov Shipping Co. vessel on April 16, when yet another crew was left without provisions while in port in Yonkers, N.Y. This same Azov Shipping Co. presently has another half a dozen ships stranded around the world. We are closely watching the fate of the Victor Talillkin that recently arrived in New York Harbor and dropped anchor to await orders and provisions.

Your sister publication, Svoboda, chose to ignore this story until after the ship left. Why? How else is the local New York City community and the larger Ukrainian community supposed to learn about such occurrences? This is the type of story that should be strictly page one material in the Ukrainian media. Your editorials should be demanding that Ukrainian businesses put the safety and well-being of their employees ahead of profits. If the Azov Shipping Co. is incapable of supporting all its crews around the world, perhaps they should sell off some of their ships and concentrate on business opportunities closer to home that they can better manage.

Stephen Rudyk
Yorktown Heights, N.Y.

Editor's note: The Weekly first learned of the suicide aboard the Znamia Oktiabria on August 3.

Past Ivana Kupalo celebrations recalled

Dear Editor:

Not being a young person, I am not qualified to participate in this puzzle solution. but I couldn't resist saying a few things about the feast of Ivan Kupalo (June 24 or July 7).

On a visit to Ukraine in 1992, my husband, Morris, and I found ourselves in Uman on July 7 where we visited their beautiful park. As we entered the grounds we encountered charming young girls in white, filmy dresses with wreaths in their hair and also in their hands. Memory bells rang in my ear and I inquired what they were doing with the flowers. They replied that they had been floating them in the stream as a game played on that particular day.

The memory that was stirred up for me by this sight was that of our daughter, Paula, dancing a beautiful folk ballet around just this theme, in the same type of costume, at a Yevshan Folk Ballet performance in our civic auditorium in Saskatoon. Here was evidence of a beauti-

ful ritual observed in different ways – thousands of miles apart – by young people (fortunate in their heritage opportunities.)

The legend surrounding this particular festivity is that on that particular night a fern blooms in the woods. The mystical quality to this legend lies in the fact that this particular fern does not normally produce a bloom. Should this bracken fern or tree fern or "adder's tongue" be observed by someone to have indeed produced, magically, a flower [Kvit paporoti], then this was a sure sign of the bliss of love awaiting this person in short order.

The young girls floating wreaths in the water are also looking for love signals, for the wreaths are perceived as floating toward a loved one. However, should a wreath sink, this was a signal of love being denied. I must say that I was sorry to have missed the scene in Ukraine of this search for love by the young girls on the night of Ivan Kupalo.

Thank you for providing an opportunity to share a few recollections about Kupalo – although not related to camp life.

Mary Cherneskey
Saskatoon

Ukraine tops in music piracy

LONDON – The International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) recently called for a toughening of public policy on music piracy, worth an estimated \$4.5 billion (U.S.) in 1998.

The key problem cited by officials of the world body is lack of enforcement of existing laws.

According to Billboard magazine, dur-

ing the past year, Estonia, Latvia, Ukraine, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Israel, the Palestine Authority and Nigeria joined the IFPI's list of lands where pirate products accounts for more than half of total domestic sales.

IFPI added that Ukraine has now "displaced Bulgaria as the greatest pirate threat to the legitimate industry in Europe."



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Remembering Kolya Yaremko

It is fitting that the photograph Marci, Robert, "Kolya" Yaremko's daughter, posted on the Internet to accompany the announcement of her father's death is that of their family taken on August 24, 1997, in Lviv, Ukraine, on Ukrainian Independence Day. Kolya, his wife Carol, and Marci pose in their newly purchased Ukrainian embroidered shirts, ready for a day of church and celebrating. Since that Sunday happened to be the anniversary of Ukraine's independence, those in our group who had bought embroidered shirts during the tour, spontaneously decided to wear them to church that morning. We were a fine looking bunch. Though we did not think about the rest of Lviv, when we donned our shirts, we were only somewhat surprised to see that most of the people throughout the city were also in their "vyshyvanky" – their embroidered finery. As we waited for the liturgy to begin, and saw as practically everyone else walk in dressed in their colorful, embroidered shirts and dresses, Kolya leaned over to me and whispered jokingly, "Hey, they're all part of our group!"

I was honored that the Yaremkos had decided to join my folk art and culture tour to Ukraine. While they benefitted from what they experienced, I was also a beneficiary of getting to know them.

Kolya and I first "met" on the Internet, on the Infoukes group a few years ago, and continued with the Folkarts group. We then actually met when I visited San Diego in the spring of 1997, and continued corresponding by email until we saw each other at the airport on the way to Ukraine. He was interested in all things Ukrainian. He was a self-described "born-again Ukrainian," rediscovering his heritage later in life, and trying to absorb as much information as possible by reading, participating in, and enjoying all things Ukrainian.

Kolya was a gentle, kind, intelligent, good man. His close friends and colleagues will have spoken about him by now at his memorial service. I knew him for just a short while, and it was an honor and pleasure to know him, as well as Carol and Marci. He was as proud of them!

He was proud and respectful of Carol's Scottish heritage, participated in the House of Scotland, and traveled to her ancestral home. And he was so proud of his own heritage. That trip to Ukraine in 1997 changed him, as he wrote to me: "If you understand the meaning of the German word 'Weltanschauung,' then you know that mine

has changed as a result." Another time he wrote: "... If I could select one enduring impression to share, it was to see, alive and in front of my nose, the survival of traditional simple country life as my grandparents described their Ukraine of 100 years ago. The horse-drawn carts full of hay, the children and elders walking their cows or walking to church on feast days [we were in the Karpaty for Spasa], the re-emergence of churches – old ones overflowing, new ones being built; the love and warm, warm hospitality many of our group received upon meeting family, were all still there. The notion of land and people being one was never more powerfully evident to me than during this visit. After all that our people have endured it was clear that Ukrainian folk culture was not dead or dying, but surviving just as grass grows through cracks in the pavement. In the end I was not ready to leave. Indeed, I rather felt as if I were home...." And he so hoped to go again.

When our tour bus arrived at the city limits of Rohatyn, from which county his grandparents left for America, Kolya, Carol, and Marci got off the bus. They posed for a family photo in front of the large statue of Roksolana, Rohatyn's most famous native. She was the priest's daughter who was captured and enslaved by the Tatars and then became a harem girl in the palace of Suleyman the Magnificent in Istanbul. He heard her singing, noticed her, and wound up marrying her – the first time a sultan ever officially married, according to historical sources of the time. Roksolana maneuvered the marriage, because she wanted it to be official. She was called Khurem, "the smiling one." After Suleyman's death, she ruled the Ottoman Empire for a while as regent since their two sons were not of age.

Kolya was collecting material about Roksolana. At Roksolana's statue, he bent down and picked up a handful of soil to take back to San Diego. He laughed as he put it away, because soil from the side of a highway was not exactly the chornozem, the rich black soil of the legendary Ukrainian fields. Maybe some of that soil will be sprinkled on his grave today.

Every so often (but not that often) one gets to know people who fit a particular phrase exactly. Thinking of Kolya reminded me of a line from Taras Shevchenko's poem "Testament": "Do not forget to remember me with a kind, gentle word." Good, kind, generous, gentle, intelligent individuals are not forgotten, but are remembered.

To The Weekly Contributors:

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

- ✦ News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ✦ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ✦ Photographs (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.

INTERVIEW: U.S. ambassador speaks on developments regarding Ukraine

Ambassador Steven Pifer arrived in Kyiv on January 8, 1998, as the third United States ambassador to Ukraine. Prior to his appointment here, Mr. Pifer served as a special assistant to President Bill Clinton and senior director for Russian, Ukrainian and Eurasian affairs at the National Security Council.

In an interview with *The Weekly*, Ambassador Pifer discussed a wide array of issues, including U.S.-Ukraine relations, the upcoming Ukrainian presidential elections, the Ukrainian American diaspora and the new visa application procedures at the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv.

The following edited interview was conducted by Roman Woronowycz at the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv on July 21. (Part I appeared in last week's issue.)

CONCLUSION

In a July 14 editorial The Washington Post criticized President Leonid Kuchma's campaign tactics. It wrote "U.S. officials should make it clear that no individual candidate matters more to them than seeing Ukraine stay on its democratic path." Have you or any U.S. official discussed such matters with Mr. Kuchma or his associates?

First of all, to put this into context, let me say that Ukraine has a good track record in the four national elections. While in those elections, in each case, you could point to problems, the general consensus of the observers was that the results reflected the mandate that the voters exercised. We want to see Ukraine continue that tradition in this election.

We have raised with the Ukrainian government some issues of concern. We have questioned things like access to the media and some questions and uncertainties about some rules, but then again, that's part of our dialogue.

It's part of our hope to encourage Ukraine to continue on what's been a pretty positive track record of elections over the last seven years.

What is the response that you receive from the presidential administration?

They've heard us out. We'll have to watch and see.

How would U.S. policy change should a leftist, a Communist, Socialist or Peasant Party representative, get elected?

I think, first of all, American interest in Ukraine and seeing Ukraine succeed – and when I say succeed I mean Ukraine maintaining its independence, building a strong democracy, building a strong market economy that interest remains regardless of who is president. I think there is going to be a readiness on the part of the United States government if President Kuchma is re-elected to continue our engagement with him, or also to engage with anybody else who might be elected. Really, the ability of our policies to succeed and our ability to engage will be determined by the response we get here.

Our ability to help Ukraine work towards building a market economy obviously is going to turn to a certain degree on how eager the government in fact is to go the way. But, from our part, our intention is to be engaged and see what kind of reaction we get.

At the end of June a large conference of leading Ukrainian American organizations was held in Washington. One of the themes was how the Ukrainian community in the U.S can help Ukraine and how it can influence U.S. policy. What would you counsel?

I think there is already a pretty good dialogue between the Ukrainian American community and people like Ambassador Steven Sestanovich of the National Security Council and the Vice-President's Office. Those are pretty good contacts to maintain, first of all, so that the Ukrainian American community can communicate to the U.S. government what its concerns and priorities are.

But, second, it also gives the government a chance to explain what we are trying to do, so that there is a lot of transparency and a lot of understanding there.

On working with Ukraine, there is one thing I would like the diaspora to think about. There is lot of talent and experience and knowledge that can help Ukraine.

One thing that we are beginning to think about in the executive branch is: Are there ways to expand exchanges to get more Ukrainians into organized programs in the United States where they can spend time learning how the United States tackles various political and economic problems, and then come back and apply some of those ideas here in Ukraine as Ukraine goes through its own difficult transition process?

A government can do a lot of that, but I also think that the private sector can do some of that, and that may be a role for the Ukrainian diaspora: to work and see if there are ways to expand good programs or exchanges that would equip people here with the economic skills, or the political skills that Ukraine is going to need as it becomes more closely integrated into Europe and the global economy.

Turning to the real or perceived problem of obtaining visas for Ukrainians to visit the United States. What exactly are the requirements or the characteristics that a visa officer reviewing an applicant looks for? Some people say the criteria seem ambiguous or shifting.

Let me start from the general and make the point that what's applied in Ukraine is the same visa law that is applied worldwide. It is a law that I quite frankly regard as un-American, if I can say so on the record.

It's un-American in the sense that the basis of our legal system is that you are presumed innocent until proven guilty. The visa law, in effect, requires the consular officers to have to assume that a visa applicant is guilty – that he is an intending immigrant, plans to work, plans to over-due his stay – until he or she proves that they have sufficient ties to their home country, that they have a real plan for their stay in the United States consistent with the visa for which they are applying, and that they have sufficient financial capabilities to go ahead and carry out that travel.

Part of the problem that we have, unfortunately, is that there has been a difficult history, and it is a difficult history that is reflected in reports we get from the Immigration and Naturalization Service about a significant number of Ukrainians who go to the United States on a tourist visa and then apply to adjust status.

One thing that we are beginning to think about in the executive branch is: Are there ways to expand exchanges to get more Ukrainians into organized programs in the United States where they can spend time learning how the United States tackles various political and economic problems, and then come back and apply some of those ideas here in Ukraine as Ukraine goes through its own difficult transition process?

We also get anecdotal evidence of Ukrainians who go on a visa having said that they only want to go for a month and stay six, or seven, or eight months. That raises questions about how strong the ties are that would bring them back to Ukraine.

Unfortunately, we don't have any statistical evidence of that because one of the aspects of American immigration service and our border patrol, one of the positive aspects, is that we don't keep track of people in the United States. When you enter the United States and then you leave, we have no way, usually, of tracking that people have left. So we don't have complete statistics, but we do have quite a bit of anecdotal evidence that says a significant number of Ukrainians have overstayed or have engaged in activities inconsistent with their visas.

That has an impact here in terms of how the consular officers look at other applicants. Having said all that, I think there are some misconceptions out there. In fact, in 1998 the visa section issued 2,000 more visas than in 1997, and the refusal rate for all classes of visas fell by about 7 percent. So, in fact, the number of issuances is going up. Now, obviously, that's not going to be something that will help someone who is a friend or relative or someone who has been turned down.

I'd also make the point, having served 21 years ago as a visa officer myself in Warsaw, when Poland had a situation that in many ways was similar to the situation in Ukraine, that this is a hard job.

I remember my first day on the visa line, I looked for the magic de-coder ring that said that if they checked these six boxes then it's a yes or no. But it's not [there]. It really becomes the judgment of the officer in terms of the overall case, how the applicant presents himself, in some cases whether the applicant is being truthful. And does this meet a fairly demanding standard that is set out regarding compelling ties that will bring the person back to Ukraine.

But then if the consular officer is having a bad day, he or she could subjectively reject applicants who meet all the criteria for a visa.

What we try to do is have in place a process, whereby particular [applications] are reviewed by a second officer. We don't always do that, but a second officer may catch something that doesn't quite look right. So that's one part.

The second part, and certainly it was my experience, I don't think that consular officers go into a visa interview wanting to say no. In many cases, in terms of work for them, a refusal actually generates more work than the issuance. There is follow-up correspondence and things like that.

The process looks a little different today than it was 20 years ago. Twenty years ago a refusal was always more work than an acceptance.

What does it take then to be assured of a visa? What must the applicant physically show?

A lot of that information will be conveyed on the application. In terms of the questions about ties back to Ukraine, what the consular officers are looking for are assurances that this person will come back on time and in the United States will behave within the terms of the visa.

But if a person can show that he owns an apartment in Ukraine and that he has a family that he will leave behind is that sufficient?

I see what you are getting at and, again, this was the sort of key that I was looking for 20 years ago. Somebody can walk in with those qualifications, and they are good qualifications, but then they look and see that this person went to the United States in 1995 and stayed eight months, all of a sudden there is a big question in the mind of the consular officer, well how important are those ties

to bring this person back?

So, it's really hard to sketch out things, and that's why this is something that ultimately we have to leave up to the judgment of the officers.

I also have to add, when I go back and look at the 21 years I have had in the American foreign service, that probably was the hardest year, just in terms of jobs. It was difficult and draining because, again, you'd like to find reasons to say yes. With having to do your job within the context of the law, which they are sworn to uphold, that puts some very demanding requirements on them.

Please comment on the new visa regulations that the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv has just established, which went into effect on July 6.

We are trying to make the process here at the Embassy more humane. I think we've actually made some progress with that in the last few weeks.

We used to have a system whereby we'd take all these applicants who showed up at the embassy by 10:30 in the morning, and we, in effect, had a situation where people would have to be in line for two, three, sometimes four hours. Because the physical space in the Embassy is so limited, we had no place to bring them into a waiting room, except for the few minutes right before the interview.

What we put in place on July 6, and it seems to be working, is a couple of new changes.

One is for certain visa applicants: People who have been in the United States before mainly, they can come by and make use of a drop box system, where they can come in, pay their visa, drop off the passport. In 95 percent of those cases an interview is not required. It'll be processed, and the next day they can come get their visa. So they can dispense with the line.

What we are doing in other cases is we have put into place an appointment system, and now we are asking all other applicants for visas to, rather than just coming to the Embassy, with about two weeks notice send a letter, a fax or a telegram to the Embassy and give us a name, passport

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INTERVIEW: Dr. Frank Sysyn comments on Ukraine at eight years

Dr. Frank Sysyn is director of the Petro Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. The interview, which covered developments related to Ukraine as it marks its eighth anniversary of independence, was conducted in Toronto by Andrij Kudla Wynnykyj.

How is Ukraine faring in its project of state-building? Has its independence become more or less secure?

Few people could guess that in the eighth year of Ukrainian independence the project of Ukrainian state-building, and even the viability of Ukraine as a polity, would still be in such question.

Even as it was difficult to imagine the break-up of the Soviet Union a few years before it happened, just so it was recently difficult to conceive that Ukraine would still be so stagnant as a society today.

In the first few years of independence, many commentators were surprised by the stability of the Ukrainian state and its ability to negotiate certain problems of foreign affairs, as well as those involved in the establishment of its own domestic institutions.

The relative absence of strife, either on linguistic, ethnic or regional grounds, also suggested that Ukraine had overcome its major crisis. Still other positives were the country's natural resources, the new opportunities afforded by international aid programs, the cutting of some of its ties to Russia, and the appetite for power shown by its elites to run a country rather than a province.

When the reform-minded Leonid Kuchma came to power in 1994, there was every reason to expect progress.

Of course, it hasn't occurred. In the past two or three years, we've actually seen an erosion of some of the early accomplishments in state-building.

The question remains: will this current crisis be fatal, crippling, or will it simply dwarf the country's potential? By comparison, during the course of much of the century, Argentina was considered ready to greatly improve its position in the world, and yet didn't manage to do so.

What are some of the more salient problems and disappointments?

Many believed, both within Ukraine and without, that the structures of independent statehood could be a major force of positive social transformation.

Many were confident that it would suffice if the rules of a civic society would be adopted and certain norms for cultural, religious and other life were established.

In part, these expectations were due to a conceptual confusion. After all, statehood at the end of the 20th century is considerably different than it was at the outset of the century. States in the early period were indeed effective shapers of society, for example, in terms of language and cultural policies. This is much less true in the current global age, when things such as world diasporas and "languages of the marketplace" function regardless of the influence of states.

We in the diaspora, but also people in Ukraine, have been particularly surprised at the weakness of Ukrainian language and culture, even when the terror practices against them have been removed. Perhaps the wounds they sustained were greater than we had thought.

Probably, the expectation that administrative measures would be put into practice without a consensus in the elite was misguided. While an elite culture of Ukrainian visual artists and writers exists, it is almost entirely divorced from the popular level of culture, because the state abandoned the distribution system

that formerly disseminated it.

Just as generals fail in the early going of a new war because they fight according to the old methods, so an old manner of resolving problems will not be effective in a changed set of circumstances.

This begs the question of whether the Ukrainian state is an effective mechanism at all. Does it set up the legal, economic and social structures in a fashion that allows a population to carry on productively with life? So far, it appears the Ukrainian state has failed this test.

With the failure to prompt the formation, for example, of real private enterprise and a market economy (largely because privatization measures were corrupt and half-hearted), there can be little prospect of people functioning economically outside state structures.

The result is a population that cannot break its dependence on the state, and yet the state cannot meet its payments to these dependents because the sham privatization that allowed wealthy, influential and even semi-criminal clans to take root has sapped the government's resources.

Furthermore, these clans are not yet interested in allowing the formation of a civic society and effective political structure that would spur growth or efficiency in production and distribution.

Is the population, then, further alienated from this state and, by extension, from the idea of Ukrainian independence?

Ukraine's population has no real alternative to the state as an agent of social organization. It is trapped. There is considerable alienation from the current power structure. There is also alienation from what many conceive to be the results of the break-up of the USSR, including "reform," "Ukrainian independence" and "the national democrats."

Of course, in practical terms, reform has not been carried out and Ukrainian independence did not bring about the economic crisis in which the Soviet Union already found itself, although the USSR's break-up did serve to deepen some elements of that crisis.

Because of this, Ukraine's citizenry is finding it difficult to connect with espoused goals such as a prosperous or "European" society, and even more difficult to conceive how they might attain them.

Is there an identifiable source of stagnation at the grassroots level?

Poverty and institutional breakdown seems to have caused a freezing of old social attitudes. Also, although one hears of a large exodus out of the country, there actually appears to be little movement within Ukraine, and very little contact between regions.

Ukraine is in particularly dire need of such movement to overcome various regional antagonisms and differences (linguistic and other) and promote greater integration.

In addition, for eight years we have heard the constant refrain, "young people in Ukraine think differently." And yet we know from North American experience that older people tend to be more consistent and effective in using their votes.

On the other hand, it's an even deeper issue in Ukrainian society, since if one is not in government, there's nowhere to go. Quite simply, the refusal to retire is endemic. This has blocked any generational shift that one might have expected to have begun by now.

Politically, there has been a tremendous decay in the leadership and the intellectual cadres of the national democratic movement. With the forces for reform outside of this camp very weak, and the forces of the

left on the rise, national democrats have been maneuvered into reflexive support for existing state structures as a counter to threats to Ukrainian statehood.

This process was already under way for some time, but do you think the death of Vyacheslav Chornovil accelerated it?

Perhaps his death accelerated it. One always hopes that such a cataclysm might bring about a resolution of this kind of stasis, but there are few signs that it will occur any time soon.

Some suggest that the Bulgarian option should be followed, whereby the left is allowed to take over, and through failure in governing finally unmask the bankruptcy of their ideology. This would clear the air of those who would insist on a path backward, and thereby make moving forward easier.

Others counter that this scenario would not unfold in this fashion in Ukraine, and instead the country would spin towards a situation similar to that in Belarus — the rise of a dictatorship with a stagnant economy.

And yet, Oleksander Moroz has shown that he is seen as "one of the few honest leaders," capable of marshalling popular support. It is an open question whether his "clean but ideological" leadership would compound Ukraine's economic problems, since he has shown no inclination to move

forward with land privatization, and yet some analysts have pointed to a willingness to compromise rightward on other issues.

On the surface, it appears that Ukraine is headed for stagnation in another respect, in a re-election of President Kuchma. A great source of malaise has been the complete lack of ideological conviction of any sort on the part of the presidential administration. Many, particularly in the media, have come to view the administration as an enemy.

However, no one can gauge the extent of the alienation and anger of the largely elderly group of voters that are likely to participate in this fall's poll.

There are probably some surprises in store. The degree of anger may be higher than we assume and the presidential administration's ability to manipulate the vote made be lower. Anything is possible.

Over the years, even as the domestic economy has suffered and its civic institutions appeared to be in disarray, Ukraine's foreign policy was conducted ably. Has this trend continued?

I believe Ukraine's international standing also has been damaged in the past two years. The success and forward motion of the country's foreign policy has halted. While the country is nominally continuing to integrate with European and other international bodies, one need only look at the

(Continued on page 12)

A bold experiment: Ukrainian-Jewish relations and the Central Rada

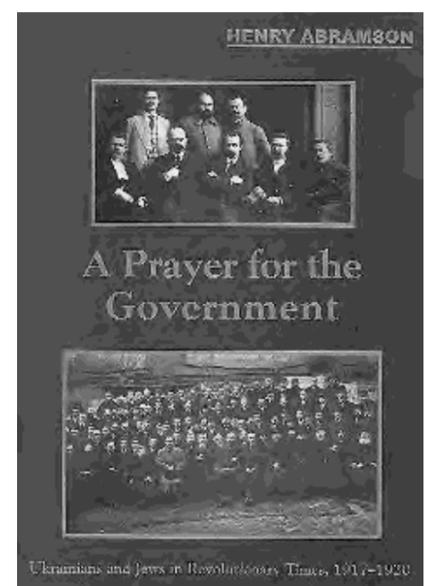
"A Prayer for the Government, Jews and Ukrainians in Revolutionary Times, 1917-1920" by Henry Abramson. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and the Center for Jewish Studies, Harvard University, 1999. 280 pp., maps, illus., ISBN 0-916458-88-1.

With the fall of the Russian Empire in 1917, Jewish and Ukrainian political activists in Ukraine worked to overcome a long history of mutual antagonism by creating a new form of government based on the principles of "autonomism", a political theory that attempted to address the unique problems of multi-national states. A Ministry of Jewish Affairs was established within the new Ukrainian National Republic; currency was printed with Yiddish as well as Polish and Russian inscriptions alongside the Ukrainian; and other measures were adopted to satisfy the national aspirations of Jews and other ethnic minorities of the fledgling Ukrainian state.

This bold experiment in nationality relations, however, ended with the anarchic violence that swept the country. Amidst civil war and foreign intervention that resulted in unprecedented cruelty on a mass scale, roving bands attacked various minorities, resulting in the worst massacres of Jews in Europe in almost 300 years.

Paradoxically, some 40 percent of recorded pogroms against Jews were perpetrated by troops ostensibly loyal to the very same government that was simultaneously extending unprecedented civil rights to the Jewish population.

"A Prayer for the Government" explores this paradox, using formerly restricted Soviet archives, the extensive documentation of the YIVO Institute for Jewish Research in New York City and the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, and secondary sources in Slavic and Jewish languages. It sheds



new light on the relationship between the successive Ukrainian governments and the communal violence, and discusses in-depth the role of Symon Petliura, the Ukrainian leader who was later assassinated by a Jew claiming revenge for the pogroms.

Henry Abramson, a native of northern Ontario, is an assistant professor at Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton. He teaches in the department of History and the Program of Holocaust and Judaic Studies.

This 280-page work is richly illustrated with period photographs, explanatory maps and graphs. Hardcover (\$34.95) and softcover (\$18.95) editions are available from: Harvard University Press, 79 Garden St., Cambridge, MA 02138. telephone, (800) 448-2242; fax, (800) 962-4983.

Ukrainian writers on the world stage: a reflection on ten years

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO – As the Harbourfront Reading Series is gearing up for its 20th International Authors Festival, it is noteworthy that 10 years ago the first Ukrainian writer came to read at the festival.

In 1989, Ivan Drach, newly elected leader of Rukh, took part in what is called “the largest, most lavish and well-attended literary event in the world.” Judging by what he said to a reporter from The Toronto Star on October 19, 1989, it seems so long ago: “We support Gorbachev. We want independence but not to leave the Soviet Union behind.”

In the last 10 years, six Ukrainian writers have read at the festival: Mr. Drach (1989), Ihor Kalynets (1990), Vasyl Holoborodko (1991), Mykola Vorobiov (1992), Oksana Zabuzhko (1996), Yuri Andrukhovych (1998) – in most peoples’ opinion, all top writers in Ukraine. They appeared – at least the first five – as a result of the devoted efforts and continual lobbying by Toronto writer Lydia Palij.

Writers from Ukraine were invited to the festival thanks to Ms. Palij’s personal acquaintance with the artistic director of the Reading Series, Greg Gatenby. The Reading Series was initiated in 1974 as a weekly reading throughout the year. The first International Festival in 1980 had 18 authors reading over six evenings; the festival now runs 11 days and features from 80 to 100 novelists, poets, playwrights and

biographers from around the globe. Over 3,000 writers from 91 countries have read on the stages of Harbourfront among them numerous Nobel laureates (Saul Bellow, William Golding, Josef Brodsky, Czeslaw Milosz and Derek Woolcott), Pulitzer Prize, Booker Prize and Governor-General’s Award winners.

It was actually Mr. Gatenby who first approached Ms. Palij, as he had heard of Mr. Drach and asked her to provide some of the poet’s translated work. Mr. Drach was first invited in 1988, but he did not get a visa; Mr. Gatenby was ready to give up, but Ms. Palij persuaded him to try one more time and Mr. Drach finally arrived in October 1989.

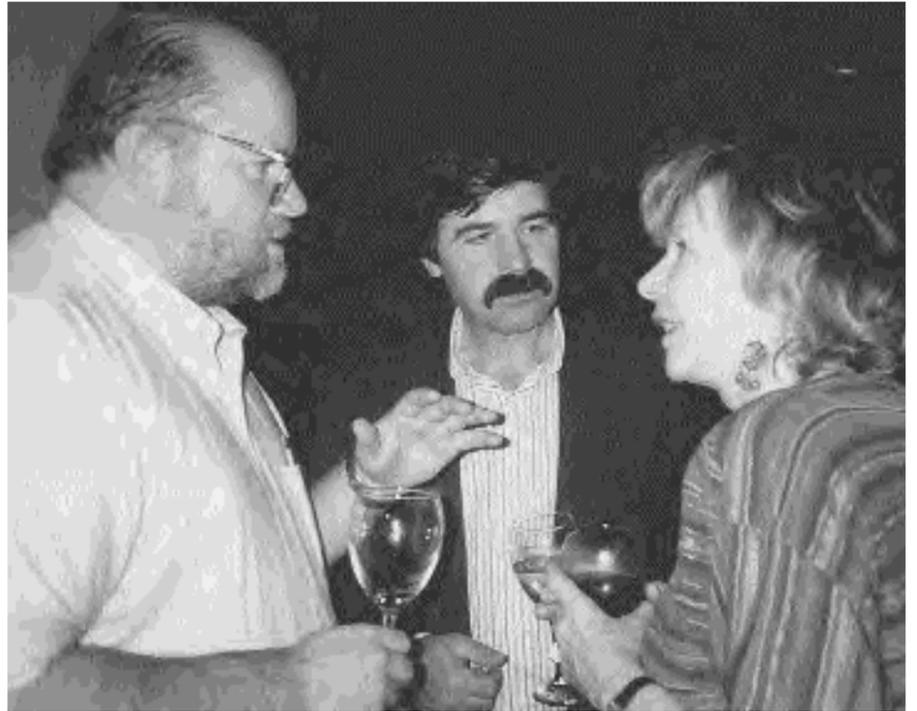
If a writer does not write in English, then one of the conditions of appearing at the festival is to have a publication available in translation. Drach’s “Orchard Lamps,” edited by Stanley Kunitz, had already appeared in the United States and was reprinted in Canada.

Which brings us to the second person who has been instrumental in ensuring that Ukrainians appear at the festival: businessman (and poet) George Yemetz. It was Mr. Yemetz who funded the publication of a book by each Ukrainian writer (except the last one) who came to the festival and, when the festival ran into funding problems, stepped in to cover the cost of airfare for the Ukrainians.

The publication “Orchard Lamps” by Mr. Drach, “Crowning the Scarecrow” by Mr. Kalynets (translated by Marco Carynnyk), “Icarus with Butterfly Wings” by Mr. Holoborodko and “Wild Dog Rose Moon” by Mr. Vorobiov (the latter two translated by Myrosia Stefaniuk) were published by Barry Callaghan in his Exile Editions.

Ms. Palij, who found the translators and coordinated the publication of each book, recalled that it was usually a mad scramble to get the book out in time for the festival. Ms. Zabuzhko’s book “The Kingdom of Fallen Statues” (edited by Mr. Carynnyk, various translators) was published by Mr. Yemetz’s press, Wellspring, and CIUS published Mr. Andrukhovych’s “Recreations.”

In addition to acquainting the director with Ukrainian literature through available translations (sometimes hard to find) and getting all the information needed on time so that an invitation could be issued (not an easy task), Ms. Palij would serve as translator and tour guide; when the invited writers arrived in Toronto, she organized invitations, made them feel at home, and dragged them to festival events.



Greg Gatenby, Vasyl Holoborodko, Lydia Palij.

Often she did literally “drag” them. I remember once, during a book launch reception for Drach’s “Orchard Lamps,” organized by publisher Barry Callaghan, seeing Lydia running down the street after Mr. Drach and his wife (both of whom had escaped the party) shouting: “Vy musete tut buty! Tse dlia Vas!” (You have to be here. It’s for you!).

One of the aims of the International Authors Festival is to provide the visiting writers with opportunities to fraternize. The organizers try to encourage this by supplying a hospitality suite, providing all meals and planning excursions. But this fraternization was a hard sell to the Ukrainians. None of the first four invitees (Messrs. Drach, Kalynets, Holoborodko or Vorobiov) were at all interested in meeting other writers at the festival. Partly as a result of not knowing English, partly as a result of having endured a very isolated existence – only Mr. Drach had ever been out of Ukraine – they would try to avoid festival events and escape to their rooms or go to see local Ukrainians who were always ready to invite them to their homes.

Occasionally Ms. Palij was forced to make excuses or to apologize on behalf of invitees. For example, she organized an interview with The Toronto Star for Mr. Kalynets, who had come to Toronto with his wife, Iryna. She insisted on seeing “real Indians” and hauled him off to a native

reservation several hours’ drive north of Toronto, leaving the Star reporter waiting. Both the Kalyntsi came back disappointed, probably having expected to see feather headresses and rain dances on the reservation and not ordinary looking Canadians dressed in jeans.

There was the occasional sticky situation. Mr. Vorobiov liked to “wet his whistle” and once Ms. Palij left him in his hotel room with instructions to stay there until he “felt better”. After she had gone, the poet made his way to dinner, which he spent sitting next to Nobel Prize winner William Golding who, Ms. Palij said, was very understanding when she made apologies the following day.

When Mr. Drach came to the festival in 1989, he had just been elected to head Rukh, the Popular Movement of Ukraine, and interest in perestroika was high. In interviewing him, reporters were more interested in his political activity than his writing. Politics hung over the visit of Mr. Kalynets as well; he and his wife were in Toronto in October of 1990 during the student hunger strike in Kyiv. Iryna Kalynets, then a Verkhovna Rada national deputy, couldn’t sit still. She would complain: “What am I doing here when they are striking in Kyiv?”

Both Messrs. Holoborodko and Vorobiov were far from politics, but they

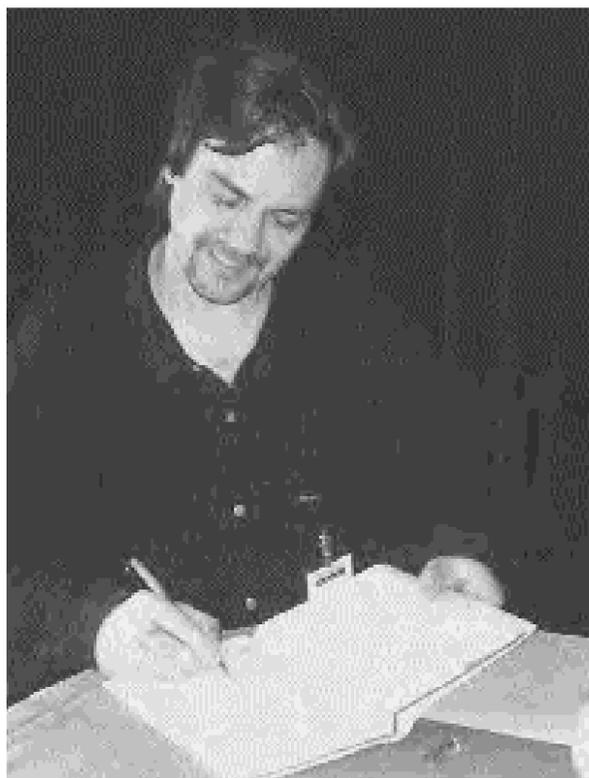
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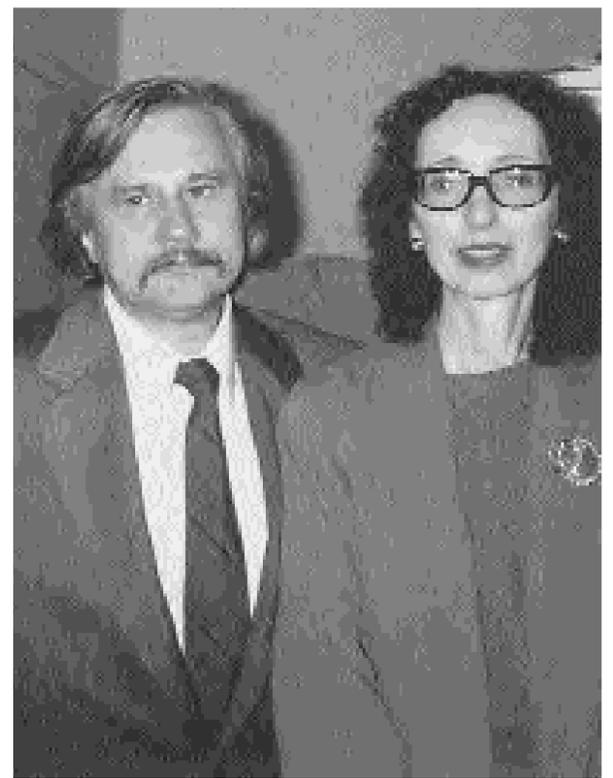
Oksana Zabuzhko



Ivan Drach



Yuri Andrukhovych



Ihor Kalynets with author Joyce Carol Oates.

An exhibit to honor renowned sculptor Leo Mol to open in Toronto

by Daria Darewych

TORONTO – An exhibition of the work of Leo Mol, the internationally renowned Canadian sculptor, will open September 19 here at the newly remodeled gallery of the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation. The exhibition is being held to celebrate Mr. Mol's 50th creative years in Canada.

Born Leonid Molodozhany in 1915 in the village of Polonne in Ukraine, Mr. Mol is the most prominent and best known sculptor of Ukrainian heritage living and working in Canada. He has the distinction of being the only sculptor in North America to be honored with a park dedicated to his work.

The September 19 exhibition opening will be preceded by a banquet in Mr. Mol's honor to be held September 18 at St. Vladimir's Institute.

It has been said that Mr. Mol was born to the touch of clay. His father was a potter, and as a child he learned to work with clay. He grew up in Siberia, where his family was resettled in 1916. In 1929 the family moved to the town of Nalchyk in the Caucasus where his father continued working in a ceramic factory.

From 1936 to 1940 Mr. Mol studied sculpture at the Art Academy in Leningrad. When World War II erupted, he was sent to Austria and then Germany as a forced laborer. His abilities as a young sculptor enabled him to find work in artists' studios.

In 1943 he married and after the war he and his wife Margaret settled in The Hague, where he continued working and studying. At the end of December 1948 the Mols arrived in Canada and soon settled in Winnipeg, where Mr. Mol received his first commission.

Since then Mr. Mol has made a living as a successful artist, working not only in Canada, but also in the United States, Great Britain, Germany, Argentina, Brazil and Italy.

As a tribute to his creative endeavors, a park dedicated to Mr. Mol's work was opened June 18, 1992, in Winnipeg. The Leo Mol Sculpture Garden is an open-air museum with a pavilion where over 200 sculptures are on display throughout the year.

Mr. Mol's sculpture is figurative and in the classical tradition. Most of his sculptures have been modeled in clay or plasticine, and then cast in bronze. Mr. Mol is a superb portraitist. His portrait heads, busts and figures have been the

Daria Darewych, Ph.D. is guest curator of the 50th anniversary exhibit of Leo Mol's sculptures.

mainstay of his creativity. He has captured the likenesses and characters of such famous personalities as Winston Churchill; U.S. Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and John F. Kennedy; Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker; Popes John XXIII, Paul VI and John Paul II; Queen Elizabeth II; Cardinal Josyf Slipyi and Metropolitan Ilarion. Mr. Mol executed three monuments to Taras Shevchenko: in Washington (1964), Buenos Aires (1971) and Prudentopolis, Brazil (1989).

Mr. Mol has created many beautiful nude figures of women, such as "Bather", "Dream", and "Youth", as well as genre figures: "Lumberjacks" and "Family Group". The figure of Tom Lamb with a propeller blade is a strong symbol of aviation in Canada's North. Also typically Canadian are Mr. Mol's sculptures of Polar and grizzly bears and cubs.

Ukrainian themes are reflected in his sculptures of St. Volodymyr, Anna Yaroslavna, "Blind Bandura Player", "Dancer" and "Trumpeter". "Pioneer Family" is an example of Ukrainian Canadian subject matter. The artist's accomplishments include over 80 stained glass windows for 27 churches. For the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha in Winnipeg, Mr. Mol designed and executed 30 stained glass windows based on the history of the Ukrainian Church.

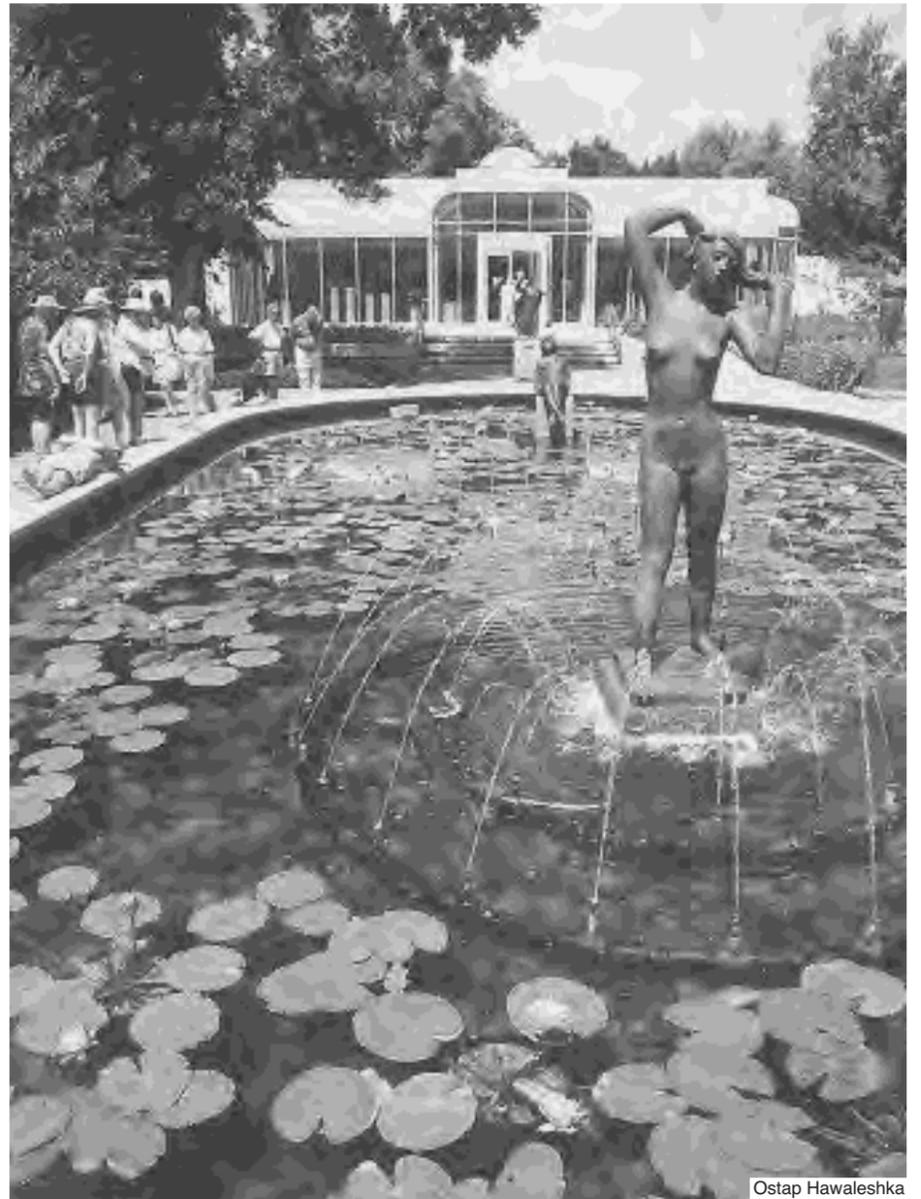
Solo exhibitions of Mr. Mol's work have been held in Winnipeg, Banff, Kleinburg (McMichael Gallery), Toronto, Saskatoon and Munich. His works are to be found in many public and private collections, including the Art Gallery of Ontario, the McMichael Canadian Art Collection, the Winnipeg Art Gallery, the Mendell Art Gallery in Saskatoon, the National Portrait Gallery (Washington) and the Vatican Museum.

Mr. Mol is a member and past president of the Manitoba Society of Artists, member and vice-president of the Sculptors' Society of Canada, member of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, the Allied Artists of America, Munchener Kunstlergenossenschaft, and the Ukrainian Artists Association of Canada.

He has received honorary degrees from the University of Winnipeg, the University of Alberta and the University of Manitoba. Mr. Mol was honored with a gold medal by the Art Academy of Parma, Italy, in 1979 and he was named an officer of the Order of Canada in 1989.

There are two books and several films

(Continued on page 18)



Ostap Hawaleshka

A view from the Leo Mol Sculpture Garden in Winnipeg.



Leo Mol's 1996 bronze sculpture, "The Blind Bandurist".



A 1979 bronze sculpture, "Fawn," by Leo Mol.

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Dr. Frank Sysyn...

(Continued from page 9)

Ukrainian government's rather confusing actions during the conflict in Kosovo to see that there is no longer a single set of Ukrainian policies.

There was confusion as to what to do with Ukraine's peacekeepers; one set of signals was sent by the Verkhovna Rada and another by the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and there was also a tendency to wait and see what Russia would do or say.

In other areas, it still remains highly questionable whether initiatives such as the Georgia-Ukraine-Azerbaijan-Moldovan (GUUAM) arrangement is viable because of difficulties in dealing with Moldova.

Is Ukraine failing to capitalize on the efforts made by Poland, failing to heed advice that effectively seeks to shepherd Kyiv closer to Europe?

Poland is indeed trying to play a positive role in Ukraine, but it doesn't matter that much to the élites that control the country. Conceptually, Poland is still quite distant for Ukrainian minds, even those living in western regions.

First, the successes of the Polish economy and the Polish state are not seen as yardsticks for Ukraine, because Poland, it is said, did not have to deal with as many adverse conditions.

Second, there is still a very palpable post-imperial complex in Ukraine, whereby Poland is dismissed as a "little country," while Ukraine is seen as a former part of the one of the world's great powers.

Third, rather than enthusiasm for integration with Europe, there continues to be a strong current that favors neutrality or "non-bloc status" between Russia and the West. Of course, the prospect of actually joining Europe is not imminent, particularly because of the ruling élite's propensity to postpone important decisions. Europe has shown an insistence that any move toward

Ukrainian writers...

(Continued from page 10)

were two of the best poets in Ukraine, according to Ms. Palij. Mr. Holoborodko was born in a village near Donetsk and still worked as a farmer, rarely venturing to Kyiv. He was quiet and reserved. Mr. Vorobiov, who had been born in Cherkasy and now lived in Kyiv, but like Mr. Holoborodko, had never been out of Ukraine, seemed lost and overwhelmed in Toronto.

After Mr. Vorobiov's visit, Mr. Gatenby said he would only issue invitations to writers who spoke English and who were willing to meet with other writers during the festival. That was not such an easy order for Ms. Palij and three years passed before Ms. Zabuzhko was invited to read in 1996. Self-assured, outspoken and controversial (her "Field Studies in Ukrainian Sex" had recently been published and was circulating in samvydav-type photocopied versions in Toronto as the Ukrainian-printed edition was impossible to get), she had already twice been to the United States, where she taught at universities. And she made quite a splash at the festival (once quite literally with red wine during an altercation with her editor).

In the year Ms. Zabuzhko was here, the festival organized several additional readings in authors' original languages, and Ms. Zabuzhko was given an evening to read in Ukrainian. The festival also chose some writers to be interviewed on stage, usually by another writer, and Ms. Zabuzhko was the first Ukrainian writer to take part in a public interview, which was conducted in English. She was interviewed by writer Anne Michaels, who herself was reading at the festival from her newly published novel

integration be wholehearted.

Then again, Poland has a very strong economic and political interest in Ukraine (it has a better understanding of what the collapse of Ukraine would mean for everyone on the continent), and has already served as an intermediary for smoothing relations with Germany.

Poland's position on Ukraine is informed, to my mind, by a more realistic view than that of many in the West of Russia's potential, or lack thereof, to form a society with a stable economy and stable political structures.

To be fair, the expansion of NATO and the European Union eastward is not entirely without its backers in Kyiv, and all is certainly not lost on this front. The recent meeting of presidents in Lviv did bring Ukraine to the fore as a state.

You mentioned the socio-economic "Belarus option." It seems that in geopolitical terms, President Alyaksandr Lukashenka's inclination towards some kind of Slavic union with Russia is gaining favor in Ukraine.

In the end, Ukraine will decide this issue. Lukashenka is viewed with skepticism by almost everyone, so it is not likely that any such move would be made while he is in office. In Russia, there's a lot of rhetoric on this score, but there is also a large body of the leadership in Moscow that doesn't want to deal with it creatively – it would much rather see a return to conditions wherein Russia simply dominates over the three countries.

Of course, if support for such a union continues to gather momentum in Ukraine, a willingness to negotiate might emerge in Russia's ruling circles. They would have to come to some form of compromise with their counterparts in Ukraine, which they have as yet been unwilling to contemplate.

However, the question of how the most recent "Time of Troubles" in Russia will end, and what effect this will have on Ukraine, is still very open.

"Fugitive Pieces" – a book that was to become an international bestseller and prizewinner.

After Ms. Zabuzhko, came Mr. Andrukhoivych, whose invitation was promoted by Maksym Tarnawsky of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, and publisher of Mr. Andrukhoivych's "Recreations." Mr. Andrukhoivych became the first Ukrainian to himself read the English translation of his work on the stage, which he did very well (until then, the English translations had been read by native English speakers, either actors or other writers).

Thus, after a three-year hiatus, a completely different type of Ukrainian writer was coming to the festival. Younger, articulate, English-speaking, self-assured, outgoing and well-traveled – both Ms. Zabuzhko and Mr. Andrukhoivych had no problems in fraternizing with writers from other countries. Their command of English made them more visible; they were publicly interviewed and they took part in televised discussions.

Unfortunately, this year's International Authors festival, to be held October 20-30, has no Ukrainian invitee. So far, of the Eastern European countries, Ukraine has done well. With six invitees to date, it is second only to Russia and Poland (each with 10, although this is a bit of a stretch as the lists includes people like Czeslaw Milosz and Josef Brodsky, both of whom who lived in the United States when they came to the festival).

Hopefully, there will be someone who will take over from Ms. Palij to ensure the continued appearance of Ukraine's best writers on the stage of what even The New York Times called "one of the literary centers of the Northern Hemisphere."

Captive Nations Committee continues fight for freedom of all nations

by Horst A. Uhlich

Captive Nations Committee

NEW YORK – Despite the summer heat, the Captive Nations Week commemoration was held July 11-18, remembering the over 140 million people who died at the hands of the Communist Party International in an orgy of mass murder, plunder, rape, starvation, expulsion, and genocide, remembering the nations still under the Communist yoke. Captive Nations Week and again proved to be a highly effective focus on the need for freedom worldwide.

The liturgy in St. Patrick's Cathedral, the parade up Fifth Ave., the opening rally in Central Park, the reading of the [Captive Nations Committee] resolution and many addresses opened this important week. A Freedom Rally at the United Nations on July 15 and closing ceremonies on July 18 at the Estonian Lutheran Congregation in Manhattan were well organized. The proclamations of President Bill Clinton, and those of many governors, together with messages of encouragement from many high officials, were read.

The focus of Captive Nations Week is the observance of U.S. Public Law 86-90, the purpose of which is to draw pub-

lic attention to the tyranny of communism. The motto of the 41st Captive Nations Week commemoration was "Remember the over 140 million people murdered by the Communist International. Never forget!"

Of the more than 30 original nations and regions represented in the Captive Nations Committee, some remain under totalitarian communist control among them: Cambodia, Mainland China, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, North Korea, Tibet, and Vietnam.

In other countries that belonged to the Captive Nations, many leftover communists still need to be cleared out before complete freedom can be enjoyed: Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Belarus, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, North Caucasus, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine.

In his proclamation commemorating Captive Nations Week 1999, President Clinton wrote: "This month Americans mark 223 years of freedom from tyranny. We celebrate the vision of our founders who, in signing the Declaration of Independence, proclaimed the importance of liberty, the value of human dignity, and the need for



Horst A. Uhlich

Participants in recent Captive Nations parade and rally in New York City.

a new form of government dedicated to the will of the people. As heirs to that legacy and the fortunate citizens of a democratic Nation, we continue to cherish the values of freedom and equality. Many people across the globe, however,

are still denied the rights we exercise daily and too often take for granted. During Captive Nations Week, we reaffirm our solidarity with those around the world who suffer under the shadow of dictators and tyrants."

Museum of...

(Continued from page 1)

Bashuk Hepburn as saying that "senior Ottawa advisors have told us that the government is seeking to make a response to the efforts we have put into seeking inclusion [in a broad-focused museum]."

A July communiqué issued by the parliamentarian mentioned that "MPs from across the country have received approximately 70,000 postcards from the Chinese Canadian and Ukrainian Canadian communities," and that "over 5,000 petitions from Canadian Armenians and other concerned Canadians have been received by my office to date."

Several Canadian ethno-cultural organizations have also come together in a group offering support to Mr. Assadourian's drive, known as the Coalition for a Genocide Museum (CGM). It is chaired by Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association Chairman John Gregorovich.

As of July 15, CGM member associations included the Association for Learning and Preserving the History of World War II in Asia (ALPHA), the Belarusian Canadian Coordinating Committee, the Buddhist Communities of Greater Toronto, the Canadian Arab Federation, the Canadian Islamic Congress, the Cypriot Canadian Federation, the Federation of Association of Canadian Tamils, the Federation of Canadian Turkish Organizations, the Hellenic Canadian Congress, the Hellenic Committee for Human Rights and National Issues, the Latvian National Federation of Canada, the National Association of Canadians with Origins in India, the National Federation of Pakistani Canadians, the Palestine Heritage of Canada, Pan African Movement of Canada, the Serbian National Shield Society of Canada, the Slovenian National Federation, the Toronto Kurdish Community and Information Center.

The UCC, the Ukrainian National Federation of Canada, the Canadian Ukrainian Immigrant Aid Society and the Ukrainian Women's Organization of Canada have also come on board.

Opposition before reconciliation

Mr. Kennedy said the Armenian Canadian MP had been scrupulous in sensitizing Canada's Jewish community to his effort, meeting in the fall of 1998 with

leaders of the Canadian Jewish Congress (including current CJC President Moshe Ronen) prior to embarking on his effort to introduce and pass Bill C-479.

The executive assistant, who was present at the meetings, said the CJC's officials then insisted they would remain neutral, neither offering support nor presenting opposition to the Armenian Canadian politician's initiative, even as they continued to press for the establishment of a Canadian government-run Holocaust Museum dealing specifically with the Nazi-perpetrated genocide.

In the August 17 edition of the Toronto Star daily, Dr. Lawrence Hart, national president of B'nai B'rith Canada, argued that a Holocaust museum "could provide an environment for learning about the many acts of racism and atrocity around the world ... which have their parallels in the various stages of the Holocaust," and as such would be "inclusive of the experiences of many ethnic groups."

Dr. Hart argued that the proposal to create a "generic Museum of Genocide" was overly ambitious and an attempt at "detailed presentation of each unique experience is completely impractical and will be unable to do justice to any of them."

On July 31, another Toronto-based daily, the National Post, carried a story headlined "Plans for Holocaust museum stalled." The effort led by Mr. Assadourian and backed by the CGM is described as being responsible for delaying the Holocaust museum initiative.

In the National Post article, Mr. Ronen is said to believe that his community's effort has "become a casualty of ethnic rivalry." Asked about the viability of generic Museum of Genocide, Mr. Rohen warned that "various groups will have disagreements over who is the victim and who is the oppressor."

Mr. Gregorovich is quoted countering, "It's not much of an argument to say that because it's difficult, it shouldn't be done."

On August 1, the UCCLA issued a press release in which its chairman commented: "There is no need for controversy," adding that "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."

While Mr. Gregorovich does not oppose parallel bids to establish both a specifically dedicated Holocaust Museum run by the Canadian government and a more generally focused institution, Ukrainian scholars, such as historian Prof. Roman Serbyn of the Université du Québec à Montréal and community repre-

sentatives, such as UCC Government Relations Committee Chair Adrian Boyko, do oppose parallel bids.

Mr. Assadourian has also expressed such reservations. In the National Post item, the parliamentarian is quoted as saying that any notion of two state-sponsored museums amounts to "discrimination among victims, who were killed because of discrimination in the first place."

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Internet and non-profit...

(Continued from page 5)

The prospects for fund-raising in the region have been particularly bleak, they felt, since the collapse of the Russian economy in August 1998.

Several participants attributed their difficulties to the fact that East European societies in general lack experience with charitable organizations. Olha Isaievich, director of Sabre's partner organization in Ukraine, noted that her organization had been the first NGO in the city of Lviv. Since its founding in 1990, Sabre-Svitlo has been the test case for the emerging non-profit sector in her country.

In a similar story, Svetlana Vinnik reported that shortly after a shipment from Sabre had arrived in her city of Vitebsk, Belarus, thieves broke into the apartment where the books were being

stored. When police arrived to investigate the incident, they interrogated Mrs. Vinnik for over an hour. "They couldn't believe that such high quality books would be donated," she said, "and they couldn't believe that I was working on a volunteer basis."

A highlight of the two-week program for Sabre's partners was a half-day visit to the warehouse in Clinton, Mass., where Sabre stores its books. The East European visitors saw how books received from publishers were catalogued and stored, and then eventually packed onto pallets for shipping to recipients around the world.

Mrs. Vinnik had particular words of praise for Rafael Morales, Sabre's warehouse manager. "When we open the pallets," she told an obviously pleased and embarrassed Mr. Morales, "we can see that the books were packed lovingly and with great care - thank you."

U.S. ambassador speaks...

(Continued from page 8)

number, place and date of birth and indicate when they would like a visa interview. We will then answer that.

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We're trying to find a way to make the system more humane, not to force people to sit outside in the rain or the snow, or whatever. And to try to be a little more customer service oriented in that sense.

in Ukraine? Is there maybe something you see here that is glaringly missing in the States, or vice versa? What's your impression of this country?

First of all, I wish I had more time, it's very hectic. But I really enjoy Kyiv. It is a beautiful city, and there is a huge amount of potential here.

One of the things as I look around - and you can see the potential - this could be a place where you could put together a good tourist package. People could come here for two or three days, there is plenty to see. A lot of interesting culture.

But they don't yet have a tourist infrastructure that would support that. That's one thing.

And it turns on some other things, it turns on getting some decent Western-style hotels, but you can see the potential for Kyiv to be a place where people would really want to come.

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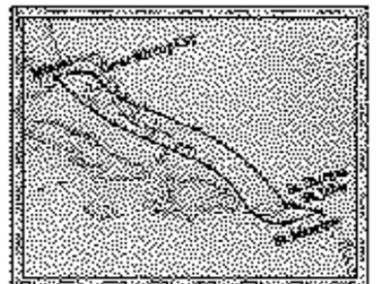
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UCCA to organize delegation of monitors for Ukraine elections

UCCA National Office

NEW YORK – As in previous years, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) will actively participate in Ukraine's electoral process by hosting a delegation of international election monitors. This UCCA delegation will be registered with Ukraine's Central Election Commission and each person will have the right to act as an official election monitor.

Such accreditation will allow each monitor: access to the Central Election Commission's press conferences in Kyiv; access to the various polling sites throughout Ukraine on Election Day; access to the local election commissions; the right to inquire about election procedures with the local election commissions; the right to be present at the opening of the polls, throughout the day, and up to and including when all the ballots are counted and sent to the Central Election Commission; the right to fill out election violation forms when irregularities occur at polling sites.

The UCCA program itself will include: a seminar for all the election monitors upon their arrival in Kyiv; a press conference prior to the elections to announce the UCCA's international election monitor's program; coordination of the travel to the regions for all the election monitors; a local escort from the youth organization Svoboda Vyboru who will assist every international monitor in their respective polling district by helping to arrange for meetings with election commissions, political parties and the

press should you so desire, as well as provide for local transportation, food and lodging; a debriefing session following election day to discuss everyone's participation in the regions, election violations, etc.; a press conference following the elections to discuss the findings of the UCCA's election monitors.

The approximate fee for each election observer is \$2,400. The fee will cover: round-trip airfare; transportation in Kyiv; hotel in Kyiv (two days); hotel in oblast; round-trip train ticket; local transportation in oblast; Svoboda Vyboru escort; food; entry visas for Ukraine; election materials (all the necessary forms and briefing materials); Central Election Commission accreditation for international monitor status; in-country UCCA coordinator and all UCCA administrative costs; all expenses related to the UCCA press conference.

Please keep in mind that the above expenses are estimates based on current prices in Ukraine. The UCCA is still in the process of looking into discounts for lodging and local train transportation to bring down the cost for each election observer.

Election monitors will be needed in Ukraine the week prior to the October 31 election day (October 24-November 1), but are welcome to come earlier. Those interested in being election monitors may obtain more information and register at the UCCA National Office at (212) 228-6840. The deadline for registration is September 30, 1999. Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact the UCCA National Office.

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Attention, Students!

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

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THESE SENSATIONAL CHILDREN AGED 8 TO 14 ARE FINALLY IN THE USA!

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

non-interest bearing loans for Tatars. Each loan is to be issued for 10 years and the funds are distributed by the State Committee for Nationalities and Migration. Some support seems to be coming from President Leonid Kuchma, as he promised to push the Crimean Tatar issue for discussion in the Verkhovna Rada. (Eastern Economist)

Chief judge: 35 sentenced to death

KYIV – In the first half of 1999, 35 people were sentenced to death in Ukraine. The news was announced by the head of the Supreme Court, Vitalii Boiko. All 35 were sentenced to death in accordance with the “premeditated murder under aggravating circumstances” clause of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. He said that because of the moratorium on the death penalty currently in force in Ukraine, the sentence will not be carried out. However, there is confusion in the field of statistics, something that Judge Boiko himself commented on, adding that the confusion needs to be eradicated. Figures issued by the Justice Ministry on August 3 indicate that 71 people were sentenced to death in the first six months of this year. (RFE/RL Newline)

Nation's health continues to worsen

KYIV – The condition of the nation's health continues to worsen despite the measures that have been taken for last 13 years since the Chernobyl disaster. That is the view of Volodymyr Korkach, vice-chairman of the Emergency Ministry's medical department. Speaking on August 10 he said that at present 82.1 percent of adults and teenagers are ill, and 73.1 percent of those under age 14 are ill. Moreover, 86.9 percent of liquidators who were involved in the Chernobyl clean-up operation are sick as well. In the course of the first seven months of this year, 270,000 children who suffered from the Chernobyl catastrophe underwent health rehabilitation programs. (Eastern Economist)

Canadians nursing an information need

EDMONTON – The translation from English to Ukrainian of nurses' guides, reference books, video materials and other types of the latest information on health care is being carried out in a joint project between the Ukrainian Canadian Women's Association of St. John's Cathedral, and Grant McEwan Community College, it was announced on August 5. The project is estimated at \$100,000 (Canadian) and will provide assistance to 350,000 nurses and 110 medical educational institutions in Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

Chornovil memorial fund created

KYIV – On the initiative of Atena Pashko, widow of Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil, an international memorial fund has been founded on August 5 in his honor. Rukh leader Hennadii Udovenko's press-center stated that the fund statutes were discussed and Ms. Pashko was elected president at the founding meeting. (Eastern Economist)

Moscow State U. to open in Sevastopol

KYIV – “Ukraine has no objections to Moscow State University opening a branch in Sevastopol,” said First Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Oleksander Chalii. During a Foreign Affairs Ministry meeting, Ukrainian and Russian experts stressed the undesirability of politicizing this issue by certain Russian officials, which they say would only create tension and complicate the process of setting up the institution. They also discussed mechanisms for accrediting and legitimizing the branch in accordance with Ukrainian law, including mutual recognition of diplomas. In turn, the Russian delegation expressed willingness to foster the opening of branches of leading Ukrainian universities in Tiumen and other major pockets of Ukrainian settlement on Russia's territory. (Eastern Economist)

Hotels need equipment to raise ratings

KYIV – The State Tourism Committee revealed on August 10 that only four hotels in Ukraine, the Yalta and Oreanda hotels located in Yalta, Crimea, and the Kyivska and Zhovtneva located in the capital have a four-star rating. The remaining 1,400 hotels in Ukraine have not yet been rated, but will be rated by October 1. The main problem for hotels in Ukraine is the lack of necessary equipment. According to the committee experts, Ukraine does not have any hotels that can command a five-star rating. (Eastern Economist)

Antonov flying high with steady clients

KYIV – In 10 years of cooperation, the Antonov Aviation Design Bureau and the company Air Foil have transported over 200,000 tons of cargo, according to Antonov General Engineer Petro Balabuiev. The joint project uses the AN-124-100 Ruslan cargo plane, which fills a considerable niche in the global cargo air transport market. Regular clients include Lockheed Martin, Boeing, Loral, NASA, Siemens, Volkswagen and General Electric. For example, Lockheed Martin concluded a long-term contract to transport large-sized parts of satellites and rockets in the U.S., and between the U.S. and Europe and China. (Eastern Economist)

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Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

In mid-1919, Nazaruk returned to Galicia just as the Ukrainian Galician Army's reversals led to a decision to proclaim Yevhen Petrushevych “dictator and plenipotentiary.” Nazaruk joined the strongman in Kamianets-Podilsk, where he witnessed the deterioration of relations between his mentor and UNR President Symon Petliura.

Nazaruk joined the ZUNR government-in-exile in Vienna, contributing to its official organs Ukrainskyi Prapor and Volia until the end of 1922, when he was sent to Canada to raise funds. While there, he repudiated socialism, embraced both Catholicism and the cause he helped defeat — Hetmanite conservatism.

Nazaruk moved to Chicago, where he organized new branches of Sich, infusing them with the Hetmanite brand of 20th century monarchism. He also edited the weekly newspaper Sich, as well as serving as co-editor of the Philadelphia-based Ameryka.

In 1926, Nazaruk returned to Lviv in a flight from politics of sorts, joining the Ukrainian Christian Organization, (UCO), which eschewed nationalism and remained loyal to the Polish state. In 1928, he assumed the editorship of the UCO's organ Nova Zoria, and acted as the mouthpiece of Bishop Hryhoriy Khomyshyn, who advocated the Latinization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

In 1939, Nazaruk moved, along with the Nova Zoria's editorial offices, to Stanyslaviv (Ivano Frankivsk). As the Soviets advanced as a result of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, Nazaruk fled to Krakow, where he died, on March 31, 1940.

Source: “Nazaruk, Osyp,” “Nova Zoria,” “Ukrainian National Rada,” Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Vols. 3, 5 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

Plast's horseback riding camp teaches confidence and cooperation

by Areta N.L. Trytjak

The first week of August, I came home after a weeklong stay at the Silver Springs Ranch in Haines Falls, N.Y., near Hunter, N.Y. I was a Plast camp counselor for what is more commonly referred to as "Kinnyi Tabir," or horseback riding camp. The weather was wonderful – and I'm not just saying that because it's been unbearably hot and humid in the city. It was about 70 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit each day, breezy and always partly sunny – the clouds doing their part to provide us riders with some much welcomed shade. And as any experienced rider will tell you, if a horse is comfortable and the weather is nice, half of a rider's job is already taken care of.

I learned this lesson, and several others, on the first day of "training." It was on a Monday that our entire camp was brought down to the stables for some preparatory instruction on safety and horse grooming. Nobody was allowed to get on a horse until they understood all of the major safety rules; the names of different parts of a bridle; and how to saddle-up a horse properly and safely.

After about two hours of instruction from the ranch owner, my group of campers and I were paired up with certain horses by the ranch instructors, based on our body weight and level of experience. Well, of course, I figured that given the amount of training I had acquired years ago, when I used to take horseback riding lessons once a week at a local stable, I was qualified to be considered as an "experienced rider." Besides, I figured I had to look like I knew what I was doing in front of my campers. And being that I am rather small, Sam, one of the ranch instructors, decided to place me on one of the younger horses, named Sioux.

It wasn't until later that I realized that my previous experience meant little to nothing at Silver Springs. I had learned how to ride horses English-style; the horses at Silver Springs were strictly Western-style horses, which means that they had been trained to accept Western-style commands – not English. Also, the fact that I had ridden years ago did not guarantee that I'd feel self-assured sitting on the horse the first day of camp. And as I learned later from Sam, "It's the way you sit on the horse that lets him know who's boss. If you're scared and unsure – he's scared and unsure. You don't want your horse to be scared, unsure or anywhere near uncomfortable. If you feel like you're in control, he knows who to obey."

From the very beginning, I realized that Sioux would have some difficulty in figuring out who was boss. To be quite honest, I wasn't so sure myself. First of all, I couldn't get used to holding the reins in one hand when I was riding. That was Sioux's first clue that I didn't quite know what I was doing. The way I had been taught in English-style riding requires a rider to hold each rein in either hand and then to tug on that side or rein in which direction the rider wants the horse to go. In Western-style riding, however, if you want the horse to turn or veer left, you place both reins in your left hand and then bring them over his mane to his left side. I had a hard time adjusting to the fact that Sioux had been trained to receive commands differently than from what I had been used to, and that I, not Sioux, would be the one to have to adapt if we were to ride together.

We had been told by the ranch instructors that the horses with which we were paired up with on the first day would most likely be the horses we'd ride for the rest of the week. Initially, I had thought that was a great idea. They had also encouraged us to build up a rapport with "our horses" so that everybody would get something out of the experience. They suggested that we "listen" to our horses and that we pay particular



Participants in Plast's 1999 "Kinnyi Tabir" held this year in upstate New York.

attention to clues that might help us understand how they liked to be ridden. For example, as Sam later admitted, certain horses needed special encouragement during trail rides, or what she liked to refer to as "baby talk." "Horses are like three-year-old-children. They need to be reminded, scolded, forgiven, encouraged and loved ... If Sioux ignores your command to make a turn, force her to. There's only so much discomfort she'll endure with you yanking on that bit in her mouth, and then she'll do as she's told... But if she's being an angel, tell her she's done good," we were told.

It wasn't until about the end of the week that I had reason to praise Sioux. But that didn't stop me from talking to – or rather begging – her to follow my instructions throughout the week. What I had realized on our first ride together was that Sioux liked to walk at her own pace. Two or three days later I also learned that she liked to trot and canter at her own pace, too. It got to the point that Sioux would come to a dead halt in the middle of a group trot through the woods. She would just stop when it pleased her to do so and cause all of the riders and horses behind us to stop, as well. We had been warned by the instructors that any unusual behavior from a horse can cause others to follow suit or get confused and unwieldy. So whenever Sioux decided to be her own boss, I had to try and get her to act accordingly.

No matter how much I asked her to keep going, or yelled out "Yee-haw!" the way I had seen cowboys get their horses going in the movies, Sioux would just stand in the middle of the trail ... and stand and stand. It would take a good couple of minutes before my gentle kicking at her sides would irritate her enough to start moving. And no matter how many times Sam would tell me that a real good, hard kick does the job of ten little kicks – I just couldn't bring myself to really let Sioux know who was supposed to be boss. I figured she'd learn eventually and when I voiced this theory to the instructor, I had no doubt in my mind Sam would have some wise words ready: "If you think you're doing a horse a favor by not scolding it when it's misbehaving, consider the damage you can do to yourself if the horse has the upper hand."

By the end of the week, I realized the value of Sam's instructions. I grew accustomed to Sioux's habits and recognized that her temper tantrums were no more than playful attempts at subverting my authority. Whenever she acted up, I'd "remind" her to play nice. On the last day, the ranch management organized a show for our camp so that all of the campers would have a chance to show off their skills in front of their parents and friends. I just hoped that the progress

Sioux and I had made throughout the course of the week would finally pay off.

Only a couple of hours before the show, I still wondered why it was so important for Sioux to toy with me. According to Sam, "Sioux is one off those horses with a little more personality than we'd like to think a horse can possess. And that's O.K. As long as a rider knows how to handle herself, a horse will learn to respect its master."

The show could not have been a greater success. Sioux and I managed to put aside our differences. When it was our group's turn to enter the rink, and we were on our second trip around, full canter, all faces beaming with delight and pride, I could sense that Sioux was having a really good time. I didn't need to remind her who was boss or scold her for acting up. And at the

end of our show, after we exited the rink and got a chance to say our last good-byes before leaving for home, I found myself already missing Sioux, wishing we had more time to work together. I stood close by her, holding her reins waiting for Sam to come by and take her to the stable for some much deserved rest. I patted her on her forehead and simply whispered in her ear, "You lovely, lovely noble beast."

The 1999 Plast Horseback Riding Camp at Silver Springs Ranch in Haines Falls, N.Y., was organized and led by Ksenia Kozak of Ann Arbor, Mich.; with camp counselors Katrusia Haras of Fenwick, Ontario; Ala Klufas of Pittsburgh; and Areta N.L. Trytjak of Plainfield, N.J. Twenty-one campers participated from July 31 to August 7.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 20)

Friday, September 10

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 96 will host an evening of readings from "At the Edge of Mirror Lake," a book of prose and poetry written by Myroslava Stefaniuk and other writers. The event will take place at 7 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Rd. For more information, call (248) 656-0306.

Saturday, September 11

LAS VEGAS, Nev.: The Ukrainian American Club of Las Vegas will hold a Labor Day and Fall Celebration – a pot luck dinner. Festivities start at 6 p.m. at Ridgemount Townhomes Club House, 5601 Ridegetree Ave. Admission is \$7 per person. The club will furnish appetizers and desserts. Please check with Steve on what is needed at (702) 434-1187. Leave your message, your call will be returned.

Sunday, September 12

STAMFORD, Conn.: The Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee will be sponsoring their annual Ukrainian Day Festival on the grounds of St. Basil's Seminary, Glenbrook Rd. The day will begin with a pontifical divine liturgy at 11 a.m. celebrated by Bishop Basil Losten. Following the liturgy and throughout the day, Ukrainian food and other refreshments will be available. At 2:30 p.m. a lively program of Ukrainian dances, songs and music consisting of various groups from the area and featuring the Lvivany ensemble will begin. Tours will be given of the diocesan Ukrainian museum and the diocesan cultural center. Browse through the outdoor Ukrainian arts and crafts exhibits. There will be activities for children, as well. Over \$250,000 has been raised at Ukrainian Day Festivals over the years, with most of the monies earmarked for St. Basil's Seminary.

Entrance to the festival, which includes parking, is \$5 at the gate and \$3 for advance tickets, which can be obtained by contacting ticket chairwoman, Helen Rudy, (860) 568-5445. The festival will be held rain or shine. For more information call (203) 269-5909.

Sunday, September 19

ELIZABETH, N.J.: Former Plast members and friends of Prof. Danylo Husar-Struk, who passed away on June 19, invite everyone to a memorial liturgy and panakhyda to be held at St. Vladimir's Church, Grier Ave. at 11 a.m. This is to be followed by a gathering of friends in the church hall. Light refreshments will be served. Prof. Struk was chief editor of the English-Language Encyclopedia of Ukraine, among his many other stellar accomplishments in the world of academia. For more information, contact A. Kosonocky (Fedun) at (973) 887-7730 or O. Bokalo (Husar) at (732) 549-1577.

ONGOING

SASKATOON: Step into the colorful past of the Ukrainians of Canora and visit the exhibit "The History of Ukrainians in Canora and District." The Ukrainian Museum of Canada is hosting an exhibit honoring the Ukrainian pioneers who settled in the Canora district in the late 1890s. An opening reception will be held on August 29, between 2 and 4 p.m. and the exhibit runs until October 17. The display will include artifacts donated to the museum by Ukrainians in Canora, who make up 60 percent of the population of the Canora district. Visitors will have a chance to admire pioneer arts and crafts, such as traditional nyzynka embroideries. They will learn about pioneer agriculture, and carpentry from tools used by previous generations. They will view the past through well-preserved books and photographs. For further information contact the museum at (306) 244-3800.

Soyuzivka continues to provide relaxation and entertainment

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The rain finally fell at Soyuzivka, and fell on and off the week of August 14-21. This didn't keep loyal Soyuzivka patrons from making the best of it, knowing well that we badly needed rain. Everyone headed over to Veslka hall to hear Stefan Szkafarowsky, baritone, perform. The concert was immediately followed by Fata Morgana. The band kept everyone on their feet as they played their popular songs as well as some popular American songs like Ricky Martin's "Living La Vida Loca." At midnight, the drum roll sounded and Miss Soyuzivka 2000; Maria Loun was crowned.

The weather cooperated for Monday Steak Night, held outside as the temperature stayed perfect throughout the evening. By Wednesday night's Hutzul Night, more guests had arrived including the vice-president of the UNA, Stefko Kuropas and his family. The Syzokrili Dancers, under the direction of Roma Pryma-Bochachevsky, also performed. The dancers took a break from dance

camp to perform for us, and did a great job. Afterwards, they helped out the mistress of ceremonies, Marianka Vasylyk, demonstrate some of the dances.

This week also brought a family reunion to Soyuzivka. The Lawrence, Schott, Amberozewycz and Fedynyshyn families once again made a return visit this year. What started out with only six people 10 years ago, has now turned into a more than 30-person reunion.

Dance camp also continued this week as the Roma Pryma-Bochachevsky Dance workshop continued practising and counted down the days to their recital. The dancers practised from 9 a.m. to noon, then again from 2:30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Some of the older dancers rehearsed as late as 11 p.m.

Midnight Bigus played yet again Friday, August 20, in commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day. The rock group kept Trembita Lounge jamming into the early morning as loyal "Bigus" followers and new fans danced and sang along! And remember only two more weeks to Labor Day!

An exhibit...

(Continued from page 11)

about Mr. Mol. The National Film Board of Canada film "Leo Mol: In Light and Shadow" will be screened during the exhibit on September 21.

The Leo Mol Exhibition at the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, located at 2118-A Bloor St. W., will bring together over 20 bronze sculptures, as

well as drawings and photographs of stained glass windows, photographs of many of the monuments, several etchings and paintings. The artist and his wife, Margareth, will be present at the opening on September 19.

The exhibition, which continues until September 30, will give Ukrainians in Toronto and vicinity an opportunity to meet the artist and see some of his accomplishments.

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UOL seniors and juniors hold 52nd annual convention

by Elizabeth Mitchell

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. – The 52nd annual convention of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of the U.S.A. was held on July 21-25 at the Hartford Hilton in Hartford, Conn., and hosted by the UOL senior and junior chapters of the parish of St. Mary in New Britain.

UOL Senior League President Helen Greenleaf introduced the members of the national executive board, with the junior board being introduced by Laryssa Sadoway, junior president.

Three hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. attended the convention: Metropolitan Constantine, Archbishop Antony and Archbishop Vsevolod, as well as Bishop Jeremiah of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of South America.

The hierarchs greeted the convention body and, in turn, each expressed their pride in the league and its many good works.

Also greeting the convention were the Rev. Jakiw Norton, spiritual advisor of the New Britain chapters; Melissa Sirick, senior chapter president; Michelle Bailly and Stefan Norton, senior convention chairs.

Frederica Mathewes-Green, author of "Facing East" and commentator on National Public Radio held the interest of the convention body revealing that she converted to Orthodoxy because it is the "true faith."

Religious services included molebens, liturgy and vespers, and a liturgy at St. Mary's where Metropolitan Constantine administered the induction into office of the newly elected members of the senior and junior boards.

The focus of the convention was



Convention participants and UOC-U.S.A. hierarchs at the 52nd annual UOL convention in Connecticut.

Education Day featuring two workshops: "Supporting the Orthodox Family – Youth Program," moderated by Dr. Gayle Woloschak, and "Membership Forum – the Next Millennium," with Dr. Stephen Sivulich as moderator.

The senior executive board for the year 2000 is: Ms. Greenleaf, president, Parma, Ohio; Dr. Sivulich, first vice-president, Carnegie, Pa.; Dr. Victoria Malick, second vice-president, Washington; Linda Winters, corresponding secretary, Northampton, Pa.; Dorothy Howells, recording secretary, Carteret, N.J.; Jonathan Patronik, financial secretary, Wilmington, Del.; Denise Spoganetz, auditor, Carteret, N.J.;

The junior executive board is: Jessica

Burgan, president, Clifton, N.J.; Larissa Burlij, vice-president, Parma, Ohio; John Charest, recording/correspondent secretary, Woonsocket, R.I.; Alexis Oryhon, financial secretary, Johnson City, N.Y.; Alexander J. Nary, treasurer, Boston, Mass.

Social activities at the convention included a colonial dinner at the Keeney Cultural Center, a picnic at Lake Compounce, a banquet and ball, and a farewell brunch.

Recipients of the Lynn Sawchuk/Sharon Kuzbyt Scholarship Award were: Christine Haines, Ms. Bailly, Heather Gerent, Michael McLester and Diane Platosz.

Senior awards presented were the Metro Baran Award to Natalie Kapeluck; Chapter Achievement Award to the chapter in Carteret, N.J.; the Rev. Stephen

Hallick-Holutiak Recognition Award to Bonnie Reinhart, and that award's second place to Mary Ann Sklaryk.

The junior awards included: the Chapter Achievement Award to Parma, Ohio; the Rev. Volodymyr Bukata Memorial Award to Ms. Haines; the runner-up to Natalie Beck; the Bulletin Award to the Youngstown chapter; and the Spirit Banner Award to the St. Andrew chapter in Boston, Mass.

The highlight of the convention was the presentation by Dr. Sivulich, chair of the fundraising drive, to Metropolitan Constantine of \$31,000 for the Youth Ministry Program.

"Convention 2000" will be held in San Diego.

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News items sent without a copy of the new release will not be published.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, September 3

WESTHAMPTON BEACH, N.Y.: In a program titled "Acoustic Heroes of Woodstock," acoustic guitarist and folk singer Melanie will perform at the Westhampton Beach Performing Arts Center on Long Island. Also performing will be Richie Havens and Country Joe McDonald. Those that remember Melanie from her heyday as a performer in the 1970s, may also remember that she is of Ukrainian heritage, born Melanie Safka in Astoria, N.Y., and her husband Peter, born in Ukraine and a self-proclaimed "Hutsel from Chorna Hora" was her producer. Performance begins at 8:30 p.m. at the Molly Parnis Auditorium, 76 Main St.; for ticket information and directions, call (516) 288-1500 or visit the web site at <http://www.whbpac.org>.

Friday-Sunday, September 3-5

ELLENVILLE, N.Y.: The SUM Resort Center is hosting the 48th annual "Zdvyh" and Labor Day Weekend Festival, commemorating the 50th Anniversary of SUM in the United States. Friday night dance begins at 9 p.m. Saturday official opening ceremonies are at 10:30 a.m. followed by a volleyball tournament (11 a.m.), and a men's soccer tournament (noon) on the sports field. The festival concert starts at 5:30 p.m. on the outdoor stage in front of the monuments to the heroes of Ukraine. Music at the outdoor and indoor zabavas starts at 9 p.m. All weekend

dance to the music of Dunai, Svitnok and Lvivany. Sunday morning divine liturgies will be celebrated at 10 a.m. followed by official ceremonies with the worldwide president of SUM giving the keynote speech and a ceremonies march of participating SUM branches. Sunday's concert begins at 5 p.m. All are invited to celebrate with us. For information or directions e-mail at KY-USA@CYM.org or phone the resort at (914) 647-7230.

Saturday, September 4

HUNTER, N.Y.: Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano; Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello; and Arthur Girsky, violin — will appear in the final concert of the summer season at the Grazhda, Rt. 23A, at 8 p.m.

Wednesday, September 8

NEWARK, N.J.: St. John's Ukrainian Pre-school will re-open with Ukrainian-language Montessori sessions each weekday morning from 9 a.m. to noon. Extended hours from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. are available to serve working parents. Minimum age is two years, six months. We emphasize respect for the child, individualized learning, and promotion of the child's independence. For more information, call Olenka Makarushka-Kolodiy, (973) 763-1797.

(Continued on page 18)

PLEASE NOTE NEW REQUIREMENTS EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1:

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

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

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

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SUMMER PROGRAMS 1999

Labor Day Weekend

Friday, September 3

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT — "VESELI CHEREVYCHKY," CHILDREN'S FOLK DANCE BALLET** from Lviv, Ukraine.
 10:00 p.m. **DANCE — music provided by LUNA, "Midnight Bigus" in Trembita Lounge**

Saturday, September 4

8:30 p.m. **CONCERT — Ukrainian Dance Ensemble "VITRETS" (Winnipeg) Vocal Instrumental Ensemble "VIDLUNNIA"**
 10:00 p.m. **DANCE — music provided by TEMPO, ZOLOTA BULAVA**

Sunday, September 5

2:00 p.m. **CONCERT — "VESELI CHEREVYCHKY," CHILDREN'S FOLK DANCE BALLET** from Lviv, Ukraine.
 8:30 p.m. **CONCERT — Vocalist IVAN POPOVYCH**
 10:00 p.m. **DANCE — music provided by FATA MORGANA**

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