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Gore in Kyiv to review U.S.-Ukraine strategic partnership

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — United States Vice-President Al Gore spent the first of his two days in Ukraine, July 22, reviewing the strategic partnership that has developed between the two countries.

He and Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma chaired the second plenary session of the U.S.-Ukraine Binational Commission, better known as the Kuchma-Gore Commission, which is the chief vehicle for the expansion of relations between the two countries.

The first plenary session took place in May 1997 in Washington, with both Vice-President Gore and President Kuchma in attendance. The commission was set up in September 1996 to "underscore the substance of [the] strategic partnership," as explained in a press release from Vice-President Gore's office.

The commission includes four committees — foreign policy, security, trade and investment, and sustainable economic cooperation — that carry on the work of the commission between plenary sessions.

Before the plenary session the vice-president met privately for two hours with President Kuchma, discussing myriad issues, from the closing of Chernobyl and nuclear non-proliferation to economic reforms and cooperation in space.

There were no criticisms and much verbal back-slapping from both sides, as the national leaders sought to play up the positive aspects of the U.S.-Ukraine strategic partnership.

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Efrem Lukatsky

U.S. Vice-President Al Gore passes a Ukrainian guard during an arrival ceremony in Kyiv.

Sprinter Pintusevych earns two silvers for Ukraine at Goodwill Games

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — Amid all the hype about U.S. sprinter Marion Jones' dominance of the sport, No. 2 at the fourth Goodwill Games is a Ukrainian: Zhanna Pintusevych of Kyiv, the world champion in the 200 meters.

Ms. Pintusevych placed second in the 100-meter dash, with a time of 11.09 seconds, on the opening day of the 1998 Goodwill Games, July 19. She finished behind Ms. Jones, who won her ninth consecutive 100-meter dash with a time of 10.90. Inger Miller of the U.S. posted a time of 11.21 for third.

The next day Ms. Jones took another gold — and Ms. Pintusevych another silver — in the 200 meters. Ms. Jones ran 21.80 to Ms. Pintusevych's 22.46. Jamaican Beverly McDonald was third with 22.67.

A third silver for Ukraine came on July 22 courtesy of gymnast Olha Teslenko in the beam (with a score of 9.725). She was beaten for the gold medal in that event by a mere .05 points by Kristin Maloney of the United States (9.775); in third was Corina Ungureanu of Romania (9.700).

The 15-day Goodwill Games, being held this year in New York City, have

brought together approximately 1,500 athletes from 66 countries who have been invited to compete in 15 sports. Like the Olympics, the event draws the world's top athletes; unlike the Olympics, however, there is prize money to be earned — \$5 million of it. In addition to summer sports, the 1998 Goodwill Games feature competition in figure skating.

Ukraine's contingent includes 29 athletes, coaches, judges and other sports officials. According to a roster issued by the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, the team includes athletes who are to compete in track and field (sprints, shot put and pole vault), boxing, gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics, swimming and diving.

In the women's shot put event held on July 19, Ukraine's Valentyna Fediushina of Crimea placed third (62 feet, 6 3/4 inches). Athletes from Russia and the U.S., respectively, Irina Korzhanenko and Connie Price-Smith, came in first and second.

Among men, Yuri Bilonoh came in fourth (66-5 3/4). Ahead of him were

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Mykola Lebed, top-level leader of Ukrainian nationalists, dies at 88

by Irene Jarosewich

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — Mykola Lebed, one of only a few remaining top-level leaders of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) of the inter-war and war period, passed away on July 19, in Pittsburgh, Pa., after a prolonged illness. He was 88.

Born November 23, 1909, in Strilychi Novi, Bibrka county in western Ukraine, Mr. Lebed organized the youth movement of the OUN during the early 1930s and served as a liaison between the OUN leadership, Yevhen Konovalets in Europe, and the organization's national executive in western Ukraine.

The Polish government's repressive and often violent actions against Ukrainians in western Ukraine during the inter-war period generated great resentment and the OUN spearheaded many sabotage campaigns against the Polish leadership. Mr. Lebed, along with other members of OUN, was convicted in 1934 for plotting the assassination of Poland's Gen. Bronislaw Pieracki and sentenced to death. The sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment, and Mr. Lebed was jailed in Warsaw. After the German invasion of Poland, Mr. Lebed emerged from prison and returned to Ukraine in

September 1939.

After the assassination of Konovalets in May 1938, the OUN split in 1940, and Mr. Lebed joined the faction headed by Stepan Bandera. After Bandera and several of his deputies were arrested by the German Gestapo for establishing a provisional government and proclaiming the renewal of Ukrainian statehood in Lviv in June 1941, Mr. Lebed, as second deputy to Bandera, assumed leadership of OUN's underground struggle against the Nazis under the pseudonym Maksym Ruban. He played a key role in organizing the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), which by 1943 served as the military arm of the OUN(B). In 1943 his position was assumed by Roman Shukhevych (Taras Chuprynka) and Mr. Lebed became the OUN(B)'s chief of foreign affairs.

Towards the end of the second world war, during the spring of 1944, the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR) was being organized and was officially established on July 11-15, 1944, at a meeting in the Sambir region of western Ukraine, uniting members of various political parties and liberation movements from both western and Soviet

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ANALYSIS

Ukraine: economic outlook

by David R. Marples

The Ukrainian economy grew by 0.1 percent in January-May of this year, making the first time any growth has been recorded since the country gained its independence in 1991. In the first four months of the year industrial production increased by 0.9 percent over the same period last year.

Ukraine is currently in the process of convincing the International Monetary Fund (IMF) that it has met the conditions required for a much delayed \$2.5 billion Extended Fund Facility loan over a period of three years. The IMF turned down a possible loan last year because Ukraine did not appear to be making progress on economic reforms, awarding instead a one-year standby facility loan of \$542 million. In April 1998 the IMF halted the standby program also because of a growing budget deficit of almost 6 percent in the period January-March 1998. The IMF made another visit to Ukraine in June, which was followed by a personal visit by IMF head Michel Camdessus on June 20.

Thus, there has been a concerted effort on Ukraine's part to convince the IMF representatives prior to these visits that the necessary economic stringencies have been adopted. The practical results of these visits have yet to be determined.

Ukraine's case has been made more acute by two external events and two internal. The former are as follows:

- The financial crisis in Russia, where interest rates in late May were raised to 150 percent in order to prevent a collapse of the ruble.

- The crisis in the markets of East Asia, which coincidentally has raised IMF fears about continuing to prop up economies that are no longer viable.

The internal events are:

- The failure for two months to elect a Verkhovna Rada which prevented passage of important measures to carry out a new structural reform package for the economy. It is generally accepted by the country's experts that monetarist policies alone are insufficient to lift Ukraine out of its present financial quagmire.

- Increasing treasury bill redemptions – one year T-bills will peak in August, thus raising questions about whether the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) has sufficient reserves to meet such payments.

Impact of Russian and East Asian crises

The short-term impact of the Russian crisis was seen when Ukraine raised its bank rates from 41 to 45 percent in May. This was a reversal of the policy of mid-March, when rates for refinancing were lowered from 44 to 41 percent, but levels have fluctuated widely in response to international events. On May 28, the rate was further increased to 51 percent.

Problems in Russia have also meant that the Ukrainian government bond market alone will be used to service the large T-bill debts in August. The Russian and East Asian situations have restricted further borrowing by Ukraine on the international bond market. Finally, in response to the Russian crisis, the hryvnia slipped on the international exchange rate, from 1.89 hrv to the U.S. dollar at the beginning of 1998 to 2.05 hrv by mid-May. In

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mid-June it remained at this same level.

However, the hryvnia is not about to be devalued. The chairman of the NBU, Viktor Yuschenko, has maintained firmly that the currency will remain in a fixed exchange band between 1.80 and 2.25 hrv at least until the end of 1998. Though some impact was seen on the Ukrainian currency, it was not the catastrophic slide that some had feared.

Economists have compared today's economic situation in Ukraine to that in Hungary four years ago. In the latter country, like Ukraine, an internal budget deficit was offset through the issue of paper money, but this measure was followed by an austerity program that witnessed the devaluation of the currency.

Mr. Yuschenko insists that this is unlikely to happen in Ukraine – it is not ruled out entirely – and if it were to occur, this would certainly not take place before 1999. At the same time Ukraine's financial picture (and the IMF attitude) would tend to place the country in a less favorable position than that of Hungary in 1994.

Impact of parliamentary hiatus

Ukraine's recent parliamentary elections saw a backlash against even the half-hearted reforms implemented under the government of President Leonid Kuchma and Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko. The recent miners' strike to receive a lengthy backlog of wages is illustrative of the unwillingness of many sectors of the workforce to make sacrifices.

Recently, a presidential advisor noted that government measures were directed toward revamping budget expenditures and bringing down the tax burden in order to stimulate production. However, he noted, little could be done without the cooperation of the Verkhovna Rada in putting together a series of measures. The failure for two months to elect a Rada chairman and the election of Oleksander Tkachenko, a member of the Peasants' Party, does not bode well for an improvement in Ukraine's economic picture.

State borrowing

The lack of money in the state budget is a constant dilemma for Ukraine. In January, when the new budget was sanctioned by the parliament (an achievement in itself given the delay in approval in 1997), it specified revenues of 21.1 billion hrv and expenditures of 24.5 billion hrv, or a deficit of 3.3 percent of the GDP. In late May, the government announced that the rate was being cut further to 2.3 percent to meet IMF demands.

This is highly optimistic, especially given that in the first four months of 1998 budget revenues amounted to 4.1 billion hrv, and debt servicing and repayment costs 4.7 billion hrv. The budget revenues are now almost exactly equal to the cost of servicing and repaying the state debt.

In addition, as a result of widespread tax evasion and delayed privatization, over 5 billion hrv in revenues have not been collected thus far this year. In mid-June, the Ukrainian government reported that the receipts from privatization between January-May were 214 million hrv against the annual target of 1.04 billion hrv.

In August, the one-year domestic treasury bill redemptions will mature and have to be paid for through NBU reserves. Though the bank does have reserves to meet them (the total cost is around \$2 bil-

(Continued on page 15)

NEWSBRIEFS

Kuchma upbeat on receiving IMF loan

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has said he is hopeful that an International Monetary Fund mission expected in Ukraine on July 23 will recommend the release of a \$2.5 billion loan to Kyiv, Ukrainian Television reported on July 19. He said the IMF mission “is coming with the wish to make a final review of the [loan] program and approve it.” Mr. Kuchma added that the World Bank, which, like the IMF, suspended cooperation with Ukraine, has promised him it will release more than \$1 billion in credits following “the very first telephone call from the IMF.” In related news, the president has once again appealed to the Verkhovna Rada to approve an amended 1998 budget with a reduced deficit equal to 2.3 percent of the GDP. “The refusal to make a decision on this issue will threaten Ukraine's national interests,” Ukrainian Television quoted the president as saying. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ministers discuss border issues

CHISINAU – Moldovan Foreign Affairs Minister Nicolae Tabacaru met with his Ukrainian counterpart, Borys Tarasyuk, in Chisinau on July 17 to discuss disputed border issues, BASA-press reported. Mr. Tabacaru said the talks were constructive and that the three separate disputes over their common border would be resolved simultaneously rather than separately. Mr. Tabacaru said Ukraine's proposals are being studied, but he gave no details about them. Mr. Tarasyuk also met with Moldovan President Petru Lucinschi, who said Chisinau will work to “consolidate its traditional relationships with Ukraine.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yeltsin aide comments on summit

WASHINGTON – The press secretary to Russian President Boris Yeltsin has commented on the Ukrainian-Russian summit that has been scheduled for September 18-19 in Kharkiv. Sergei Yastrzembzky said in Moscow that the meeting of the two leaders “will be interesting,” as the topics to be discussed include a bilateral economic cooperation program. He added that Russia is concerned about the drop in its trade with Ukraine. He said the northeastern Ukrainian city of Kharkiv was selected to host the summit because of its “economic, spiritual and humanitarian proximity to Russian border regions and because these relations determine the rhythm and content of economic relations between the two countries.” (Embassy of Ukraine)

National bank devalues hryvnia

KYIV – National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko has said the

bank is slowly lowering the value of the hryvnia to stop the drain of its foreign currency reserves, Ukrainian News reported on July 14. The exchange rate slipped from 2.06 hrv to 2.11 hrv per U.S. dollar at the beginning of July when foreign investors repatriated some \$130 million in government bonds. The National Bank reserves have decreased from \$2.5 billion to \$1.76 billion in the first half of this year. Mr. Yuschenko said Ukraine's financial situation remains under control and that successful negotiations with the International Monetary Fund in Washington last week on a new \$2.5 billion loan to Ukraine provide hope for a rapid stabilization. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rada approves procurator general

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on July 16 approved the appointment of Mykhailo Potrebko as procurator general by a vote of 266 to 34. Mr. Potrebko, who has been Kyiv's procurator since 1997, argued that the procurator's office should be given the power to initiate legislation. He remarked that, even though the procurator's staff has more than doubled in size over the last several years, it has not been carrying out its duties. He also said “it is too early to raise the issue of abolishing the death penalty,” adding that, while he respects the opinion of the international community on this issue, “we must consider Ukraine's unique situation.” (Eastern Economist)

Another IL-76 cargo plane crashes

ASMARA, Eritrea – A Ukrainian IL-76 cargo plane flying from Burgas, Bulgaria, crashed during landing in Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, on July 17. The Iliushin-76 was leased by the Ukrainian Aviation Company. Its crew included nine servicemen and one civilian who was escorting the plane's cargo. The cause of the crash and the number of casualties is not yet known. This is the second air crash in a week involving a Ukrainian military cargo plane. A plane chartered by the Ukrainian ATI Airline exploded in mid-air and fell into the Persian Gulf off the United Arab Emirates coast on July 13, killing all seven persons on board. As a result of the two crashes, the Emergencies Ministry said on July 20 that Ukraine has grounded all its IL-76 and IL-78 cargo planes pending investigations of the crashes. On the same day the Bulgarian newspaper 24 Hours reported that the Ukrainian aircraft that crashed in Eritrea may have been carrying weapons. It also said the plane may have been shot down. The Ukrainian government delegation arriving in Eritrea neither confirmed nor denied this report. (Eastern Economist)

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INTERVIEW: Patriarch Filaret on relations among Churches

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

Patriarch Filaret (Denysenko) was appointed the third patriarch of Kyiv and all Rus'-Ukraine by the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate in October 1995 after the sudden death of Patriarch Volodymyr Romaniuk in July.

In this, the second part of an exclusive interview, Patriarch Filaret discusses relations with the other Orthodox Churches in Ukraine, as well as with the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

CONCLUSION

I also want to ask you about the state of relations between the UOC-KP and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and Patriarch Dymytrii.

Patriarch Dymytrii and I signed a memorandum of intentions to unite into a single Church, but so far the process has not proceeded further. These remain intentions. It was signed at the beginning of this year. The UAOC has not decided the issue. The patriarch has signaled his readiness for unification, but the episcopate has not yet discussed it, and that it is why it has not taken on more momentum.

How long does Your Holiness believe that three Orthodox Churches will continue to exist in Ukraine?

We will unite with the UAOC fairly quickly. Today it has only several hundred parishes, many of which have already gone over to the UOC-KP, so union with the UAOC is not a major problem.

This big problem is union with the [Ukrainian Orthodox Church that belongs to the] Moscow Patriarchate; there is much pressure from Moscow not to allow for a such a union.

It threatens the episcopate, the priesthood, the monks with excommunication, with removal from churches – all so that the episcopate does not agree to union with the Kyiv Patriarchate.

Regardless of the pressure brought to bear by the hierarchy, the process of union is proceeding, but it is moving from the ground level. Increasingly, the faithful in Ukraine are showing a desire for a single Orthodox Church. They do not want resistance and hostilities.

Even the president has more than once stated that Ukraine needs a single Orthodox Church. This movement from the ground level, whether it is nurtured or not, could lead to union by a part of the clergy and episcopate, even against the will and regardless of the pressure of Moscow.

What is needed also is assistance from the government, especially at the local level, because I heard while visiting the oblasts that certain communities that want to register themselves as part of the Kyiv Patriarchate are not being allowed to do so.

For example, I just recently returned from Dnipropetrovsk. There we have 65 Orthodox communities of the Kyiv Patriarchate, more than 50 priests. But of the 65, only 20 are registered and 45 are not. This means that registration of parishes of the Kyiv Patriarchate is being impeded.

The Moscow Patriarchate is being supported artificially with inaccurate statistics by which it can claim that it has some 6,000 parishes, while demeaning the Kyiv Patriarchate as having only 1,300 parishes.

This is being done to say: Everybody, look at how powerful the Moscow Patriarchate is in Ukraine and how weak the Kyiv Patriarchate is. So orient yourselves to the Moscow Patriarchate and keep in mind that the Kyiv Patriarchate will die

today or tomorrow.

This is a point of orientation for the raion and oblast administrations – that they should support the Moscow Patriarchate because it is the future of Ukraine, and that the Kyiv Patriarchate is so small that you need not pay attention to it.

Even so, there exists a general belief, a general feeling, that even President Leonid Kuchma, or his administration, expresses more support for the Moscow Patriarchate.

You are correct in saying that such support exists. Perhaps not as much from the president as from his administration. There are individuals in the presidential administration who are oriented toward the Moscow Patriarchate and they set the tone, you could say, for all of Ukraine.

If there was, in fact, an evenhanded approach to the Kyiv Patriarchate – of which the president, who supports an evenhanded approach to all confessions, has spoken more than once – then today the Kyiv Patriarchate would have had almost as many, if not an equal amount of, parishes.

This is further supported by sociological surveys done before the elections [to the Verkhovna Rada], which show that the Kyiv Patriarchate is supported by 23.3 percent of the population of Ukraine, while the Moscow Patriarchate is supported by merely 16 percent. You see the difference. If we have 12 million Orthodox faithful, then Moscow has 8 million.

The survey showed that 42 percent do not belong to any Church; they may be believers, but do not express support for a particular Church.

Based on this, the Kyiv Patriarchate is the largest Church in Ukraine, but official documents do not give it its due.

Now, I'd like to cover briefly your relations with the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. Bishop Lubomyr Husar, in an interview I did with him more than a year ago, said that wide-ranging and intensive dialogue is needed with the Orthodox Churches of Ukraine with regard to cooperation and even unification. Has such a dialogue begun and, if not, what is blocking such a dialogue?

We have good relations with the Greek-Catholic Church and its hierarchy. We have common viewpoints on the nature of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and Ukrainian Orthodox Churches with regard to [Ukrainian] statehood. This unites us.

However, one must not forget that the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church is a Catholic Church. It is subordinated to the pope of Rome. The Kyiv Patriarchate is an Orthodox Church. For union to take place between the Orthodox Church and the Catholic Church, decisions must be made by the Roman Catholic Church from one side and the Orthodox Churches from the other.

For Orthodox Ukrainians to unite with Greek-Catholic Ukrainians, either the Orthodox would need to join with the Greek-Catholics in what would be a new Uniate Church, which would not be accepted by Ukrainians here, or Greek-Catholics would need to unite with the Orthodox Church. This would be a separation of Greek-Catholics from Rome.

Based on this we could form a united Ukrainian Patriarchate. But this is such a complex problem. The desire to create a joint Ukrainian Patriarchate exists among the Orthodox and the Greek-Catholics, but the path to a single Patriarchate is fairly complex. However, simply such an idea,

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Moody's reduces ratings for Ukraine, Kyiv moves to ease investors' fears

Eastern Economist

NEW YORK – Moody's Investors Service on July 13 announced a deterioration from "stable" to "negative" in its outlook for Ukraine's B2 foreign currency country ceiling for bonds and B3 ceiling for bank deposits. According to Moody's, the gradual depletion of Ukraine's foreign currency reserves (nearly \$1.75 billion U.S. at the end of June) over the past few months implies an increase in the risk of default on its foreign debt obligations.

Moody's said that if Ukraine is unable to borrow from financial markets and if the International Monetary Fund's Extended Fund Facility (EFF) program is not approved in the coming months, the country will run out of reserves before the end of the year.

The agency said that it will closely watch these financial market developments and will be assessing the country's ability to make payments on its \$450 million (U.S.) Euronote maturing in August.

Over the medium term, the rating outlook will hinge on the ability of the government to push long-delayed structural reforms through a potentially hostile Verkhovna Rada. Moody's noted that it is worried also that the presidential elections scheduled for summer 1999 will lead to further political paralysis.

Valeriy Lytvynskyi, presidential economic advisor, moved quickly to ease investors' fears, claiming that Moody's

will likely review its action if the Verkhovna Rada confirms President Kuchma's amendments to the 1998 budget and the IMF approves the EFF credit.

Former Minister of the Economy Viktor Suslov called the lowered Moody's rating an alarming sign, arguing that the current situation demands immediate measures to decrease the budget deficit and reduce the volume of Ukraine's foreign loans. He added that the government's economic policy must be re-examined and foreign investors granted immediate tax breaks.

Mr. Lytvynskyi announced on July 15 that President Kuchma will likely issue economic decrees that call for the end of VAT privileges, the elimination of anonymous bank accounts and the review of expenses associated with debt servicing prior to the arrival of an IMF mission later this month.

In order to comply with IMF conditions for the EFF credit, the Cabinet of Ministers will soon approve excise tax increases on alcohol and tobacco products, strengthen control over tax collections and consider sweeping administrative reforms, he added. Mr. Lytvynskyi speculated that if the IMF approves the credit the World Bank might revive its dormant loan programs.

Moody's action takes place against the backdrop of the rapid devaluation of the hryvnia over the last two weeks.

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Shelter plan for Chornobyl running into financial problems

Eastern Economist

KYIV – The Shelter Implementation Plan for turning the ukryttia, the covering over the damaged reactor at Chornobyl Atomic Energy Station, into an ecologically safe system is running into problems. Ukraine will not be able to meet its financial obligations under the plan, Yevhen Belousov deputy director of the ukryttia project, warned on July 8.

Noting that Ukraine should contribute \$7 million (U.S.) in 1988 to the international project run by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), he said that there were not yet any documents confirming Ukraine's financial contributions. According to its agreement with the EBRD, Ukraine has to carry out work connected to the plan. So far, work worth about 3 million hryv has been completed since it began earlier this year, but it has not yet been paid for.

According to EBRD procedures, Ukraine's contribution will begin only when the work is paid for. The work should be financed from the state Chornobyl Fund, and its subcontractor is the Emergencies Ministry. According to Mr. Belousov, the problem of Ukraine's contribution will be considered at a meeting of EBRD donors in September.

Ukraine has pledged to contribute \$6 million (U.S.) to the project in 1999. The Western contribution for 1998 was about \$140 million (U.S.). The total cost of the project is estimated at over \$750 million, of which Ukraine should contribute \$50 million.

Meanwhile, the U.S. ambassador's wife, Dr. Marilyn Pifer, officially

announced the kick-off on July 8 of a three-year program targeting child victims of the 1986 Chornobyl catastrophe. The \$4 million project, called the Chornobyl Childhood Illness Program (CCIP), is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development. It aims to assist the Ukrainian government in its efforts to detect and treat thyroid cancer and the psychological problems that young victims suffer as a result of the disaster.

Volodymyr Potikha of the Emergencies Ministry noted that more than 1 million children were affected by Chornobyl and that 500,000 children now live on 50,000 square kilometers of contaminated land in Ukraine. Ukraine spends \$75 million (U.S.) a year for treating children who suffered from Chornobyl, according to the Emergencies Ministry.

According to CCIP Director and Medical Service International President Dr. George Cortis, the first part of the program will support training for Ukrainian physicians in the latest methods for detecting and treating thyroid cancer in children.

The second part of the project will deal with "serious psychological after-effects" in children as a result of Chornobyl. The program will operate for three years in the Volyn, Zhytomyr, Rivne and Chernihiv oblasts, as well as in Kyiv and Kyiv Oblast. Remote villages will be reached with two mobile diagnostic laboratories.

The CCIP is supported by a consortium of U.S. organizations and a number of Ukrainian ministries and scientific institutes.

Gore visits Chornobyl

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – United States Vice-President Al Gore became the highest ranking United States official to tour the Chornobyl nuclear complex, the site of the world's largest nuclear accident, when he traveled there on July 23.

The U.S. vice-president, along with Ukraine's Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko and National Security and Defense Council Secretary Volodymyr Horbulin, made the 90-kilometer trip by helicopter from Kyiv for a two-hour tour of the grounds of the nuclear facility and the now-abandoned city of Prypiat, which housed a community of some 130,000 workers and their families prior to the April 26, 1986, explosion.

Today Prypiat is slowly decaying and will continue to do so for the next 30,000 years – the number of years predicted for the radiation contained there to dissipate.

The vice-president saw the entombed fourth reactor site from an observation post and walked through an abandoned amusement park in Prypiat, where rusting electric go-carts and a ferris wheel still stand.

After the tour, the vice-president returned to Kyiv, where he presented what his aides called a major foreign policy speech at the Chornobyl Museum in the Podil district of Kyiv.

"Today, for the first time, I saw Chornobyl. It looms as a menacing monument to the mistakes of the century now slipping away from us, a hulking symbol of human decisions unworthy of our children," said Mr. Gore during his 35-minute presentation.

The U.S. vice-president called on the Russian Duma to pass START II, after which the U.S. is ready to begin negotiations on further reductions in nuclear missile stockpiles.

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Gore in Kyiv...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Gore accented the strength of the relations between the two countries and the accomplishments of the Kuchma-Gore Commission.

"The commission plays a central role in building and strengthening the strategic partnership between the U.S. and Ukraine," said the vice-president at a press conference at the Mariinsky Palace after the conclusion of the Kuchma-Gore Commission meeting. "Together we are making real progress in encouraging the growth of freedom and democracy, and extending the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two nations and between our two peoples," he added.

President Kuchma called the plenary session "successful" and said the work of the commission "confirms the high degree of openness and confidence in Ukraine-U.S. relations."

The Ukrainian president said the meeting focused on urgent political, military and economic issues, on nuclear non-proliferation and on expanding economic cooperation, especially in the energy and agricultural sectors.

Vice-President Gore, as do most U.S. political leaders who travel here, stressed the need for Ukraine to move forward to complete economic reforms, which he said Ukraine must do to avoid the financial catastrophes that have hit many countries in Asia.

The vice-president also expressed support for the series of economic decrees that President Kuchma issued in June during the Parliament's leadership crisis.

"It will take bold courage to adopt the reforms that these times call for. That is the courage that I have seen in the decrees issued by President Kuchma in the last month," said Vice-President Gore. He called on newly elected Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko to support the president's initiatives.

Although President Kuchma said the U.S. backs the extension of an International Monetary Fund Extended Fund Facility (EFF) for Ukraine, Mr. Gore did not explicitly call on the IMF to extend such a loan, which would give Ukraine a line of credit that could exceed \$2 billion, as well as ensure an additional \$1 billion from the World Bank. The vice-president said President Kuchma's new economic program, if implemented, would meet IMF requirements.

An IMF mission was expected to arrive in Kyiv as Mr. Gore was depart-

ing, at which time final negotiations on the EFF were to take place.

Vice-President Gore also expressed strong support for a Ukraine-sponsored energy pipeline that would carry oil from the Caspian Sea region to Western Europe via a still-to-be-completed oil terminal at the Black Sea port city of Odesa.

"We have long supported multiple pipelines for the Caspian Sea, and we welcome this proposal and encourage the Ukrainian effort," said Mr. Gore.

The oil pipeline project has come under criticism from some experts as poorly conceived and financed. The U.S. vice-president called on Ukraine to work with the region's banks and financiers to achieve sufficient bankrolling for the project.

Chornobyl's shutdown discussed

Mr. Gore, who flew by helicopter to the Chornobyl site on July 23, also expressed his firm belief that Ukraine would abide by its commitment to close the Chornobyl nuclear facility by the year 2000, which he said President Kuchma had reaffirmed during their talks.

The vice-president said he understands the necessity to find alternate energy sources for the electricity that will be lost with the shutdown of the last functioning Chornobyl reactor and noted that the U.S. is in the lead in assistance for that effort, but he did not specifically express support for the completion of construction of the Rivne and Khmelnytsky nuclear facilities, which have been bogged down over the lack of international financing that Ukraine is demanding.

There would be no money from the U.S. for the closing of Chornobyl on this trip, as Mr. Gore explained in response to a question from a reporter with the White House press corps.

Mr. Gore said the world community has already committed \$1.55 billion for the reconstruction of the deteriorating protective shell that covers the fourth nuclear reactor stricken in 1986, as well as for securing Ukraine's energy grid and replacement sources of technology.

The two sides also discussed spurring American foreign investment and joint technology projects for the Kharkiv region, which lost some \$25 million after the Ukrainian government canceled the sale of a turbine to Russia that was to be used in the construction of a nuclear reactor in Iran.

Both Mr. Gore and Mr. Kuchma expressed their satisfaction also with Ukraine's moves in the area of nuclear non-proliferation. Ukraine was recently granted membership in the Missile Technology Control Regime, which will give it advantages in the development of its aerospace industry.

Four agreements signed

The two men signed agreements on textile and apparel trade, on a radio ecology laboratory for Chornobyl and on bilateral nuclear safety assistance, as well as a mutual legal assistance treaty. The latter is an agreement on the exchange of information between law enforcement agencies. Mr. Gore called it a "very serious agreement."

During Vice-President Gore's brief trip to Ukraine, the first day was dedicated to the Kuchma-Gore Commission plenary session, the second day to Chornobyl, which was marked by a trip to the disaster site via helicopter and a quick tour of the plant grounds and the abandoned city of Prypiat, followed by a visit to the Chornobyl Museum located in Kyiv's historic Podil district.

Afterwards Mr. Gore flew to Moscow for talks with Russian President Boris Yeltsin.

(Continued on page 13)

Mykola Lebed...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine under an umbrella liberation movement with the purpose of combing forces to fight both Nazi and Soviet occupation. Mr. Lebed served as the external liaison officer and director of the information bureau of the UHVR.

In January 1944, Mr. Lebed's wife, Daria (Hnatkiwsky), also an OUN activist, was arrested by the Germans and sent to the Ravensbrück concentration camp with their 2-year-old daughter, where the mother and child were imprisoned until the end of the war.

Mr. Lebed left Ukraine in July 1944, under orders from the UHVR to gain Allied support for Ukraine's struggle for independence against German and Soviet domination. The External Representation of the UHVR was established and Mr. Lebed appointed its general secretary. At war's end in 1945 he was in Rome, and in 1949, he settled with his family in the United States, where he later headed the Prolog Research Corporation (1952-1973), founded in New York by members of the External Representation of the UHVR to gather and publicize information from within Soviet Ukraine, in particular, news about anti-Soviet and anti-Communist activity.

Mr. Lebed is survived by his daughter Zoriana, sister Olya, several grandchildren and great grandchildren, as well as



Mykola Lebed

extended family in the U.S. and Ukraine.

Panakhoda services were scheduled for Friday evening, July 24, at 7:30 p.m. at Jarema Funeral Home, 129 E. Seventh St., New York. The funeral liturgy was to be held at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, E. Seventh St., New York, at 9 a.m. on July 25, followed by burial services at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, NJ.

OBITUARY: Dr. Bohdan Struminski, linguist and translator, 68

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

TORONTO – Dr. Bohdan Struminski, a Harvard-based scholar and translator, died at his home in Arlington, Mass., on June 23 after a long struggle against cancer. He was 68.

Born on March 7, 1930, in Bialystok, Poland, Dr. Struminski studied Ukrainian and Polish philology at the University of Warsaw. He was arrested in 1963 for disseminating protests against Soviet Russification policies in Ukraine and incarcerated in Polish prisons for almost three years.

Upon his release, he resumed his scholarly career, defending a doctoral dissertation in historical philology in 1974. The following year, Dr. Struminski emigrated to the U.S., and accepted the post of visiting lecturer in Ukrainian philology at Harvard University's Slavic department, at which he served until 1979.

From 1979 to 1993, Dr. Struminski was

a research associate of Harvard's Ukrainian Research Institute. He taught at the university's extension and summer schools as well as at Yale University, and was a visiting examiner at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, and the University of Ottawa. In 1993, Warsaw University awarded the Polish expatriate a habilitation Ph.D. for his outstanding contributions to the field of Ukrainian philology.

Dr. Struminski was a specialist in Ukrainian, Polish and Old Slavic historical linguistics, authoring two books, "Linguistic Interrelations in Early Rus" (1996), and "Pseudo Melesko: A Ukrainian Apocryphal Parliamentary Speech of 1615-1618" (1984). He also served as editor-in-chief of a two-volume encyclopedic work on the Lemko region, "Lemkivschyna: Zemlia, Liudy, Istoria, Kultura" (The Lemko Region: The Land, People, History and Culture, 1988), and worked as a special consultant to the five-volume Encyclopedia of Ukraine, contributing numerous entries on linguistics.

Dr. Struminski wrote over 100 articles in his specialty, which appeared in periodicals such as *Slavia Orientalis*, the *Slavic Review*, *Harvard Ukrainian Studies* and the *Journal of Ukrainian Studies*.

As a translator, his magnum opus was the rendering into English for the Harvard Library of Early Ukrainian Literature, the longest work of Ukrainian polemical literature, Zakharii Kopystensky's "Palinodia," as well as the Polish-language work of his antagonist, Lev Krevza. These appeared together in 1995 as a 1,165-page edition with a foreword, comprehensive source list and annotations prepared by Dr. Struminski.

He also translated "The Captive Mind," the seminal work of Polish Nobel Laureate Czeslaw Milosz, into Ukrainian.

In 1993, Dr. Struminski joined the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Hrushevsky Translation Project, prepar-

SOYUZIVKA BECKONS TO TENNIS PLAYERS OF ALL AGES

37 youths complete 30th Tennis Camp at UNA resort

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Soyuzivka’s 30th Tennis Camp concluded here at the Ukrainian National Association’s resort just prior to the Independence Day weekend with a special awards banquet during which the best campers and winners of the camp tournament were recognized.

Thirty-seven youths between the ages of 11 and 17 – among them four children of the “fourth wave” of new immigrants from Ukraine, three children of staffers of the Embassy of Ukraine and one youth from Ukraine – participated in the annual camp’s sports and recreational activities from June 21 through July 2 at Soyuzivka.

The camp was conducted by its long-time directors, Zenon Snylyk and George Sawchak. The duo was assisted by: Christine Orlyn, Asya Fedun, Tricia Annunziata, Ivan Rudavsky, Denys Kolb (of Ukraine) and Steve Kolodiy.

In addition to tennis lessons that emphasized all tennis strokes, plus instruction on tactics and strategy of the game, the camp program included calisthenics and physical training.

In their leisure time, campers utilized the resort’s facilities, enjoying its pool and volleyball court, and held several dances.

During the final days of the camp, participants competed in a tennis tournament



The participants and staff of the 1998 Tennis Camp held at Soyuzivka.

held in five groups: two boys’, two girls’ and one mixed. The winners were: boys’ group 1 – Damian Zayac and Victor Sulzynsky; boys’ group 2 – Valeriy Yachno, Roman Roik and Alex Flis (the latter two shared second place); girls’ group 1 – Laryssa Szczupak, Natalie

Pearson and Christine Telyan; girls’ group 2 – Anna Voytsehovsky, Lesya Telyan and Siania Huk; mixed group – Alex Tkacz and Andrew Chernyk.

The camp staff selected the following as the best campers: Roxanne Kovalyshyn, Anna Voytsehovsky, Nick

Milan and Yuriy Yurlov.

The tournament winners and best campers received Soyuzivka awards, which were presented at the concluding banquet. All campers received certificates of participation in the 1998 Tennis Camp.



The camp staff (from left): Asya Fedun, Ivan Rudavsky, Denys Kolb, George Sawchak, Steve Kolodiy, Tricia Annunziata, Zenon Snylyk and Christine Orlyn.



Finalists of the five groups competing in the camp tennis tourney with camp directors Zenon Snylyk (left) and George Sawchak (right).

Charchalis and Bohachevsky win Eastern tennis championship

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Andrew Charchalis and Oleh Bohachevsky were the winners, respectively, in the men’s and senior men’s division of the first tennis tournament of the summer season at Soyuzivka – the Eastern Championships of the Ukrainian Sports Association of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK) held during the Independence Day weekend, July 4-5.

In the men’s final, Mr. Charchalis defeated the Carpathian Ski Club (KLC) champion, Steve Sosiak, by a score of 6-2, 6-4. In the semifinals, Mr. Sosiak had eliminated Kornlyo Czorny, 6-1, 6-2, while Mr. Charchalis defeated George Sawchak, 7-5, 6-2.

Denys Czorny, the 1997 champion who also held the men’s title for several years prior to that, was unable to compete in this year’s tournament.

In the seniors’ division, Mr. Bohachevsky defeated George Petrykewych, 6-7, 6-4, 6-1.

In the semis Mr. Bohachevsky had eliminated George Walchuk, 2-6, 6-0, 1-0 (when Mr. Walchuk suffered a contusion). Mr. Petrykewych was victorious over Alex Olync, 6-2, 6-3.

In the consolation round (comprising players with one loss), Oleh Zaputowych and George Melnyk emerged as the winners, respectively, in the men’s and seniors’ divisions.

Among women, who played outside of the tournament competition, Laryssa Hrabec defeated Nicole Mychajluk by a score of 7-5, 6-2.

The USCAK-East tournament was conducted by Mr. Sawchak and KLC president George Popel. Together with Roman Rakoczy Sr., they distributed Soyuzivka trophies to the finalists.

The next tennis tournament that will take place at the upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association is the doubles event scheduled for August 1-2.



The best campers (from left beginning with second left), Roxanne Kovalyshyn, Anna Voytsehovsky, Yuriy Yurlov and Nick Milan, are flanked by Zenon Snylyk (left) and George Sawchak.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Great Famine of 1932-1933

This year marks the 65th anniversary of one of the world's worst genocides: the Great Famine of 1932-1933 that ravaged Soviet-occupied Ukraine. The famine was not a natural disaster, but a man-made atrocity that killed 7 million men, women and children. It was a heinous use of food as a weapon – in this case used by Stalin and his henchmen to destroy a nation. The regime ordered the expropriation of foodstuffs in the possession of the rural population to destroy the nationally conscious segments of Ukrainian society, secure collectivization and support industrialization. It was, as the dissident samvydav of the 1970s put it, "a political famine," "planned at the top by the Kremlin."

Sixty-five years after the Great Famine, there are many who do not know about this tragic episode, which is analogous in Ukrainian history to the Holocaust in Jewish history and was, in fact, a precursor to other modern-day genocides.

Our communities around the globe solemnly marked the 50th anniversary of this national tragedy in 1983 with diverse events and publications. All were attempts not only to remember, but to tell others about this unimaginable horror wrought by Stalin and, indeed, the Soviet system. This year, some of our communities are taking advantage of another anniversary to increase public awareness about the famine and its ramifications.

Montreal led the way with a series of commemorative events in the spring: a memorial march, an exhibit of photographs and books about the famine, a series of lectures and segments about the famine broadcast on the local Ukrainian radio program. In the Canadian capital the Ukrainian community held a memorial manifestation, plus a memorial service. The Ottawa community also took a pragmatic approach to the solemnities. A scholarship fund was launched to support research into the politics of famine and a "soup kitchen" fund was established to feed the hungry in Ukraine today. As well, community members are pushing for a section on the Great Famine in Ukraine to be included in the federal government's plans for a Holocaust or genocide museum in the National Capital Region.

Their efforts are commendable and should be emulated by others during this 65th anniversary year of the Great Famine. This is yet another opportunity to ensure that this genocide is not forgotten and that its lessons are understood by new generations with the hope that they will never allow such history to be repeated.

(P.S.: For our part, as a public service on the occasion of the anniversary, we at The Weekly are currently working to update our archives site on the Internet to include special sections on the famine that were published throughout the 50th anniversary year on the pages of this newspaper. These sections are being posted in addition to the special issue published on March 20, 1983, that already is available on the archives site located at <http://www.panix.com/~polishuk/TheWeekly/home.shtml>).

July
29
1993

Turning the pages back...

Five years ago on July 29 the Supreme Court of Israel unanimously acquitted John Demjanjuk of all war crimes charges and ordered the 73-year-old former Cleveland set free. The

five-judge panel said Mr. Demjanjuk was not "Ivan the Terrible," thus supporting his steadfast claim that he was a victim of mistaken identity, and overturned his 1988 death sentence.

The court said there was "reasonable doubt" that Mr. Demjanjuk was "Ivan" due to new evidence that implicated another man, Ivan Marchenko, as the brutal watchman. Mr. Demjanjuk also was acquitted of all other charges, including allegations that he was a guard at other Nazi camps. The court ruled that these were not the main charges and that Mr. Demjanjuk had not had a chance to defend himself against those accusations. However, the court did find the controversial Trawniki ID card to be authentic and determined that Mr. Demjanjuk belonged to a Nazi guard unit "whose purpose was murder." Nonetheless, the court rejected the option of ordering a new trial, since that would mean "an additional extension of the hearings beyond an acceptable limit."

Reacting to the decision, John Demjanjuk Jr. said he was "glad to see that they [the judges] actually had the courage to stop the injustice." He commented angrily, however, on the court's determination that his father had been a Nazi camp guard: "This nonsense should stop right now. Our family has been through hell ... It would be unthinkable to say that now, after 16 years of proving his innocence, he should be left with a label that has never been tried in a court of law."

Having been stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1981, Mr. Demjanjuk was a stateless person, thus, it was unclear where would go. His family insisted he would come home to Seven Hills, Ohio. "The U.S. has a moral obligation to restore his citizenship and to allow him to return," said his son.

On August 3, five days after the acquittal in Israel, the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals in Cincinnati held a hearing on whether Mr. Demjanjuk should be allowed to re-enter the U.S. Ten minutes after it heard arguments, the court ruled that Mr. Demjanjuk must be allowed to return. But there were several challenges to the ruling.

Finally on September 1, the Justice Department announced it was dropping its fight to keep John Demjanjuk out of the U.S. Mr. Demjanjuk returned to the United States on September 22 amid extremely tight security. His return to the U.S. followed the Israeli Supreme Court's ruling on September 19 rejecting all appeals for a new trial against the man once thought to be "Ivan the Terrible" of Treblinka.

Sources: "Demjanjuk acquitted; Israeli Supreme Court decision is unanimous," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 1, 1993, Vol. LXI, No. 31; "A year of victories for John Demjanjuk," 1993: *The Year in Review*, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, December 26, 1993, Vol. LXI, No. 52.

DISCUSSION PAPER

The Ukrainian Canadian community on the eve of the new millennium

by John Boyd

PART II

Meeting the new generation's needs

By the mid-1930s, another factor came into the life of all the Ukrainian organizations. The first generation of Canadian-born, who in earlier years had attended Ukrainian children's schools and accompanied their parents to various activities at local Ukrainian community centers and parish halls, were now in their teens and early 20s. To keep them as members, the organizations established youth clubs and youth sections, youth choirs and orchestras, folk dancing classes, gymnastics clubs and other sports activities. They also published magazines and other printed material for the young people in Ukrainian, since most of the young people then spoke Ukrainian and many could read and write in Ukrainian. This was yet another way of resisting assimilation.

It should be noted, however, that not all Ukrainian Canadians belonged to these various organizations, right or left. Even at the height of their activity and achievement, when their memberships were at their peak, all the organizations combined had only a minority of the Ukrainian Canadian population in their ranks. Each of them had many supporters, and their newspapers also reached a larger segment of the community, but all of these combined still did not comprise the majority.

The organizations existed only where there were enclaves of Ukrainians in the larger cities and towns and in certain rural areas of the three prairie provinces, chiefly those where Ukrainian homesteaders originally settled at the turn of the century. But there were thousands of Ukrainian men and women who lived outside these enclaves, in cities, towns, villages and isolated regions where there would be only one or two persons of Ukrainian origin, or only one or two Ukrainian families. Many of them kept in touch with what was happening in the Ukrainian Canadian community and in Ukraine solely by subscribing to a Ukrainian newspaper, but there were some who did not even do that.

These Ukrainian immigrants and their families were assimilated into the general community much more rapidly. They were also those most prone to change their names or be less forthcoming about their ethnic background.

World War II brought many changes to the Ukrainian Canadian community. The contribution to the war effort made by thousands of its young men and women in the armed services and by its workers,

John Boyd, formerly Boychuk, is a resident of Toronto. In his earlier years, he was a Communist and an active member in Ukrainian pro-Communist organizations – most of those years as an editor.

He left the Communist Party in 1968, immediately after the Soviet armed forces invaded Czecho-Slovakia, where he lived briefly at the time as a correspondent. A few years later, in the early 1970s, he became persona non grata with the leaders of left-wing Ukrainian organizations for critical remarks he made about them.

Now, at age 85, he is very concerned that young people of Ukrainian origin are losing touch with their cultural heritage. That prompted him to produce this paper, in the hope that it will stimulate discussion.

farmers and professionals on the home front bonded them more closely with all other Canadians. But this also meant that the process of assimilation took another big leap forward. This, in turn, had its effects on the organizations.

The first generation of Canadian-born were now fully grown adults, many of them parents with children of their own – the second generation. Many of them continued to belong to the churches and organizations to which they and their parents had always belonged. Indeed, many of them were now ready to play leading roles in these organization. But the language they used among themselves was English. The organizations and churches were compelled to accept this as a fact of life and adapt. As a result, most of the organizations formed special English-speaking branches and clubs; they began publishing English sections in their newspapers and even special English journals. Their activity groups – choirs, orchestras, folk dance groups, etc. conducted their business in English.

The process of assimilation, however, continued and had its effects. For example, many of the young parents, especially where both were Ukrainian, tried to teach their children Ukrainian (some on their own, some by sending them to special classes) but in most cases they did not have much success, and if they did, it was not for very long.

Assimilation has also been greatly accelerated by intermarriage. Since we still live in a male-dominated society, this assimilation is even more rapid when a young woman of Ukrainian origin marries a young man from another ethnic group. It may be somewhat less if the husband is of Slavic descent (Russian, Polish, Czech, Serb or Macedonian) but not much less. In very few cases, if both parents are progressive, they may decide to take advantage of this circumstance and acquaint their offspring with the language, culture and heritage of both their peoples, as well as English. (And childhood is the best time for teaching languages.) Most mixed marriage couples, however, simply opt to forget about their language of origin. Since they speak to each other and to their children in English most of the time anyway, this is the easier road to take.

The arrival of yet another wave of new Ukrainian immigrants after the war, this time the displaced persons, again had a decisive effect on the community. Because most of these immigrants were fiercely anti-Soviet (some were victims of Stalin's terrorism), most of them joined the right-wing organizations and gave these organizations "new blood" and a period of revitalization: new teachers for their language schools, leaders for their cultural activities, writers for their press. But this had only a peripheral effect on the Canadian-born, especially the more recent generations. The assimilation among them continued unabated.

How profoundly assimilation has affected the Ukrainian Canadian community is vividly revealed in the most recent figures released by Census Canada. They show that in the mid-term 1996 census, 174,830 Canadians claimed Ukrainian as their mother tongue. The majority (76.5 percent) of these, however, indicated that at home they speak one of Canada's two official languages. Thus only 41,085 use Ukrainian as their home language.

(Continued on page 14)

NEWS AND VIEWS

HURI's reaction to Kuropasby Prof. Roman Szporluk
and James Ivan Clem

Dr. Myron Kuropas has every right to express his opinions on the state of the Ukrainian American community ("The Grunts Carry Us," July 12), but by so seriously misrepresenting the work of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, he has done a tremendous disservice to its associated faculty, staff and many generous benefactors. We would like to take this opportunity to set the record straight, and to offer some more general comments on matters which concern the readers of The Ukrainian Weekly.

To begin, Dr. Kuropas' characterization of the institute's publication program is surprisingly anti-intellectual in tone. He writes that "almost all of what [we] publish is for the benefit of a handful of other academics who can comprehend esoteric language known to but a select few." Even the most casual glance at a list of our recent publications shows how wrong he is. In the past two years alone – one of the most productive publishing periods in recent memory – the institute has published works that cover the full spectrum of Ukrainian studies.

Such innovative studies include "Ukrainian Futurism 1914-1930," by Oleh Ilnytskyj of the University of Alberta, "A Lexical Atlas of the Hutsul Dialects of the Ukrainian Language" by Janusz Rieger of Warsaw University, and "The Origins of the Old Rus' Weights and Monetary Systems" by Omeljan Pritsak of Harvard University. Books by Ukrainian statesmen, past and present, are represented by "Carpatho-Ukraine in the Twentieth Century: A Political and Legal History" by Vincent Shandor and "The Strategic Role of Ukraine: Diplomatic Addresses and Lectures, 1994-1997" by Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak. Two other influential titles in modern Ukrainian and East European history are "Nationalism, Marxism and Modern Central Europe" by Timothy Snyder of Harvard University and "The Great Peasant War: Bolsheviks and Peasants, 1917-1933" by the well-known Italian scholar Andrea Graziosi.

Most of these books are accessible to a general audience, and all of them represent cutting-edge research on important Ukraine-related topics. Moreover, those titles that are designed for more specialized audiences should be valued just as highly as the rest. We know from the history of scholarship that some of those "esoteric" books that were appreciated by only a few at the time of their publication were groundbreaking contributions.

Prof. Pritsak's book on weights and monetary systems, for example, is aimed at specialists – but it is the definitive study on that subject, and will be referenced by a variety of scholars for many years to come. Would Dr. Kuropas tell the readers of The Ukrainian Weekly that this "esoteric" book should not have been published?

More serious is Dr. Kuropas' lampooning of our journal, Harvard Ukrainian Studies (HUS) and his attack on the reputation of the holder of Harvard's Potebnja Chair of Ukrainian Philology, Prof. Michael Flier.

Dr. Kuropas' charge that HUS has become a forum for Russian studies is

ludicrous. Dr. Kuropas can look at any of the previous issues, however we suggest that he start with Volume XVIII, No. 1/2, a special issue titled "Ukrainian Philology and Linguistics." As its editor, Prof. Flier not only assembled an outstanding international team of scholars, but also contributed an article titled "Segmentation, Rank and Natural Class in Ukrainian Dialectology." Scholars in the field have called this collection the most important work in Ukrainian linguistics in 30 years.

Future volumes of the journal will be thematic issues focusing on Ukrainian foreign policy, Ukrainian Church history, the city of Lviv and Ukrainian nation-building. Enough said.

Turning to the single volume of HUS that Dr. Kuropas chose for his comments, perhaps we should begin by describing the person whom that volume honors. As stated in the preface to the volume:

"This volume of Harvard Ukrainian Studies constitutes a festschrift in honor of the 60th birthday of Edward L. Keenan, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of History at Harvard University. Prof. Keenan was present at the founding of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and has been since then a member of the Standing Committee on Ukrainian Studies, a member of the Executive Committee of HURI from its inception, and one of HURI's most consistent supporters both within and outside of the university. The articles in his festschrift reflect Prof. Keenan's wide range of interests, demonstrate the importance of his scholarship for the study of Ukrainian history, and thus inspire our common efforts in Ukrainian studies."

As a practicing scholar, Dr. Kuropas should know that a festschrift represents a tribute by colleagues to the life's work of the honorand. Every scholar writing for that festschrift respects Ukrainian history as a vibrant and legitimate field. Prof. Keenan has made a long and distinguished career of studying Ukrainian-Russian relations and exposing those Russian myths that claim medieval Ukrainian history as Russia's own. He has taught a generation of scholars – who in turn teach others – to understand and respect the history of Ukraine.

Finally, we need to address Dr. Kuropas' claim that "Harvard academics live in their own little world, blissfully oblivious to the rest of us." We at the institute do not take our endowment for granted – we have successfully sought outside grants, and work continuously to expand our programs. We have attracted independently funded scholars from Ukraine, the United States and Europe; next year we will have visiting scholars from Sweden and Spain.

Our faculty and associates teach courses, organize conferences on both historical and contemporary topics (such as the conference "Ukraine and the World" held in Washington in December 1996 and an upcoming conference on Ukrainian American writers), publish research, and help the careers of other scholars by writing recommendations and reviewing manuscripts for publishing houses and journals. Readers of The Ukrainian Weekly also undoubtedly know from the Previews of Events calendar about our long-running Seminar in Ukrainian Studies.

One of the most important programs we have is the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute. For the past 27 years

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas

**Diaspora: disconsolate desperation?**

During my 40 years of involvement with Ukrainians in North America, I have always been impressed with Ukrainian Canadians.

I've described my feelings in numerous articles on these pages, referring to Canada as "a Ukrainian oasis," "an inspiration" and "refreshing tonic."

I became somewhat disconsolate regarding Canada after hearing a presentation by Dr. Jaroslav Rozumnyj of the University of Manitoba at the 17th Annual Conference on Ukrainian Subjects. Held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign on June 24-27, the theme of this year's conference was "Ukrainian Western Diaspora: Achievements and Problems."

Dr. Rozumnyj was speaking about Ukrainians in Winnipeg, a town that once boasted a Ukrainian mayor (Stephen Juba), and still has a cultural center and some 18 functioning Catholic, Orthodox and Baptist churches. Winnipeg is the home to both a Catholic and Orthodox metropolitan, as well as the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. It has several museums, book stores, and numerous building halls which are owned and managed by the Ukrainian National Federation, Plast, SUM and other organizations. The oldest Ukrainian hall dates back to 1912.

Winnipeg also has a Labor Temple, still owned by the Communists, who, it is interesting to note, plan to host a delegation of Communists and fellow travelers from Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada in the fall to discuss Ukraine and the diaspora.

Despite past achievements, Winnipeg's Ukrainian community is declining, according to Dr. Rozumnyj, while other ethnic communities are thriving. There are some 16,000 Jews in Manitoba and they were able to raise matching funds for a \$26 million cultural center, some of which was supported by federal and provincial funds.

Using the motto "A Center for Our Future, Celebrating Our Past," Winnipeg's Italians, who number some 17,000 have recently completed a \$4 million center. The 77,000 Manitobans who are Poles also have a new center, as do the Mennonites, who are building a university.

The Ukrainian community numbers almost 160,000 in Manitoba, making it the fourth largest ethnic group after the English, the Germans and the Scots. Even so, Ukrainians were unable to emulate the example set by others.

The situation in Winnipeg is desperate, according to Dr. Rozumnyj, who argued that our emphasis in the past has been on freedom for Ukraine. We have neglected our diaspora, and we are paying the price.

Dr. Rozumnyj also stated that: 1) the age group between 30 and 40 is "lost"; 2) while old forms of Ukrainian cultural life are dying, new forms are not being created to take their place; 3) the Churches remain a battleground with priests from Ukraine creating ferment; 4) Ukrainian academic organizations such as the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN) are ready to disband; 5) the fourth wave of immigration is not yet integrated into the community.

Despite Dr. Rozumnyj's somewhat gloomy assessment, there is hope. The leadership of the Ukrainian National Federation, one of Canada's oldest organizations, has been taken over by a group of younger professionals. The new president is Maria Pidkovich, an educator, of Toronto. She will be assisted by three vice-presidents, Michael Romach, a chemist, Walter Klymkiw, an educator, and Roman Kostuk,

an attorney; and Daria Diakowsky, an educator, who serves as cultural/educational vice-president. John Pidkovich, a management consultant, is secretary, and Michael Kalimin, an accountant, is treasurer.

The UNF owns buildings across Canada, and it is my understanding that the leadership changes were made when it was learned that Mykola Plawiuk and Pavlo Dorozynsky, two former UNF leaders now living in Ukraine, were pushing to generate monies for activities of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (Melnik faction) in Ukraine by selling UNF property. In what can only be described as a victory for the diaspora, the new UNF leadership is opposed to the sale.

A fascinating panel at Urbana/Champaign, titled "Ukrainian Diaspora as Seen by Visiting Scholars from Ukraine" was presented by Ukrainians studying in the United States on various grants.

Serhiy Bilokin, visiting scholar at the Woodrow Wilson Center, argued that the various OUN factions failed in North America and have now brought their problems to Ukraine. If the antics of Messrs. Plawiuk and Dorozynsky are any indication, I would have to agree, at least in terms of OUN (M) activities.

Mr. Bilokin also believes that neither our Churches nor our political organizations have much to offer. The diaspora, he stated, is in trouble because it doesn't study itself enough. The suggestion that the diaspora should ignore Ukraine and concentrate solely on its own problems is not the answer either, he believes. Such an approach will only lead to further assimilation.

Volodymyr Chumachenko, a visiting scholar at the University of Iowa, was astounded when he first visited the Ukrainian Village in Chicago. The diaspora has done much in America about which people in Ukraine know little, he argued. There are some 150 books on Ukraine published in the West – books with which historians in Ukraine are unfamiliar. People in Ukraine have a negative image of the Ukrainian diaspora because of all the scurrilous literature that the Soviets published about "bourgeois nationalists." It will take time to change this perception. Time is also required to reform the humanities curriculum, which is currently in a shambles.

Taras Hryshchenko, a Fulbright scholar at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, agreed with Dr. Chumachenko. More books were published on Ukraine in the West than in the former USSR; these books forced the Soviets to publish what little they did publish about Ukraine. Once the diaspora released the first Ukrainian encyclopedia, for example, the Soviets were compelled to follow suit. He believes that Ukraine owes a great debt to the diaspora.

Dr. Hryshchenko addressed other problems as well. Today, he declared, Ukraine has an image problem and few leaders know how to deal with it. The diaspora has played a role in protecting the good name of Ukraine and needs to continue to do so. Ukraine's leaders, however, are slow to catch on to the importance of developing a positive image in the United States. Personally, I believe that with few exceptions, Ukraine's leaders aren't particularly concerned about their image in the West.

There was much fascinating discussion at the Urbana conference regarding the Fourth Wave. More about that in future columns.

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

Prof. Roman Szporluk is director and James Ivan Clem is executive director of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University.

(Continued on page 10)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A prayer for unity in Orthodox Church

Dear Editor:

Allow me first to thank the editors of The Ukrainian Weekly for permitting the discussions regarding the recent events in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church to appear in their newspaper. This is the only forum where civil (for the most part) debate has appeared and interested parties have been able to engage one another.

Many who are aware of my previous vocal views on various issues in the Ukrainian community in general and the traditional Ukrainian churches in particular have been surprised by my silence to date. My reason is simple: I believe that there are strong arguments on both sides. Thus, I fully support the decision of the Council of Bishops to place the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the Diaspora under the omophor (jurisdiction) of the Ecumenical Patriarchate. I cannot help but also feel that we have not cultivated an honest and sincere dialogue or exchange with the various jurisdictions of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine.

Aside from the continuous support and dialogue with Ukraine, the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. could coordinate some of the following: the visitation of church choirs from Ukraine to tour our parishes, an exchange of museum exhibitions, sponsorship of professors from Ukraine to lecture at our seminary, monastics from Ukraine to address clergy retreats and give spiritual lectures to the faithful and a conference honoring St. Petro Mohyla featuring scholars from both Ukraine and the diaspora. All of the above, as well as other activities, would strengthen our spiritual contacts with Orthodoxy in Ukraine and not infringe upon the current ban against episcopal Eucharistic concelebration.

Conversely, while I support the Kyiv Patriarchate and indeed have served the divine liturgy with Patriarch Filaret, as well as with clergy under the jurisdiction of Patriarch Dymytrii, I think that to place all of our hope in one man is a mistake. Nonetheless, this seems to be precisely the myopic view taken by certain priests and parishes of the UOC in the U.S.A. and Diaspora. The ultimate result is a narrow, short-term historical and, indeed, future view of the Ukrainian Orthodox Patriarchate. We must remember, however, that all bishops will eventually be called to their eternal reward; the Church, on the other hand, will live forever. This sad state of affairs in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine and in the Diaspora reminds me of a verse from sacred Scripture from the Book of Judges: "In those days there was no king in Israel, every man did that which was right in his own eyes" (Judges 21:25).

It is as if the Ukrainian Orthodox Church outside of Ukraine continues to breathe with only one lung. While Ukraine was under Soviet rule and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church forbidden (I do not use the word destroyed, for it is now evident that within the hearts of the nation the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was never destroyed), the Church outside of Ukraine continues to breathe with only one lung in that it was denied eucharistic communion by and with the "official" or "canonical" Orthodox patriarchates and autocephalous Churches because of their sins committed in desiring political peace with the "Soviet Church."

When the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine was resurrected and Metropolitan Mstyslav was called to be the first patriarch of Kyiv and all Ukraine,

the Diaspora Church exulted in that it could rejoice in God with her bothers and sisters in Ukraine. But still it breathed with only one lung, under continuing denial of eucharistic communion with the "official and canonical" Orthodox patriarchates of the world.

Now, years later, while the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the Diaspora has been accepted by Ecumenical Orthodoxy, it still breathes with only one lung in that it is still denied eucharistic communion with its brothers and sisters in Ukraine by the "official and canonical" Orthodox patriarchates.

We traded one lung for another. It still is no easier to breathe.

Thus, in all of this, there is only one thing of which I am sure: our great need for prayer. For decades the Ukrainian Orthodox faithful prayed for the freedom and independence of Ukraine and the resurrection of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. Our prayers were heard and God liberated Ukraine and called the Church to life. Now that the prayers and hymns used in our churches to pray for the independence of Ukraine are no longer accurate, we need to construct new prayers and to continue to entreat God, beginning on our knees, not only for peace and unity in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, but peace, unity and prosperity for our brothers and sisters in the Ukrainian nation and state.

Recently the following prayer was constructed in Ukrainian by Father Frank Estocin (edited and translated by this writer.) At the upcoming Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, I will formally ask the Council of Bishops to bless the use of this prayer or another prayer, and to direct its reading in all of our churches. I would also suggest that the practice in Ukraine of chanting a second kondak to the Mother of God during the divine liturgy be adopted for use in our churches. The kondak to the Mother of God of Pochayiv (in the popular and familiar tone one) could be sung (with one suggested word change) in our churches, asking that the Mother of God protect and help the Church of Christ in Ukraine. The prayer, along with the singing of the kondak, would constitute our sincere prayer and entreaty for the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and would certainly place our struggle for the Church on a higher moral ground.

Prayer for unity in the Ukrainian Orthodox Church

Heavenly Father, through holy baptism and the seal of the gift of the Holy Spirit, You have united our ancestors in recognizing You alone as true God, and Jesus, the Christ, as Your only begotten Son.

We entreat You to unite all those who recognize You as true God, and especially to look upon and unite the faithful in your holy Church in our native and divinely blessed independent Ukraine. Remembering, O Lord, the sacred commandment "that all may be one" that had once been kept by Your holy Church, blessed and strengthened by St. Olha and St. Volodymyr of Kyiv, we ask You, the Source of all wisdom and unity, to place into the hearts and souls of your servants, the archpastors who guide and shepherd the Ukrainian Orthodox faithful, the love, humility and strength necessary to discern Your true will. We ask for your blessings upon the bishops, priests, deacons and monastics of the Church who must guide your people to a greater love and understanding of You, the Creator and Father of us all.

Grant to all your people in Ukraine, and to her children scattered throughout the world, a true and sincere desire to work for sacred unity within one holy Ukrainian Orthodox Church; one Church,

under the archpastoral omophor of the patriarch of Your beloved city of Kyiv and all Ukraine, which would truly fulfill Your holy desire that there be "one shepherd and one flock." Place into those whom You have called to sacred ministry the desire to be examples of faith and holiness to the faithful, strengthened by the prayers of Your holy saints. Mindful of your command "to come follow Me," we ask that you choose from among the men and women of our holy Church those who might be the future leaders of Your Church capable of guiding her faithful.

Protect us all, O Lord, who serve you with conviction of faith, keeping us from all evil, and allowing Your true spirit of love, forgiveness and compassion to be our guide in all things. Save, O Lord, especially your servants who guide and shepherd the Church in Ukraine, and open their hearts to that which is holy and true, keeping them from all evil. Allow them the strength to work toward that glorious day when all of our brothers and sisters in Ukraine and her children throughout the world will gather together as one, as faithful members of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, united around their chief shepherd, the patriarch of Kyiv and all Ukraine, who will take his rightful place among the patriarchs of Your holy Church. Amen.

Archimandrite Andriy (Partykevich)
Boston

The real issue is control of Church

Dear Editor:

I have been following your excellent and even-handed coverage of discussion about the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (UOC) in U.S. for many months now. The issues raised on editorial pages of your newspaper have not only far-reaching impact on the future direction of Ukrainian church life in the diaspora, but may also impact the nature and the character of the Church in Ukraine.

On the surface, the dispute appears to be about the canonical status of the Church, and subordination of the status to the supervision of the patriarch of a non-existing city. This superficial part of the dispute has the surreal quality of the medieval scholastic dispute about the number of angels on the head of a pin.

The real issue appears just below the surface of the argument. This issue repeats itself like the leitmotif of a Wagnerian opera in almost every letter to the editor. And like the main theme of "Der Ring," it is not about spirituality, but about power and money – or more exactly about control, and the ultimate use of money generated by the sweat and toil of many generations of Church members.

The real issue of the dispute, so clearly illustrated in a recent letter by Anna Wojtiuk, is who is going to inherit and control fiscal resources of the Church, now under the new management.

The tragedy of all of this is that the trust between laity and hierarchy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in America, so long taken for granted under the stewardship of Patriarch Mstyslav, no longer exists. And one cannot but realize that without such trust the future of the Church is doomed.

The fundamental question of missing trust between the laity and hierarchy, as well as of control of fiscal resources, deserves serious and honest considerations by all the delegates to the Church's forthcoming Synod.

Ihor Lysyj
Austin, Texas

Patriarch Mstyslav's legacy is forgotten

Dear Editor:

As I read The Weekly's "Turning the pages back..." article in the June 21 issue that commemorated the death and achievements of His Holiness Mstyslav I, I felt bile rise in my throat from the irony of the letter by Orysia Kulchytsky printed on the facing page of The Weekly. To think that only five short years have elapsed since the death of our patriarch and already his disciples are turning their backs on the legacy of their mentor.

Yes, like Ms. Kulchytsky, I also read, I examined, I agonized over the proposed revisions to the governing document of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and, as is Ms. Kulchytsky, I am distraught over the blatant eradication of any reference to our autocephalous (independent) heritage.

The right of independence in all matters of its life and government, and equal rights with those of the other Autocephalous Orthodox Churches (as is stated in the previous Constitution) was won with the blood of Metropolitan Vasyl Lypkivsky, with the blood of over 300 bishops and hundreds of thousands of clergy and faithful – with the blood of both my grandfathers, who perished in Siberian death camps.

Seventy-five years ago, the founder of the UOC of U.S.A., Metropolitan Ioan Theodorovich brought the Kyivan message to these shores with the specific purpose of disseminating the spirit of the autocephalous creed for the generations of Ukrainian Orthodox faithful in the diaspora. Following the brutal extermination of autocephaly in the 1930s in Ukraine, a revival, nonetheless, occurred under unforgiving German oppression in 1942. This time the revival was with the blessing of the patriarch of Poland, in the canonical (a term much misapplied in the last few years) hands of the Bishop of Lutsk, Polikarp.

Mstyslav Skrypnyk was one of the first to heed the call and eventually joined forces with Metropolitan Ioan in the United States. My father also was ordained during that precarious period by another of Metropolitan Polikarp's disciples, Bishop Ghennady. All that history, all that legacy is now being discarded by the revisionists.

As I thought further, I recalled the outrage that I felt on behalf of my Greek-Catholic brothers when their married priests were ordered out of territorial Poland. This was an attack on our traditions. This was an attack on our heritage. This was an attack on our Ukrainians. This was an attack on me.

Similarly, I cannot help but feel that this callous disregard of our Ukrainian autocephalous heritage is not merely affecting the Orthodox faithful. It is an affront to all Ukrainians, regardless of creed. We simply dare not let it happen.

Wolodymyr Mohuchy
Nutley, N.J.,

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

DATELINE NEW YORK: Virsky dancers dazzle audiences

by Helen Smindak

They came, they danced, they conquered – dazzling thousands upon thousands of viewers in 38 North American cities with their exuberant artistry, glorious costumes and breathtaking choreography.

From the kickoff performance of the Virsky Ukrainian National Dance Company's 1998 tour in Providence, R.I., the superlatives kept surging in to New York from cities along the group's route – Ottawa, Hamilton, Toronto, Chicago, Cleveland and Schenectady, N.Y., as well as other stops on the itinerary. The reviews were rhapsodic, praising the gravity-defying leaps and spins performed by the men, the delicate and graceful movements of the women, the visual splendor of elaborately embroidered and beribboned costumes from many regions of Ukraine.

There was more than one suggestion that the Virsky company, as folk dance-cum-spectacle, could be compared to such mega-dance shows as "Riverdance," "Tango Argentino" and "Tap Dogs."

By the time the troupe arrived in New York toward the end of its tour, New Yorkers' appetites had been sharpened by advance stories in the local press and the dancers' appearances on national TV programs.

Terry Tucco of The New York Times pointed out that "this time all the dances are Ukrainian," now that the company has gained its artistic independence from Russia.

On his NBC show in May, Conan O'Brien welcomed the company and attempted some Hopak steps under the guidance of dancer Olena Rybalko. The stars of ABC's nationally-syndicated morning show "Live with Regis and Kathie Lee" hosted a performance by several Virsky dancers, with Regis Philbin in an embroidered shirt and "sharavary" trying out some "prysidky." In mid-June the Classic Arts Show carried by the New York's Channel 25 included the Virsky work "Ukrainian Springtime," highlighting courtship and such folk traditions as fortune-telling with wreaths.

Finally, Virsky arrived in New York with 70 dancers and 16 musicians, and the City Center in midtown Manhattan was engulfed on three nights by Ukrainians and folk-dance enthusiasts of all ages. Expectations ran high, but not one went away disappointed.

From the welcoming dance "Ukraine, My Ukraine," featuring myriad regional costumes and the traditional presentation of bread and salt, to the exhilarating "Hopak" finale, the program was sheer delight and spine-tingling excitement. Cheering audiences expressed appreciation with bravos, applause, whistling and standing ovations.

Most spectacular and brilliant, for most viewers, were two Virsky signature pieces – "Zaporozhtsi," a precision drill performed to martial drum beats by Kozaks clad in red and gold and brandishing long spears, and "Embroiderers," an awesome work executed by a stage-full of women weaving multi-colored ropes in tricky patterns that evolved magically into an actual piece of traditional needlework.

"Povzunets" displayed the Kozak joy of life and love of freedom as 10 men of the company showed off their artistic agility and technical prowess, performing the entire work in a squatting position. "The Lads from Kyiv," pitting one short and one tall group of men against each other, brought out camaraderie and the Ukrainian affinity for humor and fun.

The lithe, graceful movements of the female dancers were highlighted in the ethereal dance "Verbychenka." Dressed in white and pale green costumes and carrying willow branches – symbols of peace and harmony – 20 women swayed lyrically to gentle music.

"The Carpathians," a work that opened with three trembita players on a mist-covered stage, starred dozens of colorfully costumed dancers recreating the lively folk-dance steps and mannerisms of the Carpathian Mountain people who inhabit the Hutsulschyna, Bukovyna and Zakarpattia regions. Like the welcoming number at the show's opening, "The Carpathians" was choreographed by company director Myroslav Vantukh.

Wistful tales of love and courtship, interspersed between the group numbers, were sketched by some of the troupe's soloists in "Podolianochka" and "Under the Cherry Tree." The second dance, featuring three puppet-like figures, was an original Virsky piece with a highly humorous twist.

Throughout the show, the creative use of props and lighting heightened the impact of the dancing and the music of the company's orchestra, conducted by Vitaliy Redko.

So entrancing was the Virsky performance that some

(Continued on page <None>)



Virsky dancers perform a segment from the dance "The Carpathians."

The critics comment

The Virsky Ukrainian National Dance Company has always enthralled critics, and this time around was no exception. Below are excerpts from some of the reviews.

- "For all the lovingly crafted folk costumes and deftly deployed props, it's still the dancing that astounds. It alternates between formal, geometric line or circle dances, performed with a combination of practiced charm and military precision – this is the women's specialty – and bouyant, energetic free-falls in which the men try to outdo one another in mind-boggling processions of bent-kneed athleticism." – Sylviane Gold, Long Island Newsday.

- "The (Virsky) company founded in Kiev [sic] in 1937 is made up of professional dancers with ballet training; hence the larger-than-life plasticity of the men, whose deep pliés, flips and spins in the air and loose-hipped kicks are executed with a lightness that makes their bravura all the more astonishing. Effort is concealed; power is redefined ... The women's lyricisms does not preclude speed and precision while moving with swivel-smooth grace into a

mosaic of changing patterns." – Anna Kisselgoff, The New York Times.

- "The sheer physical beauty and technical brilliance of these balletically trained folk dance performers is astonishing. On top of this, they infuse the stage with a genuine sense of joyfulness and mischief." – Hedy Weiss, Chicago Sun-Times.

- "Breathtaking technical acuity and remarkably tight corps work, particularly for a troupe of its size. A unique blend of classical and Ukrainian folk technique and a lucid, lyrical style that are incomparable." – Laurel Greszler, Cleveland Plain Dealer.

- "Call it the Ukrainian 'Riverdance.' Especially liked the Toulouse Lautrec portion, where the men did the impossible, dancing on their butts with thighs extended." – Rita Zekas, The Toronto Star.

- "One would be hard-pressed to find a flaw in Virsky's show, one performance after another true perfection in Ukrainian dance, placement and movement of the dancers, solid harmony, never an unsmiling face in dance that cheers." – Susan Hickman, The Ottawa Citizen.



Men of the Virsky ensemble in one of the numbers showcasing their athleticism and grace.

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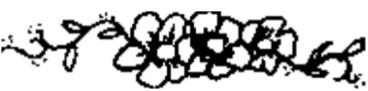
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Virsky dancers...

(Continued from page <None>)

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Harvard Institute's...

(Continued from page 7)

these "blissfully oblivious" Harvard academics have donated valuable summer research time to teach the children of the Ukrainian American and Canadian communities. We thought that Dr. Kuropas appreciated this when he lectured at Harvard last summer. Harvard professors teach those courses, which are so vital to the cultural heritage of the young generation, and, for the past few years, Dr. Kuropas will be relieved to know (considering his priorities), that we at Harvard have also been teaching them

how to make varenyky and borsch!

It saddens us that someone so influential in the Ukrainian American community appears to be so ill-informed. We felt that we were doing enough to publicize our activities – and here The Ukrainian Weekly has been most helpful – but Dr. Kuropas' column shows us that we need to do more.

We would like to use this opportunity to express our profound thanks to all members of the Ukrainian community who have contributed to and continue to support Ukrainian studies at Harvard. We assure them that their contributions have been put to good use.

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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.

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

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Tatarenko assumes council seat in Clifton

by Tom Hawrylko

CLIFTON, N.J. – Ukrainians throughout Passaic County applauded the inauguration of Stefan Tatarenko to the Clifton City Council on July 1. A longtime member of the Ukrainian National Association Branch 25, Mr. Tatarenko became Clifton's first Ukrainian councilperson since Stanley Zwier was selected mayor in 1958.

"I consider public service to be a great honor and one that offers much fulfillment to those willing to contribute time and energy," said Mr. Tatarenko, a choir member of the Holy Ascension Ukrainian Orthodox Church on Broad Street in Clifton, where he has been a member of the parish's board of directors for many years.

"I feel qualified to meet the challenges our city faces today," he added.

Mr. Tatarenko has served in many appointed and elected positions. For six years he held the elected positions of commissioner and vice-president of the Board of Education. He has also been a member of the Clifton Clean Communities Committee and the Clifton Traffic Council. He served on the Clifton 80th Anniversary Committee in 1997.

The new councilperson, his wife, Anna, and their two sons, Peter and Andrew, have made Clifton their home for over 20 years. Mr. Tatarenko said he is proud of the fact that both his boys have been educated in the city's public schools.

As his four-year term begins, Mr. Tatarenko said he plans to expand housing opportunities for senior citizens and recreational programs for youth.



Stefan Tatarenko (second from right) with his wife, Anna, and sons, Peter (left) and Andrew.

Receives McMaster University's highest honor

WINDSOR, Ontario – "The president of McMaster University," the attractively framed certificate reads, "on behalf of the McMaster Students' Union, hereby awards to Anna Marzotto the Honor M and grants membership in the McMaster Honor Society. The award, the highest honor bestowed by the McMaster Students' Union, is conferred in recognition of outstanding and valuable service to the McMaster community."

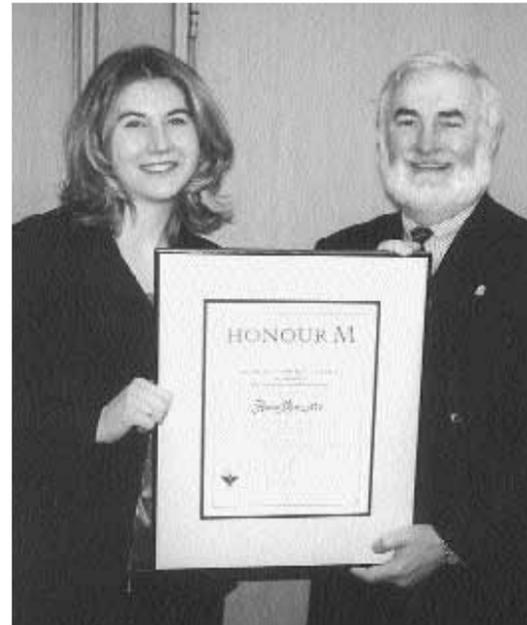
This award is presented annually, since 1932, to McMaster students (maximum three awards presented per year) for leadership in non-athletic extra-curricular volunteer activities. Ms. Marzotto was the sole recipient this year of the prestigious Honor M award.

Throughout her four years at McMaster, Ms. Marzotto was involved in various aspects of student government, such as the University Senate committee, student clubs, residences and theater.

Her most rewarding achievement, however, was the rejuvenation of the McMaster Ukrainian Students' Association, of which she became president. This club hosted the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union Eastern Conference, attended by members of six university Ukrainian Student Clubs from across Eastern Ontario.

At this year's national congress of the Ukrainian Canadian Students' Union, which was held at McMaster, Ms. Marzotto was elected to the national executive as vice-president for the Great Lakes Region.

"The university," remarked the presi-



Anna Marzotto receives award from McMaster University President Peter George.

dent in his presentation speech, "is a better place because of her involvement and contributions." The biggest recipient of Ms. Marzotto's intellectual legacy, however, has to be the McMaster Ukrainian Students' Association, which during her presidency, not only grew in membership and number of activities, but got involved nationally, and was left with a good prospect for future development.

Ms. Marzotto, an honors graduate in art history and drama is the daughter of Tito and Svitlana Marzotto. They are members of UNA Branch 341 in Windsor, of which Svitlana Halich-Marzotto is president.

Moody's reduces...

(Continued from page 3)

National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yuschenko said on July 14 that the devaluation is the result of non-residents leaving the domestic T-bill market. In the first nine days of July, the chairman noted, non-residents took about \$130 million (U.S.) out of the Ukrainian market; this figure is roughly double the amount taken out by foreigners during the same period in 1997. Non-residents currently hold 28 percent of the total volume of T-bills, a 22 percent decrease from January. However, Mr. Yuschenko reported, the volume of funds taken out of Ukraine by non-residents was 15 million to 20 million hryv lower than the NBU had predicted.

Nevertheless, the secondary T-bill market remains stable, he said, demonstrating that non-residents are still not ready to substantially reduce their stake in the market.

Mr. Yuschenko also blamed the hryvnia's devaluation on the deepening crisis in the international markets, including Russia, where the rates on state treasury bills were raised from 80 percent to 120 percent. These problems have spurred the NBU to spend \$150 million (U.S.) during the period of July 1-13 in support of the national currency. Mr. Yuschenko said the total volume of operations at the currency market has not changed, indicating continued stability in the domestic currency market.

Patriarch Filaret...

(Continued from page 3)

such a desire could lead to union.

What is the prognosis for joint celebrations scheduled by the Ukrainian Orthodox and Greek-Catholic Churches on the celebration of the second millennium of the birth of Jesus Christ in the year 2000?

There will be joint celebrations because a joint organizing committee has already been established by the president to which representatives of all the confessions, including Greek-Catholics, belong.

There is a general program of state celebrations of this jubilee. Within this framework, in May we held an All-Ukrainian Christian Forum on the occasion of the 2,000th anniversary of the birth of Christ.

I believe that, given the amenable condi-

tions that have been created by the president, we will celebrate in conjunction with all the Churches of Ukraine.

Now, to conclude, I would like to return to the issues that we discussed earlier regarding relations between the UOC-KP and the UOC-U.S.A. after the latter's union with Constantinople. Rumors abound that you will not give your priests permission to concelebrate the divine liturgy with priests of the UOC-U.S.A. Is this true?

There will be no such order from our side because such concelebration between the priesthood of the UOC-KP and the UOC-U.S.A. has existed. When they visit Ukraine they celebrate [divine liturgy] in our churches together with us.

There will be no obstacles laid down from our side. We will do just the opposite and continue to support common prayer among Orthodox Ukrainians.

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бл. п.

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SUMMER PROGRAMS 1998

Saturday, August 1	
8:30 p.m.	CONCERT – UKRAINIAN CLASSICAL MUSIC Baritone YAROSLAV HNATIUUK, Pianist SVITLANA HNATIUUK
10:00 p.m.	DANCE – music provided by FATA MORGANA
Saturday, August 8	
8:30 p.m.	CONCERT – Ensemble KAZKA
10:00 p.m.	DANCE – music provided by LUNA
Saturday, August 15	
8:30 p.m.	CONCERT – Soprano LUBA SCHYBCHYK
10:00 p.m.	DANCE – music provided by ZOLOTA BULAVA
11:45 p.m.	Crowning of "MISS SOYUZIVKA 1999"
Sunday, August 16	
UNWLA DAY	
Saturday, August 22 UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS	
8:30 p.m.	CONCERT – SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL Director: ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY
10:00 p.m.	DANCE – music provided by BURYA
Saturday, August 29	
8:30 p.m.	CONCERT – Violist HALYNA KOLESSA; Pianist OKSANA RAWLIUK PROTENIC
10:00 p.m.	DANCE – music provided by VIDLUNNIA
LABOR DAY WEEKEND CELEBRATIONS CONCERTS, DANCES, EXHIBITS, TENNIS TOURNAMENT, SWIMMING COMPETITION (Details TBA)	

Sprinter Pintusevych...

(Continued from page 1)

John Godina, C.J. Hunter and Adam Nelson, who came in one-two-three for the U.S.

Ms. Teslenko managed a sixth-place finish on July 19 in the women's individual all-round gymnastics competition, whose winner was Dominique Moceanu of the U.S. A duo of gymnasts from Romania, Maria Olaru and Simona Amanar, came in second and third; while fourth and fifth were taken by Fei Meng of China and Sierra Sapunar of the U.S.

Ms. Teslenko came in sixth also in the uneven bars competition, held on July 21, behind Svetlana Khorkina of Russia, Elise Ray of the U.S., Ms. Amanar and Ms. Ungureanu of Romania, and Dominique Dawes of the U.S.

She also had a third sixth-place finish on July 22 in the floor exercise, in which the medalists were Vanessa Alter of the U.S., gold; Ms. Amanar, silver; and Ms. Ungureanu, bronze.

On July 20, Roman Zozulia finished fourth in the individual men's gymnastics all-around competition. Ivan Ivankov of

Belarus emerged as the champion, with Aleksei Bondarenko of Russia and Blaine Wilson of the U.S. in second and third.

The next day Mr. Zozulia was seventh in the individual floor exercise. The top three were Aleksei Nemov of Russia, Jay Thornton of the U.S. and Mr. Bondarenko of Russia.

The Ukrainian gymnast was seventh again on July 22 in the rings competition won by Chris Lamorte of the U.S.; Messrs. Ivankov and Bondarenko tied for second place.

Founded in 1986 by media mogul Ted Turner in the wake of Cold War boycotts of several consecutive Olympic Games (1976, 1980 and 1984), the first Goodwill Games took place in Moscow in 1986. Subsequent competitions were held in Seattle in 1990 and St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1994. The next games are scheduled for 2001 in Brisbane, Australia.

In New York the venues for various sports competitions include Central Park, Battery Park and Madison Square Garden in Manhattan, Nassau Veterans Memorial Coliseum, Eisenhower Park and the Mitchel Athletic Complex on Long Island, and Wagner College on Staten Island.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Kharkiv under-11 team excels in U.S.

BLAINE, Minn. – Druzhba '78, an under-11 soccer team from Kharkiv that is touring the United States, participated in the July 12-17 U.S.A. Cup international soccer tournament in suburban Minneapolis. The Ukrainian team reached the quarterfinals before losing to a team from Tulsa, Okla. Before this loss, the squad had won five straight matches without giving up a goal. The tournament included over 800 teams from around the world. The Kharkiv team was the only Eastern European team

entered in the tournament. (Eastern Economist)

Japanese agency lowers Ukraine's rating

KYIV – The Japanese rating agency R&I has lowered Ukraine's credit rating from BB+ to BB-, Ukrainian News reported on July 20. The agency said the change is due to the prolonged suspension of International Monetary Fund loans to Ukraine and increased political risk within the country following the election of a leftist Verkhovna Rada. Ukraine's Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov commented that the Japanese agency will raise Ukraine's rating once the country receives another loan from the IMF. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Gore visits...

(Continued from page 4)

He also called on Pakistan and India, countries that in May tested nuclear weapons in underground blasts, to sit down at the bargaining table and sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

"Pakistani and Indian children are playing, eating and laughing in those two countries, while the adults threaten one another with the possibility of nuclear war. Shall we betray those children, or choose instead to safeguard their future?" asked Vice-President Gore.

The speech was in fact a series of brushstrokes painting a picture on which Mr. Gore has expounded before: the need for the world to realize that it is interconnected physically and economically in today's high-tech age and that the children are its future.

At one point he wondered whether the Soviet Union and the Kyiv party bosses could have hidden the Chernobyl catastrophe from the world for five days if there had been widespread Internet usage in 1986.

He lauded Liubov Kovalevska, a newspaper journalist who in 1986 wrote a stinging critique of the safety at the Chernobyl facility a month before the catastrophe. The vice-president suggested that in an environment of open debate and free speech such an article might have been more effective.

He also honored the firefighters who

died and the more than 800,000 clean-up workers who were on the front lines in the aftermath of the nuclear explosion.

He said the Chernobyl disaster is not "primarily about the cruelty of communism." Mr. Gore reserved that description for Stalin's forced famine of 1933, which killed 7 million people in Ukraine. "He called it collectivization, but it was murder," said the vice-president. Mr. Gore added that besides the Famine Memorial, located a few blocks from the Chernobyl Museum where he spoke, another monument to evil is found in Kyiv at Babyn Yar, site of Nazi executions of the residents of Kyiv, primarily Jews.

Mr. Gore both paraphrased and directly quoted biblical passages in presenting his message of a single world destiny. "The truth, as we have been taught, will set us free," said Mr. Gore. "The truth taught by Chernobyl is that we are all connected – forever," he added.

At another moment, alluding to the concept of peacemakers found in the Bible, he said "Join the peacemakers," noting, "Their ranks are growing every day."

He named Ukraine as one of the peacemaker countries and, again quoting the Bible, said, "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks." He added that, "by shipping nuclear warheads to the Russian Federation and receiving reactor fuel back in exchange, Ukraine has shown us all how."

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SUM resort in Ellenville sponsors 39th annual "Zlet" for youth

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) sponsored its 39th consecutive annual spring festival, "Zlet," on May 23-24 here at the SUM resort.

Zlet presents an opportunity for youth groups to exhibit projects, to engage in competitions testing their knowledge about various aspects of Ukrainian history and cultural traditions, and to perform with their dance, bandura and drama ensembles within a talent-contest-type forum.

There were also individual and team sports competitions, including sprint, distance and relay races, broad jump, shot put, and obstacle course races, as well as tournaments in volleyball and soccer. Youths also had an opportunity to socialize at a barbecue and a zabava before spending the night in the new barracks and adjacent tents.

Although the Zlet held at the Ellenville resort involved only the 11 SUM branches along the Eastern Seaboard, there were 473 participants ranging from age 4 through 17. This year they were joined by a contingent of 21 participants from Montreal, who performed admirably in their first Zlet appearance. The continued growth of SUM is reflected in the participation of an ever-growing number of children-ages 3-5.

This year the responsibility for coordinating and conducting Zlet was undertaken by members of the SUM branch



Runners prepare for race during SUM's annual "Zlet" in Ellenville, N.Y.

from Philadelphia, led by Ivan Yaworsky.

The Yonkers branch took first place in overall scoring for the seventh consecutive year, while the Passaic branch was close behind in second place. The Philadelphia branch earned third place.

For the third consecutive year Adriana Rudyk of Yonkers won the individual trophy for most points in the 13-17 age group; the individual trophy for the 6-12 age group went to Andrea Kolinsky of Hartford.

Trophies were awarded to winners of the volleyball and soccer tournaments as follows: mixed volleyball – first place; Hartford; second place, Boston; and third place, Yonkers B. girls' volleyball – first place, Philadelphia; second place,

Yonkers A; and third place, New York A. Soccer, 6-9 age group – first place, Yonkers A; second place, Philadelphia; third place, Whippany. Soccer, 10-12 age group – first place, Passaic; second place, Yonkers B; and third place, Hartford.

SUM President Yuriy Nakonechny closed the awards ceremonies by expressing his gratitude to Mr. Yaworsky and his Philadelphia contingent, as well as to all of the SUM members for their participation in another successful Zlet.



SUM President Yuriy Nakonechny (center) is flanked by Danylo Puszk (left), counselor from Yonkers, N.Y., and Orest Kozicky, head of the Yonkers SUM branch, which emerged as the champion of the 1998 "Zlet."

Dr. Bohdan Struminski...

(Continued from page 4)

ing English versions of Volumes 3 and 7 and translating Old Church Slavonic, Latin, Middle Ukrainian and Polish texts for many of the other volumes in progress, making significant contributions to the finished version of Volume 1, which appeared in print in 1997. He also served as the project's consultant on various philological questions, and was working on Volume 9, Part 1, when he died.

Ever the scholar engagé, Dr. Struminski channeled his abiding interest in contemporary political issues into contributions to the Ukrainian journal *Suchasnist* (to which he submitted political and satirical essays under the pseudonym D. Baiursky) and the Paris-based Polish journal *Kultura* (under the pseudonym A. Skiwski). He also edited *Zycie Polonii*, an organ of the Eastern Massachusetts wing of the Polish American Congress; served as the managing editor of the Polish bilingual publica-

tion 2B; and produced the underground humor review *Alzo*.

Dr. Struminski was a member of the Boston Support Group for Solidarity during the period of martial law in Poland. He was a vociferous critic of the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan and lent his polemical efforts to the Chechen cause following Russia's armed intervention in the area in the 1990s. Dr. Struminski had just completed a monograph on the Chechen issue prior to his death.

Dr. Struminski is survived by his wife, Kathleen M. Lestition, of Arlington, Mass., and son, Igor Struminski, of Warsaw. A memorial service was conducted on June 27 at the Our Lady of Czechostowa Church in Dorchester, Mass., and his remains were sent to Warsaw for interment.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Congregation of the Sisters of Mercy, 241 Neponset St., Dorchester, MA 02122, or to the Jacyk Center for Historical Research, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8.



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The Ukrainian Canadian...

(Continued from page 6)

Here is how these figures compare with the census data of previous years. (The second column lists the number of Canadians who gave Ukrainian as their mother tongue, the third the number who indicated that the language they used in the home was Ukrainian):

Use of Ukrainian language in Canada

Year	Mother Tongue	Language of the Home
1971	309,890	132,535
1981	265,025	88,500
1991	201,320	49,995
1996	174,830	41,085

The 1996 census also revealed that 47 percent of the Canadians who reported Ukrainian as their mother tongue were age 65 or older, which would suggest that the downward trend is likely to continue even more sharply in the next decade.

Attracting younger generations

One of the problems the leaders of all the Ukrainian organizations have had to face is how to serve the needs and interests of the rapidly shrinking older immigrant generation and at the same time find ways of attracting the younger generations to an organization that was established by the former, but is not very alluring to the latter.

Over the past four decades or more, all Ukrainian organizations, both left and right, have experienced a marked decline in the number of young people in their ranks. They are in the choirs, orchestras and folk dance groups, but few of them want to join and become active in the organizations as such. While the Ukrainian churches can claim they still have some young people in their congregations, they are witnessing the same dwindling attendance that has afflicted most churches everywhere. There is also an ever widening gap between the interests of the immigrant members and the most recent generations of the Canadian-born.

With the greater inroads assimilation has made, especially in the recent

decades, it is becoming more and more evident that the young people today are less inclined to actively retain their Ukrainian heritage. Most of them, of course, are proud of their Ukrainian background (fewer perhaps among those who come from mixed marriages). They would not think of hiding or being uncomfortable with their origin or changing their names as some in previous generations did.

They like to hear Ukrainian music and songs (even if they don't understand the words), they like all the Ukrainian foods, which they remember from their childhood (even if, like all other Canadians, they call them "perogies" instead of pyrohy or varenyky and say "holobchee" instead of holubtsi). Some of them, mostly from the religious families, especially in localities where large numbers of Ukrainian families reside, observe Ukrainian Christmas, Easter and other holidays, as well as Ukrainian christenings. Many still choose to have Ukrainian weddings, albeit increasingly mixed with general "Canadian-style" ceremonies.

Whereas first and second generations of the Canadian-born still get together socially "because we're Ukrainian," those of the third and fourth generation are less inclined to do so. This varies in different areas, such as urban and rural, but more and more, those of the younger generations tend to socialize with young people who have similar interests or inclinations, regardless of their ethnic background. This may not be quite so among the offspring of the more recent immigrants but it is with the grandchildren of the older immigrants.

Young people of Ukrainian origin today consider themselves to be Canadians like everyone else and see no need to emphasize or refer to their ethnic origin. For most young people in Canada today, except perhaps for those who belong to the visible minorities, ethnic origin plays less and less a part in their daily lives.

Nurturing our traditions

Through most of this century, leaders of the Ukrainian Canadian community (both left and right), have given much thought and attention to the problem of how to preserve and nurture Ukrainian culture and traditions in Canada among

their offspring. With the relentless advance of assimilation, they have had only limited success.

Few young people today know or understand the Ukrainian language, fewer speak it, and fewer still can read or write Ukrainian. What reason, then, do they have to join a Ukrainian organization?

As mentioned earlier, their immigrant grandparents formed organizations chiefly because they wanted to be together with their own people, people who spoke the same language. These organizations served a variety of their needs: religious, cultural, social, economic and political. Their grandchildren, however, do not need to belong to a Ukrainian organization to discuss political, economic or social issues. They can, and do, belong to (and indeed are active in) any number of organizations, left, right and in-between, that discuss and take up these issues.

The only reason they have to get together as young people of Ukrainian descent would be to get to know their roots, their Ukrainian heritage, the history and traditions of their parents and grandparents. For the reasons already cited, very few of them have been interested in doing so.

Interestingly, in recent years some among the very young members of the community have shown a keen interest in their ethnic identity, a desire to rediscover their roots. While this is not a mass phenomenon, it is something to build on.

How will those few who are truly interested in learning about and preserving their cultural heritage and traditions be served? And who will provide that service? It cannot be the existing organizations, since they, clearly, have been unable to attract the young.

Which prompts the question: Why should the young people of Ukrainian origin in Canada be scattered (in small numbers) among all the many organizations that now exist in the Ukrainian Canadian community?

Needed: one organization for youth

Today, on the eve of the new millennium, with the Cold War ended and the existence of an independent, sovereign Ukraine, what is really needed is one united organization that would embrace

all the young people of Ukrainian origin and that would have only one purpose: to keep alive the cultural heritage of the Ukrainian people.

This does not mean that the members of such an organization will not differ in views and attitudes on political, economic, social and religious issues. However, this should not prevent them from working together toward that one primary objective – just as people with differing political and religious views work together in trade unions, service clubs, volunteer groups, sports clubs, senior citizens groups and various other community organizations.

Do Canadians of Scottish descent separate according to their politics or religion to commemorate and honor their national poet, Robert Burns? Do those of German descent separate according to their politics to study the works of Goethe in the original language? Why, then, shouldn't young Ukrainian Canadians be able to get together, regardless of their political opinions and religious beliefs, to learn about and honor Taras Shevchenko?

What form such an organization would take is not easy to foresee, and it would be wrong to try to blueprint it in advance. Very likely it would evolve much as the various organizations of the Ukrainian immigrants evolved in the early decades of the century. One hopes, however, that it would be with much less trauma and fewer heartaches.

In the beginning, perhaps, all the young people of Ukrainian origin in a locality or a neighborhood could form a group with a name like Ukrainian Heritage Society, or a Ukrainian Roots Club, or some other original and novel name the young people are so adept at creating. Such a club or society could be in addition to or include the Ukrainian choir, folk dance group or other young people's activity group already existing in that locality. Eventually, perhaps, an umbrella group or a federation might be organized on a provincial or national basis to coordinate and assist these clubs and groups in their activities.

In any case, one common organization is the only way that some unity, cohesion and direction can be given to the process of passing on the heritage of the Ukrainian people to the coming generations.

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Ukraine: economic...

(Continued from page 2)

lion U.S.), the difference between reserves and necessary payments is only about \$200 million U.S., and thus the situation is unstable. Any drop in exports would see a fall in the amount of foreign currency in the country.

This summer has already seen a reduction of steel exports from Ukraine, partly as a result of production problems and partly because of a fall in the world price of steel. It is vital that Ukraine receive more direct foreign investment. Here, for the moment, the outlook seems brighter. In the first quarter of 1998, direct investments rose by 15 percent compared to the same period in 1997, principally in monetary form and property. The main investments came from non-residents from (in descending order), the United States, Holland, Germany, Cyprus, Russia and the United Kingdom.

However, long-term confidence in the recovery of the Ukrainian economy may not be sustained without government action to improve the business climate.

Perspectives

In fact, Ukraine's position is quite precarious for several reasons:

- Though the economic situation has stabilized somewhat thus far in 1998 (inflation is likely to be 5-6 percent), and this process may continue for the remainder of the year, there is an acute shortage of credit resources and privatized firms that can show a high profitability.
- About half of Ukraine's existing factories are running at a loss, according to official figures.
- Privatization itself has fallen well behind schedule.
- Currently over 40 percent of all transactions in the economic field are made by barter. The country needs to convert many of these to a monetary basis.
- The key problem remains the government debt, exacerbated by huge annual budget deficits. It has been estimated that Ukraine will borrow about \$2.5 billion U.S. on international capital markets in 1998 just to cover the domestic debt.

Unless urgent measures are taken – particularly changes in financial policy – the recovery in growth will be very short term. There are prognostications in Kyiv that even if a growth rate in GDP of 0.5 percent is maintained for the remainder of 1998, a further decline of around 3 percent is expected in 1999.

However, the government cannot act without the support and approval of the Verkhovna Rada. Thus the position of chairman has become politically almost as important as that of the president himself. Four more years of virtual stagnation and an impasse between the government and a leftist-led Parliament can imperil the very foundations of the Ukrainian economy.

The economic situation is similar to that of Southeast Asia, except that to date Ukraine has not managed to attract the confidence of either international financial institutions or individual investors to the same degree. As a transition economy, Ukraine has succeeded in reducing inflation, but has not managed to secure a stable currency or an economy based mainly on monetary exchanges – in itself this could raise the inflation rate, but this is a separate problem. Finally, Ukraine must improve its collection of taxes.

The country will need to convince the IMF not only that it is fully aware of these problems, but that it is prepared to take measures to deal with them in a decisive and comprehensive fashion. The slight growth in the GDP may brighten an otherwise rather gloomy picture.

The art exhibition and sale of the works of the outstanding Ukrainian artists Edward, Yuri, Jarema Kozak and Yaroslav Wyznyckyj

is now open in Hunter, N.Y. in the banquet hall of

The Xenia Motel

Attention all art lovers! Hurry up!

Only a few of Eko's masterpieces are left.

(518) 263-4391

Those who wish to spend their weekend or vacations in the Hunter area, please call us in advance.

How to reach

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Ukraine tells Albright it will not sell turbines for nuclear project in Iran

By [Name] [Title]
KIEV — A week after signing a long-term economic trade agreement with Russia, Ukraine outlined to Washington its policy in multinational foreign policy issues by leading U.S. demands that it not sell Russia turbines for a nuclear reactor project in Iran.
"Ukraine has decided to refrain from nuclear cooperation with Iran, including the supply of turbines to the Boshahr Project," said Foreign Minister Hennadii Ustymenko on March 6.
Mr. Ustymenko made the statement after he met U.S. Secretary of State

Clinton pledges to fight international trafficking of women



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AUTHORIZED AGENTS

FESTIVAL

SEVENTH ANNUAL
UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION



SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1998
festivities begin at 1 pm

"TRYZEB" UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN SPORTS CENTER
County Line Rd & Lower State Rd
Horseshoe, Pennsylvania
(215) 343-5412



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Laurany Music Ensemble
Fata Morgana Music Ensemble
Luzyn Strahova, Solist



Dance into the evening to the music of "Fata Morgana"

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, August 1

HUNTER, N.Y.: The Music and Art Center of Greene County, as part of the summer concert series, is featuring Natalia Khoma, cello, and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano, in a program of works by Bach, Baley, Schubert and Rachmaninoff. The concert will be held at 8 p.m. at the Grazhda, located on Route 23A, adjacent to St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church. For more information, please call (518) 989-6479.

August

TORONTO: The St. Vladimir Institute Library is sponsoring an exhibit, titled "Cossacks." Learn about these legendary warriors of Ukraine. For further information, please call the institute, (416) 923-3318.

**Monday, August 10
through Friday, August 21**

TORONTO: The St. Vladimir Institute is sponsoring Spadina Summer Camp — "Around the World in Ten Days." Travel the world and discover different cultures. This program includes trips, stories and arts and crafts. Create fantastic masks, perform the Chinese dragon dance, attend the emperor's toga party, and take part in many other events. The fee is \$200 for two weeks, \$100 for one week. Extended care and bus service will be available for an extra fee. For further information, or to register, please call the institute, (416) 923-3318.

Saturday-Sunday, August 15-16

LEHIGHTON, Pa.: The Sixth Annual

Folk Festival will take place at the Ukrainian Homestead of the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine. On Saturday, the following artists will perform: SUM Chajka dance ensemble, of Yonkers, N.Y., the Byzantine Male Choir of Northeastern Pa., the Stashchysyn Bandura Duo, Yaroslav Hnatiuk and the Kazka ensemble. On Sunday, the following artists will be featured: the Voloshky dance ensemble of Philadelphia, the Millennium Choir of Lehigh Valley, Pa., the Stashchysyn Bandura Duo, Yaroslav Hnatiuk and others. Ukrainian food, crafts and merchandise will be available. A festival "zabava" featuring the Luna Orchestra will be held on Saturday beginning at 9 p.m. For further information, please call Orest Hanas, (516) 761-5585.

**Thursday, August 27
through Monday, September 7**

VICTORIA, British Columbia: TheaterClub/Kiev in collaboration with the Les Kurbas Center for Theater Research (Ukraine) presents "The Old Woman" based on the short novels by Nikolai Gogol and Daniil Kharms, premiering as part of the '98 Toronto Fringe Festival to be held at The Herald Street Center for the Arts at 520 Herald St. For various show times and further information, please contact The Herald Street Center for the Arts.

CANCELLATION

HUNTER, N.Y.: The concert featuring Oleh Krysa, violin, and Tatiana Tchekina, piano, to be presented on Saturday, August 8, by the Music and Art Center of Greene County at the Grazhda, has been canceled.

PLEASE NOTE PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

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

- To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information written in Preview format (date, place, type of event, admission, sponsor, etc., in the English language, providing full names of persons and/or organizations mentioned, and listing a contact person for additional information). Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published. Please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours.

- Text should be double-spaced.

- Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

At Soyuzivka: August 1-2

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — During the weekend of August 1-2 the baritone of Yaroslav Hnatiuk will be heard at the Ukrainian Classical Music Concert to be held at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association resort, at 8:30 p.m., Saturday evening.

And, later that evening, beginning at about 10 p.m., guests can dance into the night to the sounds of the ever-popular Fata Morgana.

Mr. Hnatiuk has performed in almost 20 countries and has more than 250 vocal recordings and four film soundtracks to his credit. Though he performs his classical repertoire superbly, he is also known for the warmth which he brings to Ukrainian vocal selections.

Please call Soyuzivka at (914) 626-5641 for further information about accommodations, the entertainment program, art exhibits and other special Soyuzivka features and events.



Yaroslav Hnatiuk