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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## U.S. suspends special duty-free status in response to Ukraine's failure to halt piracy

*U.S. Embassy*

KYIV – The U.S. government on August 7 decided to suspend the special duty-free status for certain Ukrainian exports to the United States. It also published a preliminary list of other products that could face sanctions, due to Ukraine's persistent failure to curb unauthorized production of optical media products (CDs, CD-ROMs, DVDs, etc.).

U.S. industries have estimated that this piracy has caused over \$200 million in annual damages and has disrupted markets throughout the region and beyond.

In a press release published in Washington, U.S. Trade Representative

Robert B. Zoellick said that, although the United States has been urging Ukraine to take measures to stop the production of pirated optical media products for over two years, the problem continued to exist. "Pirating U.S. intellectual property cheats Americans," Mr. Zoellick said. "It's wrong. Such intellectual property piracy also hurts Ukraine and cheats their own creative artists. Their inaction undermines investment opportunities and weakens innovation, creativity and technology in the marketplace."

Mr. Zoellick added: "The United States is moving forcefully to protect our rights, and, if necessary, we will impose trade sanctions. We welcome foreign products into our markets, but we insist that we be treated fairly in return."

According to USTR, the suspension of special duty-free status for certain Ukrainian exports to the United States will take effect approximately 10 working days from the date of publication in the Federal Register notice announcing the U.S. decision. The U.S. market will remain open for these products; however, importers will have to pay normal U.S. tariffs on these goods.

The status previously granted to these selected Ukrainian products comes from the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), a program designed to foster economic growth between the U.S. and developing GSP beneficiaries.

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## Senate and House pass resolutions marking Ukraine's 10th anniversary

WASHINGTON – As one of its last acts before the summer recess, the U.S. Senate by unanimous consent on August 3 passed a resolution marking the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

Senate Concurrent Resolution 62, "Congratulating Ukraine on the 10th anniversary of the restoration of its independence and supporting its full integration into the Euro-Atlantic community of democracies," was introduced on July 31. It was sponsored by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and co-sponsored by Sen. Joseph Biden (D-Del.) and Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.).

A day earlier, the House of Representatives passed House Resolution 222, "Congratulating Ukraine on the 10th Anniversary of Re-establishment of Its Independence." The measure had originally been introduced as House Concurrent Resolution 203 on July 27 by Rep. Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.) and had 30 co-sponsors.

The Senate resolution refers to the strategic partnership between the United States and Ukraine, notes that "fulfillment of the vision of a Europe whole, free and secure requires a strong, stable, democratic Ukraine fully integrated in the Euro-Atlantic community of democracies," and recognizes Ukraine as "an important European nation."

It mentions Ukraine's involvement in various international organizations and structures and underlines notable events in Ukraine's decade of independence – such as

the 1994 presidential elections which "marked the first peaceful and democratic transfer of executive power among the independent states of the former Soviet Union" and the adoption of a new Constitution in 1996 that "upholds the values of freedom and democracy" – and cites Ukraine as "a paragon of inter-ethnic cooperation."

The resolution expresses the "sense of Congress" that "the United States congratulates the people of Ukraine on their 10th anniversary of independence and supports peace, prosperity, and democracy in Ukraine" and that "the president, prime minister and Parliament of Ukraine should continue to enact political reforms necessary to ensure that the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government of Ukraine transparently represent the interests of the Ukrainian people."

It also refers to the need for promotion of freedom of speech, assembly and the press; investigations into violence against journalists; maintenance of international standards in the parliamentary elections of March 2002; acceleration of efforts to transform the economy based on free market principles; and a deepening of Ukraine's relationship with NATO.

The House resolution refers to the 1994 Charter for Ukrainian-American Partnership, Friendship and Cooperation and points to Ukraine's distinctive partnership with NATO since 1997.

It emphasizes that since its independence

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## Ukraine to send delegation to DC to prevent sanctions

by **Maryna Makhnonos**

*Special to The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Ukraine plans to send a government delegation to Washington next week to try to prevent the implementation of trade sanctions due to its weak anti-piracy efforts, Economy Minister Oleksander Shlapak said on August 8.

Ukraine is considered Europe's largest producer of the pirated compact disks, and the U.S. administration announced on August 7 that it was suspending Ukraine's participation in a program that allows poor countries to ship certain products into the United States duty-free.

The Bush administration also released a target list of Ukrainian products, including steel, chemicals, minerals and clothing, that could face penalty tariffs in response to the lost sales claimed by U.S. producers of music, computer software and movies.

Mr. Shlapak said Ukraine "has about two months to settle the situation," according to the Interfax news agency. He explained that U.S. Trade Representative Robert Zoellick thus far had merely issued warnings and that Ukraine has a chance to ameliorate the conflict, because the sanctions' implementation may take several months.

He also added that the government will press the Verkhovna Rada to pass a bill regulating copyright protection during the next parliamentary session, which starts in September. Mr. Shlapak said the bill may solve the piracy problem "in a moment."

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## On the Rada agenda: sorely needed land reform bill

by **Roman Woronowycz**

*Kyiv Press Bureau*

KYIV – Although the failure of Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada to pass the land reform act in May does signify a halt to agricultural sector reform – national deputies will get a second look at another version of the bill, probably in the fall – the setback will cause needless and potentially damaging delays in the implementation of programs sorely needed to stimulate private and corporate farming in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian farmer has watched helplessly as crop yields have fallen drastically in the 10 years since the Soviet Union collapsed and as agricultural reforms have languished or moved at a snail's pace. Even while the agricultural sector saw its first year in the black in 2000 – after the presidential edict of December 3, 1999, abolished collective farms and set the stage for real changes – it still remains in a crisis with key industry indicators continuing to hover at pre-1990 levels.

Domestic production in the agricultural sector as a whole has fallen some 36 percent in the last decade, from \$44.1 billion in

1990 to \$16.0 billion in 1999. Last year the industry saw a rise in output, with the numbers inching upward by nearly 9 percent to \$16.9 billion, according to the Razumkov Center for Economic and Political Studies. The first quarter of this year has seen continued success, with production up another 6.1 percent over the same period in 2000.

The May 24 defeat of the land reform bill, which was supported by most centrist and right-center political forces, would have completely freed the market and finally allowed the widespread purchase and sale of land, and the establishment of a system of mortgages and credit operations. The result for small and medium-size farms would have been a much-needed influx of money to replace and purchase equipment, seed, herbicides and pesticides. Some experts have said it could have been the beginning of an agricultural boom in the country.

However, the failure of the Verkhovna Rada to pass the land reform bill, opposed chiefly by the Communist and Socialist caucuses during a stormy session that came close to fisticuffs, will leave the agricultural sector in a state of limbo.

### Land reform bill needed ASAP

While the bill is expected to eventually be approved in some form, the land reform expert for the USAID-sponsored Market Reforms Project said it is needed now.

"Without a new land code, reforms in the village cannot move forward," said Liudmila Shvetsova. "We need to secure land rights for the people who have received their parcels."

Ms. Shvetsova said she believes the bill, which had reached the Parliament floor for a second reading after about 4,000 proposals were heard and hundreds of changes were made to the more than 100-page original document, was the best possible compromise one could expect.

"Of course, it could have been better, but the process had to stop somewhere. We could have made improvements later," explained Ms. Shvetsova.

She said that without the land code farmers still do not have the instruments needed to have a fair chance at success.

While Ukrainian farms, which include investment associations, limited partner-

(Continued on page 4)

## ANALYSIS

**The CIS summit: back to the USSR?**by **Liz Fuller***RFE/RL Newswire*

Although last week's CIS summit in Sochi was billed as an informal get-together, the top issue on the agenda was bound to, and did, engender controversy and even annoyance among the meeting's 10 participants. (Turkmenistan's President Saparmurat Niyazov was absent for at least the third consecutive time, while Georgia's Eduard Shevardnadze explained his absence in terms of the tensions generated in Tbilisi by the July 26 murder of TV journalist Giorgi Sanaya.)

The issue at stake has plagued the CIS since its inception a decade ago, namely, whether it is desirable (let alone possible) to reach consensus on shared common objectives and on measures to ensure the optimum degree of cooperation between CIS states in achieving those objectives. That question presupposes that CIS member-states will, if necessary, subordinate their own interests to that of the CIS as a whole, and that they will refrain from adopting policies that could undermine the CIS.

There has been no shortage either of declarations of intent, or of specific programs of measures, or even of separate alignments within the CIS (the Collective Security Pact and the CIS Customs Union) intended to promote such cooperation. But the overwhelming majority of the hundreds of measures agreed on has never been implemented: in early 1998,

then-CIS Executive Secretary Ivan Korotchenya calculated that of 887 documents drafted since the CIS was created, only 130 had been signed by all member-states.

One of the reasons that so many initiatives intended to promote greater coordination between CIS states have failed has been the enduring suspicion of several of them that Russia perceives the CIS above all as a mechanism for restoring its control over other former Soviet republics. That suspicion was substantiated by an article published on the eve of the March 1997 CIS summit in Moscow that outlined measures for sabotaging alternative alliances emerging within the CIS in order to preserve and strengthen Russia's influence throughout the former USSR. Those proposals, which then Russian President Boris Yeltsin reportedly endorsed, cast a pall over the Chisinau CIS summit in October of that year, and expedited the emergence of GUAM, the unambiguously pro-Western alignment of Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova.

In the apparent realization that the threat of subversion risked sounding the deathknell for the CIS, Moscow in the spring of 1998 embarked on an alternative approach to promoting economic cooperation between the CIS member-states in the form of an Inter-State Economic Agreement that would theoretically benefit them all. Boris Berezovsky, at that juncture still riding high in the saddle as CIS executive secretary, was tasked with persuading CIS

*Liz Fuller is editor-in-chief of RFE/RL Newswire.*

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**Kuropyty: a past that can't be expunged**by **Paul Goble***RFE/RL Newswire*

Vandals have destroyed a monument near Miensk to the victims of Stalin-era mass murders in Belarus, Belarusian People's Front official Vladimir Yukho said in late July.

The opposition activist suggested that this action appears to represent an attempt to expunge from the record one of the most notorious events in Belarusian history and one of the most important sources of inspiration for the Belarusian national movement over the last two decades.

Mr. Yukho noted that the small granite memorial presented to the people of Belarus by then-U.S. President Bill Clinton when he visited that site in 1994 had served as a focal point for the Belarusian opposition. The discovery in the 1980s of the Kuropyty mass graves helped power the rise of the Belarusian democratic movement. Activists of the Belarusian People's Front say that the graves, located in a forest near the national capital, contain the remains of hundreds of thousands killed in the 1930s. But officials of the current Belarusian regime of Alyaksandr Lukashenka have attempted to play down the importance of Kuropyty and insist that there are no more than 7,000 dead buried there.

No one has yet claimed responsibility for the damage to this monument, and no one has been arrested or identified as a suspect.

But the significance of the monument for the country's democratic movement and the timing of this attack may lead at

least some in the Belarusian opposition to suspect that supporters of President Lukashenka have somehow been involved. If that is the case, recent history suggests that no one is ever likely to be charged or convicted of this crime.

That will certainly have consequences, because, from the time of their discovery, the mass graves at Kuropyty have been one of the prime motivating factors behind the country's national and democratic movements. Indeed, most activists in those movements over the last decade have sought to honor the Kuropyty site, frequently insisting that visitors to Belarus must go there to understand that country and its past.

Indeed, as Mr. Yukho made clear to Western news agencies, Belarusian democrats were at the site several days earlier and thus are in a position to date more or less precisely when the destruction of the monument took place. Moreover, the fact that the U.S. government erected this monument is for many Belarusian democrats a symbol of the interest of the West in Belarusian independence and democracy.

Consequently, many democratic activists there are certain to blame the Lukashenka regime and its supporters for this action – all the more so since the destruction of this monument took place just as the Belarusian opposition had joined forces to advance a single candidate, Wadimir Honcharyk, to run against Mr. Lukashenka in presidential elections now scheduled for September 9.

So far, the destruction of the Kuropyty monument has attracted relatively little attention in either the Belarusian or interna-

*Paul Goble is the publisher of RFE/RL Newswire.*

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**NEWSBRIEFS****Kuchma to diaspora: it's me or Yulia**

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma claimed he would not show up at the Third World Forum of Ukrainians, which is scheduled to begin in Kyiv on August 18, if Yulia Tymoshenko is in attendance. Ms. Tymoshenko heads both the Batkivschyna party and the Forum for National Salvation, organizations in vocal opposition to the president. Mr. Kuchma said, "Either me or Tymoshenko." (Eastern Economist)

**Russian warrant issued for Tymoshenko**

MOSCOW – Russian military prosecutors have opened a criminal case against former Ukrainian Vice Prime Minister and opposition figure Yulia Tymoshenko and her husband, and have sent an international warrant for her arrest to the Ukrainian Procurator General's Office, Reuters reported on August 8. Yuri Yakovlev, Russia's interim military procurator general, said Ms. Tymoshenko had been charged with "complicity in bribe-giving." He refused to identify who Ms. Tymoshenko might have helped to bribe, saying only that it was a Russian official, but he said the charges stemmed from a graft case against a senior Russian Defense Ministry official suspected of shady dealings with other officials in Kyiv. However, he said the ministry official is not the one Ms. Tymoshenko allegedly helped to bribe. Ms. Tymoshenko already faces bribery charges in Ukraine and was temporarily jailed, but was later freed in a legal dispute that went to the Supreme Court. (RFE/RL Newswire)

**Secret police officer shot dead**

ODESA – Col. Yevhen Zadorozhnyi, the head of the Ukrainian secret police's anti-organized crime division in Odesa, was fatally shot on August 7, reported the DPA news service. Col. Zadorozhnyi was killed outside his home in Odesa as he left for work. He was responsible for investigations into mafia-related activity in Odesa, primarily the smuggling of oil products, drugs and weapons. He held the job for about one year. (RFE/RL Newswire)

**Journalists complain of police beating**

SEVASTOPOL – A group of Crimean journalists issued a joint statement on August 6 complaining of an attack on Yevhen Rybkii, the editor of the Sevastopol daily Melitopolskie Novosti, in the city during last week's visit by Russian President Vladimir Putin, the DPA news service reported. The statement said police beat Mr. Rybkii "for no good reason" and then charged him with resisting arrest. He was detained by police and interrogated for six hours. Ukraine's Internal Affairs Ministry

said it was not immediately aware of the incident. (RFE/RL Newswire)

**Hungary gives rare gospel to Ukraine**

LVIV – During his recent official visit to Hungary, Ukrainian Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh was given an 18th century Book of the Gospels in the name of the Hungarian government and people. The gospel, of Ukrainian origin, was written in Old Church Slavonic, the classical language of the Slavs. Prime Minister Viktor Orban of Hungary said the valuable memorial of Ukrainian culture was specially purchased from a private individual as a gift for Ukraine. Mr. Kinakh said that such a gift is "a spiritual and cultural" reinforcement "of the pragmatic economic relations" between the two countries. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

**Kinakh trumpets benefits of pipeline**

KYIV – Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh said on August 2 that Ukraine plays a key role in supplying Western Europe with energy, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Kinakh, in Budapest for a one-day visit, said that the planned pipeline running from the Black Sea port of Odesa will allow Ukraine to "take Caspian Sea oil and even Middle East oil ... [and] be able to ship 40 million tons of petroleum a year through the pipeline. This will enhance Europe's energy security." The pipeline will stretch 667 kilometers from Odesa to the Ukrainian town of Brody. (RFE/RL Newswire)

**Ukrainian wine has no grapes**

KYIV – Police have shut down a firm in Kyiv that is accused of selling millions of bottles of what appeared to be vintage wine that were instead filled with elderberry juice and food coloring, Interfax reported. The S-Gamma company is reported to have held a large share of Ukraine's wholesale wine market, and police said it had a gross income of \$1.3 million in the last year. (RFE/RL Newswire)

**Kyiv backpedals on unified energy system**

KYIV – Ukrainian Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh said in Kyiv on August 1 that a previously planned harmonization of the energy systems of Ukraine and Russia "is not a goal in itself," ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Kinakh said that instead, "We are talking about effective and equal conditions of cooperation between Ukraine and Russia in the energy sector." He added that "all this is possible, but our economic interests should be considered on an equal basis." The prime minister's comments contradict recent statements made by Ukrainian First

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P.O. Box 280 **Andrew Nynka**  
Parsippany, NJ 07054 **Ika Koznarska Casanova (part time)**

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# Scholars offer assessments of papal visit to Ukraine

*This is the second in a series providing a scholarly assessment of Pope John Paul II's visit to Ukraine on June 23-27. Scholars with expertise on the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, the religious situation in Ukraine and relations among the Vatican, the Patriarchate of Constantinople and the Russian Orthodox Church were asked to comment on the relevance, immediate consequences and potential impact of the pope's visit on Ukraine and throughout the region. The series was prepared by Ika Koznarska Casanova.*

**DR. RALPH DELLA CAVA** is senior research associate, Institute of Latin American Studies, Columbia University, and professor of history emeritus, Queens College, City University of New York. A specialist in modern Brazilian history, he is the author of "Miracle at Joazeiro" (1970) among other books and articles dealing with religion and society in Brazil as well as in Central Europe and the former USSR.

## What is your general assessment of Pope John Paul II's visit to Ukraine?

From the standpoint of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC), the papal visit put to rest any lingering fears that the Vatican might still seek to achieve a historic rapprochement with Russian Orthodoxy at the expense of its Eastern rite Churches in Ukraine and elsewhere. That fear surfaced in 1993 after Orthodox and Catholic representatives met at Balamand (Lebanon) and

declared that Uniatism was "a method of union of the past" and an obstacle to the "full communion" of Catholic and Orthodox Christians in the future. The recent visit was clearly a disclaimer.

More immediately, it legitimated the UGCC's assertion of being a genuinely national – not simply regional – Church. The civic and religious ceremonies in Kyiv, the nation's capital, were not simply a gesture to the customary protocol between states (although they were that, too). Rather, they underscored the vital role the UGCC had played in bringing Western Europe – via the Vatican – to reaffirm support for Ukraine's independence. Moreover, the liturgy celebrated for the new UGCC churches to be built in Kyiv, where Uniate presence had been less visible in the past, signals the UGCC's intention to continue to be heard on questions of national and societal concern.

## How do you think Pope John Paul II's visit will affect the religious situa-

ly, believed that every possible avenue should be explored to gain the participation of the UOC-MP. In the West, we understandably tend to dismiss this Church. But it commands the allegiance of millions, and in this case there is some difference between its leadership and laity. The patience paid off, even if Metropolitan Volodymyr didn't come around, because it demonstrated the pope's good will.

Finally, trips like this are always significant because of the entourage that follows the pope. These are the people who will be developing and implementing Vatican policy. Just three examples: the Vatican's chief ecumenist, Cardinal Walter Kasper, a rising star in world Catholicism, spent significant time at the Lviv Theological Academy observing the UGCC's best and brightest at work. The new prefect of the Oriental Congregation, Cardinal Ignace Daoud, not to mention Cardinal Angelo Sodano, the secretary of state, also had a chance to see first hand the vigor of a Church whose matters they are called upon to adjudicate.

tion in Ukraine, particularly the relationship between the four Ukrainian Churches – the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC), the Ukrainian Orthodox Church–Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP), the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church–Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP)?

That remains to be seen. Obviously, the "unification" of Orthodoxy in Ukraine lies much more in the "courts of appeal" of Constantinople and Moscow than in Rome's. Ten days before the pope's visit, representatives of the UOC-KP and UAOC had met in Istanbul under the aegis of the ecumenical patriarch. Throughout July, they were joined by high-ranking delegates of the Moscow Patriarchate who originally boycotted Constantinople's initiative.

But obstacles clutter the path to unity. For the moment the four-way discussions – to which the UGCC is not a party – will purportedly examine how best to clear them. The biggest hurdle is said to be the anathema pronounced on Patriarch Filaret (UOC-KP) by the Moscow Patriarchate. To be sure, Moscow refuses to lift it. But the real issue may lie in "timing": while the ROC has declared feasible a "canonically acceptable" Kyivan Patriarchate – i.e., a single,

nationwide Ukrainian Orthodox Church – it also insists that that reality is still some 20 or 30 years away. Sectors of the Ukrainian government are said to favor a more immediate timetable, while the Russian Federation has still to weigh in on it.

In this struggle between Churches and states with a long and intimate association with one another, at times friendly, at times conflictive, the papacy's role is marginal. In Kyiv, the pope did not exactly endorse the joint UOC-KP/UAOC quest for unification. In contrast, the UGCC has shown sympathy for it in an overt effort to champion a "national" Orthodox Church that is legally and ecclesiastically independent of the Moscow Patriarchate.

**Pope John Paul II's visit to various countries, e.g., Poland and throughout Latin America, often had far-reaching effects beyond the religious sphere. Could the pope's visit have a similar positive impact on Ukrainian civic and political development?**

If by "far-reaching" consequences we mean deep-seated and lasting, then we would do well to re-evaluate the pastoral consequences of such visits beyond the immediate euphoria and popular enthusiasm they generate. For example, those to

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**THE REV. DR. PETER GALADZA** is Kule Family Professor of Liturgy at the Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, St. Paul University, Ottawa, and editor of *Logos: A Journal of Eastern Christian Studies*. Last year he served as dean at the Lviv Theological Academy. He is the first Ukrainian Catholic to be appointed to the North American Orthodox-Catholic Theological Dialogue sponsored by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops and the Standing Conference of Orthodox Bishops of America. During the papal visit, he served as commentator for the live coverage provided by EWTN (Eternal Word Television Network) in Birmingham, Ala.

## Would you please offer a general assessment of Pope John Paul II's visit to Ukraine?

Only superlatives are in order, and keep in mind that I am not prone to flights of papal triumphalism.

To begin with, the visit was a manifestation of gospel truth. Forgiveness, prayerfulness, child-like joy – these radiated during those five historic days. And it came at the right time. Many had been hoping for this visit since 1991 and yet it was precisely now, when post-independence euphoria has entirely waned, that Ukraine needed this event most.

Nor was it about providing people with an escapist reprieve from misery. For all their hype, visits like this have profound substance, that derive from the gestures, words and attitudes of the one whom former Russian President Mikhail Gorbachev once hailed as the world's greatest moral authority.

Second, the visit put the nails in the coffin of Ostpolitik. John Paul II had always detested that policy of appeasement and he patiently (as biographer of his points out, referring to one of his character traits) worked to dismantle it.

The visit didn't occur sooner, however, because the pope is also a sincere ecumenist. Whatever we might think of the Church headed by Metropolitan Volodymyr Sabodan (and ultimately by Patriarch Aleksei), the pope, quite right-

**How do you think Pope John Paul II's visit will affect the religious situation in Ukraine, particularly the relationship between the four Ukrainian Churches – Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC), the Ukrainian Orthodox Church–Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP), the Ukrainian Orthodox Autocephalous Church (UOAC), and the Ukrainian Orthodox Church–Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP)?**

Certainly the UOC-KP and UOAC have been drawn closer to each other and to the UGCC. Patriarch Filaret of the UOC-KP delivered an impeccably crafted speech during the meeting of the Council of Church and Religious Organizations, sketching a vision of Ukrainian Christianity's openness to other faiths and its need to confront the challenges of modern agnosticism and moral decline. The visit galvanized those Churches committed (at least ostensibly) to such a vision.

However, even the UOC-MP may be structurally impacted by this visit in a

positive way. Note that after the pope's visit, at the conclusion of a meeting in Zurich where rapprochement among Ukraine's Orthodox was the topic, the Moscow Patriarchate's chief external affairs officer, Metropolitan Kirill of Smolensk, extended an olive branch, praising the delegate-bishops of the UOC-KP and UOAC for their sincere love for the Church. The human sciences speak of "mimetic desire" as a powerful motivator. The Moscow Patriarchate may be motivated to allow its affiliate in Ukraine to emulate the stress on unity so characteristic of Catholicism.

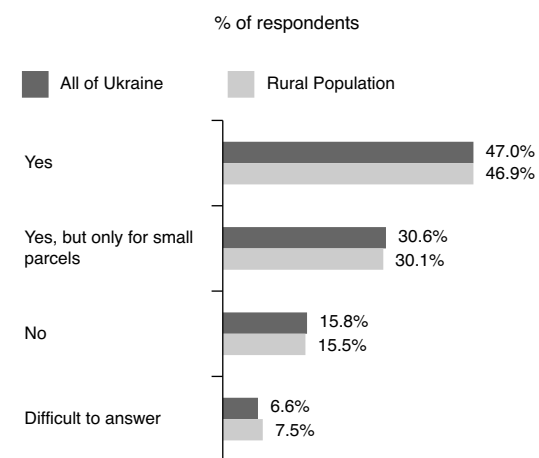
I have always believed that "constructive competition" is a good thing in Christianity – provided polemics are avoided. (Would Petro Mohyla's educational revival have taken place without the challenge of the Jesuits?) Consequently, even those Orthodox inimical to Rome may decide that Orthodoxy in Ukraine must unite. When that happens it will be much easier for Greek-

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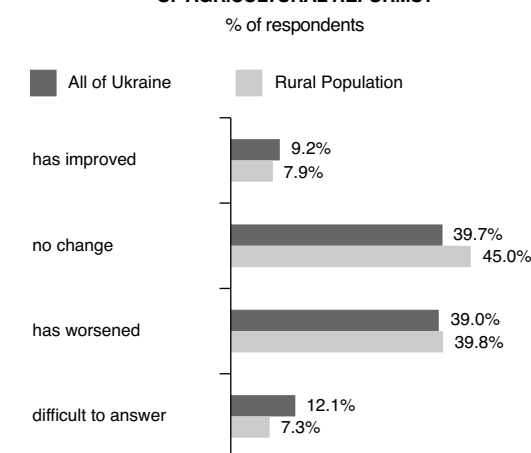


The Rev. Dr. Peter Galadza (left), with Raymond Arroyo, anchor at EWTN News, during live coverage of the papal visit in Ukraine for which the Rev. Galadza served as commentator.

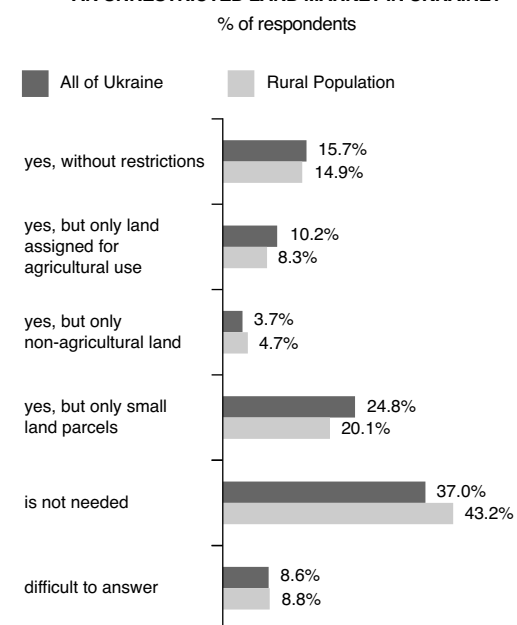
### SHOULD PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND EXIST IN UKRAINE?



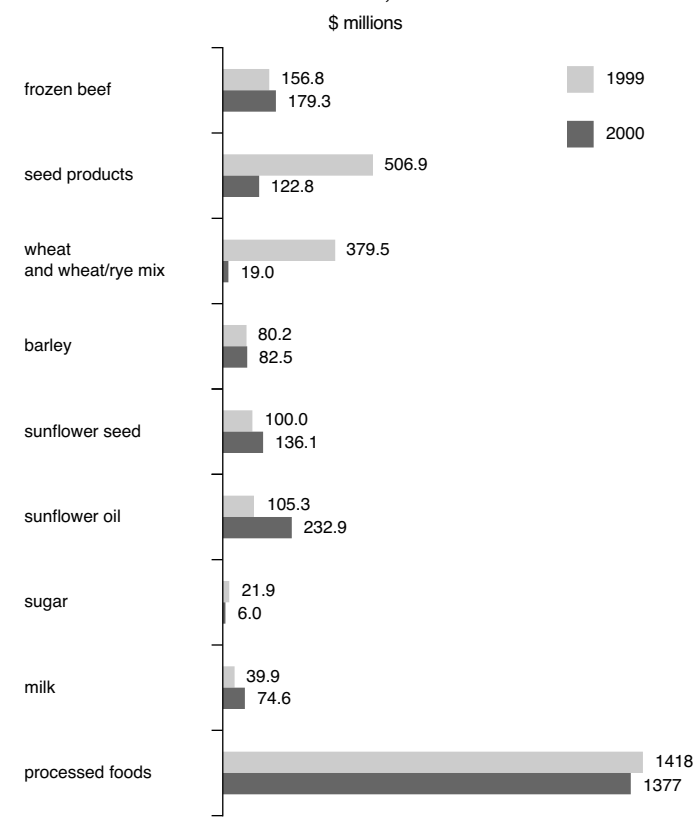
### HOW HAS THE MATERIAL WELL-BEING OF RURAL INHABITANTS CHANGED WITH THE INTRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL REFORMS?



### IS IT NECESSARY TO INTRODUCE AN UNRESTRICTED LAND MARKET IN UKRAINE?



### UKRAINE'S AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, INCLUDING PROCESSED FOODS



## On the Rada agenda...

(Continued from page 1)

ships, corporations and family entities, generated approximately \$150 million in earnings in 2000 as a result of the upward shift in output, most saw very little of that money, if anything at all. Much of the profit was taken by a few large companies, with others barely breaking even and a substantial portion of farms remaining heavily underfunded and debt-ridden.

The opportunities available to the newly landed remain tenuous until their rights are better secured and credit flows are opened, explained Ms. Shvetsova, referring to the development of laws on the purchase and sale of land, as well as the establishment of a land bank and mortgage procedures.

She explained that, while the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees farmers the right to buy and sell the land they own even without the new code, the market mechanisms needed to determine its value are not in place, making sales and purchases tricky and often usurious affairs. Also, until the land code is passed, land is not considered real estate; therefore it cannot be utilized as collateral against a loan.

The Association of Farmers and Landowners has identified five additional ways in which the lack of new legislation will hinder the development of the agricultural sector. It will make potential domestic and foreign investors leery of entering the market spur the development of illegal shadow enterprises and investors to fill the void left by the insufficiency of legal capital and the lack of an agricultural land bank that could provide necessary credits, leave the juridical status of many agricultural enterprises unclear and continue to give former collective farm directors who head many of them indiscriminate power, stall the development of a system of mortgage lending and delay the establishment of a legal land market, and stimulate illegal barter operations because it will not allow for the development of a system of financial transactions.

To neutralize any sense of a leftist victory in the political struggle and to reinforce the intention of the executive branch of government to continue to push for land reform, President Leonid Kuchma on May 30 signed an executive order that reasserted the goals and outlined the legal framework by which they were to be pursued.

The order underscores the unbreachable right to private ownership of land, the inclusion of land as a commodity in the real estate market, the need for joining economic efficiency with environmental safety in the utilization of land, and the need to align the basic direction and rate of land reform with the dynamics within the agricultural sector.

Mr. Kuchma's stated principles are the basis for an 11-point program of land reform he outlined in his decree for the period 2001-2005, including securing the further development of the right to private property as guaranteed in the Constitution, developing a land market, establishing a credit system with land as collateral and perfecting payment mechanisms for the purchase of land.

#### Lack of resources is No 1 problem

The lack of financing for modern and efficient equipment, cultures and chemicals continues to be the number one problem for the Ukrainian farmer. Thus he is strapped with many of the same problems of inefficiency and costliness that dogged the collective farms of the Soviet Union.

Even with the moderate upswing in production, Ukrainian agriculture still remains among the most inefficient in Europe. Whereas in Western Europe nearly 5 percent of the workforce produces its agricultural output and in the United States about 3 percent does so, in Ukraine the figure is a whopping 25 percent. This means that an agricultural worker annually produces merely \$2,500 of the country's gross domestic product, eight to 16 times less than in any other developed country, according to the Razumkov Center.

As a result, Ukraine not only lags behind Western Europe in the production of basic foodstuffs like wheat and meat, but also neighboring countries such as Poland, Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary. The irony is that these countries have much less fallow land available for agriculture than does Ukraine, and they began the transformation away from collective farming at approximately the same time and same point of technological development.

Today, while the Ukrainian farmer waits for complete domain over his land, he must resolve several problems that burden his ability to secure the property for himself.

Although 23 percent of agricultural workers have registered their land shares,

according to the Razumkov Center, the process is wrought with obstacles. Today most farmers continue to lease the plots of land belonging to the collective farm on which they worked at the time of independence to the entity that now works the land.

One of the reasons for this is that while the overwhelming majority of villagers in Ukraine qualified in the first years after independence to receive certificates for their plots of land, transforming that land right into acreage (or in this case hectareage) requires more than simple farming skills.

The initial problem is one of money. Ukrainian farmers have subsisted on small personal land plots and on meager salaries irregularly paid for the last 10 years. Therefore, the approximately \$20 required to prepare the documents needed to begin the process of obtaining a parcel of land is a substantial initial barrier.

A second problem is obtaining a decent plot. While several methods have been identified by local government officials to make sure that land is distributed fairly and uniformly, too often it still is done subjectively and at the whim of the village council or head of the organization that has majority control of the land in the area.

The third problem the farmer faces as he or his group breaks out of the collective is in receiving his fair share of the farming equipment and implements that also belong to that organization.

Then there is the psychological issue. As Ms. Shvetsova explained, too often the farmers do not realize the extent of the freedom they have obtained.

"They do not fully realize what ownership means and all the possibilities associated with it; they do not understand that they can join lands, work together to obtain credit, form credit unions and purchase tractors together for common usage," said Ms. Shvetsova.

In the end, the lack of money remains at the center of the current problems in the agricultural sector. It is also the key to the future.

The key to resolving that issue is the development of a land bank. Ms. Shvetsova explained that once land reform legislation is in place, a land bank could be developed and established within five years because a good portion of the legwork and some of the associated legislation has been done.

She added that she thinks the general trend for Ukrainian agriculture is skyward and that the long-suffering Ukrainian village could soon begin to see tangible changes.

"I hope it happens in a couple of years," said Ms. Shvetsova. "Ukraine may be going slowly, but it is moving on reform. I remain an optimist."

## NATO announces flood project for Ukraine

NATO

BRUSSELS – In recent years, floods, landslides and mudflows in the area of the Tysa River, Ukraine, have become increasingly serious. NATO is currently developing a pilot project on regional flood preparedness and response in Ukraine, together with the neighboring countries of the entire Tysa catchment area.

Calls for the development of a pilot project in the field of Civil Emergency Planning had been made at the meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Commission at the level of Foreign Ministers on December 15, 1999, when the NATO-Ukraine Work Plan for the implementation of the NATO-Ukraine Charter in 2000 was approved.

The main aim of the project is the creation of an effective flood warning and response system in the Carpathian region which would guarantee the protection of the population from natural disasters.

The assessment phase, consisting of site selection and definition, the assessment of the regional capabilities, data evaluation and validation, and the development of the strategy and work plans is scheduled to begin in September. This phase will take approximately six to eight months. Experts will conduct interviews in the regional centers, tour facilities and review support documentation. Implementation of the entire pilot project will take 18 to 24 months.

Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine and the United States have placed experts on hydrography and hydrology at the disposal of the project. Financial resources totaling some \$200,000 (U.S.) have been committed from the NATO budget and from donor countries that are members of NATO's Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council in order to fund the assessment phase of the project. Cooperation and synergy with governments, international organizations and non-governmental organizations involved in similar projects in the region is also envisaged.

## National Captive Nations Committee presents award to RFE/RL director

WASHINGTON – The National Captive Nations Committee (NCNC) held a luncheon on July 18, to discuss the progress of captive nations around the world, and to present an award to Paul Goble, a longtime supporter of the cause of freedom and democracy throughout the world. The luncheon was held at the Heritage Foundation, and approximately 50 supporters and friends of the National Captive Nations Committee were present.

The NCNC, created in 1959 by Public Law 86-90 under President Dwight D. Eisenhower, was given the responsibility to maintain a Captive Nations List (CNL) of nations in the world still under the thumb of Communist dictatorial regimes.

Ambassador Lev E. Dobriansky, chairman of the executive board of the NCNC, gave the opening remarks and commented on the progress and continuing mission of the NCNC. "Although much progress has been made in the past decade, with the fall of the Berlin Wall and the decline of the Soviet Union, there are still many other

captive nations in this world," he stated. "The People's Republic of China is neither 'the people's' nor a republic. Many national groups such as: Tibetans, Inner Mongolians, East Turkestanis and others live under Communist rule."

Michael Sawkiw Jr., president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and executive secretary of the National Captive Nations Committee, read aloud the Proclamation of National Captive Nations Week issued by President George W. Bush.

Dr. Lee Edwards, a director of the NCNC, announced that the annual Truman-Reagan Freedom Awards dinner, sponsored by the Victims of Communism (VOC) Memorial Foundation, will be held in December this year to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Goble, recipient of the annual Captive Nations Award, works for Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL) as the director of communications. He previously worked for the State Department and labored to help the nations under communism exercise their self-determination. Dr. Dobriansky and Dr. Edwards presented the award to Mr. Goble.

The three other speakers, Ariel Cohen, Dimon Liu and Frank Calzon, spoke on the progress of freedom in Russia, China and Cuba, respectively.

Mr. Cohen stated that Russia is quickly degenerating into a totalitarian regime. Quoting members of the anti-reform putsch of 1991, he stated, "What [Russian President] Vladimir Putin is doing now is what we [the putsch participants] were trying to do back in 1991." According to Mr. Cohen, the outlook for Russian progress toward democracy is bleak.

Ms. Liu presented China as a nation growing bolder with each Western concession and less concerned for the rights and liberties of its citizens. She said she views U.S. normal trade relations with China and the awarding of the 2008 Olympics to Beijing as ways the U.S. and Western countries are propping up a repressive regime. She called on the United States to stop allowing China to "get away with these actions."

Mr. Calzon spoke briefly, outlining the history of communism in Cuba, and deriding Fidel Castro as oppressive, saying that the structures in Cuba are similar to those that existed in the Soviet Union in the 1950s. According to Mr. Calzon, internment, torture, human rights violations and imprisonment are all standard practices of the Castro regime.

## AHRU and UNCHAIN promote aid to Ukraine

NEWARK, N.J. – Responding to the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council's "Action Item" appeal in The Ukrainian Weekly regarding U.S. aid to Ukraine, AHRU and UNCHAIN sent 184 letters by mail and fax, plus made phone calls to all members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees regarding aid to Ukraine for Fiscal Year 2002, asking them to vote for a sum of \$180 million.

The foreign aid bill was first considered in early July in the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, which lowered the amount of aid from \$169 million, as originally proposed by the Bush administration, to \$125 million.

In turn, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations proposed an increase to \$180 million. Because of this discrepancy in the proposed amounts, the measure will be sent to a conference committee comprising members of both the House and the Senate, who will then reach a compromise on the exact amount of aid.

AHRU and UNCHAIN noted Ukraine's cooperation with the United States on various issues and argued that decreasing aid to Ukraine is not in the U.S. interest.

## U.S. suspends...

(Continued from page 1)

The GSP program provides duty-free access to the U.S. market for most products of developing and least developed countries that have been designated by the United States as GSP beneficiary countries.

In addition to suspending Ukraine's GSP benefits, USTR has issued a preliminary list of other products that could face sanctions. At present no sanctions against these products have been imposed. A decision whether to impose sanctions against products from the list will be made after the United States seeks public comments and holds a public hearing.

The hearing will also review whether sanctioning such products would encourage Ukraine to provide adequate protection of intellectual property rights or if it would adversely affect U.S. economic interests. The United States is particularly interested in potential impacts on U.S.

small or medium-size businesses, so that any adverse affects on such businesses can be minimized. If Ukraine continues to fail at honoring its commitments to stop ongoing piracy and at establishing a strong optical media licensing regime to prevent future piracy, then the U.S. government may also act to impose trade sanctions on Ukraine.

### Background

According to U.S. recording industries, for the past few years Ukraine has consistently ranked as the largest producer and exporter of pirated optical media products in Europe. Ukraine's exports of unauthorized compact discs (CDs) are disrupting markets throughout the region and beyond. For over two years, the United States has been urging Ukraine to take measures to stop this piracy and prevent its recurrence. Despite the commitments Ukraine made as part of the June 2000 U.S.-Ukraine Joint Action Plan to Combat Optical Media Piracy in Ukraine,

## Rusalka to represent Ukrainian Canadian community during Ukraine's 10th anniversary celebrations

WINNIPEG – The Rusalka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble has released the itinerary for its tour of Ukraine on August 10-28, the third tour to Ukraine in the company's 40-year history.

"Since 1962, Rusalka has brought the high spirited and colorful traditions of Ukrainian culture to audiences around the world," said Rick Mantey, chair of the board of directors. "We look forward to once again showcasing this dynamic group of men and women who make up this outstanding company."

Departing from Winnipeg on August 10, the ensemble will begin its tour in Lviv, with a performance at the famous Lviv Opera House on August 13. This will be followed by a concert and reception in Drohobych on August 14.

August 16 will see Rusalka give a benefit concert for orphans at the Unist Cultural Center in Lviv. Dancers and members of the board of directors have collected stuffed animals, medical supplies and other items that will be presented on behalf of the company.

The 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence coincides with the Third World Forum of Ukrainians, hosted this year by the City of Kyiv. The Ukrainian Canadian Congress has selected Rusalka to represent the Ukrainian Canadian community during the World Forum at a concert on August 18. This will be followed by Rusalka's participation in celebrations planned by the City of Kyiv on August 24.

"We are very grateful to the Ukrainian Canadian Congress for this designation," said Mr. Mantey. "This is a singular honor to represent over 1 million Ukrainian Canadians at these significant events."

Rusalka will retrace the steps of its original tour of Ukraine in 1979 and conclude its tour in Ternopil, prior to departing for Vienna and Winnipeg.

Over the years Rusalka has grown from a group of eager youngsters into an ensemble of polished performers whom critics rank with professionals. From its native Winnipeg, Rusalka has expanded its horizons, reaching an ever-widening audience. Major tours throughout Asia, Europe, Australia,

North America and Ukraine, and performances for heads of state and royalty, have placed Rusalka among the most widely recognized Ukrainian dance groups in the world.

Internationally, Rusalka has performed at the Mundial Festival in Guadalajara, Mexico, and at the International Festival of Youth Orchestras in London, England, Aberdeen, Scotland, and Rome, Italy.

In 1979 Rusalka became the first Ukrainian Canadian dance ensemble to visit Ukraine, studying under the Verioivka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Kyiv. This tour was followed up with another successful tour of Ukraine in 1992. The knowledge gained through these tours has proved invaluable to the ensemble's development.

During its 20th anniversary year, 1982, Rusalka was privileged to give a command performance for and was granted a private audience with Pope John Paul II at his summer residence outside of Rome.

Rusalka has also embarked upon successful tour opportunities in the Orient. The ensemble was the first Canadian performing group to ever tour Taiwan, breaking new ground in cultural exchanges. This groundbreaking continued the company's successful tour of Thailand. Under the royal patronage of the Crown Prince of Thailand, the concerts proved to be a new and exciting experience for Thai people. Successful trips to Australia have provided strong and lasting ties with both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian communities on the island continent.

Rusalka has performed with the world-renowned Royal Winnipeg Ballet on many occasions throughout its 40-year history. The premiere performance of the Ukrainian ballet "Legin," by Dimitri Chutro is one of the special events indelibly etched in Rusalka memories.

"This tour marks the beginning of the celebrations surrounding Rusalka's 40th anniversary," explained Mr. Mantey. "I know of no better way to kick off these celebrations than by returning to the roots of Ukrainian dance, which will continue to serve as the fabric for Rusalka's development for the next 40 years."

the Ukrainian government has failed to curtail the piracy.

The two principal elements of this Joint Action Plan were that Ukraine (1) would immediately use its existing law enforcement authority to stop the piracy and (2) by November 2000 would establish an optical media licensing regime, which would serve to prevent a subsequent recurrence. Unfortunately, Ukraine still has not complied with either of those commitments.

Consequently, the United States, on March 12, 2001, identified Ukraine as a Priority Foreign Country under the "Special 301" provisions of the Trade Act of 1974 and immediately initiated a Section 301 investigation. In April, U.S. officials consulted with the Ukrainian government in Kyiv. The United States also sought public comments on possible action under Section 301, including the possible suspension of duty-free treatment for Ukrainian products under the GSP. The U.S. government held a public

hearing on April 27.

More than a year has now passed since Ukraine made commitments to combat optical media piracy and more than four months since Ukraine was identified as a Priority Foreign Country. Credible reports indicate that large volumes of optical media products have been pirated in Ukraine almost up to the very present and that at this time Ukrainian CD factories are still in a position to engage in large-scale piracy. Thus the U.S. government felt compelled to suspend GSP treatment of Ukrainian products and issue the preliminary list of products which could face sanctions.

Complete information on the requirements for submitting comments and participating in the public hearing, as well as the proposed sanctions list, will soon be set forth in the Federal Register notice, and will be posted on the USTR website ([www.ustr.gov](http://www.ustr.gov)). For a copy of the Ukrainian products covered under GSP, go to <http://www.dataweb.usitc.gov/scripts/tariff/toc.html>.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Coming up on the 10th anniversary

Well, here it is, less than two weeks before Ukraine's celebrations of its 10th anniversary of independence and at the top of the guest list are: Polish President Alexander Kwasniewski and Russian President Vladimir Putin. That's kind of like getting both good news and bad at the same time. No sign, yet, of an official U.S. delegation or delegate representing the Bush administration.

Frankly, dear readers, we don't even know if official invitations were issued by Ukraine to foreign dignitaries, and specifically to the U.S. presidential administration. The answer to that question, believe it or not, has been most difficult to receive from Ukraine's representatives in this country. (Perhaps, as some observers surmise, having witnessed this waffling on a response, the United States is not wanted at the celebrations?) Nonetheless, we feel it is necessary to go on record at this time to state that it would be highly desirable, and truly meaningful, if the Bush administration dispatched a high-level representative to the festivities in Kyiv. After all, the United States and Ukraine are strategic partners.

Otherwise, it'll just be Mr. Putin showing the people of Ukraine that it is Russia that truly cares about Ukraine. That it is Russia to which Ukraine should look for support and guidance, and – dare we say it? – which Ukraine should emulate.

And Mr. Kwasniewski, president of Ukraine's best neighbor, will be the only one to cause Ukraine to glance westward.

Thankfully, we do know that there are members of the U.S. Congress who feel strongly that the United States should be well-represented in Kyiv for Ukrainian Independence Day. Rep. Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.), a co-chairman of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, will lead a congressional delegation (CODEL) to Ukraine that is scheduled to leave the United States on August 20 and fly to Lviv and then arrive in Kyiv in time for the commemorations on August 24.

Congressman Schaffer wrote in a letter encouraging his colleagues to participate in the CODEL that "A strong official American presence at this event is of paramount importance – especially at this time when Ukrainians face key decisions about their political destiny. Congress must show unwavering support for the positive economic and political reforms that have taken place in Ukraine, while asserting our firm commitment to resolving the significant problems that remain."

At press time, the congressional delegation includes Reps. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), Karen Thurman (D-Fla.) and the Rev. Daniel Coughlin, the chaplain of the House of Representatives. Rep. Peter Hoekstra (R-Mich.) is to join them on August 23 in Kyiv, where the entire group will remain until August 26.

We encourage our readers to contact their representatives to underline to them the importance – to the United States, to Ukraine and to their constituents – of their participation in this mission to Ukraine.

This 10th anniversary is an appropriate time for the United States, both via its Congress and the Bush administration to demonstrate strong support for Ukraine and its people (despite warranted U.S. reservations on issues such as press freedom, rule of law, piracy and copyright, continuation of political and economic reform, etc.) – particularly now that Ukraine appears to be drawn more and more toward Russia.

The 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independent statehood is not the time to turn Ukraine and its people away from the West and all that it stands for. Indeed, this is the time that the United States should do as is suggested in House Resolution 222: "continue to assist in building a truly independent Ukraine through encouraging and supporting democratic and market-economy transformations in Ukraine, keeping the doors of European and trans-Atlantic institutions open to this nation."

And, being there with the Ukrainian nation during celebrations of the first decade of Ukraine's independence is a significant way the United States can manifest its commitment to a valued ally.

August  
12  
1967

### Turning the pages back...

The Ukrainian Weekly reported on August 12, 1967, that 15 Canadian Ukrainian demonstrators had been arrested at the Expo fair in Montreal. They were charged with disturbing the peace after their group of 75 people stood outside the Russian pavilion shouting "shame" and "freedom for Ukraine."

The incident occurred after the conclusion of Canadian Ukrainian Week, which had ended earlier in the day with a lecture on Ukrainian history and a demonstration of Ukrainian handicrafts. Eugenia Zagurak, a member of the committee responsible for the Expo's Ukrainian events, explained, "When we began to organize our entertainment, the furthest thing from our minds was that we would cause a political hassle, but we've had difficulty about every little thing we've tried to do."

According to demonstrators, tension had been building as a result of "harassment" in the form of censorship by the management of the Expo. A line referring to Ukraine's struggle against Russian domination had to be cut from a film on Ukrainians in Canada. Expo officials also ordered the removal of a trident from the front cover of the Canadian Ukrainian Week's program.

The Expo staff even halted distribution of copies of a speech by Anna Tokarek, former president of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, in which she referred to the association's goal: "to provide moral and spiritual aid to the people of Ukraine in their efforts to gain full independence." Ms. Tokarek commented, "That statement of aim has been publicized in Canada for 40 years, but we couldn't say it here for fear the Russian pavilion staff might be offended."

Meanwhile, an Expo spokesman maintained that the censorship was necessary, since no group is permitted to use the Expo facilities to promote their own political cause. He said, "The Canadian Ukrainians received just the same treatment as everybody else."

Source: *The Toronto Daily Star*, July 31, 1967. Reprinted in *The Ukrainian Weekly* under the title "15 Demonstrators Arrested, 'Harassment' from Expo officials," Saturday, August 12, 1967.

## FOR THE RECORD

### Senate resolution on Ukraine's 10th anniversary

*Senate Concurrent Resolution 62, marking the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, was introduced on July 31 by Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), Joe Biden (D-Del.) and Carl Levin (D-Mich.). It was passed by the Senate on August 3 before the U.S. Congress began its August recess.*

#### Senate Concurrent Resolution 62

Congratulating Ukraine on the 10th anniversary of the restoration of its independence and supporting its full integration into the Euro-Atlantic community of democracies.

Whereas August 24, 2001, marks the 10th anniversary of the restoration of independence in Ukraine;

Whereas the United States, having recognized Ukraine as an independent state on December 25, 1991, and having established diplomatic relations with Ukraine on January 2, 1992, recognizes that fulfillment of the vision of a Europe whole, free, and secure requires a strong, stable, democratic Ukraine fully integrated in the Euro-Atlantic community of democracies;

Whereas, during the fifth anniversary commemorating Ukraine's independence, the United States established a strategic partnership with Ukraine to promote the national security interests of the United States in a free, sovereign, and independent Ukrainian state;

Whereas Ukraine is an important European nation, having the second largest territory and sixth largest population in Europe;

Whereas Ukraine is a member of international organizations such as the Council of Europe and the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), as well as international financial

institutions such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD);

Whereas in July 1994, Ukraine's presidential elections marked the first peaceful and democratic transfer of executive power among the independent states of the former Soviet Union;

Whereas five years ago, on June 28, 1996, Ukraine's Parliament voted to adopt a Ukrainian Constitution, which upholds the values of freedom and democracy, ensures a citizen's right to own private property, and outlines the basis for the rule of law in Ukraine without regard for race, religion, creed or ethnicity;

Whereas Ukraine has been a paragon of inter-ethnic cooperation and harmony as evidenced by the OSCE's and the United States State Department's annual human rights reports and the international community's commendation for Ukraine's peaceful handling of the Crimean secession disputes in 1994;

Whereas Ukraine, through the efforts of its government, has reversed the downward trend in its economy, experiencing the first real economic growth since its independence in fiscal year 2000 and the first quarter of 2001;

Whereas Ukraine furthered the privatization of its economy through the privatization of agricultural land in 2001, when the former collective farms were turned over to corporations, private individuals or cooperatives, thus creating an environment that leads to greater economic independence and prosperity;

Whereas Ukraine has taken major steps to stem world nuclear proliferation

(Continued on page 21)

### House resolution on Ukraine's 10th anniversary

*Following is the text of House Resolution 222, passed by the House of Representatives on August 2.*

*The measure is identical to House Concurrent Resolution 203 – the only difference being that H. Res. 222 is not a concurrent resolution, i.e., it does not refer to the Senate – which was introduced on July 27 by Rep. Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.). Ultimately the resolution, titled "Congratulating Ukraine on the 10th Anniversary of Re-establishment of Its Independence," was reintroduced as a House resolution in order to guarantee that a congratulatory message for Ukraine would be issued by the House in time for Ukraine's 10th anniversary celebrations.*

*H. Con. Res. 203 had 30 co-sponsors: Roscoe G. Bartlett (R-Md.), Doug Bereuter (R-Neb.), Michael E. Capuano (D-Mass.), Steve Chabot (R-Ohio), John Abney Culberson (R-Texas), Danny K. Davis (D-Ill.), Eliot L. Engel (D-N.Y.), Eni F. H. Faleomavaega (D-American Samoa), Luis V. Gutierrez (D-Ill.), J. D. Hayworth (R-Ariz.), Maurice D. Hinchey (D-N.Y.), Joseph M. Hoefel (D-Pa.), Peter Hoekstra (R-Mich.), Rush D. Holt (D-N.J.), Stephen Horn (R-Calif.), Kenny C. Hulshof (R-Mo.), Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), Dale E. Kildee (D-Mich.), Joe Knollenberg (R-Mich.), Dennis J. Kucinich (D-Ohio), Sander M. Levin (D-Mich.), Nita M. Lowey (D-N.Y.), Cynthia A. McKinney (D-Ga.), Michael R. McNulty (D-N.Y.), Donald M. Payne (D-N.J.), Joseph R. Pitts (R-Pa.), Pete Sessions (R-Ala.), Patrick J. Tiberi (R-Ohio), Mark Udall (D-Colo.) and Curt Weldon (R-Pa.).*

#### House Resolution 222

Whereas the proclamation on August 24, 1991, of the independence of Ukraine led to the disintegration of the Soviet Union;

Whereas Ukraine and the United States, proceeding from their shared commitment to democratic values, have expressed their determination to build broad and durable relations in the 1994 Charter for Ukrainian-American Partnership, Friendship and Cooperation and Ukraine is a country that maintains a distinctive partnership with NATO since 1997;

Whereas on June 28, 1996, Ukraine's Parliament voted to adopt the democratic Constitution and Ukraine has conducted its presidential and parliamentary elections according to it, moving further away from the former Communist model of one-party totalitarian rule; and

Whereas Ukraine since its independence has successfully transferred from a colony of the Soviet empire into a viable, peaceful state, which established exemplary relations with all neighboring countries and consistently pursues a course of European integration with a commitment to ensuring democracy and prosperity for its citizens;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that –

(1) as a leader of the democratic nations of the world, the United States commends and congratulates the people of Ukraine on the 10th anniversary of

(Continued on page 21)

## NEWS AND VIEWS

## Children Are Hope Inc. seeks to address critical needs in Ukraine

by Cami Huk

The infant mortality rate in Ukraine is seven or eight times that of the United States. Much of it is due to the lack of folic acid in the mother's diet during pregnancy, which results in spontaneous abortions, underweight children and malnourished infants, as well as in complications in the mother's health, such as excessive bleeding. These can be prevented.

Today, Ukraine's hospitals do not have the tools or the facilities needed to adequately care for children or mothers. While it can be argued that, according to statistics, there is a caregiver for every two children, they don't have stethoscopes, odesopes, ophthalmoscopes or pediatric blood pressure cuffs – instruments readily available in U.S. hospitals.

Furthermore, nurses are not trained to use the stethoscope, which is an essential aid to facilitate newborn care, for example. Thus, a nurse can only evaluate a precious little patient based on visual clues, reading what she can actually see for herself: breathing, color of the child's lips and dilation of its pupils. Ukrainian nurses are dedicated and good, but limited by this lack of equipment.

There are a lot of tools doctors can use in determining how to assist a child in developmental distress. Items such as modern incubators, neo-natal monitoring systems and accurate measuring systems for temperature and pulse should be available. These tools would emphatically improve a child's survival rate following a premature and underweight entrance into this world.

Children Are Hope, a not-for-profit ministry, has reached an agreement with the principal hospital in Ternopil that will provide space to set up a modern well-equipped center for pregnant women, mothers and newborn children to receive care from conception through early juvenile development. The intent is to address the critical situation mothers and infants face as a result of a poor diet and inadequate medical care.

Children Are Hope has announced that Dr. Charles Shaffer, an experienced family physician, has agreed to lead an effort to organize North American physicians to address these and other issues. He is looking for people willing to teach and treat mothers and children in Ternopil and to acquire donations of valid essential medical supplies and

modern equipment.

In addition to the need for professional assistance, financial support is essential. Children Are Hope welcomes North American doctors to join in the effort of training and sharing concepts of care with the medical staff in Ternopil.

Children Are Hope was developed by Darrell Clark, a person dedicated to caring for these special children in Ukraine, following his work with Operation Blessing, a subsidiary of the Christian Broadcasting Network (CBN). In May 1997, Mr. Clark and two others began an assessment of the needs of orphanages outside of Kyiv. In June of that year he led the first of many teams traveling to Ukraine. Since then he has helped more than 150 people travel to Ukraine to specifically assist children living in orphanages across the country.

Children Are Hope relies solely on volunteer assistance. More than 260 volunteers in North America and another 100 in Ukraine currently provide aid to 32 orphanages in six oblasts. Over 35 containers (an estimated 1,000 tons) have reached the children in need during the past four years.

Members of its board of directors include: Darrell L. Clark, president; George Davidiuk, chairman of the board; William A. (Andy) Rushing, Jane Tanner, RN; Andrey P. Swystun, Cami Huk and John Stockhausen.

### Donations

Children Are Hope Inc. is a registered not-for-profit ministry, and, as such, donations of materials or financial resources are tax-deductible in accordance with U.S. federal tax law. Volunteers staff the organization, and all members of teams traveling to Ukraine pay their own way. Monetary donations are used for the children and the absolute minimum of administrative expenses.

Financial donations (in the form of a check or money order) may be mailed to: Children Are Hope Inc., P.O. Box 866, Portsmouth, VA 23705-0866.

You may contact Children Are Hope by: e-mail, darrell@children-are-hope.org, fax, (757) 483-8141; telephone, 1-800-570-5062 or (757) 483-8140.

Donations of clothing, shoes, medical supplies, corporate inventory and other physical property should be coordinated prior to shipment.



## The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

### The layered lady that makes you weep

"Ishla baba z hir, a na nii sto shkir, yak yiyi rozbyraly, vsi nad neyu plakaly." (An old woman came out of the mountains wearing a hundred skins. As they undressed her, all cried over her.) No, not an x-rated story, but a riddle (zahadka). And the answer? An onion (tsybulia), of course.

Back in Orysia's down-home pharmacy, we're talking about a very common, indispensable and useful vegetable. Apart from sweet pastry, can you think of many dishes in which onions are not used? What can top a slice of fresh dark bread spread with butter and covered with chopped green or white onion?

And along with its particular aroma and taste, the onion has very many medicinal properties. Sure, I know, eat a raw onion and everyone will keep away from you – this way you will not catch others' germs. But that is not what I mean by medicinal properties. And besides, according to the book "Liky Navkolo Nas" (Medicines All Around Us), you can get rid of the unpleasant odor in the mouth by chewing a fresh parsley root or sweetflag (an aromatic marsh plant, called ayir or lepekha in Ukrainian).

The tsybulia contains many nutrients, including vitamins, sugars, iodine and acids (including sulphuric, which is what irritates your eyes when you peel the onion). Apart from having a good taste, the onion helps as a diuretic, an anti-bacterial agent, an expectorant and a cosmetic. The fresh juice of a tsybulia is used to remove freckles, warts and pimples; it even encourages hair growth. It improves the appetite, digestion and sex drive. The onion helps in preventing infection, aids in healing hemorrhoids, heals wounds and lessens pain. It also helps in problems with breathing, cirrhosis of the liver, arteriosclerosis, kidney stones, rheumatism and fungal skin conditions.

The encyclopedic dictionary "Likarski Roslyn" (Kyiv: Akademia Nauk URSR, 1989) by the Faculties of Medicine and Botany, lists the chemical and pharmacological properties of Ukrainian medicinal plants and their external and internal uses.

Along with the raw onion, used for many intestinal illnesses, fresh onion juice is listed for many problems of the respiratory tract. For cough, bronchitis and whooping cough onion juice mixed with honey is suggested. The vapors of a crushed onion are inhaled for various respiratory problems. But it is not recommended to eat too much onion if one suffers from heart and arterial problems. Crushed raw onion (kashka) also helps ease the pain of insect bites. A sliced onion, baked and soft, is applied to boils twice a day to help them come to a head and burst.

A few years ago, on the Infoukes discussion group on the Internet, someone described how a nurse originally from Ukraine working at a youth camp someplace in the United States used a "primitive" method for a child's wound. She actually applied a sliced onion. How unrefined, the writer thought, how backward! Yet, in this age of overuse of antibiotics, of unpredictable results from chemical drugs and of the return to holistic natural health, that nurse used probably the safest, most basic remedy for the wound. Antibacterial, preventing infec-

tion. ... What could be better, cheaper and more available?

The specific properties depend on the variety of onion, of which there are over 400. It seems that in Ukraine the most common one must have been a reddish-skinned onion, because most of the riddles talk about a red-coated "lady" (only one riddle mentions a golden coat): "Vyishla pani v chervonim kaptani, khto na neyi podyvytsia, toi zaplache." (Out came the lady in the red caftan. Whoever looks at her begins crying.)

The onion was first cultivated in Asia. It was first mentioned by Chinese Emperor Shen-Nung, who had a particular interest in agriculture and who ruled between 2737 and 2697 B.C. In his text on agriculture, he wrote about the onion. The tsybulia is also mentioned in the Bible. In ancient Egypt and China, the priests and priestesses would not eat onions because they were considered food for the gods.

The onion was known and loved by the Romans, as well as the Germanic tribes who received it from them, and it quickly spread throughout the rest of Western Europe after the Crusades. It came to Ukraine from the Far East; Herodotus listed the onion among the foods grown in the land of the Scythians.

In Ukrainian folk customs, the onion is not as prominent as its relative, garlic. Before the new year, one way of telling whether the precipitation would be good or bad for the season is to peel 12 layers from an onion, giving each the name of a month. A bit of salt is sprinkled on each layer. The next day, the layers are judged. Where the salt is moist, the month also will be; if the salt remains dry, so will the month. Considering the accuracy of our contemporary computerized long-range forecasts, this is as good a method as any!

According to Ukrainian tradition, the onion was to be planted only by women. And it had to be planted before the frogs began croaking and before the first lightning of the season or else the bulbs would not form properly. It was also a symbol of the moon because when sliced vertically it showed all the moon's phases from crescent to full.

If planted on someone's grave, the onion and the bitter radish were symbols of derision, meaning that life with that person was bad. Chubynskyi gives the following verse: "Oy umer mii Davydko, pokhovaly – nohy vydko. Ruchenkamy zahribala, i sama sia dyvuvala. Tsybulkoyu poznachyla, petrushkoyu prytrusyla, redkoyu spomynala, bo hirke zhyttia mala." (My Davydko died, was buried, and his feet are sticking out. I covered them using my hands and was surprised at myself. I marked his grave with onion, sprinkled some parsley/parsnip, remembered him with radish, because I had a bitter life [with him].)

As an aid in fertility, and not only for humans, a wreath of onions was hung in a new pig sty as the pigs were let in.

For Easter, the best krashanky (the solid-colored eggs for eating) with the most beautiful terra cotta color are the ones made the ancient, natural way – from yellow onion skins. Just fill a saucepan with the external onion skins, add raw eggs still in the shell, cover with

(Continued on page 25)

### To The Weekly Contributors:

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

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

## BOOK NOTES

## New CIUS Research Report covers Ukrainian Central Committee (1939-1944)

*"The Correspondence of the Ukrainian Central Committee in Cracow and Lviv with the German Authorities, 1939-1944."* Edmonton: CIUS Press, 2001. Two volumes, 1,289 pp., \$100, cerlox binding (ISBN 1-894301-61-7).

The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press has published a lengthy research report on the Ukrainian Central Committee (UCC, Ukrainyskyi Tsentralnyi Komitet, Ukrainischer Hauptausschuß), which acted as the representative body of the Ukrainian population in the Generalgouvernement (Galicia and the lands of southeastern Poland) during World War II.

The report, 1,289 pages in length, is titled "The Correspondence of the Ukrainian Central Committee in Cracow and Lviv with the German Authorities, 1939-1944." It includes photoreproductions of a large selection of German-language correspondence drawn from the UCC archives, which are preserved at the National Archives of Canada in Ottawa. Documents that could not be reproduced legibly from their originals are given in transcription.

The compiler and author of the introduction, Dr. Wasyl Veryha of Toronto, has published several books on Ukrainian history and is the vice-president of the Ukrainian World Congress and of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Canada.

The documents selected for inclusion originated at UCC headquarters in Lviv (and Krakow in 1944) and in the four sectors of the Generalgouvernement in which Ukrainians resided during the German occupation: (1) the provinces of Pidliashia and Kholm (Chelm) in the Lublin district; (2) a band of settlements along the left bank of the Sian River in the Krakow district, including the cities of Premysyl (Przemysl) and Yaroslav (Jaroslav); (3) the Lemko region in the Carpathian Mountains, bordering on Slovakia; and (4) the district of Galicia, established in 1941

following the German invasion of the USSR. The total Ukrainian population of the Generalgouvernement is estimated to have been more than half a million.

Under the leadership of the well-known geographer Volodymyr Kubijovyc, the UCC conducted general social and relief work, seeking to cooperate with foreign relief organizations via the German Red Cross. Its representatives were attached to the administrations of the Krakow and Lublin districts, while UCC branches in towns and cities carried out relief work on the local level. The UCC construed assistance to the needy as meaning not only material aid (money, food and clothing), but also support for those who needed education and professional training.

The committee was funded by cash donations and contributions in kind from individual Ukrainians, as well as government and municipal subsidies, also in the form of cash, food and clothing, including donations from the International Red Cross. Working in difficult wartime conditions, often at considerable personal risk, UCC personnel sought to protect the Ukrainian population from arrest and incarceration, as well as the worst excesses of the occupation regime's food and labor requisitions.

The documents reproduced in this report, which detail the problems faced by the UCC and efforts to resolve them, are an indispensable primary source for the history of the German occupation of Ukraine.

This CIUS Press Research Report (No. 61) is available for \$100. Payments by check, money order or credit card are accepted by: mail, CIUS Press, 352 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E8; by telephone, (780) 492-2972; or by fax, (780) 492-4967. Shipping and handling charges are \$10, and Canadian customers are required to pay an additional 7 percent GST. Prices outside Canada are in U.S. dollars.

## Ethno-national consciousness in U.S. is subject of immigration analysis

*"Ethno-National Consciousness of the Ukrainian Immigrants in the United States"* by Dmytro Bodnarczuk. Clifton, N.J.: 2000. 155 pp., Library of Congress Catalogue No.: 00-136731.

"Ethno-National Consciousness of the Ukrainian Immigrants in the United States," written by Dmytro Bodnarczuk, provides an English-language analysis of the wave of Ukrainian immigration prior to the first world war. Specifically, the book seeks to determine what factors led to the development and survival of an ethno-national consciousness among members of this group.

Using census data and historical accounts, Mr. Bodnarczuk discovers large disparities regarding the levels of nationalism within his sample of 12 Ukrainian immigrant communities. He enumerates the institutions and conditions common to the nationally conscious communities, as well as those that link the least nationalistic. In so doing, the author explores the effects of the Church, the Ukrainian National Association, educational institutions and the situation in Ukraine.

An understanding of the history of the early Ukrainian diaspora, Mr. Bodnarczuk believes, can offer clues as to how long the current Ukrainian American community will last. The concluding chapter features a case study of the small community of Spring Valley, N.Y., from its inception to the present day. Based on his analysis, this Ukrainian settlement should retain its ethno-national identity at least until the year 2050.

In conjunction with the information that comprises the body of the book, this account, though not a blueprint for success, is meant to impart the knowledge necessary to design a plan for the continued survival of Ukrainian national identity in the United States. Even as Ukrainian immigrants and their descendants are assimilated into American culture, Mr. Bodnarczuk feels that the rapid deterioration of the Ukrainian community is far from a foregone conclusion.

To acquire a copy of this unique compilation of diaspora history and statistics in the English language, please mail an inquiry to the author at: 3530 California St. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110.

## Scholar offers global perspective on educational systems and practices

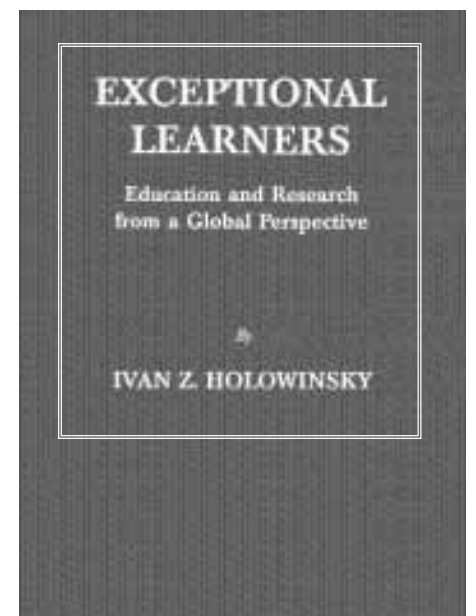
*"Exceptional Learners: Education and Research from a Global Perspective"* by Ivan Z. Holowinsky. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 2001. 178 pp. \$38.95, paper, or \$59.95, cloth.

Prof. Ivan Z. Holowinsky has dedicated his academic career to studying the dynamics and trends in special education and related services. His latest work, "Exceptional Learners: Education and Research from a Global Perspective," explores the development and implementation of special education from its beginnings in ancient Greek times, up to and including the present.

According to Dr. Holowinsky, the current trend toward globalization calls for a greater understanding of educational systems and practices in both established and developing nations. Thus, Dr. Holowinsky has included pertinent information on educational institutions from six continents.

The book's historical perspective helps the reader to better understand the scope and importance of special education. By analyzing the mistakes that educators of the mentally and physically handicapped made in the past, Mr. Holowinsky illuminates the path for better special education in the future.

"Exceptional Learners" also contains several pages on education in Ukraine,



which cover such topics as Ukrainian teacher training, general education, disability classification and special education.

Dr. Holowinsky is a professor of educational psychology at the graduate level at Rutgers University and was a Fulbright Scholar to Ukraine in 1995.

"Exceptional Learners" is available from Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, 2600 S. First St., Springfield, IL 62704, or by calling (800) 258-8980.

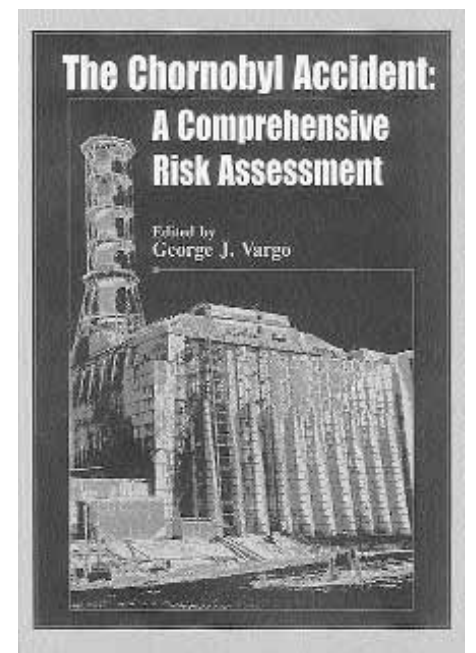
## New scientific study of Chernobyl detailed re-examination of accident

*"The Chernobyl Accident: A Comprehensive Risk Assessment"* by George J. Vargo. Columbus: Battelle Press, 2000. 262 pp. \$34.95, cloth.

"The Chernobyl Accident: A Comprehensive Risk Assessment," edited by George J. Vargo, not only offers the reader a detailed re-examination of the accident, but an assessment and interpretation of various effects of the accident, such as those upon the environment, people and economy of the region surrounding the recently shut-down nuclear power plant as well.

The 262-page work consists, for the most part, of an in-depth discussion of the Chernobyl accident by a group of Ukrainian and Russian scientists who have had the benefit of working with the issue over the last decade and a half. Their scientific background shines through in the bulk of the text, which takes an explanatory route, rather than an analytical one, in presenting the accident.

For example, the authors discuss different details of the explosion in devoting a section to the "Physical and Chemical Characteristics of Release," in addition to allotting a large chapter to a study of the shelter built to contain further nuclear contamination, and one to a review of radioactive waste management.



Furthermore, the book's text is supplemented by a rich cache of maps, charts and graphs, all of which crystallize the aforementioned textual information.

This work was published by Battelle Press, which can be reached by phone at 800-451-3543; by e-mail at [press@battelle.org](mailto:press@battelle.org); or via the website at [www.battelle.org](http://www.battelle.org).

### Notice to publishers and authors

It is The Ukrainian Weekly's policy to run news items and/or reviews of newly published books, booklets and reprints, as well as records and premiere issues of periodicals only after receipt by the editorial offices of a copy of the material in question.

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

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: Editorial Staff, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.



## York University hosts "Democracy and Good Governance" project on Ukraine

TORONTO – York University's Center for International and Security Studies (YCISS) in October of last year signed an agreement with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) for a four-year project on Ukraine within its "Democracy and Good Governance" sector with a CIDA contribution of \$1,950,000. The project director is Dr. Orest Subtelny, professor of history/political science; Dr. Taras Kuzio is YCISS research associate and project manager.

YCISS is one of Canada's leading foreign policy centers and has extensive experience in training specialists in international affairs, as well as previous experience in administering CIDA grants.

The primary partners for the Foreign and Trade Policy Analysts Development Project are Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) and its Diplomatic Academy plus the National Institute of Strategic Studies (Presidential Administration). The secondary partners for the project are the Parliamentary Committee on International Affairs in Ukraine and the Institute for International Relations at Kyiv State University.

The goal of the project is to assist Ukraine in developing a well-trained, highly professional and democratically oriented cadre of foreign policy and trade practitioners and analysts. Canada is well placed to provide assistance to Ukraine in improving the professional standing of its diplomatic staff. The project will contribute to the reform process in Ukraine in three ways:

- by helping it, with the aid of modern analytical tools, to develop policies that maintain stable and constructive relations with its neighbors, most notably Russia;
- by encouraging the introduction of high professional standards in the foreign service; and
- by demonstrating to Ukrainian foreign policy specialists and practitioners that the general public can, and should be, involved in the discussion, analysis and evaluation of public, specifically, foreign policy.

The project will address these needs in four key areas. First, specialized courses will be offered at York University allowing for the development of analytical skills, development of curricular modules to be utilized in Ukrainian institutions, such as the Diplomatic Academy, National Institute of Strategic Studies (NISS) and the Institute for International Relations. These themes will be presented also at specialized courses to a wider NISS audience of government officials, diplomats and scholars in Kyiv by Canadian experts.

Second, senior MFA representatives are to visit Ottawa to attend seminars offered by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT) and its training arm, the Canadian Foreign Service Institute (CFSI) in professional development. This will assist the MFA in elaborating a personnel development policy.

Third, Ukrainian trainees and MFA representatives study the manner in which non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the public influence foreign policy in a democratic society, such as Canada.

Finally, summaries of the lessons learned from the project's activities will be distributed on a Ukrainian website. In addition, special issues of established Ukrainian foreign policy journals will be published on asymmetrical relations and a conference will bring together Ukrainian and Canadian experts. A forum on international affairs will be modeled on Canadian examples, such as the Canadian Center for Foreign Policy Development within DFAIT.

During the last few months the project has worked in three areas. A program on water boundaries was drawn up in March

by Prof. Ian Townsend-Gault of the University of British Columbia, a leading expert on boundary issues for the Ukrainian delegation. The program included one week of consultations in Vancouver and environs, and another week in Ottawa, where meetings with government specialists were planned. The participants were from the State Committee on Borders, the MFA and the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources.

The goal of the Water Boundaries Subproject is to share with the project's Ukrainian partners Canada's experience in negotiating with the United States over their common border, how the issues are defined, the techniques for demarcating and delimiting borders, and how this process relates to international law.

The Vancouver section of the Water Boundaries Subproject included a visit to the Faculty of Law, University of British Columbia, where issues such as delimitation of water (river and sea) borders were discussed in relation to Canadian-U.S. experience and international law. Also presented were border problems encountered in fisheries and the environment.

Of particular value to the Ukrainian participants of phase 1 of the Water Boundaries Subproject were the following areas: international law and international sea legislation, discussion of the 1982 convention and Canada's wide experience in resolving border issues, problems surrounding the delimitation of water borders, the current situation surrounding the Canadian-U.S. water border, information about the Canadian federal and provincial services on state borders – policing borders, Canada customs, coast guard and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

A specialized course was held at York University that consisted of two distinct parts. The first part focused on the theory of asymmetrical relations as well as an introduction to current trends in international relations theory. Canadian, American and Ukrainian specialists lectured on these topics.

The lecturers included Prof. Subtelny, project director, York University; Dr. Kuzio, research associate and project manager, YCISS, York University; Dr. David Leyton-Brown, executive director, Ontario Council on Graduate Studies, Toronto; Prof. David Mutimer, deputy director, YCISS, York University; Robert Johnstone, former Canadian deputy minister, International Economics and Trade; Prof. Daniel Drache, director, Robarts Center for Canadian Studies, York University; Associate Prof. Paul D'Anieri, Kansas University; Assistant Prof. Marta Dyczok, University of Western Ontario; Associate Prof. Stephen Shulman, Southern Illinois University; Dr. Vasyl Baziv, Consul General, Consulate of Ukraine, Toronto; Dr. Yuriy Shcherbak, Ambassador, Embassy of Ukraine, Ottawa; Prof. Sergei Plekhanov, YCISS, York University; Oleksandr Pavliuk, director, Institute of East-West Studies, Kyiv; Hryhorii Perepelitsa, senior research fellow, National Institute of Strategic Studies, Kyiv; and Adjunct Prof. Jennifer Moroney, Georgetown University, Washington.

Part two of the specialized course stressed concrete issues of asymmetrical relations, such as political and trade relations, environmental problems, media influences and national identity issues. A compare-contrast approach, juxtaposing Canada-U.S. and Ukraine-Russia relations was applied.

The course lasted five weeks at York University in May-June and one week in Ottawa in early July. The 12 participants of the course were from the National Institute of Strategic Studies, Institute of International Relations, Diplomatic Academy and the Ministry of Foreign



Participants of a CIDA-sponsored program hosted by York University with Prof. Orest Subtelny (front row, third from left).

Affairs. Receptions were hosted by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Consulate-General of Ukraine and the Embassy of Ukraine.

The goal of the Professional Development Seminars aspect of the project is to bring to Canada once a year senior MFA representatives for seminars offered by DFAIT and CFSI focusing on professional development of diplomats, establish a sound basis for cooperation between the DA/MFA and the CFSI, and support the elaboration of an MFA personnel development policy. The two participants in this year's subproject in July were Hryhorii Khomenko, vice-rector, DA, and Dmytro Konopko, head of Overseas Missions, Staff Management Department at the MFA.

The project was assisted through the

good offices of Roman Washchuk, deputy director of the Policy Planning Department at DFAIT and a former political officer at the Canadian Embassy in Kyiv; Ukraine's Ambassador to Canada Yuri Shcherbak; and A. De-Hoog, dean of CFSI. The program included meetings with all three divisions within DFAIT's Human Resources Department, including two days spent with the CFSI.

The most important areas of discussion, included the hiring procedure, selection process and evaluation of suitability; how the CFSI trained diplomats in language and inter-cultural awareness, all aspects of language training; overcoming barriers to effective communication; and the role and place of women in different countries.

## New Jersey's Montclair State University participates in Kyiv conference on democracy and education



Mariana Cunningham

MONTCLAIR, N.J. – The most recent affirmation of Montclair State University's international outreach was a conference on "Democracy and Education" held at Kirovohrad State Pedagogical University in Kyiv on June 1-2. The conference, which promoted democratic initiatives abroad, was sponsored by the two universities, the Ministry of Science and Education of Ukraine and the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine. Conference speakers also spanned the globe, representing institutions as diverse as Adam Mickiewicz University in Poland and the University of Oklahoma. Above, seen enjoying the sights of Kyiv are Dr. Susan A. Cole, MSU president, who gave the conference keynote speech on "The Civic Responsibility of Higher Education," and Oleg Polyarush, rector of KSPU.

## THE UKRAINIAN AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (UABA)

*invites its members, colleagues and guests to its*

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For More Information contact Peter Piddoubny, Esquire

E-mail: peter@lawyers-ny.com

Phone: (718) 721-7600

Fax: (718) 721-8812

or

1-888-UABALAW

*Further details about the UABA Convention program and activities will appear in The Ukrainian Weekly.*

## Pintusevich dethrones Jones at track world championships

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ukrainian sprinter Zhanna Pintusevich-Block took gold in the women's 100-meter dash at the Track and Field World Championships on August 6, dethroning the reigning Olympic champion, Marion Jones of the United States, who had not lost a 100-meter final in four years.

Pintusevich-Block, the 1997 world champion in the 200 meters, outran Jones in both the semifinal and final races, leaving critics no opportunity to call the race a fluke.

The 29-year-old former Kyiv resident, who now lives in Tennessee with her husband, American track and field agent Mark Block, took an early lead in the final and pulled away from Jones in the last 20 meters, finishing in 10.82 seconds. She then fell to her knees and wept, unable to contain herself after having beaten the one woman she had chased all season.

"I cannot really believe I won," she said, according to The New York Times. "I have been running well the whole season, being really close to Marion, so I

knew everything is possible. But only when I beat her in the semis did I realize that I could actually do it."

Although the loss was Jones' first in 42 races, she refused to believe that it represents any indication that she is slowing down. "I didn't expect to win every race of my career," Jones said. "I ran a 10.85 today, so I don't think the world is falling apart. I've won so many races I think I got spoiled somewhat."

"Of course I'm a bit disappointed," she said, "but I'm not a sore loser. I give all the credit to Zhanna. She was the better sprinter today."

Pintusevich-Block placed second behind Jones in their previous two meetings this season in Paris and Lausanne, Switzerland.

With the win came redemption for Pintusevich-Block, who at the 1997 World Championships began to take a victory lap believing she had beaten Jones in the 100-meter final, then collapsed in disappointment as the official results were broadcast, naming Jones the winner by .02 seconds.



**Sprinter Zhanna Pintusevich of Ukraine as she took the silver medal in the women's 100 meters, celebrates, mistakenly believing she had finished first at the World Track and Field Championships in Athens on August 3, 1997. The gold medal was won by Marion Jones of the United States. During the world championships held this year in Edmonton, Pintusevich-Block came in first and Jones was second.**

## Ukraine to send...

(Continued from page 1)

"In principle, in the worst situation, the United States wants to reduce trade volume by an amount that it estimates was lost due to low copyright protection in Ukraine," Mr. Shlapak said, according to Interfax. American companies claim they are losing more than \$200 million annually in sales because of the huge output of pirated goods in Ukraine.

Ukraine has at least five illegal factories that produce more than 70 million pirated CDs each year, according to U.S. estimates.

Ukrainian government officials had long promised to solve the piracy problem in the

country after numerous complaints and warnings where made by U.S. officials.

"The United States has been urging Ukraine to take measures to stop the production of pirated optical media products for over two years. Yet the problem persists," Mr. Zoellick said in a statement on August 7. "The United States is moving forcefully to protect our rights, and, if necessary, we will impose trade sanctions."

Last year, Ukrainian authorities reached an agreement with the Clinton administration to strengthen anti-piracy legislation and crack down on plants that produce pirated CDs and software. The Bush administration said Ukraine has not fulfilled its commitments.

## Senate and House...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine "has successfully transferred from a colony of the Soviet empire into a viable, peaceful state, which established exemplary relations with all neighboring countries and consistently pursues a course of European integration with a commitment to ensuring democracy and prosperity for its citizens."

It calls on the president and Parliament of Ukraine to "continue their efforts to maintain the balance of powers between the

executive and legislative branches of government and ensure that their cooperation is aimed at furthering democratic reforms and strengthening civil society based on the rule of law."

As well the House measure calls on the United States to "continue to assist in building a truly independent Ukraine through encouraging and supporting democratic and market-economy transformations in Ukraine, keeping the doors of European and Trans-Atlantic institutions open to this nation."

## “Old paths, new ideas” is theme of rigorous counselor training camp for young women

by Dora T. Hapij

LEXINGTON, N.Y. – Many of us may go through days at camp not taking into account the ideological value of experience. This year’s “Shkola Bulavnykh” (Plast camp counselors’ workshop for young women) gave college-aged girls the opportunity to do just this: to think about Plast from a different perspective and to question things that have always been taken for granted.

Traditionally the female and male Plast camp counselors’ workshops have been held in the United States every year as separate camps. However, recently there has been talk about combining these workshops into a co-ed camp. Such a combination, although possibly beneficial, would also be unfortunate. At single-sex workshops, older girls often have opportunities to practice leadership skills unlike in any other surrounding.

Keeping in mind that this might be the last exclusively female workshop, the head counselor of the 2001 Shkola Bulavnykh (ShB), Julia Szyszka, a member of the Pershi Stezhi sorority, organized the camp around the theme of the importance of women’s decisions in everyday life and allowed every camper the opportunity to develop her leadership capabilities.

This year’s ShB took place in Lexington, N.Y., on a plot of land owned by the Lisova Shkola (the camp counselors’ workshop for young men). On June 23, 13 campers arrived from Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, New York, Newark and Washington. It was an eager group, ready to rough it in the wild. To reach the campground, the girls had to cross a river, while carrying all of their camping gear on their backs. At first, the campsite was a bare plot of land. But by the end of the second day, the campers had put up their tents, the kitchen, the flagpole, an outhouse and other necessities.

Once they had prepared their new home in the woods, the young women began their lecture-discussions (hutirky). Prior to arrival, every camper had to prepare projects on two given topics. Throughout the duration of the camp, each girl was given four opportunities to present the prepared material to her peers. There was a twofold goal to this exercise: to make sure that all campers had the basic training in pioneering, camping, cartography, wilderness survival, outdoor cooking, first aid, signalization, wildlife studies, hiking and marching, and to teach these topics to future campers.

In the evenings, campers and counselors would discuss various methods of leadership and the role of women in varying cultures throughout the world. Afterwards, they would sit around a bonfire singing and learning Ukrainian songs. Such evening singing most often reflected the moods of the day.

One bonfire, however, was exceptional. On June 30, a Saturday evening, the girls organized a bonfire to celebrate the feast of Ivan Kupalo (a midsummer mixture of Christian and pagan traditions). They hid in the woods, much like forest nymphs, singing “Hey na Ivana, hey na Kupala.” Soon enough, their guests (members of Plast from Hunter and members of the Ti Shcho Hrebli Rvut Plast sorority) walked down a

(Continued on page 22)



The participants of Shkola Bulavnykh 2001 held in Lexington, N.Y.



Campers line up for inspection in front of their tents.



Crossing a river with all their gear was the only way for the young women to get to their campsite.



The counselor trainees and their leaders during a hike into the scenic mountains.

## 34th annual Tennis Camp attracts teens to UNA resort in Catskills

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The Ukrainian National Association estate, Soyuzivka, hosted the 34th annual Tennis Camp for teens age 12-18 on July 8-20.

The camp participants were 26 young athletes – nine boys and 17 girls – who arrived to hone their tennis skills.

The camp was conducted by George Sawchak and Zenon Snylyk, who were assisted by former campers Natalie Salak, Anya Voitshovsky, Roman Lukiw, Steve Sikorsky and Peter Krup.

The daily routine included calisthenics and warm-up exercises, running, drills in all tennis techniques and lessons on tactics. In general, tennis-related activity took up five hours of each day. There was time also for the campers to enjoy the Soyuzivka pool, as well as to relax at evening get-togethers, such as dances.

The camp's culmination was a tournament held in three groups according to playing ability. The winners were:

- Group 1 – Dan Wasyluk and Nick Milan;
- Group 2 – Renia Soluk and Christina Blahy;
- Group 3 – Artem Derkach and Alexander Pospishniy.

The winners received awards at the camp banquet held on Thursday evening, July 19. Also presented at the banquet were the best campers awards, which went to Melania Ferencevych, Ms. Blahy, Mike Szczupak and Oleksii Kuropiatnyk.



The campers and staff of the 2001 Tennis Camp at Soyuzivka.

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Winners of the best campers awards, (from left) Melania Ferencevych, Christina Blahy, Mike Szczupak and Oleksii Kuropiatnyk, with (in background) Zenon Snylyk and George Sawchak.

## Sitch men capture soccer title

by Dr. Orest Popovich

NEWARK, N.J. – In the recently completed 2000-2001 season, the men's soccer team of the Ukrainian American Sports and Educational Association Chornomorska Sitch of Newark, N.J., won the championship of the semipro Elite Division of the Garden State Soccer League.

Competing in a double round-robin tournament against eight other teams, the Sitch booters, playing under the name of Union Ukrainians SC, posted 10 victories, four ties and two losses, for a final total of 34 points. Shore Hurricane finished in second place with 30 points.

Although Sitch has participated in the Elite Division since 1983, finishing typically in second through fourth place, this was the first time it won the championship. Key factors in the team's success were the excellent job done by coach Dusan Sokolak and manager Jerry Twardowsky, as well as the influx of recently arrived players from Ukraine.

The roster of the victorious team comprises: Alexander Babushkin, Gabriel Beno, Miroslav Buchko, Ihor Cheshko, Rastislav Dlabal, Ihor Drobnak, Eugene Gulievicz, Michal Hojska, Marco Hordinsky, Slavomir Klimczak, Norbert Kocan, Michael Mesheriakov, K. Mikolasensky, Yevgeniy Miladinov, Jan Miller, Danny Protas, Rafal Punda, Jozef Repasky, Artur Sedykov, Greg Serheev, Andrey Shmulyarenko, Vladimir Silin, Michal Sokirka, Roman Stefourak, Stefan Vavrek, Ilya Yermolenko and Vladislav Yerovinkin.

The champions were introduced and honored by the Sitch management at a special reception at the club's home on July 8. At the same event, the honorary president of Chornomorska Sitch, Myron Stebelsky, was awarded a plaque for his 30-plus years of devoted service as president of Sitch and co-director of the Sitch Sports School. Mr. Stebelsky had resigned late last year as president of Sitch due to health reasons.

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## Soyuzivka hosts Tabir Ptashat, round two

by Roman Pyndus

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The 2001 Tabir Ptashat, a Plast day camp for preschoolers, was held in two separate one-week sessions at the ever-popular Soyuzivka resort located in the Catskill Mountains of New York state.

The second group of campers literally took over the resort from July 1 through 7, under the careful and loving supervision of Zorianna Kolomayets of Hawthorn Woods, Ill., ably assisted by her husband, Andriy. The camp leadership was made up of the children's parents.

Activities were broken up into morning and afternoon sessions. In between the campers enjoyed the clear water of Soyuzivka's pools. The program included singing, games, arts and crafts, and group meetings.

A special project this year was the children's participation in the preparation of a camp scrapbook that highlighted the diverse activities and fun events held as part of Tabir Ptashat.

The camp's director always had new surprises in store for the campers, thus guaranteeing that no one was bored.

And then there were Soyuzivka's regularly scheduled special nights for its guests: Steak Night on Monday, Movie Night on Tuesday, Hutsul Night on Wednesday and Odesa Night on Friday – all catering during both weeks of Tabir Ptashat to the young campers and their families.



Campers and counselors of the second tour of Tabir Ptashat 2001.

On the final day of Tabir Ptashat the campers set out on a "Journey through Ukraine," which was concluded with the joyous singing of "Mnohaya Lita" – the Ukrainian version of happy birthday – to mark the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. That evening campers gathered at a huge bonfire during which they received certificates of completion of Tabir Ptashat 2001.

The campers and their parents, plus counselors and guests, were addressed at the conclusion of their week at Soyuzivka, the resort of the Ukrainian National Association, by UNA President Ulana Diachuk.

Tabir Ptashat, geared toward Ukrainian-speaking children age 4-6, has been organized annually by the Pershi Stezhi Plast sorority at Soyuzivka since 1989.



A view of the morning gathering for prayer and a salute to the flags.

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## 26th annual Verkhovyna Youth Festival held at SUM resort

ELLENVILLE, NY – Despite rainy weather and the unavailability of its usual location, the 26th annual Verkhovyna Festival was successfully held on August 3-5 here on the grounds of the Ukrainian American Youth Association's "Oselia."

Entertainers, vendors and guests from across North America and Ukraine converged on this setting amid the mountains to take part in the festival which is usually held at the Verkhovyna resort in Glen Spey, New York.

Verkhovyna, formerly owned by the Ukrainian Fraternal Association, was recently bought by the Ukrainian American Cultural Foundation, but was not available to the Ukrainian community this summer. The performers donated their efforts to this year's festival to help support the Verkhovyna purchase by the UACF.

Thunderstorms on Friday night knocked out power at the resort and on Saturday forced the festival program indoors. On Sunday afternoon, however, seats in the shade and cool drinks were in high demand, as festival-goers were treated to an outdoor program beneath sunny skies.

The MCs for this year's festival were Jaroslaw Palylyk and Roman Wasylyk.



Bandurist Iryna Hrechko entertains festival-goers during Sunday's program.



A little girl gets a costume adjustment before showtime.

Text and photos by Andriy Wowk



The Cheres folk ensemble, which performed a variety of songs from the Carpathian and Bukovynian regions of Ukraine.



Younger members of the Unist Dance Ensemble gather before their performance.



Singer Ludmilla Djoj entertains the audience on Saturday.



The members of the Lvivian band perform outdoors on Sunday.



New Jerseyan Eddie Aldycki and Natalie Briuniak, visiting from Kyiv, explore the vendor displays.



Members of the Unist Dance Ensemble (Ukrainian American Youth Association, Yonkers Branch) welcome the audience with the "Pryvit" dance at Saturday's program.



Myroslawa Semerey of Brunswick, Md., shows off her wares in one of the many booths at the festival.



The Promin vocal ensemble, directed by Bohdanna Wolanska, performs during Sunday's program.

***Meanwhile, at Verkhovyna...***



"Closed" sign at one of the entrances to Verkhovyna used to admit guests to previous festivals.



Andrij Wowk

The statue of poet Ivan Franko at the Verkhovyna resort is draped while a summer camp is held on the grounds.

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## Dr. Ralph Della Cava...

(Continued from page 3)

Poland have failed to halt the steadily declining status of the Catholic Church within post-Communist society. In Brazil, they have yet to decelerate three decades of extraordinary growth in the numbers of Pentecostal and Neo-Pentecostal Churches and of their communicants, mostly comprising converts from Catholicism.

In Ukraine, the paramount pastoral issue – according to the Greek-Catholic Archbishop Major of Lviv, Cardinal Lubomyr Husar – turns on the recent recrudescence of historically tense relations between his rite and the ethnically Polish, Latin rite Church. "It is the necessity to resolve this conflict between the two rites of the Catholic Church," he asserted on June 17 in an interview granted the Polish daily, Gazeta Wyborcza, "that is the purpose of [the pope's] visit to Ukraine. It is not the Orthodox but the Catholics of Ukraine that John Paul II has to reconcile. ... All other goals are secondary." To date, I have yet to find in the press, religious or secular, additional details about this conflict and how it is being played out.

**How will the visit and the beatification of martyrs for the Church serve the further growth of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, strengthen its identity in western Ukraine and promote its possible expansion beyond western Ukraine?**

Throughout former Communist states, Orthodox and Catholic authorities have rushed to elevate their martyrs and holy persons to sainthood. It is a necessary process, fit and proper, so that heroes can be honored and the past not forgotten.

But, for both camps this has been an uneven, sometimes embarrassing, and often conflict-ridden undertaking. The controversy generated by the proposed beatification of Pope Pius XII continues to rage. So too does that over the ROC's recent "second-class" canonization of Tsar Nicholas II as a "bearer of suffering" rather than a martyr for the faith. Even the decision of the pope to pray at Babyn Yar rekindles unsettling questions about those who sanctify and those who are sanctified.

It must also be asked, what civic purpose will the newly proclaimed saints serve? Might they be directed to perpetuate national and denominational differences, thereby sharpening division and deepening animosities? Or should they instead be used, as the holy father likely intended, to promote a truly ecumenical "communion of saints" shaped by the common and shared circumstances of recent persecutions? Such a determination is for the living to make.

**It is assumed that Pope John Paul II would like to visit other countries that were once part of the Soviet Union, i.e., Kazakstan, Armenia, Belarus, and ultimately, Russia. How do you view the possibilities of these visits? Has the visit to Ukraine facilitated such subsequent visits, or has it created difficulties?**

The pope's upcoming September visits to Kazakstan and Armenia had been confirmed well before he ever set foot in Ukraine. They are part of a larger Vatican objective: to reinforce the Church's presence throughout the former Communist bloc wheresoever Catholics reside.

No visit to Belarus is yet scheduled. But Cardinal Kazimierz Swiatek, the Latin rite archbishop of Miensk-Mohilev

(Continued on page 17)



## Dr. Ralph Della Cava...

(Continued from page 16)

and president of the Belarus Conference of Bishops, recently implied it was inevitable. Nor did he believe that His Holiness Aleksei II, the patriarch of Moscow and all Russia, and Belarus President Alyaksandr Lukashenka could stop it – despite their joint June declaration from Brest which urged the “unity of the Slav peoples” against the “forces [that] want to break that unity apart.”

Noting that Latin Catholics comprise 20 percent of Belarus’s 10 million inhabitants, the Cardinal gratefully acknowledged the appreciation of President Lukashenka – even though “he sides with Orthodoxy” – for the role the Catholic Church has played “in the rebirth of the national Belarus spirit.”

In doing so, Swiatek may have taken a page from the UGCC’s four-point strategy. One, reaffirm the Church’s support of the nation and its leadership (no matter how controversial the latter may be). Two, hold up its own faithful as a model citizenry (however much a minority it is). Three, through a papal visit and Vatican ties, foster the “West’s” support for independence. Fourth, in the face of prejudice and discrimination (to which Belarus Catholics had recently been subjected) advocate a politics of ecumenism, religious toleration and the defense of civil liberties. But, whether the pro-Orthodox – and pro-Russian – President Lukashenka will “buy” into it is moot.

**You have been studying the relationship between the Vatican and the Russian Orthodox Church for several years. What is your assessment of the reaction of the ROC to the pope’s visit?**

The position of the ROC has been univocal and unequivocal. During the papal visit this June, His Holiness Aleksei II reiterated it with candor. As long as “the Greek-Catholic war continues against Orthodox believers in Ukraine and until the Vatican stops its expansion into Russia, Belarus and Ukraine,” there can be no meeting of pope and patriarch. But, “as soon as these obstacles are removed,” he affirmed – just as he has repeatedly over the past decade – “We are ready for such a meeting.”

On this count, Aleksei II enjoys the support of Russian President Vladimir

Putin who recently told Pope John Paul II in Rome that while he himself would welcome a visit to Russia, he defers to the patriarch and the ROC. So, too, does an influential sector of the public, who, like one Russian Orthodox journalist, increasingly views “the route of the papal visits [as] a ring around Russia.”

Of course, Russia’s state-Church relations are not fixed in stone. To the contrary, tensions between the two exist, especially over ties to Western Europe. While the ROC has often assailed them, the state – its reservations about NATO and the International Monetary Fund, notwithstanding – judiciously courts them: for capital, for the sale of its resources, for keeping America at bay, for continued prestige as a world power.

But, no imminent reversal of President Putin’s stand seems likely, and so the proposal of the pope’s apostolic administrator in Moscow for a “‘Ukrainian’ way out” is patently premature. In an acerbic press exchange this June with the patriarch, Archbishop Tadeusz Kondrusiewicz retorted: “The holy father’s visit to Ukraine is the answer to ... whether he can come to Russia without being invited by the Orthodox patriarch of Moscow and all Russia.”

**You have also followed the triad relationship of Rome-Constantinople-Moscow. What has been the patriarch of Constantinople’s reaction to Pope John Paul II’s visit to Ukraine?**

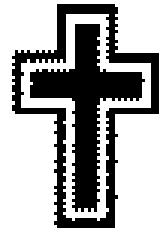
The issues merit a fuller discussion than space allows. Suffice to say, relations between the papacy and the ecumenical patriarch, once cordial and close, have, for a variety of reasons, entered into a “cooling off” period. But those of the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople (Istanbul), His Holiness Bartholomew I, with the ROC and its confreres in the UOC-MP (like those presently of the pope) have been all too long locked in a “deep freeze.”

At issue has been the single-mindedness of Constantinople, the “other Church” and “primus inter pares” of world Orthodoxy, to exercise its historic competence and grant full ecclesiastical autonomy, called autocephaly, to the so-called “anti-Moscow patriarchate” factions of Estonian and Ukrainian Orthodoxy. Talks with regard to Ukraine resumed in full swing in July just after the ROC ended its temporary boycott.

But the four-way wrestling match ahead should prove no less contentious than in the past, especially as Ukrainians vigorously press to resolve matters. What lies behind Bartholomew I’s eagerness (his religious and ecclesiastical interests aside)? Call it the inescapable need to re-adjust to the hard realities of the post-Cold War era. For one, the re-establishment of Constantinople’s “primacy” among Orthodox Churches throughout the former Communist bloc where its ministry had been long prohibited could not be more urgent. For another, it must raise new sources of revenue as some of its wealthiest congregations in America and Greece either clamor for autocephaly

or curtail its jurisdiction. For still another, its once virtual monopoly to speak for world Orthodoxy in international forums of states and religions is, in effect, being challenged on many fronts by the most populous and powerful Orthodox Church on earth, the Russian.

Thus, the struggle for the “re-founding” in Ukraine of the ancient (and pre-Muscovite) Orthodox “Church of Kyivan Rus” is now momentarily joined to the future direction of world Orthodoxy. Neither the Vatican nor the UGCC can do terribly much to affect the outcome. But, for all the parties, states and Churches, it is clear that the stakes could not be higher, the prizes greater.



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## д-р МИРОСЛАВ ВОЛОДИМИР ГНАТЮК

колишній член Проводу Українських Націоналістів, відомий суспільно-громадський діяч, співзасновник Українського Лікарського Товариства в США, колишній член і голова капелі бандуристів ім. Т. Шевченка в Дітроїті, колишній президент Американського Лікарського Товариства в Кембрідж, Огайо, директор державної лікарні в Кембрідж, Огайо аж до відходу на емеритурі.

Прізвище Покійного поміщене в довіднику охорони здоров'я. Д-р М. Гнатюк був доволітнім членом АПА і доживотним членом Американської Лікарської Асоціації АМА.

Через все своє багатогранне життя д-р Мирослав Гнатюк проніс невичерпну любов до мистецтва, до музики, його природний, прекрасної барви голос-бас був окрасою багатьох хорових колективів. Співав у хорі Миколи Колесси, Ярослава Смеречанського. Був членом хору Андрія Гнатишина та квартету К. Цепенди у Відні, Австрія, співзасновником хору та солістом хору Чайка над Боденським озером у Німеччині, дир. С. Корінь. Соліст хору „Кобзар“ у Філядelfії, Па. під диригентурою д-ра Антона Рудницького. Член збірного хору „Тисячоліття Хрещення України“, співав у квартеті під диригентурою д-ра Кушніра, член селективного хору, по відтворенню музики – спадщини Бортянського – 35 духовних концертів – диригент В. Колесник.

Колишній член хору „Бурлаки“ в Канаді під диригентурою К. Кондрацької. В останні роки життя був активним учасником хорових колективів під орудою диригента В. Щесюка.

Любов до рідного краю, безмежна туга за ним привели його до збирання творів народного фолклору зі всієї України. Свідченням чого є багата, унікальна музейна колекція у власному домі. Був добрим знавцем бджільництва та філіателістики.

ПАНАХИДИ були відправлені 1 серпня 2001 р. в похоронному заведенні Бугая і 2 серпня в церкві Непорочного Зачаття в Гемтремку, Миш. Тлінні останки Покійного перевезено 3 серпня до Філядelfії, Па.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ почалися в суботу, 4 серпня Панахидою в похоронному заведенні М. Насевича. Заупокійна Служба Божа з Панахидою відбулася в церкві Благовіщення в Мелровз Парк, Па., яку відслужив монсеньйор о. декан Яків Мельник.

Тлінні останки Покійного спочили в родинній гробниці на цвинтарі св. Марії у Факс Чейсі.

У глибокому смутку залишилися:

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	–	СТЕФАНІЯ
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правнучка	–	МАДЕЛЯЙН
братова	–	ІРЕНА з доньками ВОЛОДИМИРОЮ і ІРЕНОЮ та сином ОЛЕГОМ і їхніми дітьми

родина в Україні і в Канаді.

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Вічна йому пам'ять!

## Dr. Miroslaw Hnatiuk



February 19, 1917 – July 31, 2001

*Your dedication allowed us once again to be one with Ukraine. Thank you for your years of dedication to our mission. We will miss you.*

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## The CIS summit...

(Continued from page 2)

presidents of the advantages of that model, and he subsequently presented an ambitious blueprint for economic cooperation that envisaged the creation of one or several CIS free-trade zones as the first step toward an economic union.

But even that strategy aroused suspicion: Uzbekistan's Islam Karimov, for example, objected that Mr. Berezovsky had exceeded his brief. In early 1999, Mr. Berezovsky was removed from his CIS post, after which Uzbekistan first declined to renew its membership in the CIS Collective Security Pact and then joined GUAM.

Although the planned free-trade zone has figured on the agenda of subsequent CIS summits, priority has been given to upgrading an alternative vehicle for closer intra-CIS economic cooperation, namely the transformation of the CIS Customs Union (comprising Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) into the Eurasian Economic Community. But that move only served to strengthen the impression of the emergence of two opposing camps within the CIS: the Eurasian Economic Community and GUAM.

The emergence in mid-1999 of an Islamic threat to both Central Asia and to Russia (or the tacit agreement to construe both the banned Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan and the pro-independence Chechen fighters as constituting such a long-term threat by virtue of their putative connections with the Taliban) served to provide an alternative focus for cooperation. At the first summit presided over by Vladimir Putin (in January 2000) in his capacity as then-acting Russian president, participants endorsed a proposal by President Karimov and his Kazak counterpart Nursultan Nazarbaev to draft an international program of measures to combat terrorism, including establishing a CIS anti-terrorism center.

The establishment of that center and the creation of the CIS rapid reaction force have eclipsed the planned free-trade zone. But at the Sochi summit last week, President Putin again returned to the question of promoting closer and more effective economic cooperation within the CIS as "the sole basis for developing cooperation in all spheres."

Mr. Putin also focused on the role of what he termed "regional organizations"

within the CIS, a formulation that suggests that, consciously or unconsciously, he does not regard the other former Soviet republics as sovereign states. Mr. Putin declared that "I want to emphasize that the Union State of Russia and Belarus, the Eurasian Economic Union, the Collective Security Treaty, GUUAM, the Central Asia Economic Community can by all means complement the Commonwealth and ... can even become a sort of laboratory for conducting specific variations on cooperation prior to their subsequent introduction throughout the CIS."

But the Russian president went on to make clear that such "regional organizations" should not adopt policies that could be perceived as directed against the broader collective interests of the CIS as a whole – a warning that was almost certainly directed specifically at GUUAM, which has recently proposed creating its own free-trade zone, and several of whose members make no secret of their ultimate aspiration to NATO membership. It is, Mr. Putin said, "most important and a matter of principle" that "regional organizations work to strengthen the commonwealth as a whole and toward ... raising the living standards of our peoples and safeguarding the security of all our countries."

What specific objections to that argument were expressed in the ensuing behind-closed-doors discussion, and by whom, is not known. But according to Vremya Novostei, when the 10 presidents finally emerged from that session, Azerbaijan's Heidar Aliev asked loudly: "Shouldn't we create the Soviet Union again?" prompting a lively discussion of who should occupy what post in a new USSR. (Vremya Novostei did not supply details, but suggestions may have included Mr. Putin as CPSU general secretary; either Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka or Tajik President Imomali Rakhmonov, both of them former collective farm chairmen, as agriculture secretary; Mr. Nazarbaev as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Armenian President Robert Kocharian as defense minister; and Aliev as KGB chairman.)

But while Mr. Aliev's off-the-cuff comment may have eased tensions momentarily, Mr. Putin's arguments are likely to have given further impetus to precisely those centrifugal and pro-Western tendencies within the CIS that he abhors most. How Moscow intends to counter those tendencies remains to be seen.

## Kuropaty: a past...

(Continued from page 2)

tional media. But because of its centrality in the life of many Belarusians, the demolition of this monument may have consequences very different than some might expect and may lead to greater activism by the democratic opposition in Belarus.

Indeed, this action in Belarus recalls one of the more infamous stories of the Cold War. Once, when he came to the United Nations, Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev warned the Greek prime minister that if Athens continued to support NATO and the West, it might be necessary for Moscow to attack the Acropolis with nuclear weapons.

The Greek leader responded that Mr. Khrushchev might very well be able to destroy the buildings on the Acropolis but that the Soviet leader would never be able to destroy the ideas of democracy and freedom to which the Greeks gave birth more than two millennia ago.

In like manner, the vandalization at Kuropaty is unlikely to expunge the memory of the events it commemorates.

## The Ukrainian Culture Center of Los Angeles

presents

### a festival in celebration of 10 years of Ukrainian independence on Sunday, August 26, beginning at 12:30 p.m.

The festival program includes: a joint prayer service, an artistic program featuring a Kyiv dance group, a Chicago vocal group and performances by local talent, a folkloric costume competition, a raffle and a banquet.

Admission: \$10 for adults, \$5 for children when bought in advance  
\$15 for adults, \$10 for children at the door

The Ukrainian Culture Center is located at 4315 Melrose Ave.  
For information call president Bohdan Shpak, (909) 599-9522, Paul Bilecky, (818) 249-7698,  
or Ann Shalauta, (949) 481-3738, or e-mail ukies@YKO.la.com.

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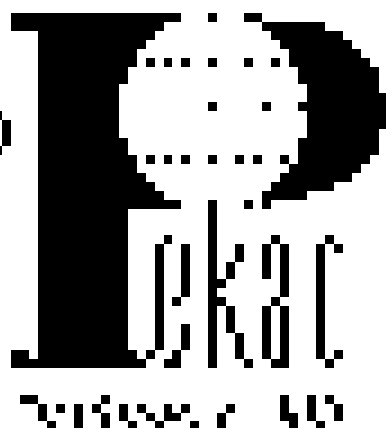
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## Senate resolution...

(Continued from page 6)

by ratifying the START I Treaty on nuclear disarmament and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, subsequently has turned over the last of its Soviet-era nuclear warheads on June 1, 1996, and in 1998 agreed not to assist Iran with the completion of a nuclear power plant in Bushehr thought to be used for the possible production of weapons of mass destruction;

Whereas Ukraine has found many methods to implement military cooperation with its European neighbors, as well as peacekeeping initiatives worldwide, as exhibited by Ukraine's participation in the KFOR and IFOR missions in the former Yugoslavia, and offering up its own forces to be part of the greater United Nations border patrol missions in the Middle East and the African continent;

Whereas Ukraine became a member of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO), signed a NATO-Ukraine Charter at the Madrid Summit in July 1997, and has been a participant in the Partnership for Peace (PfP) program since 1994 with regular training maneuvers at the Yavoriv military base in Ukraine and on Ukraine's southernmost shores of the Black Sea;

Whereas on June 7, 2001, Ukraine signed a charter for the GUUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova) alliance, in hopes of promoting regional interests, increasing cooperation, and building economic stability; and

Whereas 15 years ago, the Soviet-induced nuclear tragedy of Chernobyl gripped Ukrainian lands with insurmountable curies of radiation which will affect generations of Ukraine's inhabitants, and thus, now, Ukraine promotes safety for its citizens and its neighboring countries, as well as concern for the preservation of the environment by closing the last Chernobyl nuclear reactor on December 15, 2000:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring):

## House resolution...

(Continued from page 6)

Ukrainian independence;

(2) the president and Parliament of Ukraine should continue their efforts to maintain the balance of powers between the executive and legislative branches of government and ensure that their cooperation is aimed at furthering democratic reforms and strengthening civil society based on the rule of law; and

(3) the United States should continue to assist in building a truly independent Ukraine through encouraging and supporting democratic and market-economy transformations in Ukraine, keeping the doors of European and Trans-Atlantic institutions open to this nation.

### SECTION 1. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) as a leader of the democratic nations of the world, the United States congratulates the people of Ukraine on their 10th anniversary of independence and supports peace, prosperity and democracy in Ukraine;

(2) Ukraine has made significant progress in its political reforms during the first 10 years of its independence, as is evident by the adoption of its Constitution five years ago;

(3) the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Ukraine within its existing borders is an important factor of peace and stability in Europe;

(4) the president, the prime minister and Parliament of Ukraine should continue to enact political reforms necessary to ensure that the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government of Ukraine transparently represent the interests of the Ukrainian people;

(5) the government and president of Ukraine should promote fundamental democratic principles of freedom of speech, assembly and a free press;

(6) the government and president of Ukraine should actively pursue in an open and transparent fashion investigations into violence committed against journalists, including the murders of Heorhii Gongadze and Ihor Aleksandrov;

(7) the government of Ukraine (including the president and Parliament of Ukraine) should uphold international standards and procedures of free and fair elections in preparation for its upcoming parliamentary elections in March 2002;

(8) the government of Ukraine (including the president and Parliament of Ukraine) should continue to accelerate its efforts to transform its economy into one founded upon free market principles and governed by the rule of law;

(9) the United States supports all efforts to promote a civil society in Ukraine that features a vibrant community of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and an active, independent and free press;

(10) the government of Ukraine (including the president and Parliament of Ukraine) should follow a westward-leaning foreign policy whose priority is the integration of Ukraine into Euro-Atlantic structures;

(11) the president of the United States should continue to consider the interests and security of Ukraine in reviewing or revising any European military and security arrangements, understandings or treaties; and

(12) the president of the United States should continue to support and encourage Ukraine's role in NATO's Partnership for Peace program and the deepening of Ukraine's relationship with NATO.

### SECTION 2. TRANSMITTAL OF THE RESOLUTION.

The Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a copy of this resolution to the president of the United States with the further request that the president transmit such copy to the government of Ukraine.



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**The Carpathian Ski Club of New York**  
*under the auspices of the*

**Ukrainian Sports Association of USA and Canada (USCAK)**  
*will hold*

## the annual TENNIS COMPETITION

at Soyuzivka

---

**SEPTEMBER 1-3, 2001 (LABOR DAY WEEKEND)**

---

### Tennis Tournament

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS OF USCAK

*and trophies of the*

**Ukrainian National Association, Soyuzivka, (including the B. Rak, Dr. V. Huk, L. Rubel, and Dr. P. Charuk memorial trophies), Svoboda, The Ukrainian Weekly, the sportsmanship Trophy of Mrs. Mary Dushnyk, the Constantine Ben trophy and prize money, donated by John Hynansky, president of Winner Ford.**

Qualifications: This competition is open to any player whose club is a member of USCAK. – Singles matches are scheduled in the following division: Men, Women, Women (35 and over), Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45- 55), Junior (Boys and Girls). Juniors are persons aged 18 and under, while seniors are those over 45 years of age.

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:  
Mr. George Sawchak  
724 Forrest Ave., Rydal, PA 19046

Registration should be received no later than August 27, 2001. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

**TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:**

G. Sawchak, Z. Snylyk, G. Popel, G. Hrabec.

Schedule of matches:

Saturday, September 1, Soyuzivka, 8:30 a.m. All players must contact the Tournament Committee: They will be informed of the time and place of their first matches, as well as matches in subsequent rounds. In case of rain, all players meet in the Main House.

Because of limited time and the large number of entries, players can compete in one group only; they must indicate their choice on the registration blank.

Players who fail to report for a scheduled match on time will be defaulted.

**REGISTRATION FORM**

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SWIMMING COMPETITION

at Soyuzivka

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2001

Swim meet

Saturday, September 1, 2001, 10:30 a.m.

for individual championships of USCAK

and Ukrainian National Association Trophies & Ribbons

Warm-up at 9 a.m.

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

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

Entry deadline: Entry forms, provided below, must be submitted by **August 20, 2001**, to Marika Bokalo, Swim Meet director. There will be no registration at poolside. Registration fee is \$5.00 per swimmer.

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(Ukrainian)

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City

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Age

Male

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Club/Youth Association

Event \_\_\_\_\_ Entry time \_\_\_\_\_

Event \_\_\_\_\_ Entry time \_\_\_\_\_

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Please send this entry form with entry fee  
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The Rev. Dr. Peter Galadza...

(Continued from page 3)

Catholics to speak of their re-integration into a single Kyivan Church.

**Pope John Paul II's visit to various countries, e.g., Poland and throughout Latin America, often had far-reaching effects beyond the religious sphere. Could the pope's visit have a similar positive impact on Ukrainian civic and political development?**

Notwithstanding my response to the first question, comparing the trip to Ukraine with those to Poland or Latin America would be fallacious: the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians are not Catholic. Symbolic interactionism suggests that for a symbol to work people must have bonded with it.

For Catholics in western Ukraine, where "Rome" is more deeply embedded in popular consciousness, the visit may become the catalyst for gestures of civic reform, etc., but throughout the rest of the country the visit has only planted seeds. Of course, this too is important, but anticipating an immanent social re-birth would be unrealistic.

**How will the visit and the beatification of martyrs for the Church serve the further growth of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, strengthen its identity in western Ukraine and its possible expansion beyond western Ukraine?**

One may suggest that as a priest I am expected to stress this, but for me the importance of the beatifications is symbolized by the fact that the only time I began to tear up during the coverage of the visit was when, at the climax of the beatifications, the UGCC Seminary Choir of Rudno chanted the All-Saints troparion sung throughout the year, but now applied to these heroes of our homeland. Knowing that a near contemporary, and "one of your own" has endured unimaginable hardships with peace, joy and charity makes sanctity come alive. In the age of the anti-hero, people desperately need these models of holy triumph.

Note the high number of married priests beatified, clerics who suffered in Siberia with their wives and children. For us married clergy and our families, their witness challenges us to begin living with real evangelical detachment and apostolic zeal. The beatified monastics spur our monks and nuns to return to the real (and collective) poverty mandated by their vows. Even a cantor (Volodymyr Pryjma) was beatified. An example of how this is already leaving its mark is that at the Sheptytsky Institute in Ottawa

we are hoping to inaugurate a summer cantors training program under his patronage.

Finally, the beatification of a non-Ukrainian, Leonid Fedorov, whose process was actually initiated by Metropolitan Sheptytsky in 1935, indicates that "Ukrainian Catholic Church" does not mean "Catholic Church for Ukrainians." Back in 1901 Sheptytsky stressed that such an ecclesiology is heretical: Christ did not die to re-enforce the divisions among peoples.

In sum, the beatifications will have the "intangibly tangible" effect of providing holy substance for that unique human function, imagination. And this will do far more to strengthen the UGCC's "identity" than many of the initiatives undertaken by our parishes whose goal frequently becomes worldly self-promotion.

**Why do you think conditions are not yet favorable for the beatification of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky?**

Having written my Ph.D. dissertation on Metropolitan Sheptytsky and worked in his archives, I hope I can be trusted when I say that I have no doubt whatsoever about his sanctity. However, the "conditions" you mention relate to a phrase found in his public statement of July 1, 1941, in which he welcomed "the victorious German army" upon its occupation of Ukraine (and its rout of the Soviets). Anyone who knows the vicissitudes of Ukrainian history, not to mention Metropolitan Sheptytsky's outstanding biography (he sheltered hundreds of Jews from the Nazis) and in general his change of stance towards the Germans, will view this mistake in context. (Keep in mind, that a beatification or canonization is not a proclamation that a person never erred, but that their life or aspects thereof are generally worthy of emulation).

However, most non-Ukrainians do not appreciate the aforementioned vicissitudes or the otherwise heroic dimension of Metropolitan Sheptytsky's life. A Vatican, which since the 1960s has had to fight a public relations battle regarding alleged papal complicity in the Holocaust (recall the recent best-seller, "Hitler's Pope") is understandably cautious about the "optics." In one sense, the onus is on us Ukrainian Catholics to contextualize that statement of July 1941 for non-Ukrainians, but as anyone who has ever done Ukrainian anti-defamation work realizes, that is no mean task. We could publish hundreds of books on the topic, but without Hollywood it won't change much. But Metropolitan Sheptytsky will

(Continued on page 23)

"Old paths, new ideas" ...

(Continued from page 11)

lantern-lit path going through the. Hrycyn's property. The girls then led the guests to their bonfire, into which they placed the figure of Marena. Then they threw their wreaths into the river, and drowned the mythical Ivan. Just as Ivan drowned, the participants got drenched by pouring rain. Not distracted, the campers and guests sat under ponchos and umbrellas singing and enjoying themselves late into the night.

This year's ShB was blessed with a large group of counselors. All enjoyed their assigned positions, and enjoyed showing their charges what it means to teach by example. The counselors included: Isia Stadnyk (Pershi Stezhi), Michelle Gast (Chortopolokhy), Dora Hapij (Lisovi Mavky), Dania Snihur, Ada Helbig (Chortopolokhy) and Charita Petrina (Pershi Stezhi). On the weekends,

members of the Ti Shcho Hrebli Rvut sorority came out to help with lectures.

The 2001 Shkola Bulavnykh comprised a wonderful blend of different characters and personalities. One could often hear sounds of laughter during various activities throughout each day. Every bonfire evoked all sorts of emotions, and no discussion was ever without valuable contributions.

On July 5 the workshop came to a close. The counselors named the first-place winners in categories of leadership, attitude and knowledge. And, after good-byes were said, all went their own ways to be counselors at Plast camps throughout the United States.

A unique counselor workshop, Shkola Bulavnykh educates college-aged girls in a variety of Plast-oriented topics. This year's group of campers proved with their enthusiasm that under their leadership younger Plast members are assured a fruitful future.

## The Rev. Dr. Peter Galadza...

(Continued from page 22)

have his day, and the wait makes him even more symbolic of Ukraine's tragedies and triumphs.

**It has been announced that Pope John Paul II will visit Kazakstan, and it is assumed that he would like to visit other countries that were once part of the Soviet Union, i.e., Armenia, Belarus and, ultimately, Russia. How do you view the possibilities of these visits? Has the visit to Ukraine facilitated such subsequent visits or has it created difficulties?**

You will notice that after the trip to Ukraine, polls showed a dramatic rise in the number of Russians favoring a papal visit. Nonetheless, President [Vladimir] Putin's ability to pressure Patriarch Alexei is not infinite, and I do not expect the latter to change his attitude. From a human point of view, his age gives him the advantage over John Paul II, and the next pope might not be as interested in the former Soviet bloc, or worse yet, might decide that some form of "appeasement" towards the Moscow Patriarchate is appropriate.

As for Belarus, as your readers know, whither Moscow, thither Minsk. I say this in spite of the optimism of Minsk's Cardinal Kazimierz Swiatek, who recently stated that Patriarch Aleksei's veto may not be headed.

Regarding Armenia, the death last year of Karekin I, the Oxford-trained Catholicos, simply slowed the planning for such a visit, but the pope is scheduled to join celebrations marking the 1,700 anniversary of Armenian Christianity in September. And, of course, he will also be visiting Kazakstan, where, according

to the Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora, 800,000 Ukrainians live.

### What is your assessment of the coverage of Pope John Paul II's visit to Ukraine by the Western press and media?

In terms of overall volume, I am told that it was disappointing. Raymond Arroyo, the anchor at EWTN News, who has covered dozens of papal visits, told me that after the first two days the secular press coverage began to evaporate, at least as compared with other visits. Considering that this trip was initially described as being as difficult as the ones to Cuba and the Holy Land, one would have expected more.

In essence, once the media realized that there wouldn't be violence or embarrassing incidents, they lost interest. In one sense, the Moscow Patriarchate did the Vatican a favor, because as long as it was denouncing the trip, the media remained interested.

Returning to the defamation theme, note that in an attempt to regain attention on the last day of the trip, London's Independent ran a story with the headline "Pope Beatifies Priest with Nazi Links." The story actually made no reference to any "beatified Nazis" (it could not have, as there were none) but instead ran a phrase from Metropolitan Sheptytsky's July 1941 statement. The headline editor had not bothered to read his own reporter's copy – or purposely twisted it.

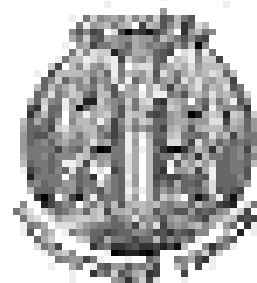
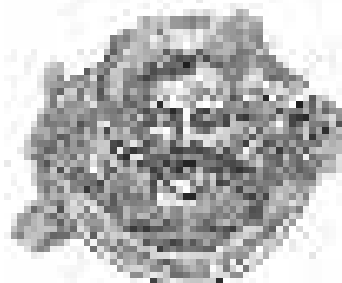
Naturally the Catholic media did a far better job, and anyone reading Catholic News Service reports, The Tablet, or the National Catholic Reporter, for example, realizes that the days of gross ignorance regarding the UGCC and Ukraine are gone. We have a Polish pope to thank for contributing to that process.

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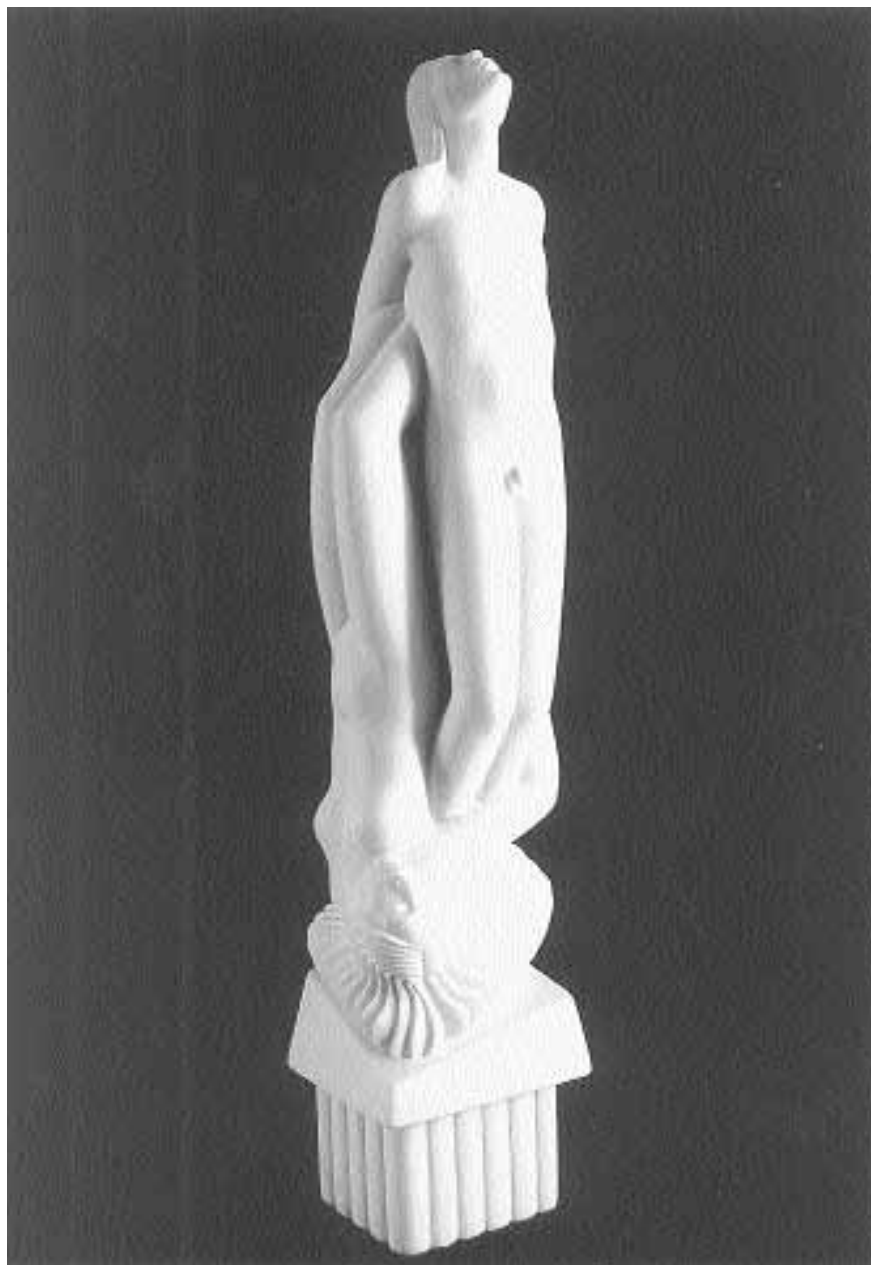
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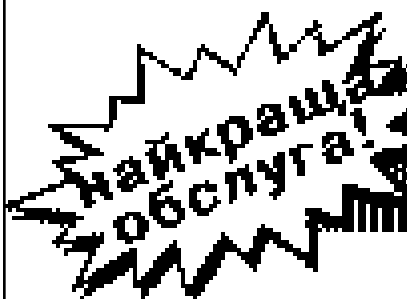


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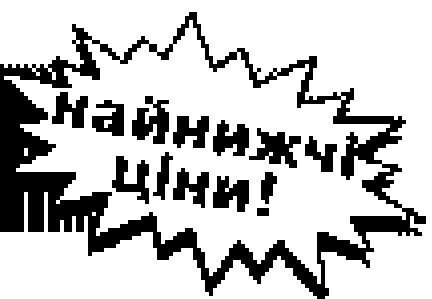
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Ms. Sachko studied music with Bohdanna Wolansky and Dr. Ihor Sonevytsky at St. George Academy and participated in Ms. Wolansky's Ukrainian vocal ensemble Promin.

Ms. Sachko continued her education at New York University, where she received a degree in music, business and



technology.

To purchase a CD, send a check or money order for \$13 payable to the addressee: Christine Sachko, 13 E. Seventh Street, New York, N.Y., 10003.

**Newsbriefs**

(Continued from page 2)

Vice Prime Minister Oleh Dubyna and Russian Deputy Prime Minister Viktor Khristenko that the energy systems of the two countries should be harmonized by August 1. (RFE/RL Newline)

**Ukraine increases oil transport**

KYIV – The Ukrainian Fuel and Energy Ministry said on August 1 that Ukrainian oil pipelines increased the amount of oil they transported in the first half of this year

by 11.5 percent over the same period last year, ITAR-TASS reported. The ministry said a total of 33.76 billion tons of oil were carried through June. Oil exports to Western Europe dropped by 17.5 percent in that time, however, as did natural gas deliveries, which declined by 9.5 percent. (RFE/RL Newline)

**36% of Ukrainians trust Church, clergy**

LVIV – In July 2001 the center Sociopolis conducted sociological research throughout Ukraine to determine the level of trust of Ukraine's population in various social institutions. The Church and clergy received the highest level of trust: 36 percent of the respondents have complete faith in them, and 14 percent don't trust them. In comparison, only 7 percent have complete trust in Ukraine's president, and 53 percent don't trust him; the government is trusted by 6 percent and not trusted by 41 percent; Parliament is trusted by 4 percent and not trusted by 55 percent. Among politicians, former Prime Minister Viktor Yushenko enjoys the greatest popularity. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

**Kuchma signs decree on state atlas**

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma signed a decree on improving state maps and on the National Atlas of Ukraine. Pursuant to the decree, the Cabinet of Ministers and the National Academy of Sciences are to ensure the development of a program on topography and national cartography for 2001-2010 by the end of the year. The decree stipulates that the national atlas should be published by the end of 2001. (Eastern Economist)

**The layered lady...**

(Continued from page 7)

cold water and slowly bring to a boil. Simmer until the eggs are a deep shade. Be sure to start collecting the skins early – it's not that easy to amass a painful.

One year, someone in our family tossed my precious bag of onion skins onto the compost pile! I had to explain to the produce manager at the supermarket why I needed just the skins from the bottom of the onion bin. Between watching me select eggs for pysanky and glean skins from the bins, the staff gives me a wide berth.

Because it causes crying without real cause, the tsybulia is a symbol of hypocrisy. "She rubbed her eyes with onions" is said about someone who pretends to cry.

I have a lecture on medicinal plants which I have presented quite a few times. The title says it all – "Baba Mala Ratsiyu," or "Baba Was Right All Along."

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# UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

## Reflections on a year at St. Vladimir's College in Roblin, Manitoba

by Nicholas Rudyk

It is the last day I will call this room home. All around me people are scurrying, packing and preparing for the final event. Yet, I lie silently on my bed, thinking to myself. How often does one get an opportunity to make the choice I did, and then go on to gain so much from it? I know that I am lucky because of all I have experienced here.

I turn and look at my clock. My time is running short. I get up and stare at the gown before me. Cautiously, I remove it from the hanger, being careful not to wrinkle it. Slowly, I slip my arms through the sleeves of my gown. The sun's rays hit it, and the brilliant blue color lights up my room. I carefully position the cap on my head and stand proud.

Moments later, I join the rest of the graduates – there were six of us in the class of 2001 – in line and wait patiently. Suddenly, our entrance into the church is met by the sounds of the choir and the loving faces of family and friends. The graduation service commences and the ceremony begins.

On June 23 I completed my high school career at an all boys' Ukrainian prep school called St. Vladimir's College in Roblin, Manitoba. I wish I had spent more than just my senior year at this wonderful institution, whose goal is to instill morals and high ideals into young men's minds and souls.

I admit it was not an easy decision to leave home and travel 2,000 miles at the age of 17. It was difficult for my entire family. I remember the last expression on the face of each member of my family, as I left the house. I think that day can be marked as the saddest day in our home.

Walking out, I looked back and saw my mother standing in the doorway, crying because her only son was leaving home. My father, in the window, stood proudly trying hard to keep back his tears. Both were proud that their son had chosen St. Vladimir's as a conclusion to his high school life, understanding the benefits I would come to realize from this close-knit boarding school. My sister, on the other hand, knew we had an entire lifetime to spend together. We could easily handle one year apart. Each of my family member's expressions left a somewhat sad, yet warm impression in my heart.

And so my journey began. With a plane ticket, two pieces of luggage and all the love in the world, I set off for a great adventure.

I quickly adjusted over the first few weeks with the help of caring teachers, supportive staff and an outgoing group of peers. Everyone warmly welcomed me, "the Yankee," and I became active within the school.

I met Taras Veryha, my literature teacher, who inspired me to write and realize the extent of my capabilities. I marveled at the patience and persistence of Donald Boguski, my science teacher, as I struggled with chemistry and physics. Mr. Bugera, taught me world history. Learning Canadian geography was made easier by the fact that my schoolmates came from so many different parts of Canada. My math skills were sharpened by Hugh Newton, and biology and physical education were taught by the qualified teacher and school headmaster Lloyd



Members of the class of 2001 (from left): Nicholas Rudyk (Yorktown Heights, N.Y.), Ryan Baschak (Regina, Saskatchewan), Curtis Kotelko (St. Louis, Saskatchewan), A. Jean-Paul Beaucher (Sooke, British Columbia), Steven Labay (Mitchell, Manitoba) and Markian Wytiahlowsky (Toronto).

McKinney. I studied religion, Ukrainian language and grammar, and took a marketing class. I became captain of the soccer team and editor of the school newspaper, and I joined the ski club.

St. Vladimir's College sits on 160 beautiful acres of land with fields, bush, paths and trails. We hiked in warm weather, cut down trees and built huge bonfires during the autumn months, and did cross-country skiing in the winter. I learned to play hockey, broom ball and curling at the school's own hockey rink, which was flooded and prepared by a team of enthusiastic boys. In addition, we played billiards, snooker and 101, worked out in the weight room and went fishing.

Our evening schedule included two hours of study and "work orders," or chores, throughout the school. Some of my time was even dedicated to the development and construction of a potato canon.

The great cook, Elsie Sorchuk, fed us three square meals a day (even with the few missing potatoes once in a while). Mrs. Daneluk took care of our laundry, and Taras Daneluk and Murry Schnell, our prefects, kept a close eye on each and everyone of us. All was coordinated by the school's secretary and bursar, Patti Onofriechuk.

Love for my heritage, culture and tradition were instilled and deepened by the choirmaster, orchestra conductor and dance instructor Paul Bakan. It was he who taught a group of 30 boys – the entire student body – to sing the divine liturgy and a variety of Ukrainian songs ranging from religious to folk, from somber to humorous. Mr. Bakan taught boys to play traditional instruments, such as the tymbaly, sopilka and bandura. We learned dances such as the Pryvit, Arkan, Kozachok and Hopak.

Mr. Bakan produced and directed a wonderful two-hour program and along with a few other teachers took us on a two-week tour of Ukrainian communities throughout Manitoba and Ontario. Our concert tour took us to places such as Selkirk, Cook's Creek, Winnipeg, Sarto, The Pas and Flin Flon in Manitoba and towns in Ontario called Thunder Bay and Kenora.

It was in The Pas where I met my relatives, Uncle Walter and Aunt Sylvia Rudyk. They, like many other Ukrainians, emigrated to Canada after World War II. Walter Rudyk found an engineering job with the Canadian railroad and settled his family in The Pas. It was St. Vlad's that took us on a six-hour bus ride north of Roblin, where I finally met the people I termed the "missing link" in our family. These wonderful relatives honored me by attending my graduation.

Besides the tour, we also traveled during the year on weekends singing the divine liturgy in Ukrainian churches in Dauphin, Kamsack, Neepawa, Russell and Yorkton. Each town and city left a unique and lasting impression on all of us. I learned how our culture and heritage bind us no matter where we, as Ukrainians, live in this world. Many of the Canadian communities have second-, third- and even fourth-generation Ukrainians who perpetuate traditions and customs. Their language skills may have diminished over the years, yet their love for Ukraine and pride in their ancestry have grown strong and have withstood assimilation.

Bearing witness to this gave me a new appreciation of my heritage and what responsibilities and contributions I and my Ukrainian American peers should promote and continue.

I am home now and once again making adjustments. This fall I will be attending university and continuing my studies. With me I will bring all the education I received from St. Vladimir's.

I hope the friends I have made will remain with me throughout my life. To all the dedicated individuals involved with St. Vlad's, I wish success in the years to come. To all future students, I wish the same great memories that I now cherish. Finally, I thank my parents for their support.

For further information about St. Vladimir's College, please write to Mrs. Patti Onofriechuk, Box 789, 99 Highway 83 North, Roblin, Manitoba, R0L 1P0, Canada. The office phone number is (204) 937-2173, and the school's website is at [www.stvlads.net](http://www.stvlads.net).

# Ad astra! (To the stars)

by Ulyana Horodysky

When I first began my independent research project on solar sails two years ago, never did I imagine that I would get so far with it at such a young age. Last year, I could not believe that I, a freshman in high school, was chosen to represent Ohio at several national and international science competitions. This year, I still have a hard time believing it, even though it has happened again.

After last year's success, I was not really expecting much. I took part in various regional science fairs because I enjoy the competition, and I just tried to do my best. As it turned out, I was again selected to represent Ohio at the National Junior Science and Humanities Symposium, held this year in Orlando, Fla.

The competition was very tough, as I anticipated. My research paper, "Sailing Into Space: Steering Towards Mars," was placed in the category of Astronomy, Atmospheric Science and Physics. I could not believe it when I heard my name called out for the first place award for the second year in a row. Very few students win multiple times. It was as if I was in a dream – but one that turned out to be very real.

I also had the honor of representing the State of Ohio at the "Science Olympics," the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair (ISEF), this year held in San Jose, Calif. This event also proved full of memorable experiences. There, I competed with over 1,200 students from 40 different countries. The projects were grouped into 15 categories, from Behavioral Science through Zoology. There were 50 of us in the category of Earth and Space. We were grilled for hours by groups of scientists and judges from universities and industry. It was exhausting, but stimulating.

At this competition the awards are grouped in three different categories: special, government and grand. I waited all day Thursday and all morning Friday until, finally, the grand awards ceremony began. By then I was getting pretty discouraged, but I knew that just getting to the ISEF was a major accomplishment. I told myself that even if I walked away with nothing, I would still be a winner.

When I heard my name called for first place and the "best of category" distinction, I was so stunned that I couldn't move. Anything would have done: fourth place, third place – but

first place, I would have never guessed. I hoped to reach this level in my senior year, but it happened this year! It turned out that I was the youngest first-place and best-of-category winner at this year's fair. Somehow, I got myself up onto the stage to accept the awards.

As I stood up there scanning the crowd, I saw with delight that the many friends I had made at ISEF were all waving and cheering, even though they had not won. That is what science is all about. It is not about winning or losing, but just about being there and supporting each other. Pretty soon all of us will go off along our own career paths. But the memories we created and shared in San Jose will stay with us for the rest of our lives.

The experience has given me the strength and confidence to continue pursuing my interest in science. My mentor, Dr. Robert L. Forward, an astrophysicist and author, brought my work to the attention of NASA, and I have presented my research at their last two Advanced Space Propulsion Workshops. In 2000 it was held at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif. This year, it was held at the Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala.

Presenting my work to a room full of space scientists was very different from presenting to judges at competitions. Participating in these workshops was a worthwhile and rewarding experience, one that I will treasure. There, I met with scientists at the leading edge of research, and I was thrilled to learn that one of them had spoken with Albert Einstein and that another was a student of Werner Heisenberg. I got to share common interests and discuss new ideas for my future research.

Conducting scientific research is like playing sports. You give it your all and hope for the best. Knowing that you did your best is what counts. Remember that "your attitude determines your altitude." No one – not your peers, your family, or your school – can hold you back once you start soaring. When someone tells you that "it'll never happen," don't let that discourage you. Instead, turn back around and make it happen. The future is in your own hands.

Remember that what you have is a gift from God, but what you do with it is your gift to God.

## Mishanyna

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

To solve this month's Mishanyna, find the words that appear capitalized in the text and list below.

AUGUST usually reminds people that the end of SUMMER VACATION is near. But for Ukrainians there are two remarkable anniversaries during the month of August.

In the year 988, on August 14, Grand Prince Volodymyr's BAPTISM of his realm brought the Christian FAITH to Kyivan Rus', the first state on Ukrainian territory.

A "bit" closer to our times, TEN years ago on August 24, 1991, the PARLIAMENT of Ukraine adopted a DECLARATION of Ukraine's independence. (That is why today you can find the COUNTRY of Ukraine listed on all MAPS – which was not the case a DECADE earlier!) For many of your grandparents the proclamation of independence was a dream come true.

This year there will be many celebrations in UKRAINE, Canada, the United States and around the world – wherever Ukrainians may be found – to HONOR this historic act.

So, we should treat August 24 just like the Fourth of July in AMERICA or CANADA Day (July 1) in that country. Why not have a family get-together, say a barbecue, and CELEBRATE with BABA and DIDO?

Whatever you decide to do, our wish is that you ENJOY this national holiday of Ukraine.

## Myshka enjoys his summer



Mykola Myshka is enjoying his last days of summer vacation with a few friends. Hope you are too! (Notice he is wearing his life jacket even though he is an excellent swimmer.) Drop us a line at UKELODEON to let us know how your summer went. Enjoy your last few summer days before school starts!

### OUR NEXT ISSUE:

UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated September 9, please send in your materials by August 31. (Please include a daytime phone number.)

Send in your articles, letters, photos, etc. to: The Ukrainian Weekly, UKELODEON, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; telephone, (973) 292-9800; fax, (973) 644-9510; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

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**SUMMER PROGRAM 2001**

**Saturday, August 18**  
8:30 p.m. – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Recital  
10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by FATA MORGANA

**Saturday, August 25**  
9:30 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. – Zabava – music by THE LEGEND

**Friday, August 31**  
9:30 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. – Zabava – music by VECHIRKA

**Saturday, September 1**  
8:30 p.m. – Yunist Dance Ensemble, Yonkers  
10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by TEMPO  
10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by VECHIRKA

**Sunday, September 2**  
9:30 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. – Zabava – music by ZOLOTA BULAVA

*VIDLUNNIA will play for you every Friday evening from July 13 to August 24 from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m.*

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**PREVIEW OF EVENTS**

**Saturday-Sunday, August 18-19**

**LEHIGHTON, Pa:** The Ukrainian Homestead will host its ninth annual Ukrainian Folk Festival. Featured acts will include: Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble, Voloshky Performing Dance Academy, Dnipriany Music Ensemble and Byzantine Male Choir, with special guest performances by the Chaika Ukrainian Dance Ensemble from Ontario. Saturday's shows will run from noon to 7 p.m. and a dance will be held at 9 p.m. On Sunday, the festival will begin with a divine liturgy at 10:30 a.m., celebrated by Metropolitan-Archbishop Stefan Soroka. The festival will continue until 5 p.m. with the main stage show at 1 p.m. A variety of vendors will also display arts, crafts and Ukrainian foods. Admission to the festival, located at 1230 Beaver Run Drive in Lehighton, Pa., is \$5 per person per day or \$7 per person for a two-day pass. Children under age 14 are admitted free. For additional information call the Ukrainian Homestead, (610) 377-4621, or Ulana Prociuk, (215) 235-3709.

**Friday, August 24**

**BOSTON:** The 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence will be celebrated with a flag-raising ceremony on the Boston City Hall Plaza at noon. The ceremony is sponsored by a joint committee of 13 Massachusetts Ukrainian organizations. For more information call (617) 524-7301, Tuesday or Thursday, 1-7 p.m.

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** The 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence will be celebrated with a concert held at the Ukrainian Educational Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. The program will include: singing of the national anthems of the United States and Ukraine by soloist Bohdan Chaplinsky; an opening prayer offered by Archbishop-Metropolitan Stefan Soroka; a keynote address by Mykola Francuzenko, radio journalist for Radio Liberty and the Voice of America; a performance by the Prolosok Choir from Toronto, directed by Michael Luczkow-Krawczenko and accompanied by Nadia Verbenko; songs by the Holubka Trio under the musical directorship of Maria Kaminsky; a performance by the Prometheus Chorus of Philadelphia, directed by Nestor Kyzmyszyn and accompanied by Halyna Nazurok-Rej; and closing prayers by Archbishop Antony. A film showing last year's independence day concert in Kyiv will be shown at 6:15 p.m. preceding the show. Admission to the concert, scheduled to begin at 7 p.m., is \$10 for adults, \$5 for students and free for children age 15 or younger.

**Saturday, August 25**

**JENKINTOWN, Pa.:** A Ukrainian polka dance will take place at the Ukrainian Educational Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, Pa., at 9 p.m. to the music of the Luna Orchestra, directed by Oles Kuzyszyn. The dance is \$10 for adults, \$5 for students and free for children age 15 or younger.

**Sunday, August 26**

**Hartford, Conn.:** The public is invited to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Ukrainian independence at the Ukrainian National Home in Hartford. The celebration will begin at 5 p.m. with an outdoor moleben service followed by performances of the Yevshan Choir and the Zoloty Promin Dance Ensemble. A film presentation of past Independence Day celebrations in Kyiv will follow. Refreshments will be served.

Admission is free, but donations are welcomed. For additional information call Alexander Pryshlak, (860) 563-2717, or Irene Oleksiak, (860) 647-9946.

**HORSHAM, Pa.:** The Tryzub Ukrainian Sports Center will host a festival, picnic and Ukrainian dance at noon on the grounds of the Ukrainian Sports Center, Lower State and County Line roads. The festival will include performances by the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble, the Luna Orchestra, the Obrii Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble, the Karpaty Orchestra and solo accordionist Vitalii Perih. Artisans will display traditional Ukrainian folk arts and crafts, and vendors will sell Ukrainian ethnic foods as well as standard fare and refreshments. Parachutists will deliver the Ukrainian colors from above. The \$10 admissions fee includes a Ukrainian dance, which begins at 4 p.m. Children under age 14 are admitted free.

**LOS ANGELES:** The Ukrainian Culture Center is hosting a festival in celebration of 10 years of Ukrainian independence. The festival will include a joint prayer service followed by a varied program featuring a dance group from Kyiv, a vocal group from Chicago, as well as performances by local talent. There will also be a folkloric costume competition, raffle and banquet. Admission to the festival, which starts at 12:30 p.m., is \$10 for adults, \$5 for children when bought in advance and \$15 for adults, \$10 for children at the door. The Ukrainian Culture Center is located at 4315 Melrose Ave. For information call president Bohdan Shpak, (909) 599-9522, Paul Bilecky, (818) 249-7698, or Ann Shalauta, (949) 481-3738, or e-mail ukies@YKO.la.com.

**BOSTON:** Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church invites the community to come celebrate 10 years of Ukrainian independence. A picnic will be held at noon at the church, located at 146 Forest Hills St., Jamaica Plain. The event is sponsored by a joint committee of 13 Massachusetts Ukrainian organizations. Proceeds will benefit humanitarian organizations in Ukraine. For more information call (617) 524-7301, Tuesday or Thursday, 1-7 p.m.

**PHOENIX, Ariz.:** The local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and other local Ukrainian organizations will celebrate the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. The day's events begin with morning services at the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox churches. The main commemorations are at 12:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 730 W. Elm St. A moleben celebrated by the Rev. Ivan Kondrasewich, pastor of the local Ukrainian Orthodox church, will be followed by a banquet and an entertainment program. Admission is \$15. For information contact Michael Dydyk, (480) 570-2841, or Lesia Cady, (602) 381-1296.

**Saturday, September 8**

**BOSTON:** A banquet commemorating the 10th anniversary of Ukrainian independence will be held at Moseley's on the Charles River in Dedham. The event, sponsored by a joint committee of 13 Massachusetts Ukrainian organizations, will include cocktails, dinner, a brief program and dancing. Proceeds will benefit humanitarian organizations in Ukraine. Reservations are required by August 15. For reservations or to advertise in the commemorative book, call (617) 524-7301, Tuesday or Thursday, 1-7 p.m.

**REMINDER REGARDING REQUIREMENTS:**

There is a **\$10 charge per submission** for listings in Preview of Events. The listing plus payment must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. There is also the option of prepayment for a series of listings.

Listings of **no more than 100 words** (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Information sent by fax should include a copy of a check, in the amount of \$10 per listing, made out to The Ukrainian Weekly. The Weekly's fax number is (973) 644-9510.