

INSIDE:

- Replica Kozak ship sails to Black Sea — page 3.
- The sisters of the Order of St. Basil the great — page 5.
- A history of the UNA's Soyuzivka resort — page 7.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXX

No. 31

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 4, 2002

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Lviv city officials look to rebury Bandera, Petliura and Konovalts in Ukraine

by Ivan Poltavets

KYIV — A civic committee has been formed in Lviv to delve into the possibility of transferring the remains of Stepan Bandera and other prominent historical figures to Ukraine. Lviv Mayor Lubomyr Bunyak has agreed to head the committee, which will attempt to unite a variety of politicians, scientists and social activists in the effort, said Zoreslava Romovska, head of the Lviv branch of the Batkivschyna Party, which initiated the effort.

Newly-elected National Deputy Andrii Shkil, who until recently headed the UNA-UNSO political organization and today is associated with the Batkivschyna Party, officially announced the proposal on July 24, which includes the proposal to return to Ukraine the remains of Bandera, who headed the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists during and right after World War II, as well as Yevhen Konovalts, the founder of OUN and Ukrainian National Republic leader Symon Petliura.

Bandera, who was assassinated by a Soviet KGB agent in 1959 in Munich, where he was living in self-imposed exile, is buried there. Konovalts lies in a Rotterdam cemetery, the Dutch city where he was gunned down in 1938, also by a Soviet agent, while Petliura is buried in Paris, where he was assassinated in 1924.

"The nation's lands should be watered with the national spirit of these great figures," explained Mr. Shkil. "While not recognized in the countries they are buried in, these people are giants of Ukrainian history."

Mr. Shkil said he believed the effort could be realized in two to three years if a national expression of the will to do so developed.

"This idea has been around for a while, but before it was difficult to speak of seeing it become a reality. Now, it is possible to form an instrument for its implementation, to develop the national willingness to undertake the step, receive the consent of relatives, create the civic committee, work with archives and take care of the legal formalities," added Mr. Shkil.

The City of Lviv Commission for War Burials calls for burying Bandera, Konovalts and Petliura at Lychakiv cemetery in Lviv. But Stephen Bandera, the OUN leader's grandson, said that Kyiv is the most appropriate place for his grandfather's remains.

"There should be a reburial of other historical figures at a Pantheon of

(Continued on page 4)

Ukrainian fighter jet crashes during airshow killing 83

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — It is being referred to as Black Saturday and the worst air show tragedy ever. With condolences continuing to pour in from around the world, Lviv buried 74 of the identified from the 83 victims who perished after a Sukhoi-27 jet aircraft crashed into a sea of onlookers at an air show on July 27. Twenty-six of the dead were 18 years of age or less. Another 116 people were hospitalized with various injuries, three remain critical and 21 in serious condition. Workers have not been able to identify nine of the bodies.

Three days after the catastrophe at Sknyliv Aerodrome on the outskirts of Lviv, with four high-ranking generals already fired and under arrest for criminal negligence and the minister of defense having offered his resignation, Ukraine was still in mourning and still trying to figure out what went wrong, most importantly, why the aircraft had not performed their acrobatic feats away from the crowd of spectators.

The event, a commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Air Force Division in Lviv, began as a family affair, held in a picnic-like atmosphere under a bright blue sky on a hot summer day. Some 8,000 Lviv residents and their guests had turned out to watch as the aces of Ukraine's Air Force entertained them.

But a stunt, which state officials said was flawed from the start, went catastrophically awry. The Soviet-era jet fighter, performing in tandem with a similar aircraft, failed to pull upward from a vertical plunge to the ground and clipped trees and the ground with its wing, before touching the cone of a grounded plane and tumbling directly into the sea of humanity as it burst into a roaring ball of fire.

The pilot — a member of the elite Sokil acrobatic team — and his co-pilot, both



AP/Ivan Sekretarev

A physician aids to an unidentified woman while two others cry near the morgue in Lviv, Ukraine

ejected out of the cockpit before the plane hit the ground. They were subsequently hospitalized with spinal injuries after initially walking away from the scene. The two pilots are also under arrest on charges of criminal negligence.

Sharp fragments and ignited jet fuel, which sprayed out into the crowd as the aircraft impacted, left a trail of charred and dismembered body parts of entire families who only seconds before had been gazing up at the sky in awe of the dazzling acrobatics. Fourteen of the 83 dead came from four families. Thirty-six of the victims succumbed along with a sibling or parent.

At least one child, Yuri Motuziuk, was left an orphan, alive and alone on the airport tarmac, covered in ash and soot and

crying after the debris and the jet fuel fireball killed his parents, an image carried by television around the world. Petro Mykhailiv lost his son, Andrii, 32, his stepdaughter, Natalia, 31, and two granddaughters, Andrianna and Natalya, aged 6 and 8. The elder Mykhailiv had a heart attack at the morgue while identifying their remains. Bohdan Onyshchak lost his 11-month-old granddaughter, Yaryna, her father, 25 year-old Oleh and another son, Yurii, 23.

Somber Ukrainian leaders, including President Leonid Kuchma, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn and Minister of Defense Volodymyr Shkidchenko immediately flew to Lviv.

(Continued on page 14)

Cooper Union project faces lawsuit and a skeptical City Planning Commission

by Andrew Nynka

NEW YORK — Seeking approval from New York's City Planning Commission, officials from The Cooper Union testified on their large-scale development plan at a commission hearing on July 24. The plan, which has generated opposition from the East Village's Ukrainian community, drew commissioners' skepticism and a lawsuit that included two members of the Ukrainian community as plaintiffs.

During the hearing city officials acknowledged the school's value, but questioned setting a precedent by changing the zoning on real estate for

non-profit groups in order to accommodate commercial expansion. "The idea of city government changing the zoning to help the financial needs of an institution is one that troubles me," Irwin G. Cantor, a planning commission member, said during the five-hour hearing. The proposal, he added, would change Cooper Union "from an institution that educates people to an institution in the real estate business."

In his testimony before the commission, school president Dr. George Campbell called the project "essential to the future" of the school and said officials have "an unequivocal responsibility to preserve Cooper Union's

unique, distinguished and critically important role in higher education."

Dr. Campbell noted in his testimony that the school has made "significant" design changes to its plan in an effort to respond to community criticism regarding the bulk and height of planned buildings and called the elimination of 40,000 square feet of space from their original plan "a substantial penalty" for the school. He said the school's latest plan would "ensure that the final outcome is not only thoughtful and responsive but reflects our historic commitment to excellence and urban design."

However, commission member

(Continued on page 4)

ANALYSIS

Autonomist and separatist sentiment grows in Western Ukraine

by **Taras Kuzio**
RFE/RL Newsline

Autonomy and even separatism, subjects that were long taboo in Ukraine, are now being openly discussed in mainstream Ukrainian publications. Unlike the earlier association of this phenomenon with Russophone eastern Ukraine and the Crimea, it is now to be found in Ukrainophone western Ukraine. Although calls for autonomy are more common than separatist demands, a recent poll found that 40 percent of western Ukrainians would support separatism if Ukraine were to join the Russia-Belarus union.

In 1990-1991, Galicia led the way for a federalized Ukraine when three oblast councils, in which the Democratic Bloc won a majority in the March 1990 republican elections, created the Galician Assembly. This move was seen by its ideological leader, now deceased Rukh leader Vyacheslav Chornovil, as a way to defend anti-communist and pro-reformist western Ukraine from Communist-controlled eastern Ukraine. Mr. Chornovil dropped the idea when Ukraine became independent in 1992 because federalism became secondary to preserving Ukraine's territorial integrity.

Eastern Ukraine first seriously promoted the idea of a federalized Ukraine as a way of opposing the highly exaggerated threat of Ukrainianization in the Leonid Kravchuk era between 1991 and 1994. Some of Leonid Kuchma's closest advisers in the 1994 presidential elections, such as Volodymyr Hryniiov, were among the strongest proponents of federalism. Mr. Kuchma went on to win these elections. Again, the demand for federalism was soon dropped in the interest of preserving territorial integrity.

Autonomist and pro-federalist tendencies began to again manifest themselves in western Ukraine after President Kuchma was re-elected for a second term in November 1999. Taras Wozniak, editor of the Lviv journal *Ya* (I), recently published a special issue of his journal devoted to questions of western Ukrainian autonomy and a federalized Ukraine. Mr. Wozniak, who has been termed Lviv's unofficial "minister of foreign affairs" because he heads the department of international affairs of the Lviv City Council, has propagated his views to a wide audience. As a result, his intellectual circle in Lviv has found itself under the scrutiny of the Security Service of Ukraine. The Lviv newspaper *Postup* (Progress) also provides space for authors to discuss these views.

Mr. Wozniak recently wrote that "the Ukrainian nomenklatura – with its sovietized and Russified mentality – is contributing to the neo-colonization of Ukraine by Russia, which is proceeding at a ferocious pace." Another author, writing in *Ukrainska Pravda*, believes that the only choice for western Ukraine is either "autonomization" or "assimilation," because Mr. Kuchma is continuing Soviet-era Russification policies. The author believes that by 2010 western Ukraine will look no different from Mr. Kuchma's Russified and Sovietized home city of Dnipropetrovsk.

Yurii Andrukhovych, who lives in Halychyna (Galicia) and is considered

one of Ukraine's best and most influential writers, has poked fun at Russian-speaking Kyiv in writings such as "My Last Territory" in the newspaper *Krytyka*. Mr. Andrukhovych visits Kyiv to take part in literary affairs but dislikes the city and prefers his "real" Ukraine in Galicia.

These growing demands in western Ukraine for regional autonomy and, in a minority of cases separatism, are due to three interrelated factors.

First, although western Ukraine propelled Ukraine to independence in 1987-1991, residents believe the region has lost out since then. Some 100 officials from the presidential administration, government and National Security and Defense Council visited Lviv in July 2000 to investigate regional problems following large nationalist riots. The unemployment rate in Lviv Oblast is one of the highest in Ukraine, and entire industrial sectors have lain dormant for many years.

Many western Ukrainians have either emigrated to North America, work illegally in Central and Western Europe, or are involved in daily shuttle trade to Poland. The shuttle trade will be badly affected by the imposition of visas on all countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) by Poland on July 1, 2003, which will create a feeling among pro-European western Ukrainians of being isolated within Europe.

Second, under President Kuchma there has been stagnation in Ukraine's domestic and foreign policies. Western Ukrainians feel the country they propelled to independence is being transformed not into a more nationally conscious Ukraine that is "returning to Europe" but into a "Little Russia" they fear will be subjected to "Belarusianization." Writing in a recent issue of the prestigious journal *Suchasnist*, the academic Borys Bakhteyev complained that it is the "Little Russian" and Sovietized east that formulates the state's international image and the manner in which it develops." According to Mr. Bakhteyev, eastern Ukraine threatens western Ukraine with its "oligarchization."

Presidential support for the Russian Orthodox Church rather than a united Ukrainian autocephalous Orthodox Church, the planned commemoration in 2004 of the 1654 Pereaslav Treaty that placed Ukraine under Russian rule, the creation of a joint Russian-Ukrainian historical commission on textbooks, and the refusal to "rehabilitate" the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) that fought the Nazis and Soviets in 1942-1953 all play a part in influencing the western Ukrainian view of government policies as "Little Russian." The writer Volodymyr Pavliv commented in *Ukrainska Pravda* that the Lviv City Council's refusal to accept a Kyiv-brokered compromise over inscriptions on graves of Polish soldiers is seen as its "revenge" against Kyiv's refusal to rehabilitate the UPA.

Third, western Ukraine has a very different view of Ukraine's future than does eastern Ukraine. Mr. Bakhteyev wrote in *Suchasnist* that he views Ukraine as similar to Germany in its division into westernized and Sovietized halves. But while western Ukrainians look to emulate Central Europe's drive to "return to Western Europe," eastern Ukraine has created an authoritarian, one-party regime in Donetsk Oblast where the pro-presidential For a United Ukraine (FUU) fin-

NEWSBRIEFS

Ukraine mourns air show tragedy

KYIV - After a Sukoi-27 fighter jet crashed into a crowd of spectators at Sknyliv Aerodrome President Leonid Kuchma declared July 29 a national day of mourning and indefinitely canceled future military exhibitions. "It's like a bad dream," Kuchma said at the tragedy site on July 27. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma dismisses military officials

KYIV - In the wake of the air-show disaster in Lviv, President Leonid Kuchma on July 29 fired his Chief of General Staff Petro Shulyak, who was acting as Ukraine's defense minister at the time of the crash, as well as Ukrainian Air Force commander Viktor Strelnykov, according to UNIAN. Defense Minister Volodymyr Shkidchenko, upon orders from Kuchma, has fired Serhiy Onyshchenko, the commander of the air corps participating in the show at Skriliv air field. Shkidchenko has resigned because of the crash and is reportedly awaiting Kuchma's approval. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Prosecutors investigate air show

KYIV - Prosecutors have arrested Col. Gen. Viktor Strelnykov, Lieutenant General Serhiy Onyshchenko, and two other military officials who are believed to be responsible for the air-show disaster at Skniliv airfield in Lviv, UNIAN reported on July 29. Strelnykov and Onyshchenko are suspected of committing a crime classified as "negligent attitude to the military service that led to heavy consequences." RFE/RL reported. Officials also opened a criminal case against Volodymyr Toponar and Yuriy Yehorov, the two pilots who safely ejected moments before the crash. They are charged with violating regulations applicable to the use of aircraft. The Procurator-General's Office has issued a preliminary statement that says the air-show tragedy was caused by "serious miscalculations in the organization and fulfillment of flights in the air force and, in particular, in the organization of the air-show measures in Lviv," UNIAN reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Piskun: military negligent in air show

KYIV - Procurator-General Sviatoslav Piskun told journalists on July 29 that preliminary investigations have shown that the air-show crash at Skniliv Air Force base in Lviv was due to "military negligence," UNIAN reported. Piskun also said the two pilots of the Sukoi-27 fighter jet are most likely guilty of "criminal actions" and "incorrect use of the aircraft under those circumstances." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Piskun claims to know who directed killers

KYIV - Sviatoslav Piskun, Ukraine's procurator-general, claimed he has possession of names and photographs of the individuals who ordered the killing of journalist Ihor Aleksandrov in July of last year, and that police are actively searching for the accused. Last week the Supreme Court opened a new investigation into the slaying of Aleksandrov. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Blame placed on Kuchma for air crash

KYIV - According to Our Ukraine's press service, four opposition leaders signed a statement placing blame on President Leonid Kuchma for the July 27 air-show disaster, UNIAN reported on July 30. Reports said the statement was signed by Socialist Party leader Oleksandr Moroz, Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko, Yulia Tymoshenko and Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko, although Communist Party officials subsequently denied that Symonenko signed the document. "All of us should be aware that the blame for similar tragedies is to be put on the political system, which is headed by the person who cares not about state problems but about how to defend the interests of favored clans and strengthen his personal authority," the statement read. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Air force defends sacked commander

Kyiv - Officers of Ukraine's 5th Air Corps issued a letter to President Leonid Kuchma saying that they are treating the arrest of Air-Force Commander Viktor Strelnykov as an "infringement upon their civic rights and professional honor," UNIAN reported on July 31. "[We know] that 10 minutes before [the crash], Col. Gen. Strelnykov gave an order forbidding the commander of the 14th Air Corps to send jets over the crowd and instructing him to conduct the show only over the landing-and-takeoff strip," the letter reads. (RFE/RL Newsline)

July 31 blast kills 20 Ukrainian Miners

DONETSK - Another mining accident claimed the lives of 20 Ukrainian miners at the Zasyadko coal mine in Donetsk Oblast late on July 31, international news agencies reported. The blast came just four days after the tragic air-show disaster in Lviv and three weeks after a mine fire in Donetsk killed 35. The Zasyadko mine has had a terrible safety record in the past few years; 50 miners died in a blast in May 1999, while a blast in August 2001 took the lives of 55 miners. Local prosecutors have launched a

(Continued on page 12)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Yearly subscription rate: \$55; for UNA members — \$45.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices.
(ISSN — 0273-9348)

The Weekly: UNA:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:

The Ukrainian Weekly
2200 Route 10
P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Editor-in-chief: **Roma Hadzewycz**

Editors:

Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)

Andrew Nynka

Ika Koznarska Casanova (part time)

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, August 4, 2002, No. 31, Vol. LXX

Copyright © 2002 The Ukrainian Weekly

Dr. Taras Kuzio is a resident fellow at the Centre for Russian and East European Studies, University of Toronto.

(Continued on page 13)

Replica Kozak vessel and crew duplicate historic journey of forfathers

by Danylo Kulyniak

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – The journey of Thor Heyerdahl raised the point that perhaps modern man – in becoming used to the comforts of modern civilization – was losing something priceless in return, including the rich knowledge and the skills of his forfathers.

Ukrainian history, including the experience of the Kozak republic of the Zaporozhian Host, offers a breadth of possibilities with which to put this notion to a test, and an interdepartmental laboratory for historical research of the Academy of Sciences of Ukraine decided to do as much when it organized a project to build a historic Kozak seafaring vessel and to sail it along one of the traditional Kozak routes from the Dnipro to the Kuban region through the Black Sea.

The international scientific and research expedition, dubbed “Bohun,” was organized in conjunction with the 210th anniversary of the resettlement of the Zaporozhian Kozaks to the Kuban after the destruction of the Zaporozhian Host by Russian Empress Catherine.

The flagship, Bohun, a 20-meter, eight-ton Kozak vessel with sails and oars, and a sister ship took more than three months to construct – although the Kozaks did it regularly in 15 days.

The effort, however, came only after the project leaders had overcome even greater difficulties in determining what to build because research in Zaporizhia, Dnipropetrovsk, St. Petersburg and Warsaw turned up no design drawings. Then, archeologist Vasyl Nefiedov raised a Kozak ship called a “chaika” from the Dnipro near Khortytsia, the home of the Zaporozhian Host, just as the researchers were having no luck finding blueprints. As a result, they had a model. While the first Kozak vessel was built in Ochakiv, near Odesa, a second



The Bohun leaves Kyiv port headed for Kherson and then the Kuban region.

one, a 12-meter vessel, was constructed in Chernihiv in northern Ukraine.

More than 50 people in all – historians, businessmen, computer programmers and doctors from all parts of Ukraine, Belarus, Russia and other countries as well – have contributed to the project. The youngest member of the team is a 16-year-old who is preparing to enter the Kherson Sailing Institute, while the oldest participant is 63 years old.

The head of the expedition and the director of the interdepartmental laboratory of historical research is Capt. Serhii Voronov. Previously Mr. Voronov had built an

ancient Kyivan Rus’ vessel he named the Grand Duchess Olha, which he sailed along a route “from the Vikings to the Greeks.”

The two Kozak ships finally set sail on July 20, when a crew of 21 modern-day Kozak sailors cast off from the docks of Kyiv, heading down the Dnipro River for the Russian Black Sea coast and the historic Ukrainian Kuban region. Because there was no wind, however, the crew started the voyage rowing rather than sailing towards its first stop in Kherson, at the mouth of the Dnipro River, where they are to meet up with a Kozak chaika. The exotic-looking flotilla will then make its way around Crimea towards the Kuban, where it is scheduled to arrive on August 24, Ukrainian Independence Day.

The crew will be forced to live a life of deprivation, filled with sweat and discomfort. Along the way they will eat 17th century Kozak fare prepared by doctoral candidate Oleksander Kostenko, an expert on the Ukrainian cooking of the Middle Ages, who will prepare “Mudryi Borsch” (Wise Borsch), “Zaporozhian Hare with Spirit”

and “Dnipro Fish Chowder.” They will drink home-brewed beer and strong wine.

Arguments, bickering, teasing and poor temperament will not be tolerated. According to Kozak lore, they cause storms on the open sea.

However, the adventurers decided to tempt fate a bit and lifted the ban on women on board. They will allow noted Ukrainian actress and weather reporter Ruslana Pysenka, who recently played a witch in the Polish epic film, “With Fire, and Sword,” to sail with them for a time.

On the shores of the Kuban the crew will take part in a research project examining the remains of the sunken flagship of the Black Sea Kozak flotilla of Hetman Anton Holovaty, which went down off the Kuban’s Black Sea coast in 1788. Hetman Holovaty led the move of the Kozaks to the Kuban region at the end of the 18th century.

On Ukrainian Independence Day various traditional Kozak festivities are planned, including an official “viche,” or ceremonial meeting.



Well-wishers at the send-off for the Bohun in Kyiv on July 20.

FOR THE RECORD: Bonior, Quinn promote federal charter for UAVeterans

Below is the text of a “Dear Colleague” letter sent on July 8 by Reps. David Bonior (D-Mich.) and Jack Quinn (R-N.Y.) to fellow members of Congress in support of the bill to grant a federal charter to the Ukrainian American Veterans.

Dear Colleague:

Please join us in sponsoring H.R. 818, a bill to amend Title 36, United States Code, to grant a federal charter to the Ukrainian American Veterans Inc. This organization was established in the 1940s and is home to veterans of all major wars beginning with World War II and throughout the major conflicts of the 20th century.

This act is an important step to recognize the American veterans of foreign wars of Ukrainian descent. Like many other servicemen, they have sworn allegiance to the United States of America and risked and sacrificed their lives to protect the strategic interests and democratic values of the

United States all over the world. With their roots in a country that was suffering under the yoke of communism for most of the last century, Ukrainian American veterans knew the real value of democracy and the free market, and bravely protected and advanced them in all conflicts along with American soldiers of other ethnic backgrounds.

In the past, the United States Congress has granted federal charters to Italian American, Jewish American, Polish American, as well as other ethnic veterans’ organizations. The Ukrainian American Veterans Inc. deserves the same recognition. I urge you to sign onto H.R. 818 and support its passing.

To sign onto H.R. 818, or for more information, please contact Assad Akhter (Rep. Bonior, 5-2106) or Brian Dodge (Rep. Quinn, 5-3306).

David E. Bonior
Member of Congress

Jack Quinn
Member of Congress

OBITUARY

Mykola Deychakiwsky, 81, Ukrainian freedom fighter, activist, doctor, athlete

Dr. Mykola Deychakiwsky, a leader in the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America and active supporter of various Ukrainian causes, died on July 11 in Parma, Ohio.

Dr. Deychakiwsky was born in the village of Yamnytsya near Ivano-Frankivsk in 1921. As a student, he was a member of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), taking an active part in various actions in both Western as well as Central Ukraine. In 1944, following the creation of the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council (UHVR), he was sent to the West as a courier for the underground. In February 1945, while on a mission to establish contacts with the Allies, he was caught by the Nazis trying to cross the Swiss border and imprisoned in Vienna. Only the end of World War II prevented his certain execution. These and other adventures as a member of the OUN were described in his memoirs which were published in Kyiv in 1997 – "Na Vyzvolnykh Stezhkakh Evropy."

In his youth and student years, Dr. Deychakiwsky was an active athlete and played on various soccer teams in Ukraine, post-War Germany and later in the United States. In Germany, he played on the Ukrainian team which won the gold medal at the Displaced Persons Olympics in 1948.

Dr. Deychakiwsky received his medical degree from the University of Munich in 1949 and emigrated to the United States in 1950. He worked as a medical resident in Philadelphia, Chicago, and Detroit before beginning his medical practice in Cleveland in 1954. He practiced medicine in suburban Cleveland until his retirement in 1990.

Dr. Deychakiwsky was a founder of the Ohio Chapter of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) and served as its president twice and as its secretary for many years. He was one of the organizers of the first UMANA Scientific Conference in Cleveland in 1956 and head of the organizing committee of an UMANA Convention held in Cleveland in 1976. He was honored for his contributions at the Association's 1982 convention. At the 35th Convention in 1999, he was recognized for his role as an "outstanding doctor, community activist and benefactor and for his selfless and tireless efforts



Dr. Mykola Deychakiwsky

on behalf of his Nation, profession and the Association."

In 1991, Dr. Deychakiwsky became one of the founders of the Coordinating Committee to Aid Ukraine and head of its Cleveland chapter. He was also one of the organizers of the local chapter of the Olympic Committee which assisted the Ukrainian Olympic Committee in their participation in the 1996 Atlanta Olympics. He was also known as a generous benefactor to various Ukrainian educational, cultural, political and civic causes. He was known by his family and numerous friends and associates as a noble, courageous, dedicated, generous, friendly and self-effacing man with a unique sense of humor and a keen interest in many issues.

Dr. Deychakiwsky leaves behind his wife of nearly 47 years, Nadia, a professional librarian and Ukrainian National Woman's League of America activist; sons Orest, a staff advisor at the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Washington, D.C.; Yuri, a cardiologist in suburban Washington, D.C.; and Mykola, a program officer with the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation in Prague, as well as six grandchildren, a brother in Ukraine and sister in Canada.

Lviv city officials...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukrainian Heroes in Kyiv, which would help unite eastern and western Ukraine," he said.

Mr. Shkil also proposes Kyiv as the location for the reburial of the remains of the three legendary Ukrainians, as well, and believes constructing a Pantheon of Heroes would be appropriate. He explained that there are practical reasons in addition to political and cultural concerns to proceed with reburial of the 20th century Ukrainian legends in their homeland.

In Munich, he explained, there is evidence that Bandera's grave could be affected and even disturbed if authorities there implement a plan now being prepared to widen the road near the cemetery. The grave of Mr. Konovalts in Rotterdam could be torn down in several months, if rental payment for the land, which is designated a national park, is not made.

But dangers might be waiting in Ukraine as well, and it would still be necessary to ensure the safety of the graves should they be transferred to Ukraine. Bandera's surviving sister, Oksana, who currently lives in Stryi, fears possible acts of vandalism and desecration of the grave of her late brother, as the late Ukrainian hero's grandson, Stephen, told The Weekly.

Stephen Bandera is generally supportive of the idea of transferring the remains of his grandfather to Ukraine, but feels that there is a "logical progression of how things could be or should be," which includes first waiting for the necessary family decisions, full compliance with Christian reburial rites and, very importantly, full-scale restoration and recognition of the OUN-UPA.

The proposals to return home the remains of prominent Ukrainians of the past comes after the Ukrainian government at both the local and the national level has approved initial efforts to legitimize and recognize the OUN-UPA, which alternatively fought Polish, German and Soviet forces in its effort to free Ukraine of foreign hegemony in the 1930s, 1940s and into the early 1950s, when Soviet forces finally extinguished the movement, which was most active in western Ukraine. The UPA, which is the Ukrainian acronym for the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, was the military wing of OUN.

The Lviv city council, for example, stepped out with an initiative to posthumously confer the rank of the Hero of Ukraine upon Bandera, Konovalts, and UPA General Roman Shukhevych as well as three other outstanding OUN-UPA fig-

ures, Vasyl Kuk, Vasyl Levkovych and Vasyl Halas.

However, a statement signed by OUN-UPA veterans, including the latter three who are still alive, declared their unwillingness to accept any awards from current Ukrainian authorities until they officially recognize the OUN-UPA as a fighting force for the independence of Ukraine and accord its members status as war veterans.

The group also explained that the designation Hero of Ukraine has been besmirched because too often it is bestowed upon "anti-Ukrainian elements," according to Interfax-Ukraine.

Earlier this month a government Committee on OUN-UPA Activities, headed by the vice-Prime-Minister of Ukraine Volodymyr Semynozhenko drafted a law "On restoration of historical justice regarding the fighters for freedom and independence of the Ukrainian state," which once adopted will officially acknowledge that OUN-UPA fought for freedom and independence of a united Ukrainian state. The bill, drafted by the Cabinet of Ministers, has not yet been made public or registered in Verkhovna Rada, where it must be approved. Once registered it will not be the only such bill. A group of lawmakers, headed by National Deputy Yaroslav Kendzior, a member of the Our Ukraine faction, registered an alternative draft law with a similar name on July 9.

Recognition of OUN-UPA 60 years after the inception of the movement cannot be limited to approved documents and politically expedient steps, explained Stephen Bandera.

"Recognizing OUN-UPA is not about passing laws or 'postanovas,' it is also about a certain public education campaign," he said.

Mr. Shkil and Mrs. Romovska also stressed the need for advocacy campaigns dealing with OUN-UPA activities targeted at wide audiences.

In its current initiatives the government and the civic committee could face internal as well as external opposition. The Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs protested the attempts to rehabilitate OUN-UPA veterans on July 15 and expressed dissatisfaction with such an effort receiving Ukrainian government support. Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs Anatolii Zlenko expressed dissatisfaction with the Russian stand and retorted in an official statement that the matter of OUN-UPA is not a Russian affair.

"Our government considers this an internal Ukrainian affair," said Mr. Zlenko at the opening of the GUUAM information center on July 16.

Cooper Union...

(Continued from page 1)

Joseph B. Rose also voiced skepticism over the plan. He questioned the necessity of a proposal to create floor area for commercial purposes for a school that "does not pay property taxes."

Dr. Campbell said the school has "an equally compelling responsibility to create a sound financial infrastructure that will enable the institution to sustain, over the long term, the critical mission mandated by its charter." He added that the school had created a comprehensive financial plan that would ensure a sound economic foundation and establish "a sustainable platform for what we believe is the foreseeable future." A "critical" part of the financial plan, said Dr. Campbell, was the commercial development of existing properties.

However, while attempting to create that economic foundation the school has

drawn critics who claim their own economic future would be in jeopardy. Residents who testified said that approval of the school's plan could change the atmosphere of the residential neighborhood and drive out established residents.

Touching on one of the community's largest criticisms, the president said, "We've made every effort to align our needs with those of the community, working closely with their elected and appointed representatives throughout the process."

Many residents disagree. Myron Surmach, owner of the ethnic Ukrainian store Surma on Seventh Street, said the school had used "bulldozing tactics" in order to approve its plan. "They did not inform us – they just went ahead," he said.

Four residents of the community seeking to halt the development review process filed a lawsuit the day of the

hearing with the State Supreme Court in Manhattan. The plaintiffs charged the city and college with violating land-use procedures, and asked that the college's application be nullified. The suit, according to the group's lawyer, contends that the school does not own all of the properties on which it plans to develop and that significant amenities for the community have not been included in the plan.

Mr. Surmach, whose store has been a fixture in the neighborhood since it was opened by his father in 1918, was one of two Ukrainians listed on the suite. He classified the neighborhood as a "residential, family" neighborhood where "you can't help but not want a skyscraper across the street."

Residents have also drawn attention to a school-owned parking lot at 26 Astor Place, which community boards and residents have repeatedly said should be part of the school's development plan. When

asked by commissioners why their plan had not included the parking lot, Dr. Campbell replied that the school had other plans for the site. When pressed by commission members for a more detailed answer Dr. Campbell would not elaborate.

Planning commission members seemed dismayed by the school's answers regarding 26 Astor Place and acknowledged that development there would also affect the neighborhood. They said that questions regarding the site's use needed to be addressed by the school for the future.

Since plans with architects fell through over the development of a chic hotel on the 26 Astor Place site late last year school officials have said only that they intend to develop the site.

Barring a court ruling that would void the proposal, the commission has until September 3 to make its decision.

A history of the sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great

PART I

In the beginning

Drive down the stretch of Fox Chase Road from Forrest Avenue to Cedar Road in Jenkintown, Pa., and you will see a complex of buildings nestled among the trees. A modest sign in gilt letters on brown wood stands at the entrance to a modest driveway leading to an imposing stone building. The sign says "Basilian Motherhouse, 710 Fox Chase Road."

Peer through the foliage and you might see a pair of nuns walking briskly down the driveway. If they turn left, they may be heading for the residence or the Chapel of the Holy Trinity. If they turn right, they may be heading for the college library or the bookstore. They are Sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great, a community of women devoted to serving God through service to humanity.

Wherever the sisters are going, it is likely that they will pass a symbol that is the essence of their ministry. It may be etched in a block of stone or embossed on the official masthead of *Gladsome Light*, the Province newsletter. It is the personal seal of the founder of the Order they serve, a man of God who long ago set the tone for religious community life that became the standard for Christian monasticism for centuries to come.

The seal of St. Basil the Great shows a pillar of flame, rising from the earth and reaching to heaven. Encircling and framing the flame are two branches, one laurel, the other oak. They are joined at the top by a stylized sun, which partially frames a cross. Below the cross are the Greek letters IXC, which stand for Jesus Christ, Son of God. For the Sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great, the seal is a symbol of vision and mission. Jesus, the son and the sun, illuminates the road that the sisters follow. The fire signifies the intense love they have for God and neighbor; it embodies the sacrifices and labors that the sisters undertake in God's name. The oak branch stands for fortitude and perseverance; the laurel branch represents victory and eternal glory – the aspiration of each sister – the reward for a life spent in service to God and humanity.

When one looks beyond the symbol of the seal, one finds a community of devout and devoted women with a history and tradition that spans several centuries and several continents. It is a heritage well worth examining.

The Order of St. Basil the Great dates back to the fourth century. Its founders were Basil, the archbishop of Caesarea, Cappadocia, and his sister, Macrina. It was to St. Macrina that St. Basil entrusted the administration and direction of this first monastery for women. Built on the banks of the Iris River in Asia Minor, the monastery attracted pious women from nearby estates.

Many of these women came from wealthy families, but neither their station in life, nor their wealth, nor their secular importance mattered behind the cloister walls. Each lived simply and modestly in a sparsely furnished cell. Each ate and drank what was provided by the monastic kitchen at designated times. Each dressed modestly in garments provided by the monastic directress. And each was resolved to live a life dedicated to prayer. They were inspired both by the example of St. Macrina and by the words of St. Basil the Great, who had pointed out to them that "while Christ was on earth, he was followed by women as well as by men. Both men and women served Christ."

As the Basilian Order spread from Asia Minor to Africa and Europe, the sisters and their commitment to serving the Lord through prayer became legendary. The legend was magnified by their determination to serve God by serving humanity. Circa



Sisters of St. Basil the Great work with youngsters in Jenkintown, Pa.

400 AD, the Rules of St. Basil were translated into Latin and were accepted as models for monastic life by the entire Catholic Church.

In the centuries that followed, Christianity was adopted in Ukraine, and by the 11th century, Ukrainian rulers were firmly committed to the religion and to those who lived and worked in religious communities. While other European nations and their rulers routinely neglected the education of girls, Ukraine followed a different path, perhaps because of the growing reputation of the Basilian sisters as educators and mentors for young girls and young women. Thus, it was not entirely surprising, when in 1037, Prince Yaroslav the Wise built the cloister of St. Irene in Kyiv. Administered by the Basilian Rule, the new convent was the prototype for other cloisters, which were soon established throughout the entire country.

In the centuries to follow, the Basilian sisterhood would be alternately buoyed and battered by historical vicissitudes and by the

work of reformers. Tatar invasions decimated monasteries on Ukrainian lands during the 11th and 12th centuries, and monastic life declined and nearly disappeared. Like the Christians of an earlier era who had weathered persecution by retreating to the catacombs, the sisters withdrew to isolated communities where they found a temporary haven from political upheaval and military unrest. In time, their prayers for peace and for the survival of their faith and their order were answered.

A renaissance in monasticism began in the 17th century, following the Union of Brest in 1596. It was the reformers of this time who urged a more active and service-oriented role for the sisters who had been living a predominately contemplative life in strictly cloistered communities, having little interaction with the people who lived and toiled nearby. And so the Sisters of St. Basil the Great returned to their mission of teaching. They established schools, which served not only members of their religious communities, but the laity as well.

In 1720, the Synod of Zamose re-imposed on convents a strict cloistered existence. Small religious communities were consolidated as a result the number of women devoting themselves to religious life dwindled. By 1772 most of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great lived in isolated complexes on the outskirts of towns. They supported themselves by manual labor and by charitable donations. The educational endeavors that had brought the sisters into close contact with ordinary people were again curtailed.

The situation was exacerbated in the Ukrainian territories ruled by Russia. During the reign of Catherine II, most of the Basilian convents were closed down; under Nicholas I, the sisters were dispersed, exiled or imprisoned. In territories administered by the Austrian Empire, conditions were not much better. Edicts issued by Emperor Joseph II closed many of the convents in western Ukraine. Yet four monastic centers survived and even flourished until the final

(Continued on page 17)



The Motherhouse of the Sisters of the Order of St. Basil the Great.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Ukraine's aging military machine

Ukraine remains in shock nearly a week after an Air Force jet fighter aircraft crashed into a sea of humanity during an air show exhibition at the Sknyliv Aerodrome in Lviv. Eighty-three mostly young people died in a tragedy that Yevhen Marchuk, secretary of the National Security and Defense Committee, said could have been avoided had military officials followed simple regulations, foremost of which was enforcing a ban on flying over crowds of spectators during exhibitions. Again Ukraine gets worldwide publicity for another tragedy on its soil, as the grim picture of a Ukrainian aircraft tumbling into a crowd of spectators is broadcast around the world.

Four high level military officials, including the head of the Armed Forces General Staff have been arrested on charges of criminal negligence and relieved of their duties. The pilots, who were hospitalized with spinal injuries after ejecting from their aircraft, are also under arrest. Minister of Defense Volodymyr Shkidchenko submitted his resignation in the aftermath of the catastrophe, which President Leonid Kuchma has neither accepted nor rejected as yet.

Investigators, while considering technical malfunction as a possible reason for the crash, also want to know why the pilot changed his trajectory during his final, catastrophic acrobatic dive. In addition they are curious as to why the two pilots and their co-pilots didn't bother with a rehearsal prior to the fateful performance.

There are many other questions that need to be answered as well, such as why military officials approved improper flight plans and why city officials were not contacted about the air show.

While Lviv residents and all of Ukraine mourn the loss of so many young lives – 26 of the 83 dead were 18 years of age or younger, and 48 were under 30 – in the days after the tragedy, a public debate has developed among state leaders and military officials on how the tragedy reflects the current state of Ukraine's Armed Forces. And that debate inevitably has turned to the matter of money, or the lack of it, in this case.

It is true that Ukraine's military needs much additional funding if it is to modernize and retain battle readiness. It needs everything from new aircraft, tanks and weapons to new bases and more housing for career soldiers.

But it is also a fact that agreeing with the logic behind the reasoning will not produce the needed finances. Simply put, Ukraine's budget constraints today do not allow it to properly fund its military. Since there is no money to train and maintain troops, the generals in charge must overcome their desire to retain the size and scope of their operations – which, by the way, is a normal bureaucratic and organizational tendency – and begin a major cut in troop numbers.

Ukraine does not need a half-million-strong army. Three hundred thousand soldiers will more than suffice, and perhaps even less are needed. The standard fighting force of the 21st century is not a large and cumbersome machine, but a small and swift battle unit. Ukraine will need to cut troop strength to come into line with NATO requirements anyway, so why wait. If the country is serious about military reform, then it should begin now. The money saved could be rechanneled to modernization and to the purchase of new technologies.

Unfortunately, there is also another, perhaps more difficult problem, one of discipline and morale. The procedural oversights – failure to inform local officials of the show, lack of rehearsal, etc. – that led to the crash in Sknyliv can be blamed on lack of discipline. There is also low morale and much corruption among officers who have felt let down and left out since the waning of the influence of the Armed Forces from the halcyon days of military might during the Soviet era.

Yet perhaps now is the time to begin a major redevelopment program to replace the old guard with a new generation of military leadership. The old generals have long been accused of being more concerned with guarding their privileges – often illegally – than with working to bring Ukraine's military into its own.

For a long time the armed forces denied responsibility for last year's tragedy over the Black Sea, in which a commercial Russian jetliner was shot down by a wayward Ukrainian missile, long after the civilian leadership and most Ukrainians realized what had happened. The generals would probably say today that the Sknyliv disaster was not a military error as well, if there was a way to believably do so.

It is time for Ukraine to begin the difficult task of radical military reform. Troop strengths need to be radically reduced and the leadership changed or Ukraine will have more tragedies like the one at Sknyliv, and the country will continue to be known for its failures rather than its triumphs.

August
4
1996

Turning the pages back...

On August 4, 1996, on the last day of the XXVI Summer Olympic Games in Atlanta and in one of the very last events, Volodymyr Klychko put the exclamation point on Ukraine's Olympic competition by taking the gold medal in boxing in

the super heavyweight division. He also scored a major upset in the boxing world.

The 6-foot-5-inch Klychko opened the third round with a series of combinations, outscoring his opponent, Paea Wolfgramm of Tonga, 5-0, which gave him a 7-3 victory. He said afterwards that he felt he was dominating the fight even as the bout went on, and was confident that he had won. "I already felt that I won, he explained. "I gave 110 percent. I exerted the minimum energy and didn't take any risks that might keep me from winning."

Our correspondent on the scene in Atlanta, Roman Woronowycz, reported: "... in the opening round, Klychko and Wolfgramm circled each other, measuring punches but throwing very few. Both boxers had trouble finding scoring opportunities. With 34 seconds left, Wolfgramm, who outweighed Klychko by 79 pounds, landed a left hook for the only point of the round. The second started the same until Klychko found his aim, landing two rights. But Wolfgramm saw an opening when Klychko dropped his

(Continued on page 16)

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Tough love is good medicine for Ukraine

Dear Editor:

The discussion over three letters in *The Ukrainian Weekly* (June 23, July 7 and 14) over the correct manner in which to respond to problems in Ukraine is timely and necessary. The *Ukrainian Weekly* should be congratulated for providing space for such a discussion.

Firstly, let me state that the problems raised by Roman Kupchinsky and Orest Deychakiwsky over the diaspora's confusion as to whether to adopt a critical stance vis-à-vis Ukraine is far more common than we imagine. I have encountered it on many occasions. Here are just a few examples.

Dr. Roman Solchanyk, a consultant at the Rand Corporation, argued along some of the same lines as Askold Lozynskyj at a panel I attended which was organized by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta in December 2001.

Interviewed by *The Ukrainian Weekly* last August on the 10th anniversary of Ukrainian independence, Prof. Roman Szporluk, director of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI), claimed corruption today was no worse than that found in the Soviet era. In a surprising example of a lack of academic tolerance, HURI refused to allow a panel on the "Kuchmagate" scandal held at the annual convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities at Columbia University in April 2001 to be also held at HURI. The panel included Profs. Olha Andriewska and Marta Dyczok, Mr. Kupchinsky and the editor of *Ukrainska Pravda*, Olena Prytula (a close associate of murdered journalist Heorhii Gongadze). Longtime benefactor for Ukrainian studies Petro Jacyk, now deceased, also defended President Leonid Kuchma in the Canadian Ukrainian media and in person to this writer on many occasions.

The reasons for this are not too difficult to find. Ukraine has lost its independence so often that many Ukrainians are afraid it will lose it again if we push its leaders too hard. Both the Banderits and Melnykite branches of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) also never dwelled very long on a domestic program for Ukraine after independence was achieved. Mr. Deychakiwsky is correct to say this is partly generational and a view common within both the OUN(B) and OUN(M). In my academic work I have also tended to notice that historians seem more willing than political scientists to provide historical comparisons and reasons to gloss over Ukraine's problems.

Mr. Lozynskyj's letter is replete with misconceptions and an anti-Americanism that I thought existed only among the left. Accusing both Mr. Kupchinsky and Mr. Deychakiwsky of hiding their U.S. government links, he fails to come clean on his own. Mr. Lozynskyj is not only president of the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) but he is also, reportedly, a member of OUN(B). Is Mr. Lozynskyj's letter a personal viewpoint or that of the UWC? This is not merely an academic question.

Prof. Yurko Darewych, also a high-ranking member of the UWC with responsibilities for human rights issues, has views very different from those of the president, judging by his debate with Ukraine's Ambassador to Canada Yuri Shcherbak and Mr. Jacyk on the Kontakt television program in August of last year. If Mr. Lozynskyj's letter was agreed

upon with the UWC he has every right to claim to speak on behalf of the Ukrainian community. If it was not, then he does not have that right.

In a similar vein to Dr. Solchanyk, Mr. Lozynskyj believes that Ukraine cannot be faulted if we compare it to other CIS states. Really? Even in comparison to the CIS, only Tajikistan's economic collapse was worse than Ukraine's (and that country had a civil war that claimed 300,000 lives). The World Bank has calculated that Ukraine has one of the highest rates of "state capture" by corrupt oligarchs in the CIS. If we do not accept the dubious need to compare Ukraine only with the CIS then we can see that other post-Communist laggards, such as Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia and increasingly, even, Serbia are pulling ahead of Ukraine. For a comparison of these countries see the annual "Nations in Transit" report on www.freedomhouse.org, which shows that since the late 1990s Ukraine has stagnated. Serbia is at least putting on trial officers accused of "crimes against humanity," unlike Ukraine which refuses to put anybody on trial for the crimes unveiled on the Melnychenko tapes.

Nobody denies that corruption exists in the West. But, to compare this to Ukraine is rather spurious. In the West people do go on trial and go to prison for corruption (look at Conservatives Jonathan Aitken and Jeffrey Archer in my country, the United Kingdom). The only trials of corrupt Ukrainian leaders take place in the West (for example, the trial of Pavlo Lazarenko in San Francisco).

Mr. Lozynskyj is, of course, correct to say that international politics is full of double standards. But, the point to be made here is twofold. Firstly, standards are higher for countries lying within, and aspiring to rejoin Europe, who are members of the Council of Europe. It is true that Russia is the exception to the rule as it gets away with war crimes in Chechnya. But, that's because it has nuclear weapons. Secondly, Ukraine's leaders are undermining their own professed goal of "rejoining Europe" through their domestic policies. The answer is simple. If you want to be part of Europe then play by European rules and get rid of your "homo Sovieticus" doublespeak of saying one thing and doing another.

The struggle for Ukraine always was twofold. The first stage, independence, has been won. The second, what kind of Ukraine we are to have, is still being fought and the 2004 presidential elections will have a large impact upon how this will pan out. Those who refuse to criticize President Kuchma should bear in mind his presiding over a Ukraine that is going to commemorate the 1654 Pereiaslav Treaty and Ukrainian Communist Volodymyr Shcherbytsky's 85th anniversary, while continuing to refuse to honor the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) as genuine veterans and freedom fighters. Does the Ukrainian diaspora wish to support this kind of Ukraine which is being subjected to what Ukrainian scholars are increasingly describing as the country's "Little Russianization?"

Dr. Taras Kuzio
Toronto

P.S. I have no U.K., Canadian, American or Italian governmental connection.

The letter-writer is resident fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Toronto.

A history of the Ukrainian National Association's Soyuzivka resort

The article below is reprinted (with some minor changes) from the Jubilee Almanac on the Occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association (Jersey City, N.J.: Svoboda Press, 1969). The author at the time was a co-manager of Soyuzivka with the late Walter Kwas.

by Daniel Slobodian

How did the Ukrainian National Association happen to buy Soyuzivka? Several UNA conventions discussed the issue and finally ordered the UNA executive to buy a home for the aged. The executive traveled many miles looking over many places which were for sale in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York. Finally, when they saw the estate owned by the heirs of Dr. Foord in Kerhonkson, for the first time there was unanimity; all executives were impressed with the possibilities of this site not only as a place for the aged to stay but as a resort from which all UNA members could benefit.

Dr. Foord operated a private sanatorium for patients who were recuperating from operations or who took the rest cure which was fashionable in that day. He catered to a selective clientele, the so-called "carriage trade," who were listed in the Blue Book or the Social Register, or were sent by doctors. Even in those days, when money had more value than today, patrons paid \$20 a day plus other fees, including those for private nurses, consultations, medications, etc.

So, in 1952 Soyuzivka was purchased for the sum of \$70,000. Since there was not enough time to get the place ready for operation, the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization was allowed to use one building and the grounds as a camp the first summer. Major renovations had to be made. A kitchen and dining room had to be built and, steel beams and girders were installed in the Main House. In 1953 a grand opening ceremony attended by thousands opened this resort to vacationers.

It was not an instant success. Our newly arrived immigrants were just establishing themselves, seeking new jobs in a new country, and simply could not yet afford a vacation anywhere no matter how reasonable. Among the older immigrants, many of whom had never taken a vacation in their lives, some started taking a vacation for the first time. But the youth started coming every weekend. No one demanded luxurious rooms. Dormitory rooms and rooms with bathrooms on one floor had first priority because they were reasonable in price.



Miss Soyuzivka 1968 Andrea Keybida in a formal photograph.



The architect's drawing of the Veselka Pavilion and pool.

Soyuzivka expanded its holdings when, upon the death of Mrs. Foord, her house with the land was purchased. More renovations had to be made to transform the rooms so as to be suitable for hotel occupancy.

During a regular annual meeting of the UNA Supreme Assembly at Soyuzivka, a phone call was received that our neighbors were selling their house because the husband was being transferred to manage a factory elsewhere. The executive looked the property over and empowered the executive officers to negotiate to purchase this property, which was to become Camp Lviv. The ranch-style private home (101 feet in length) was changed to accommodate children, a dining room was built, as were a kitchen and a swimming pool.

Now at last we had a summer camp for boys and girls.

The Ukrainian courses, which started in the second year of Soyuzivka's existence, also had a place to function.

At first the courses were attended mostly by students in college. The Ukrainian Youth League of North America sent teachers to instruct Ukrainian dancing, and for several years banduras were made and the girls learned cross-stitching.

The courses are still popular, though the age of the students attending is younger. In three and a half short weeks one would be amazed how much Ukrainian history, literature, art and language is learned by these students.

Each year business improved, despite the lack of some facilities. The swimming pool at that time was little more than an oversized bathtub about 25 feet wide, 50 feet long. Dancing was inside the old clubhouse, and the bar was in a room not much larger than one of our guest rooms. Then the managers made a bold decision. On their own, they had a small dance floor, 40 feet in radius, built outdoors. It was a success – the dancers loved it. But the executives did not. When they saw very few people in the bar they told the managers, "You have ruined our business, you must tear down the platform first thing Monday morning!"

The cash registers, however, told a different story, which made the executives change their minds. In fact, the dance floor attracted more people every

week. It became so successful that the following year it was torn down to build an outdoor platform three times as large. This platform lasted seven years, when it was realized that when it rained people had no place to dance, then the recreation hall (Veselka) was built.

Customers are the bosses in any business. Their likes and demands have to be catered to, especially in the hotel business. They still like dancing outdoors under the stars and the new recreation hall features dancing outdoors on a special composition floor laid on the roof, while the entertainment programs are

held inside.

Another milestone in progress was made when the old pool was torn down and a new steel pool was constructed. This pool was constructed by Soyuzivka's own helpers, plus a few hired craftsmen. The L shape was chosen because it was safe in that the diving area was separate from the swimming area. A spacious deck area was provided, since studies show that pool-goers spend 90 percent of their time out of the water. The deck area, of course, added appreciably to the cost, but it is well appreciated by

(Continued on page 16)



The girl's choir composed of Soyuzivka summer help of 1977.

BOOK NOTES

Lydia Palij's poems published in English

"Woman in the Window - Poetic Images" by Lydia Palij. Toronto: The Basilian Press, 2002.

by Oksana Zakydalsky

TORONTO - As an author, Lydia Palij is known for her poetry and travel essays. Although she writes in Ukrainian, English translations of some of her works have been published, both in Canada and the United States. Her works have also been translated into a half-dozen other languages.

Now the Toronto poet has published her first book in English. Called "Woman in the Window - Poetic Images," the poems cannot be said to be translations, for, although they were rendered into English by Patricia Harvie, Ms. Palij herself edited the translations. "Woman in the Window" is a selection of poems from Ms. Palij's Ukrainian language collection published last year in Ukraine under the same title by LileyaNV (Ivano-Frankivsk).

Ms. Palij is well-known in Ukraine, where she has given many lectures and made numerous other public appearances. In 1997 she received the Pavlo Tychyna Award for poetry. Through her work in bringing Ukrainian writers to the Harbourfront International Authors' Festival, her activities in PEN and the Writers' Union of Canada, as well as her

promotion of Canadian literature in Ukraine, she has also established good connections with the Canadian literary world.

The book may be ordered from Libra Publishing, 2545 Bloor St. W., Apt. 404, Toronto, Ontario M6S 1S1 Canada.



Stefania Dobriansky-Radyvyl on Australia's Ukrainian women

"Ukrainian Women's Association in Australia," edited by Stefania Dobriansky-Radyvyl. Sydney, Australia: Ukrainian Women's Association of Australia, 2001, 373 pp., \$20.

After World War II, Australia realized the need to increase its population for two main reasons: to secure its vast and vulnerable coastline from future attacks, and to enlarge its inadequate and aging workforce. To bring new immigrants to its shores, Australia developed an immigration policy known as the Displaced Persons Scheme, which resettled in Australia 170,700 Central and Eastern European refugees, including nearly 20,000 Ukrainians.

The book "Ukrainian Women's Association in Australia" reflects the endeavors and contributions of the Ukrainian immigrant women who were instrumental in creating a strong Ukrainian community out of the 20,000 embattled displaced persons who came to Australia with few possessions and no knowledge of the English language or Australian culture. The women of the UWAA set up schools, developed Ukrainian cultural centers, published Ukrainian materials and took part in a wide array of humanitarian and philanthropic activities, including the support of Ukrainian parishes.

The English-language portion of the book, by Dr. Sonia Mycak, Australian research fellow, contains an overview of the history of Ukrainian immigration to

Australia and a comprehensive historical analysis of the role of the UWA.

The Ukrainian portion contains a historical assessment of the UWA by Evdokia Ostrowskyj, and outlines of the work and personalities of each of the organization's 27 branches, including many group and individual member photos.

To order a copy of the book, contact Evdokia Ostrowskyj, 43 Victor Ave., Valentine, NSW, 2280, Australia; fax; 0249 466990.



The emblem of the Ukrainian Women's Association in Australia



Selfreliance

Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union

САМОПОНІМ

Українсько-Американська Федеральна Кредитна Спільнота

Secure Worldwide Access to your Account
Your Cancelled Check Images Online

Selfreliance.Com

Applications Online

I
n
t
e
r
n
e
t

Home Office

5522 W. Chicago Ave. Chicago, IL 60644 773 439-7530 or Toll 888 333 8511

Illinois - Indiana

5111 N. Cicero Ave. Chicago, IL 60630 773 389-0177
761 S. Heron Street. Peoria, IL 61607 617-478-7917
2011 Armitage Blvd. Bloomington, IL 61810 618-427-0179
1517 W. 15th Street. Peoe Park, IL 60130 708-929-1912
8674 White Oak Street. Stoneham, PA 46321 219-838-5200

New Jersey

405 Market Ave. Newark, NJ 07102 973 640-8894
538 Summit Ave. Jersey City, NJ 07310 973 705-1101
2500 Elm. Way. Suffern, NY 10984 973-251-0332

CIUS 25th anniversary celebrations in Toronto

by Dr. Marko Stech

TORONTO – The Toronto Office of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies celebrated 25 years of the institute's work on May 26, a date chosen to coincide with the annual conference of the Canadian Association of Slavists, then being held on the University of Toronto campus.

The festivities were enhanced by two interesting and significant academic events: the annual Danylo H. Struk Memorial Lecture and a book launch for the four-volume "Concordance to the Poetic Works of Taras Shevchenko." Both took place at University College, with approximately 100 academics and community members in attendance.

The Struk Memorial Lecture – supported by a fund established in memory of Prof. Struk and administered by the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies – was delivered this year by Dr. Oleh Ilnytzkyj, professor of Ukrainian literature at the University of Alberta department of modern languages and Cultural Studies. Following an introduction by Dr. Maxim Tarnawsky, professor of Ukrainian language and literature at the University of Toronto and director of the (CIUS) Mr. Struk Program in Ukrainian Literature, Prof. Ilnytzkyj gave a most interesting and illuminating presentation titled "Deconstructing Gogol's/Hohol's two 'Souls'." In it, he refuted the conventional explanation of Gogol/Hohol as a Russian writer and presented his views on Mykola Hohol's/Nikolai Gogol's national identity and the nature of the broad interplay between Ukrainian and Russian literature in the 19th century.

After sketching out the particular features of cultural life in this period, Dr. Ilnytzkyj proceeded with a call for reconceptualizing the understanding of "imperial culture" and the determination of national allegiances of writers in the Russian Empire. As a case in point, he demonstrated the organic ties of Hohol's work to both cultures: imperial Russian and Ukrainian national. A lively discussion followed when the floor was opened

to questions.

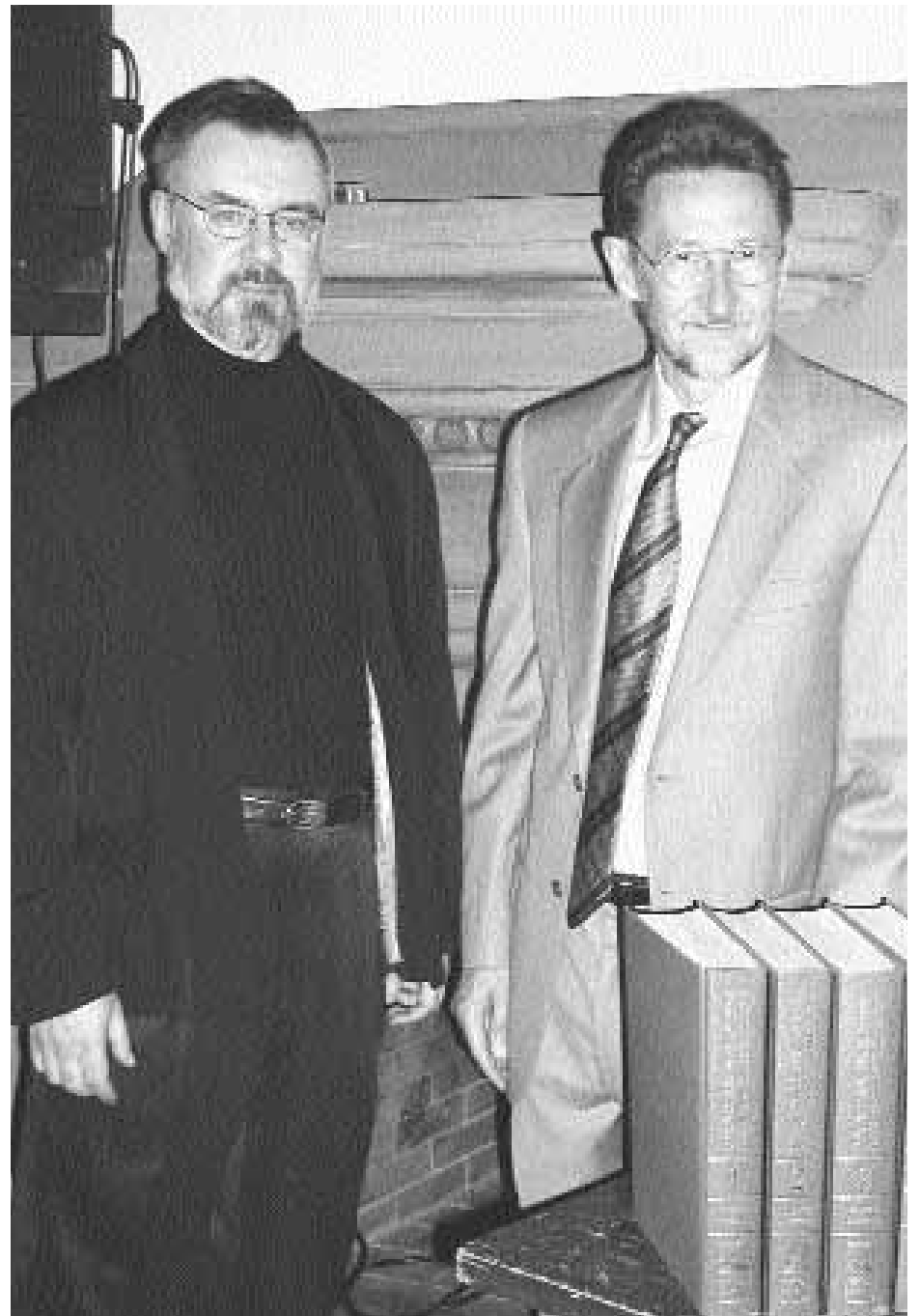
A reception celebrating the CIUS anniversary followed the lecture. Focusing on the activities and achievements of the CIUS Toronto Office, it was the last in a series of events dedicated to marking the institute's first quarter-century. Dr. Frank Sysyn, the head of the Toronto Office, opened the official part of the program by outlining the structure of the office and the varied facets of its work accomplished through the CIUS Press, the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine, the Toronto branch of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, and the Mr. Struk Program in Ukrainian Literature.

He also thanked the University of Toronto department of Slavic languages and literatures, which has had close ties with the Toronto Office's work throughout the 25 years of the institute's existence. Then CIUS director Dr. Zenon Kohut spoke of some of the highlights of the Toronto Office, noting in particular the work of former associate directors Prof. George S.N. Luckyj and Prof. Struk as well as former CIUS Press director Prof. Maxim Tarnawsky.

The main event of the program was a book launch organized by CIUS Press to mark the appearance of the four-volume "Concordance to the Poetic Works of Taras Shevchenko." Roman Senkus, director of the CIUS publications program, took the opportunity to note the history of CIUS publishing activities and pointed to its accomplishment of over 120 books and 64 research reports published.

Dr. Marko Stech, managing director of CIUS Press, then spoke briefly about future plans for the press before turning his attention to the significance of the concordance compiled by Prof. Oleh Ilnytzkyj and Dr. George Hawrysch, which was published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, U.S.A., and the CIUS Press.

Both Prof. Ilnytzkyj and Dr. Hawrysch spoke about the manner in which the concordance was prepared and the impact that this work will have on the field of Shevchenko studies in partic-



Dr. George Hawrysch (on left) pictured with Dr. Oleh Ilnytzkyj

ular and Ukrainian studies in general – all the more so since as this is the first and only Ukrainian publication of this type.

The organizers wrapped up the formal

part of the program by thanking the Shevchenko Scientific Society in the United States for the donation of over 400 sets of the concordance to libraries and universities in Ukraine.

International conference examines Mazepa and his age

by Dr. Bohdan Klid

EDMONTON – An international conference entitled "Ivan Mazepa and his Followers: State Ideology, History, Religion, Literature, Culture" was held at the conference center of the University of Milan at Gargnano del Garda, Italy, on May 7-11.

Sponsored by the Slavic and Ugro-Finnic Section of the Department of Linguistic, Literary and Philological Studies, the conference included papers by 11 Ukrainian scholars from Kyiv, Lviv, Kharkiv and Chernihiv (Yurii Mytsyk, Viktor Brekhunenko, Oleksii Sokyrko, Natalia Iakovenko, Oleksander Kovalenko, Larysa Dovha, Myroslav Trofymuk, Serhii Yakovenko, Serhii Vakulenko, Oleksandra Trofymuk, Volodymyr Kravchenko), four from Canada (Volodymyr Mezentsev, Natalia Pylypiuk, Serhii Plokyh and Frank Sysyn), four from Poland, three from Italy, two from Russia, two from France, one from Germany, one from Estonia, and one from Israel (Wolf Moskovitch).

The organizer, Prof. Giovanna Brogi-Bercoff of the University of Milan, opened the conference with an exhortation that the time had come to discuss the multi-faceted

figure of Mazepa and his age divorced from the political and ideological polemics that have dominated for the last three centuries. She maintained that her own fascination with Mazepa had come through her examination of the Baroque literature of the age.

The conference on Ukraine's hetman was convened in Italy because of his renown and the growing role of Italy in the field of Ukrainian studies. The opening of a chair of Ukrainian philology at the University of Rome held by Oksana Pachlovskaya and the activities of the Italian Association of Ukrainianists are signs of this development. Conference participants were pleased to witness that the student volunteers from the University of Milan assisting at the conference could speak Ukrainian.

The conference was interdisciplinary in its approach, with literary texts used as sources for political thought and philosophy, and historians addressing cultural issues of the age. Considerable attention was paid to the roots of Mazepa and Ukrainian culture in the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and to their importance for Russia of the Petrine Age.

(Continued on page 19)

Dr. George Hawrysch's speech on concordance book launch

Following is the text of the talk delivered by Dr. George Hawrysch at the book launch for the "Concordance to the Poetic Works of Taras Shevchenko."

Concordancing can be a dangerous thing. From the time of their discovery in the 1940s until some 10 years ago, the contents of the Dead Sea Scrolls were largely kept concealed, hidden from researchers and general readers alike by the small international group of academics into whose care these documents were initially entrusted. Over a span of some 40 years, only about a third of the Scrolls were made public. Pressure was building to release the remainder of the corpus, but response to it remained minimal. A number of scholarly articles did appear, however, and among them was a concordance of the Scrolls, prepared (but not published) in the late 1950s by John Strugnell.

Now, fast forward to 1991. Working from some 50,000 index cards, Martin Abegg, a student at the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, manually

entered Strugnell's concordance into a personal computer – and promptly reconstructed the underlying text from which the concordance had been generated. Abegg now held nothing less than a transcription of the Dead Sea Scrolls, with which he went directly to press. A furor ensued; but the really significant outcome was the immediate release of the microfilms of the Scrolls, followed closely by a publication of a facsimile edition of the originals.

Apart from issues of copyright and intellectual property law, this event confronts us with a remarkable reality: one graduate student, working alone, with no funding and using only consumer-grade electronics is capable of doing something that an entire consortium of the finest minds in the field had not even been able to anticipate.

In dismantling a famous and long-standing academic monopoly, Abegg's achievement was less technical than it was cognitive. The pivotal moment in his approach was being able to locate

(Continued on page 19)



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Ingerit Kuzych

Early European mails

Life without the mails seems almost inconceivable to us today, but postal services took a long time to evolve. In ancient times, ties between peoples and countries were kept up by couriers, who would transmit messages either verbally or in written form. In the Middle Ages, royalty, universities, and large monasteries all set up their own messenger services. In the 12th and 13th centuries, punctual, dependable and speedy couriers operated between the Italian universities in Bologna, Salerno and Naples, and the French universities of Toulouse and the Sarbonne.

With the growth of towns and cities, urban courier services were set up, especially in the larger cities of Italy and Germany. The couriers, who were run by the town councils, delivered correspondences for the councils and for city inhabitants, and received payments according to a fixed price.

The word "post" ("poshta" in Ukrainian) comes from the Italian "posta" and is a shortened form of "statio posita," which means a place for the changing of horses. The first such specially organized equestrian postal stations were set up in Germany which, for a fixed price, would not only carry correspondence, but occasionally passengers as well.

Sometimes, with the concurrence of town magistrates and merchants, a separate post was set up through a tradesmen's syndicate (guild), as, for example, the butchers' guild in Germany. This so-called Metzger Post functioned until the 17th century.

Beginnings of regular postal service

The first regular postal service was established by the House of Thurn and Taxis in the mid-15th century, but delivery was limited to principalities within the Holy Roman Empire. A further expansion for international mails occurred in 1516 in Bergamo. The mail delivery men were known as coursers, a name given to professional couriers dating back to Roman times (Figure 1).

This postal system was initially limited

to royal families and nobility, and often involved the transport of valuable jewels and treasures. Bandits were a constant threat. Nevertheless, the Thurn and Taxis standards were very high and the mail generally went through safely and quickly. Taxis coursers were able to travel from Brussels to Paris in 36 hours in the summer and in 40 hours during the winter.

Over time, mails were accepted from anyone who could pay the fees. At its peak in the 17th and 18th centuries, Thurn and Taxis had more than 20,000 employees and monopolized postal transport from the Baltic Sea southwards to the Straits of Gibraltar. With the rise of national mails in Europe in the second half of the 19th century, the Thurn and Taxis monopoly was steadily reduced, and the family sold its postal rights in 1867.

In addition to mounted couriers, the 17th and 18th centuries also saw the expansion of mail coaches, which carried passengers in addition to the mails. With the passing of time, loud blasts of the post horn became more familiar sounds and would signal passage through a village or the approach of rider or coach at a postal station (Figures 2 and 3). The post horn today remains a symbol for a number of European postal administrations, including Ukraine's (Figure 4).

The Lviv post

In Ukraine, the beginnings of regular postal service in the modern sense began in the late 16th through early 17th centuries in western Ukraine in the city of Lviv. At this time many expatriates from Italy lived in the city, which was then part of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth. Among the Italians were merchants, architects, builders and artists.

Dominico Montellupi, a merchant who is credited with establishing the post in Krakow, began organizing such a service in Lviv in 1625. Improvements and further organization were carried out by another Italian merchant, Roberto Bandinelli. At the beginning of the 17th century he had become a citizen of Lviv and acquired a stone building on city's main square. He was the grandson of the renowned sculptor Bartolomeo Bandinelli, whose masterpieces include the well-known statue of Hercules and Cacus in the Piazza della Signoria in

Florence.

In 1629, by edict of Polish King Sigismund III, Bandinelli was accepted into the royal retinue and at the same time acquired the privilege of conducting royal mails to Italy and other foreign cities. At that time the voivode (a provincial administrator, similar to a governor) S. Liubomyrsky and the Polish crown Hetman S. Konetpolsky issued a series of "universals" in which they accepted Bandinelli into their service and protection. These decrees further announced the significance of the new postal service to both the citizenry and the state, that no interference would be tolerated for this important service and that any necessary aid should be provided to Bandinelli.

In consultation with the magistrates of Lviv, Bandinelli proposed to the City Council an organizational plan for the post, the so-called Ordinatio Posthal. This document survives to this day in the city's historical archives. The text includes the statement that: "The postal ministry from Lviv to Lublin, to Warsaw, to Torun, Gdansk and also other countries, and ... from those cities back, is granted to the eminent Roberto Bandinelli." On May 12, 1629, the text of the Ordinatio was entered into the city records.

Mail from the city left once a week on Saturdays; it was sent in two directions. The first route went northwest to the Baltic Sea through Zamostia (Zamosc), Lublin, Warsaw and Torun to Gdansk. The other route went west to Yaroslav, Riashiv (Rzeszow), Tarnow and Krakow. Parcels could be sent out in other directions by special arrangement.

Seventeen couriers were employed, one of whom served as commander. The names of the original group have survived: Symon or Lomyvoda, Bartholomeo Kozel, Jan Mostsinsky, Martin Sokymy, Martin Kapusta, Jan Surovka, Martin Opryshko, Stanislav Volovets, Yakiv Kamensky, Andrii Opryshko or Plakhta, Voitek Shvets from Bashty, Martin who comes from the Jews, Valentyn the tall, who goes to the Jews, Vorona Sharpanyi, Beniek formerly Tsipak, Jan Volokh from Pidhiria and Hresko Sokymy.

The couriers were formally sworn in, and their duties were clearly spelled out. For example, the courier to and from Warsaw was to return in two weeks. If it was not possible to fulfill this timetable for some reason, he was to inform of his delay in writing. If this was not done, he

(Continued on page 13)



Figure 3. A stamp honoring the seventh National Philatelic Exhibition "Ukrphilex 2001" in Dnipropetrovsk shows a courier blowing his horn.



Figure 4. Ukraine Post unveiled a new logo last year that shows a stylized post horn.



Figure 5. Early mail delivery to Lviv as depicted on a 1997 cover of Halfvilisnyk, a publication of the Lviv Philatelic Society.



Figure 1. The year 1990 marked the 500th anniversary of mail transport via established routes in Europe (as set up by the Thurn and Taxis posts). Several European countries used the same Albrecht Durer engraving of a mounted courier to commemorate the anniversary. This stamp is from Germany.



Figure 2. A prominent post horn appeared on this 1998 Ukrainian stamp marking International Postal Day.



Figure 6. The house of Roberto Bandinelli, where Ukraine's first regular postal service was organized in 1629.

Soyuzivka hosts three generations of campers at Tabir Ptashat

By Andrew Olesnycky

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – During the two weeks from June 30 through July 6, Soyuzivka guests were full of a mysterious childlike exuberance. Laughter, playfulness and tomfoolery may have been at an all-time high. The dining room hadn't changed the menu, but everyone seemed to be feeling their wild oats.

Chalk up all that merriment to "Tabir Ptashat," the summer daycamp for preschool-age children where campers, their parents and even grandparents all take an active role in the festivities.

Tabir Ptashat provides children age 4-6 the security and comfort of a day-camp, while maintaining the community atmosphere of a sleep-away camp. The camp consists of a three-hour morning session and another short session in the afternoon, but because the children stay with their families within the bounds of Soyuzivka, they are constantly immersed in the Ukrainian language and culture, and have time to interact with their new friends even after the daily camp program was over.

In 1989, Neonila Sochan and the "Pershi Stezhi" sorority of Plast established the first Tabir Ptashat at Soyuzivka, building on a day-care program for 5- and 6-year-olds called "Ptashky pry Plasti" developed by members of Plast in 1979 for use in Plast branches during the school year. Adapting what was essentially a preschool, or "sadochok" program to a day-camp presented many new challenges, which led to the adoption of a cooperative approach in running the weeklong camp.

Each year Tabir Ptashat is coordinated by Pershi Stezhi, but organized and run by the parents of the young campers in a completely cooperative environment. The camp director is always a parent, and all the other parents or grandparents of the campers volunteer in some way, either interacting directly with the children as counselors or working behind the scenes to make the week run smoothly.

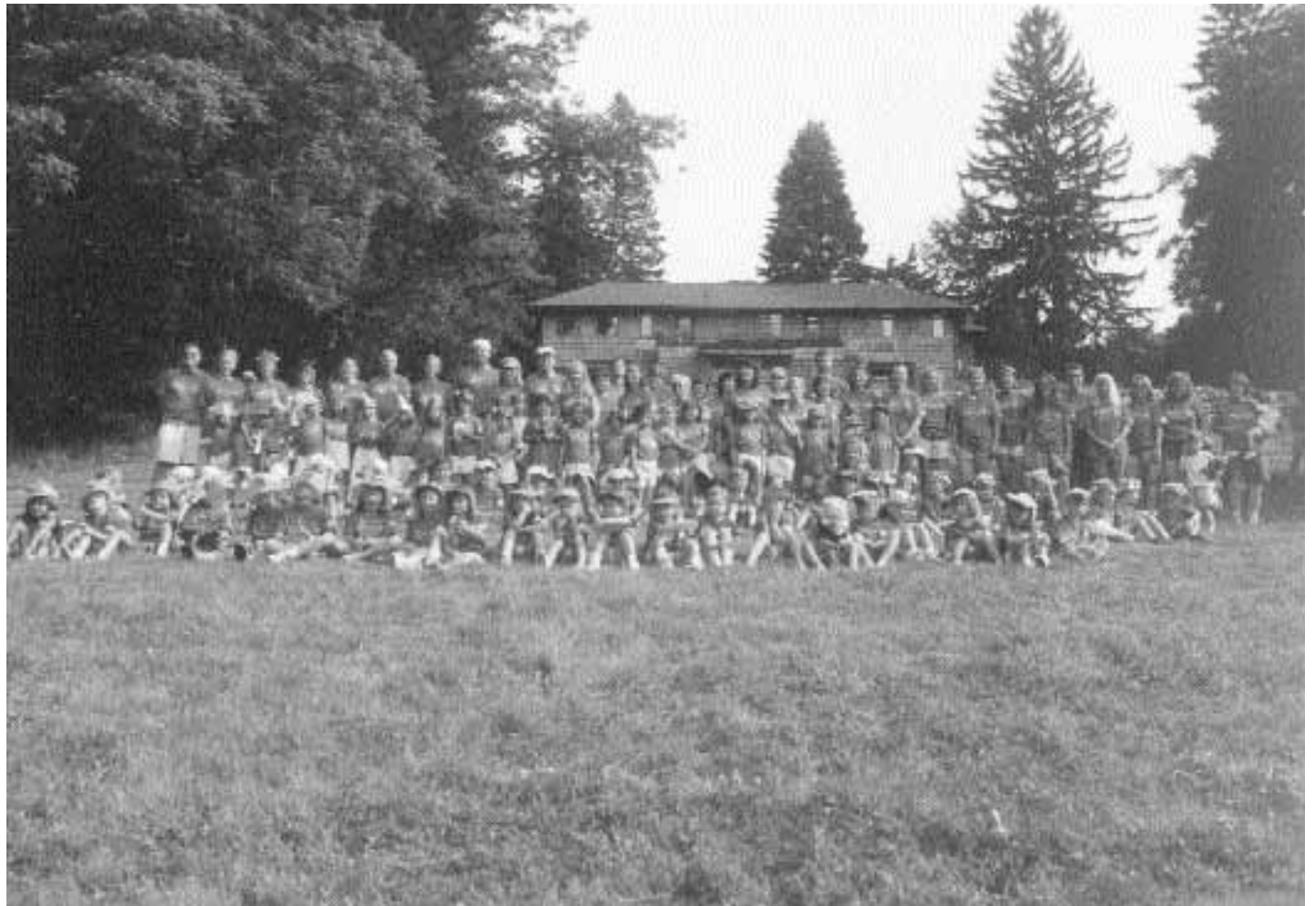
Since 1990, Tabir Ptashat has held two separate weeklong sessions, each with a different director. This year's first session, held on June 23-29, was led by Motrja Bojko Watters, who volunteered at her first Tabir Ptashat 10 years ago and has been camp director four times since.

"I think of all the Plast camps, Tabir Ptashat is my favorite," Ms. Watters said. "It's a friendly and laid-back atmosphere, but it's still very organized. The goal of the camp is simple: it's for kids to play with other Ukrainian kids in the outdoors."

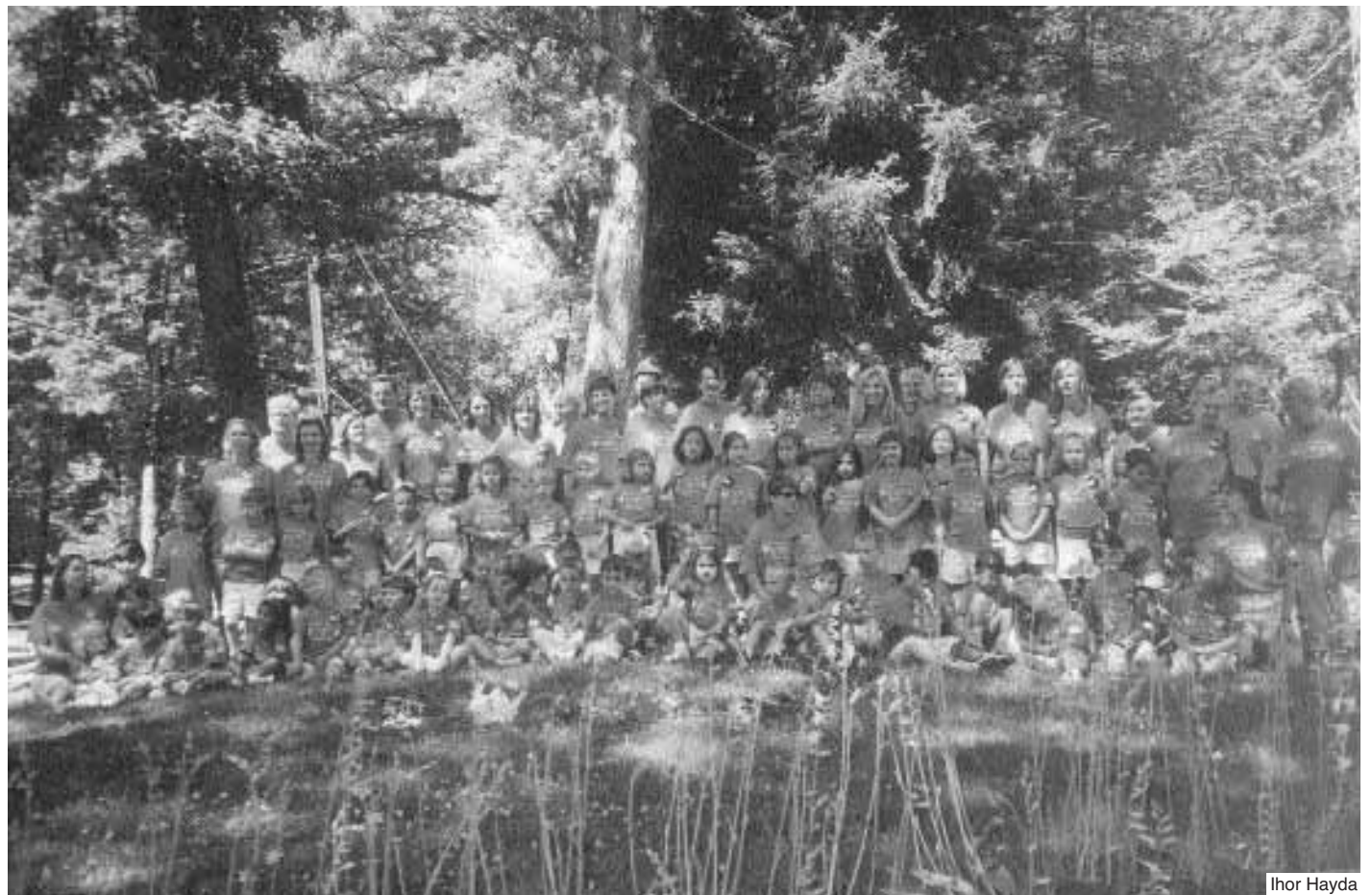
During week one the 71 campers were divided into 10 groups, each with a species of bird as their mascot. Each morning the groups alternated between activity stations, where they listened to stories, played games, explored the local ecology and learned traditional Ukrainian songs and dances. During the afternoon sessions the groups met individually with their counselors, and, among other activities, practiced their group song, which they sang at the opening and closing ceremonies each day.

The campers competed in an olympiad, which featured lighthearted events such as stroller races and a water balloon "duck hunt" with counselors as targets. Another special event was "Mandrivka po Ukraini," or journey through Ukraine, in which the campers "fished" the Black Sea, made a Ukrainian flag and put together mock traditional Ukrainian outfits using arts and crafts supplies.

Despite the large number of



The campers from week one of Tabir Ptashat show off their decorative avian headwear in a group photo with their counselors.



Ihor Hayda

Week two's campers and counselors pose for a group photograph at Soyuzivka.

campers – the largest in Tabir Ptashat's 13-year history – the week went by without a hitch, according to Ms. Watters. The work was distributed among the multitude of parents and grandparents; consequently, everyone had enough time to enjoy the company and the surroundings.

Zirka Kolomayets, the director of Tabir Ptashat during the second session, also ran a successful camp thanks to the hard work of everyone involved. Even during the hottest parts of the day, the most mundane jobs always had plenty of volunteers, according to Ms. Kolomayets. "The parents were always eager to help," she said, "whenever we needed something done, nobody ever said no."

The 57 campers during the second session on June 30-July 6 shared a similar daily program with those in week one.

The children played games, learned Ukrainian songs and dances and worked with arts and crafts. In addition, the campers of week two created a camp scrapbook during the afternoon sessions, and on July 4 celebrated independence with kid-safe "sparklers" made with glow sticks and soda bottles. The children also competed in an olympiad, complete with opening and closing ceremonies and six events, including an obstacle course, a bean bag toss, sack races and other games.

On the final day the campers took a virtual trip around the world. They received a map, by which their counselors helped them navigate from station to station, where they learned about countries of the world with large Ukrainian populations. At each station, a counselor gave a short lecture about a country, introducing the basics of its culture and traditions.

By the end of the exercise, each of the six groups received a jigsaw puzzle piece bearing the flag of one of the six countries, the United States, Canada, Australia, Argentina, France and Germany. They returned to where they had started to find a large outline of Ukraine stretched out before them. With a little help, they assembled their puzzle pieces to fill out the map of Ukraine, learning in a tangible way that Ukraine's influence stretches throughout the world.

Both directors said that Soyuzivka was more than accommodating, and that the surroundings are what make the camp so special.

"Soyuzivka has been great to us over the years," said Ms. Watters. "It's the perfect place to have this type of Tabir."

"It's like having a tabir and a vacation at the same time," added Ms. Kolomayets.

CLASSIFIEDS

TO PLACE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT CALL MARIA OSCISLAWSKI, (973) 292-9800 x 3040

SERVICES

ECONOMY AIRFARES

Lviv/Odesa \$799 ^{+tax} (round trip)
 one way **\$480** ^{+tax}

Kyiv \$659 ^{+tax} (round trip)
 one way **\$425** ^{+tax}

Fregata Travel
 250 West 57 Street, #1211
 New York, NY 10107
 Tel.: 212-541-5707 Fax: 212-262-3220
 * Restrictions apply

 **ОСИП ГАВРИЛЮК**
 Професійний продавець
 забезпечення УНС

JOSEPH HAWRYLUK
 Licensed Agent

Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc.

79 Southridge Drive
 West Seneca, NY 14224-4442
 Tel.: (716) 674-5185
 Fax: (716) 675-2238

TRIDENT
 Українська Друкарня
 Toronto - St. Catharines
 Buffalo - NY

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
 UNIQUE ENGRAVED INVITATIONS
 WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGNS

Graphic design • Custom Imprinting

Toll Free 1-800-248-9120
 Tel. (708) 930-8250 Fax (708) 930-1000
 We can also print from your computer ready copy

ДРУКАРНЯ
COMPUTOPRINT CORP.
 Established 1972

МАРІЯ ДУПЛЯК - власник
Виконуємо друкарські роботи

- ❖ книжки
- ❖ журнали
- ❖ брошури
- ❖ коверти, канцелярйні друки
- ❖ візитівки
- ❖ весільні запрошення на різних мовах

35 Harding Ave, Clifton, NJ 07011
 tel.: 973 772-2166 • fax: 973 772-1963
 e-mail: computopr@aol.com

The
LUNA BAND

Music for weddings, zabavas,
 festivals, anniversary celebrations.

OLES KUZYSZYN phone/fax: (732) 636-5406
 e-mail: dumamuse@aol.com

Kozak Construction Co.
 All aspects of home improvement:
 parquet, tiles, sheetrock, painting.

Tel. 201-437-3227
 646-279-1910

MERCHANDISE

Ukrainian Book Store

Largest selection of Ukrainian Books, Dance
 supplies, Easter egg supplies, Music, Icons,
 Greeting cards, Giftwear, and much more.

10215-97st
 Edmonton, AB T5J 2N9
 Toll free: 1-866-422-4255
 www.ukrainianbookstore.com

FIRST QUALITY
 UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE
MONUMENTS
 SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES

OBLAST
MEMORIALS

P.O. BOX 746
 Chester, NY 10918
845-469-4247
 BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

YEVSHAN

Distributor of fine Ukrainian products - Cassettes, Compact
 discs - Videos - Language tapes & Dictionaries - Computer
 fonts for PC & MAC - Imported Icons - Ukrainian Stationery
 - Cookbooks - Food parcels to Ukraine

Call for a free catalog
1-800-265-9858

VISA - MASTERCARD - AMEX ACCEPTED
 FAX ORDERS ACCEPTED (514) 630-9960
 BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC
 CANADA - H9W 5T8


WEST ARKA
 2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9

Fine Gifts
 Authentic Ukrainian Handicrafts
 Art, Books, CDs, Ceramics
 Embroidered Goods and Supplies
 Gold Jewellery, Icons, Magazines
 Newspapers, Pysankas and Supplies
 All Services to Ukraine, Mail-orders

Tel.: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 767-6839
 e-mail: andrew@westarka.com www.westarka.com

Andrew R. CHORNY
 Manager

PROFESSIONALS

 **Michael P. Hrycak, Esq.**
 Attorney at Law

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL MATTERS
TO TRIAL AND APPEAL, COMPUTER LAW

Member of Bar: NJ, NY, CT, DC
 316 Lenox Avenue, Westfield, NJ 07090
 Office: (908) 789-1870

ATTORNEY 

JERRY
KUZEMCZAK

- accidents at work
- automobile accidents
- slip and fall
- medical malpractice

FIRST CONSULTATION IS FREE.
 Fees collected only after
 personal injury case is successful.

ALSO:

- DWI
- real estate
- criminal and civil cases
- traffic offenses
- matrimonial matters
- general consultation

WELT & DAVID
 1373 Broad St, Clifton, N.J. 07013
(973) 773-9800

 **PROSTHODONTIST**
 Alexander Kmeta, D.D.S.

5E. 19th Street,
 5th Floor, New York, NY 10003
 Tel.: (914) 522-2558
 Fax: (914) 963-9701

FOR RENT

Wildwood Crest
Summer Rentals

1 and 2 bedroom units, 1/4 mile to beach; all
 units have 2 double beds, sleeper sofa, full
 kitchen, bathroom, cable TV; 1 bedroom units
 are fully renovated and have air-conditioning.
 \$500/week; \$5,000/ season.
 Call 703-266-5303.

Apartment in Glen Spey,
 N.Y. - 1 bedroom, kitchen,
 bathroom, near lake and
 tennis court.

tel. (845) 858-9950
 or (845) 858-4419

MISCELLANEOUS

TIRED OF
SECOND-HAND NEWS?
READ
THE WEEKLY

TO GET THE NEWS
 FIRST HAND
 AS REPORTED AND
 PREPARED BY OUR
 EXPERIENCED TEAM
 OF EDITORS AND
 CORRESPONDENTS.

PERSONALS

A lonely Ukrainian caregiver lady,
 67, invites an American or
 Canadian
 single man, 70+, to visit Kyiv to
 share life in her apartment and
 possible marriage. Can speak
 and write in English.
 Telephone in Kyiv:
 380-44-249-6541

OPPORTUNITY

EARN EXTRA INCOME!

The Ukrainian Weekly is looking
 for advertising sales agents.
 For additional information contact
 Maria Oscislawski, Advertising
 Manager, The Ukrainian Weekly,
 (973) 292-9800, ext 3040.

Foundation reaches agreement to hold Dovzhenko Film Festival on UCLA campus

HOLLYWOOD – The Hollywood Trident Foundation has reached agreement in principle with the UCLA Film School and Film Archives to hold an Alexander Dovzhenko Film Festival on the UCLA campus in early October of this year.

It is anticipated that six Dovzhenko films recently featured at the Lincoln Center Dovzhenko film festival in New York will be included in the Los Angeles program.

As part of the Film Festival in Los Angeles the Hollywood Trident Foundation anticipates holding an opening reception and bringing in some leading film scholars to lecture at the film school on Dovzhenko's contribution to the film industry. Also, a possible book launch and fund raising dinner for prominent individuals may be held.

While the logistics and details are still being worked out, the event is expected to open on October 3 with two films. Other films will be screened on October 5 and October 8.

The Foundation anticipates that the film festival will attract a number of prominent film makers and personalities both from Los Angeles and elsewhere in North America because of its unique nature. More details concerning the films and the project are expected to be announced in September.

The Hollywood Trident Foundation was formed under the leadership of Academy Award winning actor Jack Palance in May 2002. The Board of Directors includes Peter Borisow; president of Media Finance Management; Luba Keske, senior vice president of Business Affairs at MGM - United Artists Studios; Jim Makichuk, a Hollywood television director and screen writer who lectures at UCLA; and Andy Semotiuk, an attorney with the law firm of Manning & Marder in Los Angeles.

The Dovzhenko Film Festival project is an activity close to the Foundation's goal of education through the arts and encourages film makers to recognize the contribution of the Ukrainian community worldwide to modern civilization, including the film industry in particular.

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

criminal investigation into the July 31 blast and Ukraine's Independent Trade Union of Coal Miners has demanded that the manager of the Zasyadko mine, former Prime Minister Yukhym Zvyahilskyy, be punished for his role in the blast. Trade unionists claim that all three disasters at the Zasyadko mine occurred because Zvyahilskyy sends miners to work when the concentration of combustible methane gas in mine shafts is over industry safety standards. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Minister apologizes for air-show disaster

KYIV – In a press conference in Sevastopol on August 1, Minister Volodymyr Shkidchenko apologized to Ukrainians for the military's role in the July 27 air-show disaster. "The armed forces realize their responsibility [for the air-show catastrophe in Lviv] and apologize to all of the Ukrainian people," he said as reported by UNIAN. The same day, President Leonid Kuchma said that he has rejected Shkidchenko's bid to resign. Kuchma also made an apparent reference to the letter by four top opposition leaders blaming Ukraine's top leadership for the air-show tragedy, by saying that some politicians have taken advantage of the tragedy to gain "political dividends." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Early European mails...

(Continued from page 10)

would be fined 5 hryvni (hrv) and imprisoned. Couriers were not allowed to accept letters on their own. Doing so could entail a fine of up to 8 hrv, imprisonment and the loss of right to serve as a courier (Figure 5).

If a letter was lost, withheld, or delivered with a broken seal, the courser was supposed to explain and apologize to the correspondent. If the mishap occurred through inattention or carelessness, the courier would be severely punished.

Couriers were to take only the prescribed fees from the senders (who were responsible for paying for delivery). These fees depended on the distance the mail was carried and the size of the letter (number of sheets). If some urgent dispatch needed to be sent that could not wait until Saturday, then the postmaster was obligated to arrange for delivery by a separate courier. In this case, however, the citizen was supposed to provide his own courser. In order to prevent any infringement to the established postal service, the courser was not allowed to take any other correspondence en route. If this rule was broken, a severe fine of 30 hrv was levied. Monies accumulated from fines went toward the needs of the post.

Remembering Roberto

History has not only preserved the names of Lviv's first mail carriers, but

also the building where Bandinelli lived and from where the post was sent. It is one of the lovelier Renaissance buildings on the Rynok Square complex (today No. 2 Rynok Square, Figure 6).

Although Bandinelli had received the title of "Royal Postmagister" and had invested 1,500 gold crowns (a considerable sum) in this new venture, he apparently had some enemies in the local administration unimpressed with neither his status nor his investment. The City Council decided to circumvent his private initiative and establish its own official post with its own coursers. Not surprisingly, the royal post suffered severe losses. Sometime after 1639 Bandinelli was forced to liquidate his business, and in 1639 he began legal actions against the City Council. These proceedings were dragged on and eventually Bandinelli was accused of all sorts of (apparently trumped-up) charges.

In a way, though, Bandinelli had the last laugh. Even though he may have been unjustly driven from the postal service he founded, he has not been forgotten. Today his former home is still remembered as the place where Ukraine's first regular postal service was established. Local tour guides refer to the domicile as "Budynok Bandinelli" – the Bandinelli Building.

Ingerit Kuzych may be contacted at P.O. Box 3, Springfield, VA 22150 or at his e-mail address: ingert@starpower.net.

Autonomist and separatist...

(Continued from page 2)

ished first in the March elections. Oligarchic clans are found only in eastern Ukraine.

The Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU) was removed from power in Halychyna in March 1990 and was never able to rebuild its support base there. In the March elections, the pro-presidential FUU, oligarchs and Communists failed to win support outside eastern Ukraine, while pro-Western reformist Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine and the anti-Kuchma Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc swept western Ukraine.

President Kuchma has ensured that FUU and its allies, which lost the elec-

tion, continue to control the government and through bribery and blackmail have taken control of the parliamentary leadership – factors that further fuel western Ukrainian anger at Mr. Kuchma's undemocratic policies. Our Ukraine's victory in the elections has, in effect, been stolen by President Kuchma.

The straw that may yet break the camel's back will be the October 2004 presidential elections. If President Kuchma succeeds in thwarting a Yushchenko victory by ensuring his chosen successor is elected, autonomist (and in a minority of cases even separatist tendencies) are likely to grow stronger in western Ukraine, which will not wish to experience another five or 10 years under another "little Russian" groomed in Mr. Kuchma's image.



УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАРОДНИЙ СОЮЗ, ІНК.
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

DID YOUR RETIREMENT SAVINGS TAKE A BIG BEATING
IN THE RECENT MARKET?
ARE YOU TIRED OF WAITING FOR THE MARKET TO
REBOUND?
WAIT NO LONGER... COME TO THE SAFE HARBOR
OF UNA ANNUITIES.

6%*

1ST YEAR

UNA OFFERS: TRADITIONAL IRA ROTH IRA ANNUITY,
AND NON-QUALIFIED ANNUITY

For further information call UNA
at 800-253-9862 ext. 3013

E-mail: Sales@unamember.com

or

call your local branch secretary

* We guarantee 4% annually on our Qualified and Non-Qualified Five Year Annuity rate, subject to change after first year.



Ділимося сумною вісткою, що в четвер, 18 липня 2002 р. відійшла у вічність наша найдорожча МАМА і БАБУСЯ

бл. п.

КАТЕРИНА ГУНДЕРУК

з дому Тишик

вдова по пок. Петру Гундерукові

Відвідини у вівторок, 23 липня 2002 р. о год. 9-ій ранку в похоронному заведенні Wackerman Funeral Home, 8060 Verree Rd., Fox Chase, PA.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ у вівторок, 23 липня о год. 11-ій ранку в українській католицькій церкві Непорочного Зачаття, а відтак на цвинтар св. Марії у Факс Чейсі, Па.

У смутку залишилися:

діти – ІВАН ТИШИК
– ДОННА ЗІНЧЕНКО
– ХРИСТИНА СПАДЕЛ
– ДМИТРО ГУНДЕРУК

7 внуків.

Вічна їй пам'ять!

Замість квітів, родина просить скласти пожертви в пам'ять Покійної на Holy Redeemer Hospice, 12265 Townsend Rd., Philadelphia, PA 19154.



In Loving Memory

On Sunday, July 28, 2002, while on an extended visit to Ukraine,

Bohdan Yasinsky,

beloved husband, father and brother, died in Kyiv. He was born on January 1, 1923, in Ivano-Frankivsk. He is survived by: his wife Tatiana; his children Iryna with her husband Kenneth; Roman with his wife Christina; and Marta with her husband Ivan. In addition, he is survived by his sisters: Nadia and Right Rev. Bohdan Zelechivsky and family; Maria and Anthony Murowany and family; and Lydia and Wolodymyr Koehler and family.

Panakhya Services will be held in Kyiv, Lviv and Ivano-Frankivsk. Funeral services will be held at the Kniahynyn Cemetery in Ivano-Frankivsk †Bohdan will be laid to rest in the family plot in accordance with his wishes.

In lieu of flowers, the family requests donations be made to: Brody Lev or the Ivano-Frankivsk "Stanislavivska" National Ukrainian Gimnaziya.

Brody Lev
c/o Mr. Ostap Zynjuk
12523 Montclair Drive
Silver Spring, MD 20904
U.S.A.

Tatiana Yasinsky (Gimnaziya)
c/o Mr. Ostap Zynjuk
12523 Montclair Drive
Silver Spring, MD 20904
U.S.A.

DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

Deadline: Tuesday noon before the newspaper's date of issue.
(The Weekly goes to press early Friday mornings.)

Rate: \$7.50 per column-inch.

Information should be addressed to the attention of the Advertising Department and sent to: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280 (NB: please do not include post office box if sending via courier), Parsippany, N.J. 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510; telephone, (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

Please include the daytime phone number of a contact person.

Ukrainian fighter...

(Continued from page 1)

President Kuchma called the event "an awful tragedy," before viewing the scene of the crash and visiting survivors at several hospitals and relatives of the dead at the city's morgue.

"There are no words, it is like a bad dream," said Mr. Kuchma.

Mr. Kuchma while still in Lviv announced that he had fired Chief of the General Staff Gen. Petro Shulyak, who was acting minister of defense at the time, and Air Force Commander-in-Chief Col. Gen. Viktor Strelnykov. Meanwhile, Minister of Defense Shkidchenko dismissed Lt. Gen. Serhii Onyshchenko, the commander of the 14th Air Corps to which the two pilots belonged and two 14th Air Corps assistant commanders, before offering his own resignation to President Kuchma. As of July 31, the president had not yet accepted the minister's offer to resign.

The Procurator General's Office announced on July 29 that it had arrested the four high-ranking officers and the two pilots. At a press conference in Kyiv Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun said the Air Force leadership was liable for criminal military negligence for drawing up and approving an improper flight plan for the aircraft, as were the pilots, Volodymyr Toponar and Yuri Yehorov, for carelessness in carrying out their routines.

"According to the law and normal cock-pit procedures [aerial acrobatics] cannot be performed above a crowd," explained Mr. Piskun, who also questioned why the pilot made a straight vertical descent to merely 200 meters above the ground, before finally attempting to take his aircraft back up in a failed move that led to the crash.

Mr. Piskun, who said the investigations



AP/Oleksii Shinkarenko

An Sukoi-27 fighter plane crashes into a crowd of spectators at an air show at Sknyliv Aerodrome in Lviv, Ukraine.

would be completed within two months, added that his procurators had identified additional violations of laws and procedures in regards to how the show was arranged and the flights carried out.

Nonetheless, some witnesses at the site suggested that engine trouble could have caused the tragedy. They said the roar of the jet's engines had gone silent as the aircraft descended, according to television

news accounts. Some experts have even speculated that a bird may have blocked a jet engine causing a tragic stall.

Mr. Kuchma named Yevhen Marchuk, secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, to head a special investigative commission to determine the causes for the extensive loss of human life.

Mr. Marchuk, who traveled to Lviv with the other state leaders, told Studio

1+1 Television News there that he would examine at least seven possible scenarios to determine whether pilot error or technical problems had caused the crash, including engine failure, control system malfunction, fuel system problems, hydraulic problems and cockpit equipment failure. He also said that all the various possibilities that could exist were

(Continued on page 15)

MAY WE HELP YOU?

To reach The Ukrainian Weekly call (973) 292-9800, and dial the appropriate extension (as listed below).

Editorial - 3049, 3063, 3069; Administration - 3041; Advertising - 3040; Subscriptions - 3042; Production - 3052

Mountain View Resort
369 High Road, Box 52, Glen Spey, NY 12737

2002 Summer Events at Verkhovyna
Newly renovated resort and camp facilities!
"Zabava" dances every Saturday night July - August

Zabava dance with Lvivian band Saturday night 9:00 p.m. August 3

Ukrainian Sitch Sports School July 28 - August 17
Contact: Ukrainian Sitch Sports School, 680 Sanford Avenue, Newark, NJ 07106 Tel. 973 829-6857

Amateur Radio Convention August 17

Computer and Internet camps August 18 - 31
Contact: Yuri Blanzarovich, K3BU@aol.com, Box 282, Pine Brook, NJ 07058, tel 973 808-1970

Richard School of Ballroom Dance For ages ten and up. August 17 - 31
Contact: Richard Grabowski, 237 Division Ave., Garfield, NJ, 07026 Tel 973 931-1133 or 237-1025

Verkhovyna Ukraine's Independence Day Celebration

Verkhovyna resort, Ukrainian-American Cultural Foundation and Glen Spey, NY Ukrainian Community are sponsoring celebration of the 11th anniversary of Ukraine's Independence at Verkhovyna Resort on Saturday, August 24, 2002.

Festival type of program includes
Moleben service at 2:30 p.m., Cultural program - Akademia at 3:00 p.m.,
Festival type of stage shows with dancers and performers at 4:30 p.m.,
Cocktails at 6:30 p.m., Banquet at 7:00 p.m., Zabava - dance at 9:00 p.m.
Plenty of parking and camping.

Seasonal rooms, efficiencies and bungalow rentals

For more information and latest updates please visit
www.Verkhovyna.com E-mail Verkhovyna@aol.com Tel. 845 856-1323

LIVE IN AMERICA! United States of America

ENTER THE U.S. GOVERNMENT GREEN CARD LOTTERY NOW!
WIN ONE OF 55,000 VISAS TO LIVE AND WORK IN THE USA.
APPLY ON THE INTERNET TODAY.

National Visa Service GUARANTEES you will be correctly entered at the right time in the next drawing, giving you the best chance possible to win, but does not guarantee that you actually will win. Winning depends on luck and cannot be guaranteed.

www.NationalVisaService.com
THE GATEWAY TO AMERICA™

FREE INFORMATION ★ OFFICIAL APPLICATION ★ GUARANTEED ENTRY
Send for a FREE color brochure & official entry form. Print clearly.

NAME _____

STREET ADDRESS _____

CITY, COUNTRY POSTAL CODE _____

Fax Toll Free to 866 VISA FAX or Call 888 USA VISA. Outside the U.S. Fax 202-298-5601 or Call 202-298-5600
4200 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20016

Ukrainian fighter...

(Continued from page 14)

still under consideration, including terrorism.

Mr. Marchuk said he was also interested in why the aircraft that crashed veered from its established flight trajectory, which he said could have been a simple but tragic miscommunication with the pilot of the other aircraft. He also said he wanted to know why no general rehearsal took place.

"There were several things the pilots should have done, according to procedures, which they did not," explained Mr. Marchuk. A bit later, he added: "It is clear that this tragedy could have been avoided."

Investigators retrieved thousands of aircraft remains in the two days following the disaster, with which they were to reconstruct the jet in a search for clues as to the cause of the crash. Officials also said they found the black box intact with its voice and instrument recordings of the aircraft's last seconds aloft.

President Kuchma immediately cancelled Russian Black Sea Fleet Day celebrations in Sevastopol, which were scheduled for July 27, and called for a national day of mourning on July 29. He also banned all future shows displaying military hardware and cancelled all non-essential military flights.

A church service was held at Sknyliv on July 28, with priests of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church leading hundreds of mourners and survivors in prayer.

Meanwhile, Lviv officials announced three days of mourning beginning July 29 as the city began to bury its dead. The

Ukrainian central government and the city of Lviv agreed to cover the cost of burial services and plots for the victims. The Ukrainian government announced it would compensate the relatives of the deceased from a fund of 10 million hryvnia.

Humanitarian aid from around the world quickly made its way to Ukraine. An aircraft filled with 1.6 tons of artificial respiration devices and medicines, escorted by two doctors, arrived from Spain the morning of July 29. France's ambassador, Phillipe de Suremain told Kyiv officials his country was ready to help in any way possible. By July 30, 2.5 million hryvnia of relief aid had been received from various non-governmental organizations, corporations and individuals, from home and abroad, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

President Kuchma received condolences on behalf of relatives of the victims from all the major Western countries, as well as from Poland, Russia and Ukraine's other immediate neighbors. Also sending condolences were Morocco, Syria and the Vatican. In addition, almost all of the diplomatic missions in Kyiv sent messages of sympathy, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

The Sknyliv tragedy is now considered the greatest air show disaster ever, giving Ukraine another dubious distinction. The number of fatalities at Sknyliv exceeds the 70 deaths that occurred during a similar tragedy at the U.S. Air Force Base in Ramstein, Germany, in 1988. At Ramstein, 70 people lost their lives and some 400 were injured while watching an air show when two Italian military jets collided in mid-air and crashed into a crowd of spectators.

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

COME, JOIN US



UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

- HIGH INTEREST RATES ON CDs
- FREE CHECKING
- GREAT FIXED RATES FOR MORTGAGES & 10% DOWN PAYMENT FOR VEHICLE LOANS, SIGNATURE LOANS
- SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AVAILABLE
- UKRAINIAN/ENGLISH SPOKEN
- WESTERN UNION, VIGO, MEEST & WIRE • TRANSFERS
- FRIENDLY PERSONNEL



WE CAN ACCOMMODATE ALL YOUR FINANCIAL NEEDS

MAIN OFFICE

215 Second Ave. (between 13th and 14th St.), New York, NY 10003
Tel.: (212) 533-2980 • Fax: (212) 995-5204

BRANCHES

35 Main St., So. Bound Brook, NJ 08880
Tel.: (732) 469-9085 • Fax: (732) 469-9165

265 Washington Ave., Carteret, NJ 07008
Tel.: (732) 802-0480 • Fax: (732) 802-0484

e-mail: admin@uofcu.org Website: www.uofcu.org
Call toll free: 1-866-859-5848

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERS!!!

Looking for a First Mortgage?

Need to refinance?

Looking for -

Great Rates

Low Fees

Prompt Approval

CALL (800) 253-9862 EXT. 3036



The Carpathian Ski Club of New York

under the auspices of the

Ukrainian Sports Association of USA and Canada (USCAK)

The annual ZENON SNYLYK MEMORIAL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

at Soyuzivka

AUGUST 31 – SEPTEMBER 2, 2002 (LABOR DAY WEEKEND)

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 divisions: Men, Women, Women (35 and over), Junior Vets (35-44), Senior Men (45- 55), Junior (Boys and Girls). Juniors are persons, ages 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 26, 2002. 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, G. Popel, G. Hrabec.

Schedule of matches:

Saturday, August 31, 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

Please cut out and send in with registration fee of \$15.00

Check payable to: K.L.K. American Ukrainian Sports Club

1. Name _____

2. Address _____

3. Phone _____

4. Date of birth _____

5. Event _____ Age group _____

6. Sports club membership _____



СОЮЗІВКА • SOYUZIVKA

Ukrainian National Association Estate

Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, New York 12446
Tel.: (845) 626-5641 • Fax: (845) 626-4638
www.soyuzivka.com • e-mail: sqss@aol.com

SUMMER PROGRAM 2002

Sunday, August 4		UNWLA Day
Saturday, August 10	Exhibit Concert Zabava Crowning	Dycia Hanushevsky - Ceramics Lvivyany 8:30 PM Tempo 10 PM Miss Soyuzivka 11:45 PM
Saturday, August 17	Recital Zabava	Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky Dance Camp Fata Morgana 10 PM
Saturday, August 24		Music in the Trembita Lounge
Friday, August 30	Zabava	Luna – 10 PM
Saturday, August 31	Concert Zabava Zabava	Syzokryli 8:30 PM Tempo 10 PM Fata Morgana 10 PM
Sunday, September 1	Zabava	Montage 10 PM

Wednesday evenings, from June 26 to August 28, enjoy the sounds of Hryts & Stepan at Hutsul Night.
Friday evenings, from July 5 to August 16, enjoy the Sounds of Vidlunnia.

**UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY – AUGUST 24, 2002
AT THE NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR'S MANSION, DRUMTHWACKET**

Over 700 people have registered to date and official invitations are being mailed out from the Governor's Office in the next two weeks. Acceptances must be sent in by August 17.

Thus far, 15 buses have been reserved to travel from various locations in New Jersey. The deadline for additional bus reservations is August 7.

To make a bus reservation contact one of the people below and send them a check payable either to UCCA, or to Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union. Wildwood buses are \$15, all others are \$11.

- Newark – Volodymyr Waskiw, (908) 688-5818 (space available)
- Passaic – John Burtyk, (973) 779-4063 (2 full, 1 almost full)
- Elizabeth – Elizabeth Jacus, (908)241-8649 (almost full)
- Whippany – Jerry Kuzemchak, (973) 644-4920 (1 full, seeking second bus)
- Wildwood – Nestor Olesnycky, (201) 286-5228. (2 buses, space available)
- Buses from Manville, New Brunswick, Toms River, Cherry Hill and Jersey City are already full.

Youth organizations are encouraged to appear in uniform, all others are asked to come in ethnic or in business attire. Children are especially welcome.

The Governor's Mansion, Drumthwacket, is located at 354 Stockton Street (Route 206), south of the center of Princeton, N.J. Parking will be available at the mansion. Overflow parking is nearby with shuttle bus service, if necessary. Ceremonies will begin promptly at 10 a.m.

This promises to be the largest Ukrainian Independence Day celebration in New Jersey history!



**UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA
LOOKING FOR NEW MEMBERS**

IF YOU ARE A PHYSICIAN, DENTIST, OR OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL EITHER PRACTICING OR TRAINING, HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN YOUR COLLEAGUES IN NORTH AMERICA'S PREMIER ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE WRITE TO:
UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA
2247 W. CHICAGO AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60622
TELEPHONE: 773-278-6262
OR FAX YOUR REQUEST TO 773-278-6962

NAME: _____
ADDRESS: _____
CITY: _____
STATE: _____ ZIP: _____
DAYTIME PHONE: _____

A history of the Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 7)

all who use it. In the first three years one clay court was adequate, but our youth demanded more and they got it. Soyuzivka's land was hilly and it was a big job to create level areas. Bulldozers cut and filled much as they could and more fill had to be trucked in. Today Soyuzivka boasts five tennis courts, which is more than many hotels have that are seven times its size. At the same time fill was trucked in to make a soccer and softball field. All this was done for the benefit of our youth, and our youth are the biggest champions

of Soyuzivka. Soyuzivka suffered and is still suffering from growing pains. More people – more facilities. More water was being consumed. A steel tank capable of storing 400,000 gallons of water had to be erected, wells had to be drilled, new pipelines laid, roads had to be paved; the resort needed more sewage facilities, larger electrical services and more parking areas. Though these problems are partially solved, there is a need for further development. Our members are demanding more rooms, since Soyuzivka is not able to accommodate all who wish to stay here be it in the summer or weekends after the season.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

left guard and landed a right cross that seemed to stun Klychko. At the end of the round the Tongan still led by a slim 3-2 margin." In the final round Klychko took advantage of his superior speed. He stiffened his jab and used it effectively to bloody Wolgramm's nose. He weaved in and out and landed several rights, and convincingly dominated the round for the victory. Days before, Klychko had stunned the boxing world and made himself the favorite when he beat Laurence Clay-Bey, the U.S. hopeful, in the second round of the tournament. He followed that performance with a whipping of

Attila Levin of Switzerland and Alexei Lezin of Russia, another favorite. Several hours after his historic victory, Volodymyr Klychko – who was not even among the top 10 athletes listed by the magazine of the National Olympic Committee of Ukraine, Olimpiiska Arena – carried the Ukrainian flag during the closing ceremonies of the Olympic Games.

Source: "Super heavyweight Klychko wins gold, marking major upset in boxing world" and "Olympians rest on their laurels at closing ceremony of Summer Games; Ukraine makes top 10 in medal count," both by Roman Woronowycz, and "Olympic successes" (editorial), *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 11, 1996, Vol. LXIV, No. 32.

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

NECC Telecom, Inc.
1607 E. Big Beaver #250
Troy, MI 48063

We are looking for YOU!

Job Title: Ukrainian Speaking CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVE
Job Location: Troy, Michigan.
Job Description:
Qualified candidates can look forward to competitive remuneration package, rewarding career opportunities and an excellent working environment.
Requirements:
We are looking for friendly, upbeat, full-time customer service representatives to join our team. Responsibilities include helping our current and prospective foreign and English-speaking customers. Weekday, weeknight and weekend schedules are available. Familiarity and comfort in working with PCs is required.
For more information, please contact NECC Telecom, Inc. at **1.800.766.2642.**

A history of the sisters...

(Continued from page 5)

years of World War II: Yavoriv, Slovita, Lviv and Stanislaviv. The sisters in these convents continued their spiritual tradition and their work in educating children and young people.

Soviet occupation of western Ukraine brought an end to the work of the Basilian sisters in Ukraine. The remaining convents were disbanded and nearly all of the sisters were martyred, imprisoned or exiled to Siberia. Some managed to escape this fate and served their compatriots in the underground religious movement as spiritual guides and comforters.

But God's plan for the Basilian sisters was not to consign them to oblivion. Even before the Soviet occupation wreaked a nearly terminal havoc on institutionalized religion in Ukraine the Sisters of St. Basil the Great were called upon by Church leaders to serve Eastern Rite Catholics in other lands. And it is in this convoluted and chaotic past that the history of the sisters of the Province of Jesus, Lover of Humanity, of the Order of St. Basil the Great, truly begins. It is a history of renewal and of renewed commitment to all the ideals represented in the seal of the order's founder.

Brave new world

In 1884 a young man named Soter Ortynsky entered the Basilian seminary in Drohobych, Ukraine, with the intention of becoming a missionary. After completing his studies, he taught and preached the word of God while preparing himself for the rigors of missionary life in Brazil. His aspirations were unexpectedly derailed when a letter arrived from the Holy See, advising him that he was being called to other duties. The year was 1907 and Ortynsky had been named as Bishop for all Catholics of the Byzantine Rite in America. Headquartered in Philadelphia, he would be ministering to a flock of Ukrainian immigrants that had left their homeland to pursue better lives in the new world.

Arriving in Philadelphia, Bishop Ortynsky found churches in sad need of repair and reorganization. He found parishioners who were illiterate and desperately poor. He found children who had no one to care for them and no one to teach them the language, culture and religion of their ancestral homeland. They inspired him to seek God's help in seeking solutions, and the solution he found was in the convent of St. Basil the Great in Yavoriv, Ukraine.

A petition for assistance was sent to Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, who arranged for the transfer of a group of nuns from the Yavoriv monastery to America. The trio of nuns arrived in Philadelphia on November 28, 1911: Mother Helena Langewych, Sister Paphnutia Timochko and Sister Euphemia Kurylas. They were accompanied by Jeremiah Ewasiechko, a young Basilian postulant.

The sisters made their first home in a building located at Seventh and Parrish streets in Philadelphia. Their residence was adjacent to a house which was to serve as an orphanage. Times were lean. Funds for the needs of the orphanage were meager; the immigrant community was poor and couldn't help much. Bishop Soter and Mother Helena spent countless hours and countless days soliciting funds and helping the other sisters cope with the hardships and deprivation. To alleviate the financial worries, the bishop set up a carpet-weaving business and a printing press. The sisters tended to the needs of the orphans while learning to operate the unfamiliar machinery.

There were days when only the indomitable spirit of Mother Helena held everything together. In time, her deep faith and her spiritual guidance brought the chaos under control. But while she was ministering to the spiritual and physical needs of her sisters and the orphans, she was neglecting

her own physical health. Cold and wet weather soon took their toll, and Mother Helena contracted tuberculosis. She continued to work despite the gravity of her illness. While losing weight, she was busily soliciting funds for the orphanage. While a hacking cough prevented her from getting the sleep her body craved, she learned the intricacies of the printing press and worked on a Ukrainian-language reader for the orphans in her charge.

On March 24, 1916, Bishop Soter passed away. This was a blow to everyone in the community. And to Mother Helena, who had found in the bishop a spiritual partner in a great enterprise, it was one heartache and one setback too many. She died on May 17, 1916, leaving the small community of immigrants, orphans, and sisters bereft and rudderless.

In the early 1920s the situation took a dramatic turn for the better. Under the direction of Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky, the dream of providing a safe haven for Ukrainian orphans and of providing Ukrainian immigrants and their children with an education was revived. The metropolitan was determined to raise the intellectual and educational status of members of his flock and began by establishing one school, then two, then others that would become the Ukrainian Catholic parochial school system.

Classes at the first school near Seventh and Brown streets were held afternoons and evenings to accommodate the working parents. The sisters, now under the direction of Mother Josaphat Theodorovych, worked tirelessly. Day classes began in September 1925 with three grades taught by three sisters. Soon, new, young postulants entered the community of sisters, many from the immigrant families that the sisters from Ukraine had come to serve.

In 1926 Mother Josaphat bought a piece of property in an area known as Fox Chase. The property consisted of 130 acres of land and a farm cottage, which was to serve the sisters as both motherhouse and novitiate. Mother Josaphat became the first mother superior.

By 1929 there were five schools in the parochial school system envisioned by Metropolitan Bohachevsky, and all of them had eight grades of pupils. In 1930, the sisters laid the cornerstone for the new Motherhouse in Fox Chase. In 1947, the orphanage and the printing press were moved to a property on Lindley Avenue in Philadelphia. An elementary school was opened at this location a few years later.

In 1931 Mother Josaphat and the sisters at the Fox Chase Motherhouse began a tradition that has continued through the decades into the new millennium. Every year in May the sisters have hosted an annual pilgrimage to honor the Mother of God on the beautiful grounds of the Basilian Motherhouse. The event draws hundreds of faithful for holy divine liturgy and the traditional procession to the Grotto where a Devotion Service to the Mother of God is celebrated.

In keeping with another tradition of the Order of St. Basil the Great, Mother Josaphat turned her energy and her prayers to the educational arena. St. Basil Academy, a convent boarding school for girls of Ukrainian ancestry, opened its doors in 1931.

In 1947 Manor College (initially named St. Macrina College) was founded. The first classes were held in the old farm house under the direction of Mother Maria Dolzycka. Sister Bohdanna Podney served as the college's academic dean and registrar. The college, which opened with a student body of 11 young women, was chartered and incorporated into the higher education system of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1959. Unfortunately, Mother Josaphat, whose vision and energy had made the dream of a Basilian college a reality, did not live to see the fruition of her endeavors.

The Carpathian Ski Club of New York

under the auspices of the

Ukrainian Sports Association of USA and Canada (USCAK)

will hold

the annual Labor Day weekend SWIMMING COMPETITION

at Soyuzivka

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 2002

Swim meet

Saturday, August 31, 2002, 10:00 a.m.

for individual championships of USCAK

and Ukrainian National Association Trophies & Ribbons

Warm-up at 9 a.m.

TABLE of EVENTS

Boys/Men	INDIVIDUAL	Girls/Women
1 13/14	100m im	13/14 2
3 15 & over	100m im	15 & over 4
5 .. 10 & under	25m free	10 & under .. 6
7 11/12	25m free	11/12 8
9 13/14	50m free	13/14 10
11 15 & over	50m free	15 & over 12
13 .. 10 & under	50m free	10 & under .. 14
15 11/12	50m free	11/12 16
17 13/14	50m back	13/14 18
19 15 & over	50m back	15 & over 20
21 .. 10 & under	25m back	10 & under .. 22
23 11/12	25m back	11/12 24
25 13/14	50m breast	13/14 26
27 15 & over	50m breast	15 & over 28
29 .. 10 & under	25m breast	10 & under .. 30
31 11/12	25m breast	11/12 32
33 13/14	100m free	13/14 34
35 15 & over	100m free	15 & over 36
37 .. 10 & under	25m fly	10 & under .. 38
39 11/12	25m fly	11/12 40
41 13/14	50m fly	13/14 42
43 ... 15 & over	50m fly	15 & over 44
RELAYS		
45 .. 10 & under	4 x 25m free	10 & under .. 46
47 11/12	4 x 25m free	11/12 48
49 13/14	4 x 50m free	13/14 50
51 15 & over	4 x 50m medley	15 & over 52

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 21, 2002**, to Marika Bokalo, Swim Meet director. There will be no registration at poolside. Registration fee is \$5.00 per swimmer.

Name: (English)

(Ukrainian)

Address

City

Zip

Telephone

Age

Male

Female

Club/Youth Association

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Please send this entry form with entry fee

(checks made out to "Ukrainian Sports Federation") to:

Marika Bokalo
641 Evergreen Pkwy.
Union, NJ 07083
(908) 851-0617

Dr. George Hawrysch's...

(Continued from page 9)

(and ultimately to extract), an additional, hidden text inside the concordance.

This is exactly the case with the Shevchenko concordance as well. The four volumes are now readily available; and of course we are intimately familiar with the corpus of poetry on which they are based. But there exists another, hidden, text here – a text which none of you will ever see: namely, the files from which the work before you today was actually derived.

I do not mean the machine-readable form of the “Kobzar”; its existence is a given. Rather, I am referring to the fully mapped, indexed and tagged rendering of each of the 220-some poems that comprise Shevchenko’s principal legacy. Each of these unique, highly structured data objects was placed inside a binary wrapper – that is, compiled into a stand-alone executable program – after which all such programs were let loose to interact with one another. After several hours, the concordance as you see it today stood compiled, automatically cross-checked against the original printed version, and supplemented with a large superset of the statistical material you can find at the end of Volume 4.

This intermediary, hidden text has a further property that goes beyond its lexicographical capabilities. In a sense, it is formally aware of itself, meaning that it has the capacity to respond to changes made to its configuration, as well as to changes in its linguistic environment – but each poem-module also contains

International...

(Continued from page 9)

The conference dealt both with the person of Ivan Mazepa and with his political followers in exile, Pylyp and Hryhor Orlyk. Problems such as the Church, the army, and history writing in the age of Mazepa also were covered. Iconography and the archaeological remains of Baturyn were discussed. Attention was also paid to subsequent historiography on Mazepa.

During the three days of the conference, the international group of scholars had ample opportunity to exchange views and information. The volume that will be produced from the conference papers should mark a major event in focusing scholarly attention on Mazepa and his age.

Indeed, the presentation by Ukrainian scholars of a volume of the universals of Mazepa, just published in Ukraine, demonstrates how after the long neglect and tendentious treatment of Mazepa and his age in the tsarist and Soviet periods, scholarly examination of Mazepa by using sources has become possible in independent Ukraine.

The conference, funded primarily by the University of Milan, also received support from the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research and the Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, as well as the Soros Foundation.

Dr. Bohdan Klid, Ph.D. is a research scholar and assistant to the director at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, at the University of Alberta, Edmonton.

information about its relationship to all the other poems, and also about its function within the total “Kobzar.”

Thus if Shevchenko writes “na Vrainsi” in one place and “v Ukraini” in another (as he in fact does), then the text itself, as I am describing it, can flag this as an instance of an equivalence class, an editorial variant, an error, or some other polymorphism. The reader is then presented with an informationally enhanced literary object, not merely a static text with annotations or embedded pointers, but an actual real-time representation of Shevchenko’s creative process, linear or asynchronous.

Why is this important? Well, consider this: the concordance we are launching today is not exactly a concordance of Shevchenko’s work; rather it is a concordance of one particular edition of Shevchenko’s work. This distinction is significant, because we do not in fact possess Shevchenko’s text.

We have the various texts of his editors and publishers, but not the poet’s personal version. The holographs are often a succession of unfinalized variants, or are written under erasure; the printed editions Shevchenko himself collaborated on underwent censorship and other pre-production modifications. We have something like a probability space, more than a bounded set of determinate text objects. However, when taken in its entirety, the Shevchenko corpus does contain the poet’s private, closed edition of the “Kobzar” – just as Mr. Strugnell’s concordance held the text of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Having looked deeply at the stylometry, at the mathematical structure of Shevchenko’s works both individually and across editions, I can tell you that the exclusive, hitherto unrevealed original text really is latent in what we possess, and that it can be extracted by first constructing the kind of intermediate hybrid object – part verbal, part algorithmic – that I have described.

The concordance we are launching here today is already a part of one such hybrid object. I look now to the scholarly community, to proceed as it sees fit, to collapse that probability space and to present us one day with the long-withheld, original, Shevchenko Scrolls.

Eleventh Annual Ukrainian Folk Festival

Celebrating Ukraine’s Independence

Sunday, August 25, 2002
festivities begin at 12:00 noon

“TRYZUB” UKRAINIAN-AMERICAN SPORT CENTER
County Line Rd and Lower State Rd
Horsham, Pennsylvania
(215) 343-5412

ADMISSION: \$10.00
Children under 13 – Free

Schedule:	Featuring
12:00 - 2:00 Music and Dancing - “Karpaty”	“Voloshky” Ukrainian Dance Ensemble
12:00 - 5:00 Folk Arts & Crafts Vendors	“Harmonia” Orchestra
1:00 - 4:00 Children’s Fun Area	“Obryj” Ukrainian Dance Ensemble
2:00 - 4:00 Festival Stage Show	“Karpaty” Dance Band
4:00 - 7:00 Music and Dancing - “Harmonia”	“Ridna Dusha” Bandura Trio
4:00 - 7:30 Majors Division Exhibition	“Sisters Oros” Singers
Soccer Match - Tryzub vs opponent tba	“Ihor Bohdan” Soloist

Other attractions:
Free “Moon Walk”
and fun slide for children
authentic Ukrainian food
and standard picnic fair
Cool Drinks and refreshments

MCs - *Andryj Shchudlak*
- *Eugene Luciw*

Sponsors:
MICT / KONTACT



НАШЕ В УКРАЇНІ

DNIPRO CO.

0.59 PER PENT

В наших краєвипусках можна одразу зв'язатися з Україною та з Українцями, зробити все за Україну. До либесту 99 копійка хустки! Телефонні картки: 100 хв. розмови в Україні за \$10.

NEWARK, NJ 688 Sanford Ave. Tel: 973-573-8782 666-526-0776	CLIFTON, NJ 695 Colton Ave. Tel: 973-916-1619	PHILADELPHIA 1001 Colburn Ave. Tel: 215-726-0040
--	--	---



Need a vacation?

Come in and talk to us. Our low interest rates and flexible terms make taking a vacation smooth sailing. Whatever your financial needs, we have the solution for you.



Self Reliance (NY) Federal Credit Union

Main Office: 108 Suffolk Avenue, New York, NY 10003 Tel: 212 473-7310, Fax: 212 473-3251

Branches:

Upstate NY 6325 Rte 209 Kerhonkson, NY 12446 Tel.: 845 626-2938, Fax: 845 626-8636	Long Island 226 Uniondale Avenue Uniondale, NY 11553 Tel.: 516 565-2393, Fax: 516 565-2097	Queens 32-01 31st Avenue Astoria, NY 11106 Tel.: 718 626-0506, Fax: 718 626-0458
--	--	--

Visit our website at: www.selfreliance.org Outside NYC call toll free 1-888-SELFREL

CONSTRUCTION OF THE UKRAINIAN MUSEUM BUILDING IN NEW YORK CITY HAS BEGUN!

Your generous contributions will ensure the completion of this project, vital to the preservation of our cultural heritage for us and our future generations!

Thank you for your continued support.



The Ukrainian Museum • 203 Second Avenue New York, NY 10003 • Tel: (212) 228-0110 • Fax: (212) 228-1947
E-mail: info@ukrainianmuseum.org • web site: www.ukrainianmuseum.org






**Great Rates,
No-fee Services,
Free Checking,
and Now...Free
On-line Banking**

What more could you ask from a financial institution? How about ownership? Not only do you get the most attractive rates as usual, as a member, you are an owner. And ownership does have its rewards.

In addition to earning interest on your deposits, you stand to earn dividends on your account. Plus, you benefit from a wide array of financial instruments and no-fee services, at rates unmatched by other banks.

More important, you can now do your banking online from just about any place in the world, free of charge! What better reasons to become a member of one of the most service-oriented credit unions in the country. Join us today! Call us or visit us online at www.rufcu.org

Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union
Serving Our Members, Promoting Needs

Check Our Pinnacle Services and Attractive Rates

- Savings Accounts
- Share Draft & Checking
- Credit Cards
- Vehicle Loans
- Mortgage Assistance
- Personal Loans
- Business Loans
- Commercial Loans
- GICs & IRAs
- Investments
- Youth Accounts
- Direct Deposit
- Fund Transfers
- International Transfers
- Audio Response System
- Salary Service
- Translation Services
- Student Scholarships

Bank Online!
www.rufcu.org

Main Office
RUFUCU Rochester
884 Argo Road East
Rochester, NY 14622
Tel: (585) 544-2038
Fax: (585) 338-2980

Capital District Branch
RUFUCU Albany
182B Third Ave.
Watervliet, NY 12189
Tel: (518) 268-6791
Fax: (585) 338-2980

e-mail: rufcu@rnsbarrnet.net

Українська Федеральна Кредитна Кооператива
“САМОПОМІЧ”
Міжнародні - Сирійські - Третинні



ПОЗИЧКИ НА НОВІ І ВЖИВАНІ АВТАІ
NEW CAR LOAN USED CAR LOAN
SPECIALS starting at SPECIALS starting at
4.99% APR 5.99% APR

NEW VS USED - TERM: 36 months 4.99% APR, 48 months 5.99% APR, 60 months 6.99% APR
600 (for cars less than 2 years old) 2% down - Term 48 months
FIXED RATE LIMITED TIME OFFER CONTACT US FOR DETAILS

UKRAINIAN SELF-RELIANCE FEDERAL CREDIT UNION
Philadelphia - Jerusalem - Trianon
1-800-POLYANA - www.philadelphia.com

WHAT?
YOU DON'T HAVE YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION?

To subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly, fill out the form below, clip it and mail it to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

NAME: _____
(please type or print)

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

PHONE (optional): _____

UNA member subscription price — \$45.00/yr. Non-member subscription price — \$55.00/yr.

UNA Branch number _____

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, August 11

RIVERHEAD, N.Y.: St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church will host its annual chicken barbecue at the church grounds on Franklin Street adjacent to Merritts Pond. The menu will feature barbecued chicken, baked potato, corn, salad, dill pickles, cake and coffee, as well as soda and beer. The entertainment will be provided by the Lvivyany Band. Tickets purchased in advance are \$12 for adults and \$6 for children; tickets at the gate are \$14. For more information call Father Tarasiw (631) 727-2766.

Friday-Saturday, August 23-24

SACRAMENTO, Calif.: St. Andrew Ukrainian Catholic Church will hold a festival in celebration of Ukrainian independence on the church grounds at 7001 Florin Road. Friday's program will take place at 6-10 p.m. and will feature Ukrainian food, drinks and a dance party. On Saturday the festivities take place at 3-10 p.m. and consist of an artistic program as well as dinner and dancing in the evening. Saturday's artistic program will include an art exhibit with paintings and souvenirs for sale, and a parade of national costumes. The musical entertainment will be provided by the Ukrainian String Quintet, accordion music by Yuriy Kokhany, the Sacramento Bandura Ensemble directed by Ola Herasymenko, the children's dance ensemble "Sonechko" and George and Irina Arabadji. Admission and parking are free. For more information call (916) 381-2529 or (916) 363-8143.

Thursday-Sunday, August 15-18

ROCHESTER, N.Y.: St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church will host its 30th annual Ukrainian Festival at the church grounds, 940 Ridge Road East. The program will include a Ukrainian fashion show, nightly dance music and performances by the dance troupes "Dunay" and "Yevshan" on Saturday and Sunday. Local artisans will provide demonstrations of Ukrainian embroidery, ceramics, pysanky and gerdany. The festival takes place at 6 p.m.-midnight on Thursday and Friday and at 1 p.m.-midnight on Sunday. For the schedule of events or for more information call (585) 266-2255.

Saturday, August 17

CHICAGO: The Chicago Business and Professional Group is sponsoring a summer social to celebrate the organization's revival and official launch. The evening will feature a special performance of contemporary Ukrainian music by the 16-member jazz ensemble "Nova Chvylya," a private viewing of the new wing of the Ukrainian National Museum of Chicago and a delectable assortment of wine and appetizers. Interested prospective members and former members are especially welcome. The evening will be held at the Ukrainian National Museum, 721 N. Oakley Blvd., Chicago at 7 p.m. Admission is \$20. For additional information call (847) 359-3676.

PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

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

At Soyuzivka: August 9-11

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Soyuzivka, the upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association, will crown its new Miss Soyuzivka over the weekend of August 9-11.

The program for Saturday, August 10, will feature a concert by the Lvivyany troupe of vocalists and musicians, to be followed by a dance to the music of the ever-popular Tempo orchestra beginning at 10 p.m.

As per tradition, the new Miss Soyuzivka and her runners-up will be announced at 11:45 p.m. during the dance. Of course, this year's Miss Soyuzivka pageant takes on special significance, because the winner will reign during the resort's 50th anniversary celebrations.

The weekend gets off to a fun start on Friday evening, August 9, with a dance to the sounds of Vidlunnia, the resort's house band.

Also during the weekend, ceramics by Dycia Hanushevsky will be on display in the Main House library.

The New York City and New Jersey chapters of the Ukrainian Engineers Society has issued an open invitation to its members, their families and friends, as well as those affiliated with other chapters of the organization, to come for a day of casual socializing – a "Tovaryska Zustrich" – at Soyuzivka on Saturday, August 10. For more info on this gathering e-mail nyc@uesa.org.

For information about events at Soyuzivka, to make reservations for accommodations, or to organize your own special gathering at the Ukrainian National Association estate – located in New York state's Catskill region – call (845) 626-5641. Information is also available on the Soyuzivka website, www.soyuzivka.com.

Insure and be sure. Join the UNA!