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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXI

No. 41

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2003

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukrainian Studies Fund raises \$750,000 for Columbia's inter-disciplinary program

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — The goal of establishing a permanent program of inter-disciplinary Ukrainian studies at Columbia University took a major step forward recently as officials at the Ukrainian Studies Fund (USF) announced that funding for the project had reached \$750,000.

"I'm of course elated and grateful to the Ukrainian community for its generosity and its vote of confidence in our Columbia efforts to rebuild Ukrainian studies here," said Dr. Mark von Hagen, a professor of history at the university.

The sum of \$750,000 — the first part of what is hoped will be a larger endowment — will support a course on 20th century Ukrainian history that will be taught by Dr. von Hagen and Dr. Frank Sysyn of the University of Toronto. The course — the first beneficiary of the USF's Columbia University Project — will be offered in the spring of 2004.

In addition to the current funding, faculty at the university and officials at the USF are hoping to raise a total of \$5 million in order to endow a larger program of Ukrainian studies at the Ivy League school.

Such a vision, Dr. von Hagen said, would include funding a visiting professor of history every other year, establishing a position in Ukrainian language teaching, and endowing a permanent chair that might move between the history and Slavic language departments.

Both Columbia University and the USF have also said that additional funding could support a position at the school that would be responsible for archiving, processing and expanding the university library's Ukrainian materials.

There is interest also in supporting visiting scholars from American and foreign schools who would use the university's *Ucrainica* collection for research purposes.

Additionally, the USF and Columbia University hope to create a system of scholarships and stipends for undergraduate and graduate students whose work would involve Ukrainian studies. Dr. von Hagen said that teaching and research would be paramount in Columbia's Ukrainian Studies Program, although it might occasionally be used to publish Ukrainian material.

In addition to the planned Ukrainian history course, Columbia University offers a course on Ukrainian literature, taught by Dr. Vitaly Chernetsky, called "The



Dr. Mark von Hagen

Ukrainian Cultural Renaissance, 1917-1934." Dr. Chernetsky's course is offered through the department of Slavic languages, which also provides elementary and intermediate Ukrainian language courses. An advanced Ukrainian language course is planned for the spring of 2004.

The university is also planning a series of lectures, seminars and conferences focusing on Ukraine during the course of the 2003-2004 academic year. In cooperation with Columbia's Harriman Institute, the university's School of International and Public Affairs has regularly brought Ukrainian politicians and diplomats to speak at the university and has a tradition of focusing on Eastern Europe. Dr. von Hagen said that endowing a Ukrainian Studies Program at the school is a logical next step.

An initial donation of \$250,000 from the Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union makes up the bulk of the current endowment for the Ukrainian program. Since that donation was announced in *The Ukrainian Weekly* on April 6 the endowment has received \$25,000 each from the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh), the Heritage Foundation of First Security Federal Savings Bank of Chicago and an anonymous donor. The endowment also received a gift of \$7,500 from Ivan Stebelskyi, formerly of Colorado and now a resident of Sambir, Ukraine.

As part of its gift, NTSh also said it will donate \$25,000 a year for the next five years. That news, university officials said, meant that they would allow the course to take place in the spring of 2004 even though an original agreement between Columbia University and the USF stipulated that such a course could only proceed once the sum of \$1 million was collected.

The Ukrainian Studies Fund was founded in 1957 by students of the

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Ukraine gets assurances that its future includes membership in European Union

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine finally received the assurance it had sought for several years when European Commission (EC) President Romano Prodi told journalists in Yalta on October 7 that Ukraine would eventually attain European Union membership.

"Without any doubt Ukraine is a European country. We did not discuss a date, but (membership) is on the agenda," explained Mr. Prodi, who heads the government arm of the European Union (EU).

Mr. Prodi's statement came at a press conference after a three-hour session between himself and Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma, a meeting that was also attended by most of the senior EU leadership, including Javier Solana, the high representative for foreign and security policy, and Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, whose country this year holds the rotating chair of the EU.

Mr. Prodi also noted that closer economic ties between Ukraine and Russia, which has become a major issue in Kyiv after the signing of the Common

Economic Space framework treaty among Russia, Belarus, Kazakstan and Ukraine, should not hinder Ukraine's chance to join the EU, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

"The deepening of relations between Ukraine and Russia is not an obstacle to the development of relations between Ukraine and the European Union," said Mr. Prodi.

Although both sides were quick to state that no date had been set for Ukrainian membership and any such action was a long way off, it was a day on which the leaders discussed in specific terms, perhaps for the first time, the road Ukraine must travel if it is to meet the requirements for membership.

Mr. Prodi enumerated the stages to EU membership for Ukraine, which he said were to include intensification of relations and trade at first, followed by Ukraine's acceptance into the World Trade Organization, and then recognition of Ukraine as a free market economy by the EU, which would be followed by the development of a free trade zone between the EU and Ukraine, then asso-

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Russia appears to back down in territorial dispute in Kerch Strait

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Russia looks to have backed down from a secretive attempt to construct a dam to reconnect a small peninsula in the Kerch Strait with an island on Ukrainian territory. Ukrainian diplomats called the effort, which is now on hold, an attempt by Moscow to give it leverage in negotiations over delimitation of water boundaries with Kyiv.

In Moscow on October 4 Russia's Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov assured his Ukrainian counterpart, Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, that Moscow

had no intention of violating Ukraine's territorial integrity or international law by developing a man-made joint to connect the Taman Peninsula with the island of Tuzla.

"I assured [the Ukrainian side] that the work would not violate any existing treaty agreements between the two sides," explained Mr. Ivanov after a meeting with Mr. Gryshchenko, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

In an official reply, the spokesman for Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Markian Lubkivskyi, said it was important that Moscow had finally offered an official explanation and expressed its intention to uphold existing agreements.

"This means that this building effort cannot pierce the line in the Kerch Strait that Ukraine considers its territorial boundary. Of course, Ukraine will continue to monitor the situation in the Tuzla region," explained Mr. Lubkivskyi.

The massive effort to reconnect the peninsula with the island via a 4.5-kilometer dam, which involved hundreds of workers and dozens of earth-moving machinery, first came to the attention of Ukrainian diplomatic and government officials when stories appeared at the end of September in several Moscow newspapers, including *Rosyiskii Novyny* and *Komsomolskaya Pravda*.

They described a speedy and somewhat secretive attempt to reconnect the finger-like abutment by building a long dam to the island from the end of the peninsula. *Komsomolskaya Pravda* went so far as to state that a border point was planned for Tuzla proper, on Ukrainian territory in effect, and that Russian President Vladimir Putin would preside over the ribbon-cutting ceremony that would open it.

Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry maintained an official line which had that the construction project was not supported by Moscow, but initiated as a result of

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ANALYSIS

Donetsk: most dangerous place in Ukraine for journalists

by **Taras Kuzio**

RFE/RL Media Matters

Although they are the wealthiest oligarchic clan, the Donetsk clan is at a distinct disadvantage with its two regional rivals from Kyiv (Viktor Medvedchuk's Social Democratic Party-united, [SDPU] and Dnipropetrovsk Labor Ukraine Party) because they dominate the media, especially television and radio. Unlike its two rivals, the Donetsk clan has no control over any nationwide television or radio stations. In the approaching presidential elections molding Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's image without one's own national media will be impossible.

After Mr. Yanukovich moved to Kyiv to become prime minister in November 2002, the lack of media assets became important to resolve for two reasons. First, the Donetsk clan understand that Mr. Yanukovich could only promote himself as an all-Ukrainian and national (in contrast to only a Donbas) politician through all-Ukrainian media. Secondly, national media are needed to defend Donetsk interests at the all-Ukrainian level.

Donetsk and Luhansk, the two oblasts that make up the Donbas region with its 10 million population, have long had a reputation within Ukraine as its own domestic version of Alyaksandr Lukashenka's Belarus. In the 1990s the region was, alongside the Crimean Autonomous Republic, a bastion of support for the Communist Party of Ukraine (CPU). The CPU was actually revived in Donetsk in October 1993 after a two-year ban imposed after the August 1991 putsch.

By the October 1999 presidential election the dominance of the CPU in the Donbas had been broken by the local "party of power." President Leonid Kuchma obtained a greater number of votes in Donetsk than local Donbasite Petro Symonenko, leader of the CPU. The Liberal Party, an earlier but far weaker Donbas "party of power," had by then also been replaced by the new, all-powerful oligarchic Party of the Regions.

In the March 2002 parliamentary elections the Party of the Regions entered the pro-presidential For a United Ukraine (FUU) bloc. Meanwhile, the Liberals joined Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine. The local power of the Party of the Regions was all too evident in the 2002 elections. The only region where FUU came first in the proportional half of the elections was in Donetsk Oblast, where it obtained a staggering 36.83 percent (the average throughout Ukraine was 8 to 9 percent). FUU's allies, the SDPU, obtained an additional 4.66 percent, giving presidential forces 41.49 percent in Donetsk Oblast.

International observers reported that the worst election fraud took place in Donetsk Oblast, especially in the media, which failed to give equal coverage to pro-presidential and opposition forces. Although the CPU also obtained 29.78 percent, the other three opposition blocs and parties (Our Ukraine, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, the Socialists) were blocked by the local authorities and party of power (the two are one and the same) from crossing the 4 percent threshold.

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

The two Donbas oblasts (and city of Sevastopol) were the only regions of Ukraine where Our Ukraine failed to cross the 4 percent threshold.

The 2002 elections were followed by the entrenchment of pro-presidential forces in the Verkhovna Rada, who created a majority which then formed a government headed by Viktor Yanukovich, the Donetsk Oblast chairman since 1997. In April, Yanukovich became head of the Party of the Regions.

Mr. Yanukovich was chairman of the Donetsk Oblast during the rise and entrenchment of oligarchic clans in Ukraine in the late 1990s. He is reportedly linked to Ukraine's wealthiest oligarch, Renat Akhmetov, who is the head of Systems Capital Management, the dominant company in the Donetsk region. After Mr. Yanukovich became prime minister, the Donetsk clan set about increasing censorship and stamping out any criticism in media outlets they owned or purchased. In September 2002 Viktor Shlynychak resigned as editor of the newspaper Segodnya, which is controlled by the Donetsk clan, in protest against growing censorship.

The website forum.ua was taken over by the Donetsk clan the same month that Mr. Yanukovich became prime minister. Five months later Andrii Myseliuk, political editor of forum.ua, was sacked for publishing materials on attempts by former presidential security officer Mykola Melnychenko (in exile in the U.S. since April 2001) to launch a court case in the U.S. against President Kuchma.

In August the heat was stepped up on critical journalists inside Donetsk itself. Over the course of three consecutive days, three separate journalists were subjected to attacks with similar patterns, suggesting political motives. In none of the three cases was there an attempted robbery. Nevertheless, the local Internal Affairs Ministry denied that there was any political motivation. All three journalists were severely beaten around the head as a warning to halt their research into, and writing of, critical materials regarding the control of Donetsk Oblast by oligarchs. An indirectly linked attack occurred a month earlier on Oleg Yeltsov, editor of the Ukraina Kriminalnaya website (<http://cripo.com.ua>).

The first attack took place on August 14 against Eduard Malynovskyy, editor of the Ostrov newspaper's online edition and a local correspondent for Hromadske Radio. Malynovskyy was attacked by five young men after leaving a café. After severely beating him about the head, the attackers did not take his briefcase or wallet. Malynovskyy was taken to the neurosurgical department of the Donetsk Oblast hospital. The Kyiv-based Ukrainian representative of Reporters Without Frontiers, believes that Mr. Malynovskyy was attacked because of his articles exposing local oligarch Akhmetov.

The next day Serhii Kuzin, a journalist at the Aksept regional newspaper and forum.ua, also was badly beaten. Kuzin had gone to the café where Malynovskyy had been the night before to investigate the attack. As he left the café he was attacked by a group of unknown young men; he suffered a concussion and cracked bones. Mr. Kuzin's mobile telephone and briefcase were stolen (but,

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NEWSBRIEFS

PM says Ukraine has market economy

WASHINGTON – Ukraine's Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich told a conference called "Ukraine's Quest for Mature Nation Statehood: Ukraine's Transition to a Developed Market Economy" in Washington on October 7 that Ukraine is a country with a functioning market economy, Interfax reported. "It is possible to state unambiguously that Ukraine has consciously chosen a development path toward a market economy and has crossed the Rubicon beyond which there is no return to the past," Mr. Yanukovich said. The Ukrainian Prime Minister met with U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney, who was reportedly interested in whether Ukraine wants to use the Odesa-Brody pipeline to pump oil from Odesa to Brody or in the "reverse mode." Mr. Yanukovich said Ukraine has not made a decision yet on Odesa-Brody, stressing that the pipeline will transport oil from the company that will offer the "best economic conditions" to Kyiv, UNIAN reported. He added that apart from the TNK-BP oil company, which wants to use Odesa-Brody to pump Russian crude in the "reverse mode," no other company has made any specific proposal for using the pipeline. (RFE/RL Newsline)

EU supports Kyiv's move toward Europe

YALTA – European Commission President Romano Prodi, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, and European Union foreign policy chief Javier Solana reassured Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma in Yalta on October 7 that the expanded EU will support Ukraine's reforms oriented toward European integration, Ukrainian and international media reported. "We want your country to be fully integrated into the European Union one day," Mr. Berlusconi, who is chairing the rotating EU presidency, said at a news conference. "Without a doubt Ukraine is a European country, and we hope Ukraine will move quickly through the necessary stages," he added, noting that these stages mean obtaining World Trade Organization membership, achieving market-economy status, joining the EU free-trade zone and gaining EU associate membership. "I admit quite openly that Ukraine is not ready for full-fledged EU membership by practically all criteria, but we are pursuing the ambitious task of achieving this goal," President Kuchma said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lawmakers vow boycott over election bill

KYIV – The parliamentary caucuses of the Socialist Party and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc said on October 2 that

they are refusing to vote in the Verkhovna Rada until a draft bill stipulating parliamentary elections under a fully proportional party-list system is included on the current session's agenda, the UNIAN and Interfax news services reported. According to both caucuses, the parliamentary leadership decided on September 29 to include the issue on the legislative docket. Lawmakers from the Socialist Party, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and Our Ukraine blocked the parliamentary rostrum and brought the session to a halt after Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn proposed another issue for consideration. The adoption of a fully proportional election law is reportedly a sine qua non for the Socialist Party to support a constitutional-reform bill submitted to the Verkhovna Rada last month. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainian soldier dies in Iraq

BAGHDAD – Sgt. Yuriy Koydan of the Ukrainian contingent participating in stabilization efforts in Iraq, was killed on September 30 when the BRDM-2 armored reconnaissance vehicle under his command overturned while patrolling an airport in Al-Kut, Interfax reported on October 1, quoting a Ukrainian Defense Ministry spokesman. The ministry said that preliminary information indicated the driver of the vehicle caused the accident by making a "risky turn." Approximately 1,650 Ukrainian troops are serving in the Polish-led stabilization force patrolling southern Iraq. Sgt. Koydan is the first Ukrainian soldier to be killed in Iraq. (RFE/RL Newsline, The New York Times)

5,000 protest single economic space

IVANO-FRANKIVSK – Nearly 5,000 people took part in a demonstration in Ivano-Frankivsk, western Ukraine, on October 5 to protest the accord among Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Ukraine to create a Single Economic Space, UNIAN reported on October 6. A resolution adopted at the rally called the accord signed on behalf of Ukraine by President Leonid Kuchma a "betrayal" of national interests and appealed to the Verkhovna Rada not to ratify it. The demonstration was organized by Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine bloc, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and other organizations active in western Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Macedonian president visits Ukraine

UZHHOROD – President Leonid Kuchma met with his Macedonian counterpart, Boris Trajkovski, in Uzhhorod,

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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

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Ika Koznarska Casanova (part time)

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, October 12, 2003, No. 41, Vol. LXXI

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FOR THE RECORD: Ukrainian World Congress accredited as NGO at United Nations Kuchma at the U.N.

Following are excerpts of the address delivered by President Leonid Kuchma, president of Ukraine, on September 24, during the general debate of the 58th session of the United Nations General Assembly.

... The tragic events of 11 September 2001, unfortunately, were not final in the sequence of horrible acts of terror. Just last month, on the 19th of August, the United Nations suffered irreversible losses in Iraq.

With the feeling of deep sorrow I bow my head in memory of the United Nations staff who lost their lives. We lost excellent, talented and dedicated people, and among them the Head of the United Nations Mission in Iraq, outstanding Brazilian diplomat Sergio Vieira de Mello.

It's a sad and disturbing fact that during the recent years United Nations staff has been facing growing insecurity. This makes it all the more urgent for all members of the international community to fully comply with the relevant international treaties and, first of all, with the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

As one of the initiators of the elaboration of this Convention, Ukraine decisively calls upon all states that have not yet done so to accede to the treaty.

... Mr. President, effective response to new challenges requires urgent actions in reforming the United Nations and, first of all, its Security Council. I am confident that further delay in the long-overdue reforms can result in a serious crisis of confidence for the United Nations.

... the experience of successful reforms of United Nations activities in the maintenance of peace and conflict prevention can serve as a good example for all of us. In many situations of armed conflicts the United Nations now acts flexibly, rapidly and effectively. I am pleased to note that over the past several years Ukraine has been holding one of the leading positions among the countries contributing troops to the United Nations peacekeeping operations.

I believe that it is conflict prevention that should become pivotal in the philosophy of United Nations work in the new millennium. Ukraine fully supports the secretary-general's efforts aimed at strengthening this component of United Nations activities. In my address at the Millennium Summit I stressed the need for the international community to elaborate a comprehensive strategy on conflict prevention. In my opinion, peacekeeping operations with preventive mandate of the United Nations Security Council could become one of the key instruments of such a system. ...

Mr. President, touching upon the situation in Iraq, I would like to express confidence that the tragic losses in Baghdad will not diminish the international community's commitment to the cause of providing support to the Iraqi people for renewal of their country.

The sense of common responsibility for the destiny of long-suffering Iraqi nation, for peace and security in that region, proved to be the imperative that guided our decision to dispatch a military contingent to the Persian Gulf.

I hope that the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution on establishment of international forces for maintenance of peace and security in Iraq under the aegis of the United Nations will enable as many countries as possible to join these efforts.

... Ukraine has made a tangible contribution towards a peaceful and safe world in the 21st century by renouncing its nuclear arsenal, one of the most powerful on the planet, and by decommissioning the Chernobyl nuclear power plant.

Assuming the burden of large-scale work to transform the territory of the catastrophe into an ecologically safe zone and to solve unprecedented economic, social and humanitarian problems we counted on the understanding and support of the whole world community. Today ... I wish to express hope that more decisive steps will be taken in support of our efforts. ...

Finally, one other matter to which I would like to draw the attention of the participants of this meeting.

Seventy years ago the totalitarian Soviet regime engineered an artificial famine in Ukraine, which claimed the lives of 7 to 10 million of our compatriots. Unfortunately, back in 1933 the world did not respond to our tragedy. The international community believed the cynical propaganda of the Soviet Union, which was selling bread abroad while in Ukraine the hunger was killing 17 people a minute.

From this podium I would like to call upon all of you to support Ukraine's initiative that the United Nations pay tribute to the memory of those who perished.

We do not want to settle scores with the past.

We just want that as many people as possible learn about our tragedy and that this knowledge help us avoid similar catastrophes in the future. ...



The Ukrainian World Congress delegation to the United Nations at Ukraine's Mission to the U.N.

UNITED NATIONS – The Ukrainian World Congress delegation to the United Nations visited the United Nations headquarters in New York City on Friday, September 19 to receive its accreditation as a non-governmental organization.

The UWC's U.N. delegation includes Askold S. Lozynskyj and Victor Pedenko, respectively, president and chief administrative officer of the UWC and ex officio members of the delegation of the UWC/UN Committee, Borys Potapenko, chair Marta Kokolskyj, permanent delegate; and Ihor Dlaboha and Andrew Lastowecky, alternate delegates; as well as Motria Chaban, UWC delegate to the United Nations office in Vienna.

The UWC is accredited with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which has

offices in New York, Geneva and Vienna.

In addition to receiving its accreditation, the delegates met with representatives of Ukraine's Mission to the U.N., including its permanent representative, Valeriy Kuchinsky, as well as his assistants, Oksana Boiko and Yuriy Khomenko to discuss issues of mutual concern, in particular, the upcoming commemoration at the U.N. of Ukraine's Great Famine of 1932-1933. They also discussed how to develop lines of communication for the long term.

The UWC delegates also held their first formal meeting, considering specific areas of activity at the United Nations, in particular through ECOSOC and the International Organization for Migration, such as migrant workers, trafficking of women, AIDS and assistance to orphanages.

U.S. releases report on trafficking in persons

KYIV – The Embassy of the United States reported recently that U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell released the third annual worldwide Trafficking in Persons Report on June 11. The report is presented to the U.S. Congress in accordance with the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, and is an annual update on the fight against trafficking in persons worldwide.

This year's report records the efforts of more than 100 countries, most of which share concerns over this issue and, like Ukraine and the United States, are actively working to combat trafficking in persons.

The report categorizes countries into three tiers based on their compliance with international standards in the fight against trafficking. Ukraine appears in Tier 2 again this year, recognizing that Ukraine is making significant efforts to achieve full compliance with international standards for the elimination of trafficking. The Ukraine country narrative is attached and will be helpful in pinpointing some areas for improvement and focus in fighting trafficking.

Over the past year, some 800,000 to 900,000 men, women and children worldwide were bought, sold, transported and held against their will in slave-like conditions. This modern form of slavery is known as "trafficking in persons."

Below is an excerpt from the Trafficking in Persons Report regarding Ukraine. The complete text of the Report is available to the public on the State Department's website at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2003/>.

Ukraine is a source country for women and girls trafficked to Central and Western Europe and the Middle East for purposes of sexual exploitation. There are reports that men and boys are trafficked for labor purposes. The growth of internal trafficking of young girls is a rising concern, as is the susceptibility of children in orphanages to traffickers. Victims are recruited via agencies and firms as well as through relatives and acquaintances.

The government of Ukraine does not yet fully comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. In the past year, the government has shown an effort to sustain and improve existing anti-trafficking structures and mechanisms and increase the ability to prosecute and convict traffickers. Inconsistent cooperation between central government authorities and varying levels of corruption impeded some of the government's planned efforts.

Prevention

Last year, the Ukrainian government approved the

Comprehensive Program for Combating Trafficking in Persons for 2002-2005, which created specific mandates for each ministry. The government has two separate anti-trafficking councils: one is a coordinating body headed by the ombudswoman, while the other is headed by the deputy prime minister with the primary task of reporting to the Cabinet of Ministers and the president. The Ministry of Education continued to support mandatory education initiatives in schools. NGOs are active in lobbying government counterparts at both the local and central levels, and government officials regularly attend NGO-offered trainings and workshops, thus increasing the level of cooperation. The government supports preventive public awareness campaigns, although such campaigns are primarily conducted by NGOs.

Prosecution

The current criminal code prohibits international trafficking and related crimes, but it does not proscribe internal trafficking, which must be pursued under related offenses. The Ministry of Interior [Internal Affairs - ed.] has an anti-trafficking unit with officers in 27 administrative regions throughout Ukraine. In the past year, the police opened 169 trafficking investigations, with 41 prosecutions. Twenty-eight defendants were sentenced, with 17 receiving prison terms. While fear of retribution prevents the majority of victims from cooperating with police and prosecutors, 202 victims provided testimony during the year.

Protection

Regional referral systems between police and NGOs exist throughout Ukraine, due to the allocation of specific anti-trafficking police officers in each region and active victim assistance NGOs. NGOs rehabilitate and reintegrate victims and put them in touch with police for protection and pursuit of criminal cases. The government's witness protection law is not effectively implemented due to a lack of funds, but in-court protections exist, such as protection identifying information in court records. In the absence of a functioning program at the central level, NGOs collaborate with local police and secure ad hoc witness and victim protection. In specific cases, they provide mobile phones to call police, apartment relocation assistance, and police and victim joint surveillance of the potential movement by traffickers. Local NGOs that provide victim assistance enhanced their cooperation with local police, and referrals between NGOs and police are increasingly common.

INTERVIEW: Marko Stech speaks about Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine project

Dr. Marko R. Stech is project manager of the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine project at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) and managing director of the CIUS Press. Apart from overall project management of the encyclopedia, he was responsible for developing the general concept of the IEU Internet site and for supervising the programming of this site by Jaroslaw Kiebalo.

Currently he leads a group of editors working on a painstaking task of editing existing IEU entries in order to adapt them for Internet use. In the meantime, a process of writing new IEU entries, particularly those dealing with post-Soviet Ukraine, is also under way under the supervision of the IEU's managing editor, Roman Senkus.

The following interview was prepared by the CIUS to familiarize readers with the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

Why the Encyclopedia of Ukraine project? Why do you consider it to be important?

A specifically "national" encyclopedia, like the Encyclopedia of Ukraine, represents, so to speak, a modern definition of a given nation. It is an extensive database containing not only information about, but also the experience of many generations, that defines the national history, culture, art, and social customs. One can no longer imagine a modern, developed nation without its own encyclopedia.

libraries and institutions, and it can also be found in the homes of thousands of individuals.

But now you are transferring this Encyclopedia to the Internet.

Yes, although what you say is not exactly correct. The transfer of the EU database to the Internet is only one of the steps in our project. The original EU database, consisting of over 15,000 entries, has been and will continue to be considerably expanded and updated. In addition, we will be adding great numbers of new graphic and multimedia information. As a result, the Internet Encyclopedia will represent a new and previously unavailable learning and information resource.

In order to give you a fuller picture, I need to explain the main reasons why CIUS decided to create the Internet Encyclopedia. First, we had to consider the question of currency of the information presented in our encyclopedia. A book is a final physical result of a printing process, and, once printed, it cannot be changed. Owners of the five-volume set of the encyclopedia know very well that much of the information contained in the first volumes, especially in volume 1, published in 1984, is no longer valid and up to date. This was the time when no one could imagine that within a span of several years the Soviet Union would collapse and Ukraine would become an independent country. That's why any "contemporary" entry in volume 1 makes references not to Ukraine, but to the Ukrainian

the Internet format are technical possibilities that were simply unthinkable in the past. Apart from the text and a limited number of illustrations available in a printed version of a book, we can provide the viewer with practically unlimited number of graphic information as well as with audio and multimedia files.

Imagine that over 20,000 in-depth articles on all aspects of Ukraine, its history, people, geography, society, economy, diaspora and cultural heritage are freely accessible to anyone at any time and in any place in the world. And imagine that these entries are accompanied by thousands of maps, photographs, illustrations, tables, music files and multimedia materials that allow viewers to see photographs of prominent people they are reading about; to find exact locations of cities, mountains, or rivers; to view architectural monuments and works of art, and to listen to musical compositions mentioned in the text. This is exactly what the Internet Encyclopedia is designed to be.

The final result of this complex, multi-year project, initiated by CIUS in 2001, will be a highly sophisticated and by far the most comprehensive source of information in the English language on Ukraine and Ukrainians.

This all sounds quite ambitious, but how realistic is it that this project will be successfully implemented? How much of this work has already been done?

I am pleased to say that the probability that the Internet Encyclopedia project will eventually be successfully completed is very high. I can say it simply because our IEU team, working at the CIUS Toronto office, has already passed several crucial tests, and that means that we have already proven beyond any doubt the most important thing: that we have the expertise and resources to successfully complete this complex work, provided that we find enough financial backing.

For one, we have completed the design and programming stage of our project. Our website is fully operational and it can be accessed at any time at www.encyclopediaofukraine.com. This programming process proved to be quite challenging, primarily because we had to accommodate our linking and search functions for the great variety of multinational characters that appear in the Encyclopedia. Although most of this work had to be done literally from scratch, we still managed to create a site that has a more sophisticated linking and search capabilities than, for example, the Internet edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

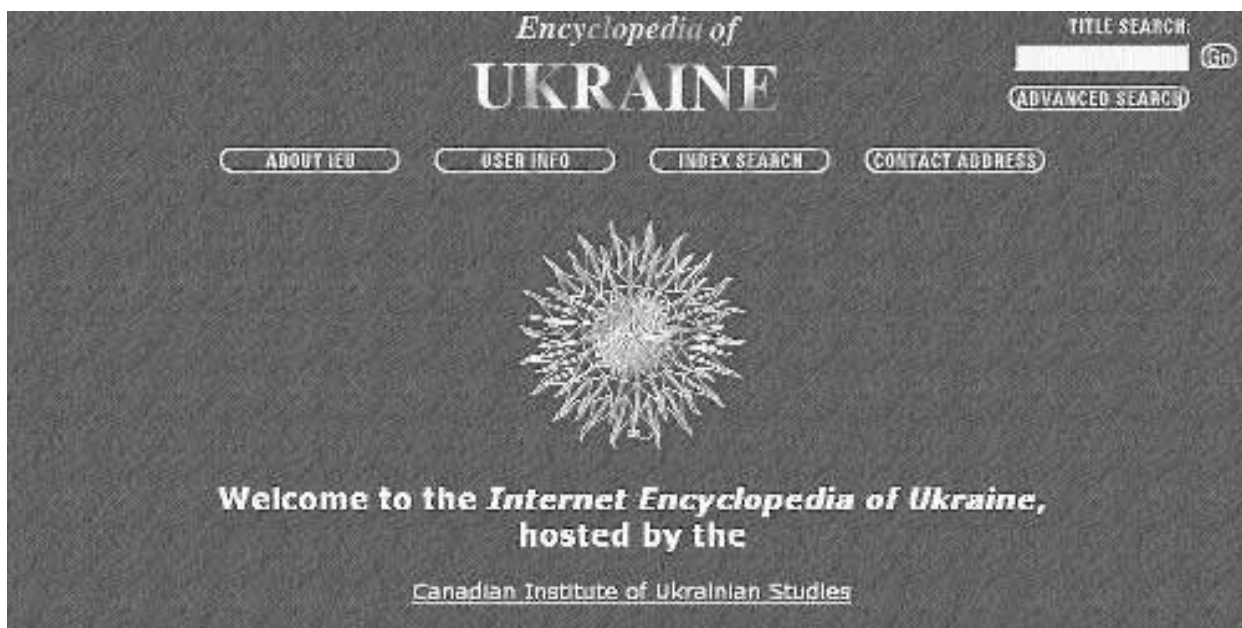
Second, we have already converted the EU database from an old and practically unusable computer format to a modern format that we can work with. Subsequently, we have developed a system of dealing with the painstaking and very time-consuming work of correcting conversion errors, editing and updating files and adapting them for Internet use. Over 800 entries have already been edited, updated and uploaded to our site and Internet users have the ability to access detailed information on such topics as "Black Sea," "Bukovyna," "Central Rada," "Christianization of Ukraine," "Cossacks," "Ivan Franko," "Bohdan Khmelnytsky," "Kyivan Rus'," "Ivan Mazepa," "Yaroslav the Wise," and many, many others. Also we have already developed sophisticated map displays, so that viewers can not only see the exact location of such towns as "Drohobych" or "Halych" on local maps, but also view where exactly they are located with reference to Ukrainian borders, etc. Although at this point in time we are focusing primarily on making the text of entries available on our site, some of our entries, such as "Industry," already have tables and diagrams, and, if you visit such entries as "Dmytro Bortniansky" or "Maksym Berezovsky," you can listen to the musical compositions described in the text.

Finally, we have already developed the basic mechanism of researching and writing new entries, and very soon over 100 completely new entries dealing with contemporary Ukraine will be available on our site. That means that at this point we have successfully overcome all of the most perilous technical and organizational difficulties, and I can say with complete certainty that we have what it takes to complete this complex work.

However, how fast and how completely we will be able to do this will depend, to a large extent, on the kind of support we can obtain from our Ukrainian community in North America.

What kind of support are you referring to?

First and foremost, we desperately need financial resources not only to continue with the project, but also



As seen online: the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine is up and running.

In the particular case of Ukraine, our first encyclopedias also had a specific goal. In the face of blatant denials of the very existence of the Ukrainian nation, the first Ukrainian encyclopedias were designed to provide a sort of scholarly and scientific proof that we actually exist as a nation with our specific history and culture. I am quite sure that Prof. Volodymyr Kubijovyc and his co-workers had this in mind when they worked on the Entsyklopedia Ukrainoznavstva in France and North America after World War II. They also worked to preserve for posterity our historical and cultural heritage that was being systematically destroyed in the Soviet Union.

But another goal of a "national" encyclopedia should be to represent a given national culture in the world, correct?

Yes, absolutely correct. And this has been and continues to be a very vital aspect for Ukrainians because, until recently, the world did not recognize our existence as a separate nation and considered Ukraine to be, to a greater or lesser extent, a part of Russia.

Unfortunately, still a lot needs to be done in order to change this deeply ingrained perception, especially as far as our history and culture are concerned. And in order for the encyclopedia to serve this kind of purpose, it must be made available to foreign readers. And this means that it must be published in a language that can be understood by other nations and it must be physically accessible in foreign countries.

This was the goal and purpose of the English-language Encyclopedia of Ukraine prepared by CIUS in cooperation with the Shevchenko Scientific Society (France) and supported financially by the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies. The five-volume encyclopedia was published between 1984 and 1993 in Toronto, and distributed to the majority of important

Soviet Socialist Republic, and so on.

In our Internet Encyclopedia we are dealing with information in an electronic format that can be changed and updated at any time. In fact, we have been changing and will continue to regularly change information on our site, and the entries we have already uploaded are up to date. We can also add new entries. For example, the printed encyclopedia contains no information on such prominent Ukrainian statesmen as Viktor Yushchenko or Leonid Kuchma, who were not yet prominent enough at the time when the encyclopedia was published. We can add any new and newly discovered information to our site without problems at any time.

And what are other reasons for switching to the Internet format?

The second main reason is the question of accessibility. The printed volumes of the five-volume encyclopedia are available in many libraries and in many private homes, but still, in order to be able to use this information, you have to be in the place where these five large books are physically accessible and you have to hold them in your hands. This is possible primarily in larger cities in North America and Europe.

Working with the Internet allows us to be accessible literally everywhere and at any time. Whether it is Asia, Africa, South America, or Europe, whether a student in Australia or a journalist in Russia – anyone who has a computer and access to the Internet can at any time access our site and view the information on Ukraine that we currently have available. Our website, which is already being visited by anywhere from 150 to 400 visitors each day, is often logged on to by people from Europe and Asia, for example, from such countries as Korea, Japan and the Philippines, who have never had access to the printed edition of the EU.

And finally, the third main reason for switching to

(Continued on page 19)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Cousins Zozulka Hausler Lew, daughter of Olesia Lew and Peter Hausler, and Gregory Lew, son of Khristina Lew and Adrian Gawdiak, are new members of UNA Branch 15 in Washington. Both children were insured by their grandparents Oksana and Wasyl Lew. The entire family belongs to the Ukrainian National Association.



Kristina Grace Dzamba, daughter of Barbara and Dan Dzamba, is a new member of UNA Branch 88 in Kerhonkson, N.Y. She was enrolled by her grandmother Irene Biskup.



Mark Alden Provost and Natalie Sophia Provost, children of Alden M. Provost and Miriam Provost, are new members of UNA Branch 277 in Hartford, Conn. They were enrolled by their great-grandmother Vira Zachariasewycz.



Stefan Pietro Goy, son of Dr. George R. Goy and Sheryl Scaccio Goy, is a new member of UNA Branch 194 in New York City. He was enrolled by his grandmother Olena Goy.

IN MEMORIAM

Stephan Kolodrub

October 26, 1916 -
September 18, 2003

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association regrets to announce to the Members of the General Assembly, members of Branch 137 and to the UNA membership at large that Stephan Kolodrub, secretary of Branch 137 for over 60 years, died on September 18, 2003.

The Executive Committee and the entire UNA membership wish to express their sincerest sympathy to his wife, Maria, sister Mary Pletchan, stepdaughter Jean Pundiak and family, and stepson Dr. Terry Pundiak and family. Funeral services were held at Holy Ghost Ukrainian Catholic Church in Easton, Pa. Mr. Kolodrub will be remembered for his long years of service and dedication to the UNA.

Vichna Yomu Pamiat!

Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: INSURANCE PLUS

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES THAT ITS FALL ORGANIZATIONAL MEETINGS WILL BE HELD:

DISTRICT	ADDRESS	DATE	TIME	DISTRICT CHEIRPERSON
Albany	Soyuzivka	October 25, 2003	2:00 p.m.	Nicholas Fil
Boston	Soyuzivka	October 25, 2003	2:00 p.m.	Jerry Shpak
Buffalo	Soyuzivka	October 25, 2003	2:00 p.m.	Joseph Hawryluk
Connecticut	Soyuzivka	October 25, 2003	2:00 p.m.	Ihor E. Hayda
Rochester	Soyuzivka	October 25, 2003	2:00 p.m.	Christine Dziuba
Syracuse	Soyuzivka	October 25, 2003	2:00 p.m.	
Woonsocket	Soyuzivka	October 25, 2003	2:00 p.m.	George Trenkler
Detroit	Ukrainian Cultural Center 26601 Ryan Road, Warren, MI 48091	October 25, 2003	3:30 p.m.	Dr. Alexander J. Serafyn
Cleveland	Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall 6810 Brodview Road, Parma, OH	October 26, 2003	2:00 p.m.	Eugene Bachynsky
Central New Jersey	UNA 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ	October 31, 2003	2:00 p.m.	Michael Zacharko
Northern New Jersey	UNA 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ	October 31, 2003	2:00 p.m.	Eugene Oscislawski

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

IEU's unprecedented potential

The front page of our newspaper last week reported on the most significant development in the realm of Ukrainian scholarship in decades: the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine (IEU). The development of this unprecedented resource represents a sea change in the field of Ukrainian studies that has the potential to transform the way the world sees Ukraine and Ukrainians.

The Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine will offer more than 20,000 entries on Ukraine's history, people, geography, society, economy and culture, and its diaspora around the globe, along with photos, maps, illustrations, tables and multimedia materials. That will be the end product of the work now being done by a team of specialists at the Toronto Office of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. Plus the IEU will be constantly expanded and updated. There's one simple word that can accurately describe our reaction to this news: Wow!

To be sure, English-language encyclopedias of Ukraine have been available for decades. The two-volume *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia* was published by the University of Toronto Press with funding from the Ukrainian National Association; Volume I was released in 1963 and Volume II in 1971. The five-volume *Encyclopedia of Ukraine* was published between 1985 and 1993 for the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies, also by the University of Toronto Press.

And, Ukrainian-language encyclopedias go back even farther. As noted in Volume I of the *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, the first Ukrainian encyclopedia, "Ukrainska Zahalna Entsyklopedia" was published in Lviv in 1930-1935 in three volumes. That work was followed by the *Entsyklopedia Ukrainoznavstva*, prepared by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, which comprises three volumes divided by subjects and another 10 volumes with alphabetically arranged entries. This mammoth project was released in the years 1949-1989 thanks to the financial support of countless individuals, organizations and institutions. Plus, in 1995, came the publication of an additional volume, containing addenda and updates. (The first portion of the *Entsyklopedia Ukrainoznavstva*, which was completed in 1952, became the basis for the aforementioned *Ukraine: A Concise Encyclopedia*, while the second served as the foundation for the English-language *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*.)

Now, the advent of the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine, which is based on the five-volume *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, literally changes everything. (For more information on this project's significance, see the interview on page 4 of this issue.) It will all be accessible to anyone anywhere who has access to the World Wide Web, and when completed will be the most comprehensive web-based English-language resource on Ukraine and Ukrainians.

Only a small portion of the IEU's eventual entries – less than 1/20th to be precise – is currently online, but we urge readers to access it and see for themselves the tremendous potential of this undertaking (log on to: www.encyclopediaofukraine.com). How quickly entries appear on the site depends greatly on funding needed to hire additional editorial and web personnel to work on the project. And that's where we all come in, as donors.

In short, the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine is a worthwhile project – a milestone in the field of Ukrainian studies – that deserves our community's wholehearted, and generous, support. To learn more, or to send donations contact: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 450 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2E8 Canada; telephone, (780) 492-2972; fax, (780) 492-2972; e-mail, cius@ualberta.ca. (Checks should be made payable to CIUS- Encyclopedia of Ukraine.)

Oct.
14
2001

Turning the pages back...

Two years ago we observed in an editorial that "a new reality has emerged throughout the world in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States with the forging of a new international coalition against terrorism. And the new reality has led to a new realpolitik." That editorial comes to mind today, in the aftermath of the stage-managed elections in Chechnya which guaranteed that Russian President Vladimir Putin's hand-picked candidate was certain to win.

Following are excerpts from our editorial of October 14, 2001.

* * *

A key role in the newly formed coalition initiated by the Bush administration is played by Russia, and ... President Putin virtually leaped at the chance provided by the new anti-terrorism coalition to brand the entire Chechen nation as "terrorists" who threaten the Russian Federation. These "Chechen terrorists," he alleged, have contacts with Osama Bin Laden.

Two weeks after the attacks on the United States, Presidential aide Sergei Yastrzhembskii reported that Moscow was pleased by Washington's shift in its comments on Chechnya ... Indeed, the United States and Germany both gave voice to Russia's demand that rebels in Chechnya lay down their arms, while omitting any references to Russia's human rights abuses in its brutal war against the Chechen nation and its freedom fighters.

This silence came as RFE/RL reported that in early October Russian troops had committed new human rights violations in Chechnya as they engaged in a "mopping-up operation" south of Grozny. ... According to Russian human-rights groups, Russia's military actions in Chechnya have led to more than 80,000 casualties.

Today the United States must welcome Russia's participation in the international coalition against terrorism, but it must be prudent as regards Russia's goals in other areas. Turning a blind eye to Russia's human rights abuses and entertaining its assertions of hegemony in the name of fighting terrorism are simply not acceptable.

Source: "Putin's 'terrorists'" (Editorial), *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 14, 2001, Vol. LXIX, No. 41.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

"We" and "they" share aspirations

Dear Editor:

Dr. Myron Kuropas does well to introduce some objective data into the discussion of "us and them" by citing Dr. Voldemars Gulens' empirical study of the psychological effects of life in a totalitarian state ("Faces and Places," August 31, 2003). The formulation "us and them," however, is unfortunate.

For one thing, "we" – whether as readers of *The Weekly*, or as members of the UNA or of the Ukrainian diaspora as a whole – include both "them" and "us," that is, members of both the post-war and the post-Soviet wave of immigration, and indeed, members of the pre-war, largely economic diaspora.

For another, the "distortions" of which Dr. Gulens speaks are presumably measured against some norm or baseline of mental health. It is presumptuous for members of the post-World War II emigration and their offspring to assume, as many seem to do, that they represent the norm by which all Ukrainians should be evaluated.

Every diaspora has its psycho-social peculiarities (witness the conflicts, so similar to today's, between the pre-war emigration and the post-war "newcomers"). Every generation of Ukrainians, whether in Ukraine or abroad, has been influenced by political, socio-economic and cultural factors of one sort or another. Some would argue that the educated Galicians of the late Austrian period surpassed all types of Ukrainians, previous or subsequent. But there is no ideal Ukrainian sociological type, no one correct way to be a Ukrainian.

One can, of course, come up with a list of typical characteristics of the Ukrainian people that have been fairly constant over the last millennium or so. The ethos of Eastern Christianity and the values of a settled agricultural people come to mind. And there is patriotism, roughly measurable by adherence to language, culture and the ideal of national independence.

But is it clear, under these standards, that "we" are superior to "them"? By force or by fraud, Soviet Ukrainians were deprived of their language and religion, and raised in a moral and cultural wasteland. Yet many kept their faith, their language, their national dignity and identity. Ukrainian Americans, while enjoying freedom and prosperity, are surrounded by a secularized, materialist and consumerist culture profoundly at odds with our own. Have we exercised our liberty to resist or have we compromised? Can we blame "them" for having compromised, too? While hardly comparable to the trauma of Soviet oppression, has not the diaspora experience created its own psychological and spiritual distortions?

While it is instructive to compare the third and fourth waves of immigration, any notion of moral superiority is unwarranted. Nor does it make much difference. Although we have created a vital, sometimes startlingly original Ukrainian American subculture, in the long run the diaspora and its institutions are a half-way house to assimilation – or at best, a last bastion of ethnic identity. Perpetuating a "pure" Ukrainian culture and mentality in an alien environment is ultimately impossible.

Perhaps what really bothers "us" is that "they" – "sovky" and "homines sovietici" included – represent the new Ukraine, whereas "we" do not. In that case we should strive to contribute our inherited virtues and values, as well as our acquired American optimism and pragmatism, to the task of nation-building in Ukraine. If possible we should go there, as many have already done.

When we do, we will find that, to a surprising degree, the same beliefs and aspirations are as dear to "them" as to "us."

Andrew Sorokowski
Rockville, Md.

Weightlifters' visit was memorable

Dear Editor:

On September 1-10 the city of Savannah hosted a meet of "World Weightlifting Masters." A total of 153 weightlifters representing 50 countries were housed in three motels near the National Guard Armory where the meet was being held.

Only three weightlifters from Ukraine were entered officially, while Russia had 40 contestants. I was told that money was the main factor. The three were: Volodymyr Lysenko from Kremenchuk, vice-president of the Ukrainian Weightlifting Federation; Victor Makarov from Mariupol; and the 105+ kg heavyweight Vadim Motyryv, also from Mariupol. Both Lysenko and Makarov finished in fourth place in their weight class, while Motyryv was a silver medalist.

I met the trio at the Savannah airport and entertained them. They most enjoyed fishing in our lake. I gave them a golf cart and three fishing poles, and on the first day they caught a three-pound catfish and a few perch. On Sunday, we all went to the Greek Orthodox Church. Later they went fishing again and caught a three-foot eel. After they cleaned and fried the fish, we all ate with pleasure while listening to Ukrainian CDs. We all had a great time singing and sipping wine and vodka. On Monday we took them out for a meal. That night Valentina, a recent émigré from Kremenchuk, took them out shopping. The three weightlifters all said that they enjoyed being themselves "na rybaltsi" (while fishing) watching "krokodyli" (alligators) in our lagoon, and seeing a Ukrainian family and how they live. They have also invited us to visit them in Ukraine.

Dmytro Nesterenko
Savannah, Ga.

The Weekly is superb paper

Dear Editor:

I offer my comments on the 70th anniversary of *The Ukrainian Weekly*.

1. The *Ukrainian Weekly* evolved into the newspaper it is today thanks to dedication by all its editors and contributors.

2. Beginning with the 1970s – and, continuing through today – publication of this newspaper was a team effort. It should also be noted that it was in 1976 that *The Ukrainian Weekly* adopted a modern tabloid format and layout style. In 1976 the newspaper increased in size from a four-page to a 16-page tabloid-format newspaper. Today a typical issue has 24 to 28 pages.

3. Let us hope that the constantly growing paper will continue to be an effective "visible bridge," making us more aware of the distinctive qualities of ethnic literary talents.

4. The *Ukrainian Weekly* clearly promotes closer ties between the American and Ukrainian peoples.

5. In short, *The Ukrainian Weekly* as an ethnic newspaper is superb.

W.T. Zyla
Lubbock, Texas

A glimpse of the past

The Weekly on The Weekly

Below are excerpts of editorials that have appeared in past issues of *The Ukrainian Weekly*. The excerpts, one from each decade, offer a glimpse of how the newspaper saw itself, and its role, throughout its 70-year history.

CONCLUSION

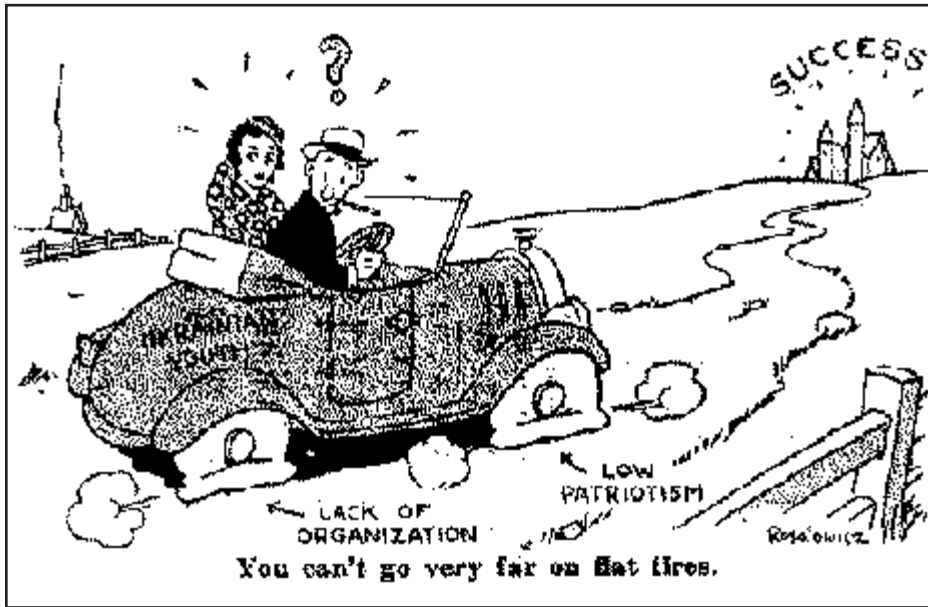
Our campaign in the American press

April 7, 1962

Elsewhere in this issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly* there are samples of letters to the editors of various newspapers throughout the country, in which Ukrainian American readers expressed their approval or disapproval of articles and editorials concerning the Soviet Union and Ukraine. It has been our policy to register these voices as a matter of record, and also as an encouragement to our readers to continue this battle for truth and just information regarding Ukraine and the Ukrainian people.

The work of disseminating truthful and unbiased information on Ukraine is exceedingly important and vital. This is why our youth should support all our English-language publications, inasmuch as they constitute a reliable source of knowledge on Ukraine.

The obligation of disseminating knowledge and information on Ukraine is vital to the successful termination of Ukraine's struggle for freedom. It is also vital for our own security as citizens of this great nation of ours and for its very survival. Therefore, in battling for the truth and against the distortions and falsifications with which the enemy of freedom has beclouded the Ukrainian problem, we are fighting for justice and freedom for people everywhere in the world.



An editorial cartoon by John Rosolowicz that appeared in *The Ukrainian Weekly* on December 15, 1933.

The Weekly's 45th

October 1, 1978

While initially designed as a newspaper for Ukrainian American youth, *The Weekly* has since [its inception] not only continued to inform the younger generations of Ukrainian Americans, but those who were students 45 years ago, those who grew up with *The Weekly*, as well as non-Ukrainians.

With its articles, on Ukrainian life in America, translations of major Ukrainian-language works and reports of the human rights movement in Ukraine, *The Weekly* saved possibly three generations of Ukrainians from alienation. With the destruction of Ukrainianism by the Kremlin in Ukraine today, that task of keeping our people here aware of their spiritual heritage is of utmost importance.

All this progress would have been impossible without the support of our readers and assistance from Soyuz (the Ukrainian National Association). As *The Weekly* draws closer to its 50th anniversary, it will continue to offer the best service to its readers, to our community and to our people in Ukraine.

Reflections at 50: what of tomorrow?

October 23, 1983

... It was a time of profound paradox. In Europe, the revolutionary ardor that sought to build a democratic world on the post-World War I ashes of the old order had waned in the face of economic chaos and social upheaval, and was replaced by its opposite – totalitarianism. While artists and physicists proclaimed that the laws of nature could only be seen in the context of relative probabilities instead of absolute certainties, dogmatic leaders – Mussolini, Stalin and, in 1933, Adolf Hitler – emerged and arrogantly claimed they could make order out of confusion because they had absolute knowledge. Appealing to fear and intolerance, they planned to erect eternal empires on the bones of innocent victims. Over 7 million Ukrainians died of starvation in the man-made famine of 1933. Millions more were to die in the gas chambers of Auschwitz and on the battlefields of Europe.

For Ukrainian Americans in the United States, it was a time of reassessment and change. A large first generation of Ukrainian Americans was growing up, faced with the difficult challenge of maintaining its ethnic identity while staking its share of the American dream. The Ukrainian American community had come a long way since the first immigrants had set foot on America's shore. Churches and fraternal associations – the UNA among them – had long been established, and the community now had the vigor and self-confidence to express its concerns and to show off its culture. It was becoming more political and more sophisticated. Ukrainians vociferously protested President Roosevelt's deci-

(Continued on page 17)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Seattle's Ukrainian settlers

This past summer Lesia and I took a cruise through Alaska's inner passage, a trip we highly recommend.

Before and after the cruise, we had an opportunity to spend some time in Seattle, where we attended Ukrainian Catholic liturgy at St. James Roman Catholic Cathedral, celebrated there every second and third Sunday of the month by Father Joseph Ostopovich.

Father Joseph is a member of the Ukrainian eparchy of Vancouver, British Columbia. Born to Canadian-born Ukrainian parents in Alberta, Father Joseph also serves as a prison minister in British Columbia.

Approximately 70 people attended the Seattle liturgy, about half of whom were members of the Fourth Wave, many with young, well-behaved children. I spoke with Father Joseph after the service and he was very upbeat about the future of his mission parish. "If we had our own church, we would have many more people here. We are definitely growing," he told me enthusiastically.

When asked about the participation of the Fourth Wavers, Father Joseph was very optimistic. "Most of them come regularly. In the beginning they seemed reticent to sign up for membership, and to donate money to the parish," he explained. "If they gave anything to the Sunday collection, it was rarely more than a dollar. Now that their lives are more settled, however, some have become members, their donations have increased, and they tend to socialize after the service."

I asked about the recently arrived Ukrainian Protestants, who comprise a far larger community in Seattle, and who now have a person on the UNA national advisory board, the General Assembly.1

"Typically, they keep to themselves, even though they know we're here," Father Joseph said. "They want nothing to do with us. Not only that, they tell Ukrainian Catholic newcomers that their church is the only Ukrainian church in town."

Thanks to Alex and Chrys Krynytzky, longtime residents of Seattle, Lesia and I learned a little more about the Seattle Ukrainian community.

Although there were a few Ukrainians living in Seattle prior to the second world war, the parish – actually a Ukrainian

Catholic Mission parish was not established until after the war. It was served for a time by Father Roman S. Chehovsky of Victoria, B.C. Through the efforts of Mrs. E. Basarab of Portland, Ore., one of six communities served then by Father Roman, a founding group met at St. James Cathedral hall on November 15, 1959. Attending were Ukrainians from as far away as Mount Vernon and Puyallup. Elected to head the steering committee were John Hlibchuk, chairman; Wasyl Solyma, vice-chairman; Lev Bemko and Gordon Zord, co-secretaries; Wasyl Krip, treasurer; and Ivanna Burak, public relations. Mr. Krip is still active, serving today as the parish diak (cantor).

At the suggestion of Father Chehovsky, the membership agreed to name the parish after the Blessed Virgin Mary of Zarvanytsia, a famous miraculous icon in the village of the same name in the Podilla region of Ukraine. The parish became part of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Chicago and was visited by then Bishop Jaroslav Gabro in June of 1963.

In time, other church organizations were created, including the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and the Sisterhood of St. Olha.

Father Chehovsky served the mission parish until 1969. Father James Bartman was there during the 1970s and was succeeded by Father Stephen Kuzma of Richmond, B.C., in 1982. For the record, Father Stephen's son, Mykhailo, is pastor of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church in Palatine, Ill.

According to Dr. Oleh Wolowyna, a professional demographer who is presently reviewing the 2000 U.S. Census figures, there are some 19,000 people who identify themselves as Ukrainians in the Seattle area.

Today, the Seattle Ukrainian community seems to be doing very nicely. Recently, Chrys Krynytzky opened Korovai, the first Ukrainian bakery in the Seattle area. You can reach Chrys at (253) 931-0188 or kubakery@earthlink.net.

The next time you're in Seattle, check out the church and the bakery. You won't be disappointed.

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



Seattle Ukrainians (from left) the Very Rev. Joseph Ostopovich, Chrys Krynytzky and Alex Krynytzky.

GREETINGS TO THE WEEKLY ON ITS 70TH ANNIVERSARY

U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine

Dear Editor:

On behalf of the American Embassy in Ukraine, I would like to congratulate The Ukrainian Weekly on 70 years of service to the Ukrainian American community and to all those who care about Ukraine. Over the years, you have raised many important issues and helped maintain ties between Americans and Ukrainians even during the darkest periods of history since 1933.

May your independent and responsible voice continue to be heard for many years to come.

John E. Herbst
Ambassador
U.S. Embassy in Ukraine

Ukraine's Consul General in New York

Dear Ms. Hadzewycz:

Dear staff of The Ukrainian Weekly:

On behalf of the Consulate General of Ukraine in New York please accept my sincere greetings on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly newspaper.

Today it is impossible to imagine the Ukrainian community without The Ukrainian Weekly. I hope it is a very happy and auspicious day for the newspaper and its contributors.

I would like to wish you all the best in performing your complex duties and do hope that your joint endeavors will contribute to the social and cultural development of the Ukrainian community in the U.S.

On this special occasion, I wish all of you new successes, happiness and health.

Serhii Pohoreltsev
Consul General
Consulate General of Ukraine in New York

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

Dear Editor:

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), the oldest and largest organization of the Ukrainian American community, would like to express its sincerest congratulations to The Ukrainian Weekly as it celebrates its 70th anniversary of service to the Ukrainian American community. As the first English-language Ukrainian newspaper, The Ukrainian Weekly has played an essential role in informing generations of the plight of our Ukrainian nation and the important work of the organized Ukrainian American community.

This year the Ukrainian American community is also marking the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. The Ukrainian Weekly must be lauded for bringing this historic tragedy to the forefront of the American people's awareness, which helped shape congressional opinion to ensure that this heinous crime did not go unnoticed. The professional coverage of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide on the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly helped to expose the true nature of the Communist regime.

The UCCA expresses its gratitude to The Ukrainian Weekly for its coverage over the past seven decades of events important to the Ukrainian American community. As the official news periodical of the Ukrainian National Association, your coverage has kept the traditions of the Ukrainian nation alive and has honored the nation in which we reside by upholding the principle of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution – freedom of speech.

May The Ukrainian Weekly continue its true stewardship in the Ukrainian American community for countless years to come.

On behalf of the Executive Board of the UCCA:

Michael Sawkiw, Jr.
President
Marie Duplak
Executive Secretary

Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations

Dear Roma and all at The Ukrainian Weekly:

On behalf of the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations it gives me great pleasure in extending our heartiest congratulations to all at The Ukrainian Weekly on the occasion of your 70th anniversary.

Seventy years of serving the community is a great achievement.

The media play a crucial role in any society. Delivering information, reporting and making comment in a meaningful and relevant way is even more important.

The Ukrainian Weekly continues to deliver balanced local and homeland news. At times the news and comments are challenged, which in turn makes community leaders and members evaluate and reassess their positions. This makes for vibrant and stimulating discussion and community-building. Through this process political leaders and community leaders are also held accountable.

Providing information about Ukraine, Ukrainians and Ukrainian communities remains an important element of growing as a nation and as a community, wherever we may live.

Over the years Australian Ukrainians have enjoyed a good relationship with your

paper. We are extremely pleased with the sound working relationship The Ukrainian Weekly has with our community in Australia at present.

We wish you well in your endeavors and trust you will continue to serve the community well.

Na Mnohiyi Lita!

As we say Down Under: G'd on ya' Mate! Well done!

Stefan Romaniw, OAM
Chairman
Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations

Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society

To The Ukrainian Weekly:

Heartiest congratulations on 70 years of service to Ukrainians worldwide. Your paper is read and admired not just by citizens of the diaspora in North America, but by many other informed and interested persons worldwide. The breadth of your reporting has never ceased to amaze me.

I wish to add a special thank you for your continuous running of articles related to philately for the past five years. This special feature of your publication has helped shed light onto many aspects of the Ukrainian heritage that your readers may not have been aware of.

Sincerest best wishes for many further successes!

Dr. Inger Kuzych
President
Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society

United Ukrainian American Relief Committee

Dear Editor:

The Executive Committee and Board of Directors of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee extend congratulations and kudos to The Ukrainian Weekly, on the occasion of its 70th anniversary, for working tirelessly to bring vital news items and interesting articles about Ukrainian subjects to those who do not read Ukrainian, thereby uniting Ukrainian-speaking and non-Ukrainian speaking readers in the diaspora.

Mnohaya Lita!

Dr. Larissa Kyj
President
United Ukrainian American Relief Committee Inc.

Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization

Dear Editor:

The National Executive Board of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization U.S.A. salutes and congratulates The Ukrainian Weekly on its 70th anniversary

We applaud your reporting on our youth organizations and their activities.

Mnohaya Lita!

Ihor Mykyta
President, National Executive Board
Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization – U.S.A.

Ukrainian American Youth Association

Dear Editor:

On behalf of the National Executive of the Ukrainian American Youth Association and all our members, we extend sincere greetings to the editors and staff of The Ukrainian Weekly as it marks its 70th anniversary!

You deserve to be congratulated for producing an outstanding newspaper!

Wishing you every success in the future!

Bohdan Harhaj
President
Iryna Liber
Secretary
Ukrainian American Youth Association

The Ukrainian Museum

Dear Editor:

On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly, please accept the following congratulatory greeting from The Ukrainian Museum in New York City.

The Board of Trustees and the Administration of The Ukrainian Museum extend sincere greetings to Editor-in-Chief Roma Hadzewycz and the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly on the auspicious occasion of The Weekly's 70th anniversary.

Journalistic excellence and the unfailing dedication to the interests of the Ukrainian community have been consistent factors in each issue of The Weekly for these past seven decades. The news stories and features of The Weekly have always been a reliable source of timely information about the Ukrainian experience in the United States, in Ukraine and throughout the world. Its editorials continue to be thought-provoking,

(Continued on page 9)

The Ukrainian Museum

(Continued from page 8)

challenging and inspirational. The newspaper has proven itself to be indispensable to Americans of Ukrainian descent and particularly essential today to the younger generation.

The Ukrainian Museum has figured prominently on the pages of The Weekly from the time the institution was founded in 1976. The Weekly has continually supported the museum's endeavors and especially endorsed the new building project. The Board and the Administration of The Ukrainian Museum are most grateful to The Ukrainian Weekly for helping our institution in its work: strengthening the ties of our communities to our historical and cultural legacy and sharing the past and current achievements of our people with the world.

Congratulations and best wishes to The Ukrainian Weekly!

Olha Hnateyko
President, Board of Trustees
Maria Shust
Director
The Ukrainian Museum

Ukrainian Professionals and Businesspersons

To The Ukrainian Weekly:

The heartiest greetings and warmest congratulations to you on the occasion of your 70 years of continuous publication! You are the principal vehicle of communication for the English-speaking Ukrainian community and the diaspora; you are the center of information for our community about events from Kyiv to Melbourne; and, you are an ongoing record of our collective history for all to read today, tomorrow and a hundred years from now.

We wish you every continued success and promise to continue to support you in your proud and always productive endeavours.

Mnohaya Lita!

Lev Mazur
President
Bohdan Vitvitsky
Vice-President
Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons
Association of New York and New Jersey

Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America

Dear Editor:

For the past 70 years The Ukrainian Weekly has helped the Ukrainian American community to understand Ukraine and itself better and to influence the world around it, and has set a high standard of journalistic excellence in the process. On the occasion of The Weekly's 70th anniversary, the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America (UESA) extends its warmest greetings and congratulations to your current and past staffs, and wishes The Weekly continued success in the future.

Many political and social upheavals have taken place in the U.S. and Ukraine since The Weekly's first issue was published, and numerous scientific and technological advances have occurred as well. The Weekly's coverage of Ukrainian and Ukrainian American individuals who have played a key role in these advances has been of great value to the community, and provides a unique perspective on our community's achievements on the world stage.

The sociologist Marshall MacLuhan once stated that "the medium is the message." Whether one agrees with MacLuhan or not, The Weekly has provided both the medium and the message to our community for the past 70 years, and we hope it continues to do so for many more.

Andrij Wowk
President
Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America

U.S.-Ukraine Foundation

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to you and your talented staff on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly. I have been an avid reader of The Ukrainian Weekly for many decades and have greatly appreciated having the most up-to-date coverage on issues pertaining to Ukrainian American relations, developments in Ukraine and the achievements and highlights in the Ukrainian American community.

Throughout my teaching career at Wayne State University, the University of Michigan and the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, I have used The Ukrainian Weekly in many instances. Now I am working at the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation in Washington and your newspaper is equally important in that it presents a realistic view of the important issues and I know that it has been a valuable resource on Capital Hill.

Your various columns and features present not only the political scene, but also the economic and cultural events and developments.

Again, congratulations on this important celebration and best wishes for continued success!

Sincerely,
Vera Andrushkiw
Project Director, Community Partnerships Project
U.S.-Ukraine Foundation

Voice of America

Dear Colleagues:

On behalf of the Ukrainian Branch of the Voice of America let me extend to you our most sincere greetings on the 70th anniversary of your esteemed newspaper.

Over 70 years you have been informing the English-speaking public about Ukraine and the Ukrainian community beyond its borders. During that time you have gained the respect and admiration of your readers.

Please accept our best wishes for further success as you continue your most valued work on behalf of both our countries.

Lydia Rudins
Chief, Ukrainian Branch
Voice of America

Associated Press

Dear Colleagues:

The Kyiv Bureau of the Associated Press congratulates The Ukrainian Weekly on 70 years of dedicated coverage of Ukraine.

Tim Vickery
Kyiv Bureau correspondent
Associated Press

Kontakt Ukrainian TV Network

Dear Ms. Hadzewycz:

On this day that marks the 70th anniversary of the first publication of The Ukrainian Weekly, we extend greetings and congratulations from our personnel and correspondents from the U.S.A. and Canada. This milestone marks the excellent commitment that you, your current staff and your predecessors have made to leadership and quality journalism in our Ukrainian community in North America.

We hope that this memorable date and the emotions that accompany this occasion will provide you with additional encouragement and enthusiasm to continue your superior work for our community into the future. In light of today's major emigration from Ukraine to all parts of the world it becomes even more imperative that these new communities have an excellent standard to emulate in the field of journalism.

Jurij R. Klufas
Executive Producer
Kontakt Ukrainian TV Network

Interfax-Ukraine

Dear Colleagues:

The Interfax-Ukraine news agency heartily congratulates the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly on the 70th anniversary of their work in the mass media!

You have a unique team of journalists and editors who are remarkable for their up-to-date style of information presentation, high intellectual level and professionalism.

Let your future decisions be wise, deeds noble, thoughts elevated, and feelings sincere and pure! Dear colleagues, we wish you prosperity, progressive ideas and the joy of their realization!

Tatyana V. Prikhodko
Deputy Director
Interfax News Agency

Ukrainian Independent Information Agency

To The Ukrainian Weekly staff:

We greet The Weekly on the occasion of its 70th jubilee. We are heartened and pleased to have such a respected and popular publication as a permanent partner.

The journalists, editors and technicians of UNIAN work diligently to provide objective information about life in Ukraine. Nonetheless, without other members of the mass media to also propagate the principles of objective journalism, that information would never get to the end user: the reader, the viewer and the listener.

For this reason, we value your work, your professionalism and your consistency. We wish you continued professional achievement, stability, staff harmony and the respect of your readership.

Oleksander Kharchenko
Editor-in-Chief
Ukrainian Independent Information Agency UNIAN

Essex County Clerk

Dear Ms. Hadzewycz:

It is my pleasure to congratulate The Ukrainian Weekly on the auspicious occasion of the 70th anniversary of its inception. This is a very important milestone for the Ukrainian community in North America as well as parts of the globe.

A publication such as yours informs not only Ukrainians of events affecting them directly and indirectly, but also persons of non-Ukrainian descent who are interested in current events in Ukraine, as well as the Ukrainian diaspora. I personally have read numerous issues of The Weekly and found them to be quite informative and innovative.

Congratulations on your 70th anniversary and best wishes for your continued success toward your next milestones. Keep up the good work!

Patrick J. McNally
Essex County, (N.J.) Clerk

Slobodyanik joins Bryttan for performance with Mansfield University Orchestra

MANSFIELD, Pa. — World-renowned concert pianist Alexander Slobodyanik will join conductor Adrian Bryttan and the Mansfield University Orchestra in performing Stravinsky's 1947 "Petrushka" ballet score on Sunday November 16 at 3 p.m. The symphony concert will include Debussy's "Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun" and works by Dvorak, Mascagni and Rossini.

To have an international soloist of Mr. Slobodyanik's stature travel to a small college in northern Pennsylvania, present master classes and perform with the orchestra is significant.

Since its founding in 1857, the small (3,300 students) northern Pennsylvania school has had to compete on a shoe-string budget with neighboring Goliaths like Penn State, Temple and Carnegie Mellon universities.

In such a small school dedicated to innovative approaches in education (vocational schools and student teaching first appeared here), Mr. Bryttan can offer the students the challenge of working on sophisticated repertoire and the rewards of performing with his friend and colleague, Mr. Slobodyanik.

What has made Mansfield a special place is the close contact with a dedicated faculty and the diversity of studies offered. A small student-to-teacher ratio and the variety of available degree programs, such as music therapy, music business and music education (in addition to music performance) draw some of the brightest talents from Pennsylvania and neighboring states. Students are also attracted by the university's liberal arts courses that cannot be found in most traditional music conservatories.

And the results are pretty impressive. The Mansfield music department can



Adrian Bryttan conducts students of the Mansfield University Orchestra.

proudly point to being the only music school in the state to be recently awarded the statewide "Sphere of Excellence" award. The university's library has the finest collection of music holdings in the state and it has the second oldest wind ensemble in the country after Eastman. With over 200 public performances every year, Mansfield's performing ensembles consistently receive more invitations to state conventions than any other Pennsylvania school.

The driving force is the dedication of the teachers. The faculty, all performing

professionals, are student-centered. Graduate assistants do not teach any undergraduate courses; faculty contact is the goal.

Mr. Slobodyanik's devotion to young students also is well-known. A visiting professor at the St. Petersburg Conservatory, he also teaches annually at the Piano Summer Festival at the State University of New York at New Paltz, and has had many prize winners among his private students. Within the past several years, several of his students have performed solos with the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, among them Daniel Shleyenkov, a major talent from Belarus who not only studied with Mr. Slobodyanik but also lived in his home as a member of the family for several years.

Since his spectacular 1968 Carnegie Hall debut, Mr. Slobodyanik's artistry has received unanimous praise. Critics proclaimed the young, extremely gifted artist a leader of his generation. Since then he has appeared with leading orchestras and conductors throughout the world. The Los Angeles Times described him as "a master of pianistic touch and

nuance," Die Presse in Austria called him "a phenomenal pianist who literally left every listener spellbound," and The New York Times proclaimed him "a major musician and pianist ... Mr. Slobodyanik is the genuine article."

Conductor Bryttan has a one-semester appointment at Mansfield University to teach all violin and viola students, present master classes and conduct the orchestra. The New Haven Advocate praised his "unaccustomed polish and precision," the Chicago Tribune hailed his "welcome Chicago Opera Theatre debut ... summoning vivacious playing for the Bartered Bride," and Classical New Jersey noted his "musical excellence ... brilliant and masterful...could have emerged from any orchestra pit in the world with honor." Alongside his many professional appearances in the United States, Europe and Asia, Mr. Bryttan's devotion to helping young students continues to be an important part of his career.

The concert will be at Steadman Auditorium, Mansfield University. For ticket information call (570) 662-4710.

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Garden party in Garden State benefits The Ukrainian Museum

by Katria Czerwoniak

RANDOLPH, N.J. – On Sunday, September 7, The Ukrainian Museum and the Spartanky sorority of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization co-sponsored a garden party to benefit The Ukrainian Museum in New York. The hosts, Michael and Alexandra Zawadiwsky of Randolph, N.J., opened their lovely home and beautifully landscaped grounds for the event. Guests from the tri-state area, most of whom are friends and acquaintances, enjoyed the camaraderie, the pleasant surroundings and excellent hospitality.

In her welcoming remarks, Olha Hnateyko, the president of The Ukrainian Museum, noted the significance of the fact that the hosts, organizers as well as many of the guests were of the younger generation. "It is heartwarming to see these young people, who made time from their busy professional and family schedules to help the museum," said Mrs. Hnateyko, adding "Interest in the UM as shown by these young professionals is proof of the vitality of our institution and the guarantee of its growth in the future."

Present among the guests were the director of the museum, Maria Shust, members of the board of trustees, and Lydia Hajduczok, who was the coordinator for the event on behalf of the museum. Ilona Sochynsky-Shyprykevich, a well-known New Jersey artist, exhibited for the occasion a series of her limited edition prints depicting Southern New Jersey's resort areas. Some visitors acquired these works of art and Ms. Sochynsky donated a part of the proceeds to the museum building fund.

The chair of the Special Events



At a garden party fund-raiser to benefit The Ukrainian Museum, hosted by Michael and Alexandra Zawadiwsky (on the right, next to panel board), are artist Ilona Sochynsky (center), members of the museum's board of trustees and administration, and members of the Spartanky sorority of Plast.

Committee, Tatiana Tershakovec, announced that two Spartanky, the sisters, Alexandra (Zezia) Zawadiwsky and Ania Tomko and their spouses, Michael Zawadiwsky and Brian Tomko, made handsome donations to the museum. The contributions will be doubled through the J.P. Morgan matching grant program.

As the party came to a close, the guests expressed their appreciation to the

hosts, for their gracious hospitality, with a spontaneous "Mnohaya Lita."

The support from the event comes at a critical time for the museum, when the new museum building is only weeks away from completion and the Board and Administration must find funds for the furnishing of the new building as well as the preparation and the installation of the inaugural exhibitions. The initiative of

Mr. and Mrs. Zawadiwsky and the Spartanky sorority is greatly appreciated. It exemplifies a conscientious community spirit that is worthy of emulation.

The museum may be contacted at: The Ukrainian Museum, 203 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003; telephone, (212) 228-0110; fax, (212) 228-1947; e-mail, info@ukrainianmuseum.org; webpage, www.ukrainianmuseum.org.

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Immigration and language of Ukrainians in the United States

by Dr. Oleh Wolowyna

Census data are the only reliable source of information on Ukrainians in the United States. The ancestry question allows us to estimate the number of persons who declared Ukrainian as their ancestry, and the question on language use at home allows us to calculate the percent who speak Ukrainian.

Given the relatively small size of the group, 0.3 percent of the total U.S. population in 2000, the Bureau of the Census provides only a few tabulations with data on Ukrainians. A sample of 5 percent of all the individual census records has been made available recently, and this allows us to answer the important question of what percent of all persons of Ukrainian ancestry speak Ukrainian at home, as well as many other questions.

The surprising, if not shocking, answer is that 12.7 percent of all persons who declared Ukrainian as their first or second ancestry (one can record one or two ancestries in the census), speak Ukrainian while 13.4 percent speak Russian. In other words, in the year 2000, among all Ukrainians in the United States the percent speaking Russian was higher than the percent speaking Ukrainian. In this article we will explain how and why this happened, and discuss some of the implications of this fact.

In order to understand this surprising finding, we need to look at the size and language composition of the different migration waves of Ukrainians to the United States. In Table 1 we present percentages of Ukrainian and Russian speakers for the whole group, the U.S.-born and the different migration waves, as reported in the 2000 and 1990 censuses. We see that the percent of Ukrainian speakers for the whole group (total column) increased slightly from 12.4 percent in 1990 to 12.7 percent in 2000, while the percent of Russian speakers increased from 2.2 percent in 1990 to 13.4 percent in 2000. This large increase in the percent of Russian speakers indicates that something unusual has happened between 1990 and 2000.

For the U.S.-born, the percent of Ukrainian speakers decreased from 6.6 percent in 1990 to 4.6 percent in 2000, while the percent of Russian speakers increased from 0.3 percent in 1990 to 0.7 percent in 2000. The percentages of Ukrainian and Russian speakers in the different migration waves provide further clues about this surprising result.

In 2000, more than half of persons who came to the U.S. before 1950 spoke Ukrainian, while only 4 percent spoke Russian. For the next migration period, 1950-1986, we see the beginnings of a trend; the percentage of Ukrainian speakers drops to 32 percent, while the percent of Russian speakers jumps to almost 26 percent.

Among the more recent migrants the percent of Russian speakers is much higher than the percent of Ukrainian speakers. For 1987-1990 the percent of Russian speakers is about three times the percent of Ukrainian speakers, while for the period 1991-2000 Russian speakers outnumber Ukrainian speakers by a factor of 1.6.

This trend was already captured in the 1990 census. It was not detected before, because the possibility of having a larger

Dr. Oleh Wolowyna is owner and president of the consulting firm Informed Decisions, Inc., in Chapel Hill, N.C. He has worked as a consultant in the international development field (population and health). He has also done extensive demographic and sociological analysis of Ukrainians in the United States and Canada, as well as demographic analysis of the situation in Ukraine.

proportion of Russian than Ukrainian speakers among all persons of Ukrainian ancestry in the United States was frankly impossible to imagine at that time, and we did not look for it. The percentages of Ukrainian and Russian speakers for the before 1950 migrant wave observed in 1990 were similar to the percentages observed in 2000. For the 1950-1986 immigrants, the decline in Ukrainian speakers and the increase in Russian speakers are less pronounced than in 2000, but the beginning of a similar pattern is there. The 1987-1990 immigrants show a higher percentage of Russian speakers than of Ukrainian speakers.

The percentages presented in Table 1 are complemented by their respective absolute numbers in Table 2. In the total column we see that, although the number of Ukrainian speakers increased from 88,000 in 1990 to 114,000 in 2000, the number of Russian speakers increased from 15,000 to 120,000 respectively. That is, among all persons of Ukrainian ancestry in the United States in the year 2000, the number of Russian speakers was slightly higher than the number of Ukrainian.

In 2000 among all pre-1950 immigrants about 9,000 speak Ukrainian and about 700 speak Russian. For the 1950-1986 migrants we have 20,000 speaking Ukrainian and 16,000 speaking Russian. Among immigrants arriving after 1986, the number of Russian speakers is much larger than the number of Ukrainian speakers. If we add the number of all Ukrainian speakers among the U.S.-born and immigrants before 1987, we have 59,000, while the number of Ukrainian speakers contributed by the fourth wave (1987-2000) is 55,000.

Thus, the recent immigrants contributed almost as many Ukrainian speakers as those among the U.S.-born and the previous migration waves. On the other hand, the recent immigrants contributed 99,000 Russian speakers, compared to the 21,000 Russian speakers among U.S.-born and immigrants before 1987.

Significant differences are observed between the respective figures for 1990 and 2000. For the U.S.-born, the decrease among Ukrainian speakers (from 40,000 in 1990 to 30,000 in 2000) is probably mainly due to mortality, as a large proportion of Ukrainian speakers are elderly. One possible factor in the increase in Russian speakers among the U.S.-born (from 2,000 in 1990 to 4,600 in 2000) are the children of the large contingent of Russian speakers between 1986 and 2000 who were born in the United States. The same factor is likely at play for the immigrants for the pre-1950 and 1950-1986 immigrants.

The large differences between 1990 and 2000 in the numbers of Ukrainian and Russian speakers for the 1987-1990 immigrants are more puzzling. One hypothesis is that many of the Ukrainians recorded in the 2000 census were illegal migrants at the time of the 1990 census, and that by 2000 they had permanent status and/or felt more comfortable responding to the census.

The total number of persons of Ukrainian ancestry was 893,055 in 2000. The number of all immigrants was 253,400, and 56 percent of them arrived between 1991 and 2000. If we add the 1987-1990 immigrants (12.5 percent of all immigrants), we have a total of 68.5 percent of all immigrants belonging to the Fourth Wave. In absolute numbers there were 142,000 immigrants between 1991-2000, and 31,600 arrived between 1987 and 1990. This massive migration is bound to have significant effects on the Ukrainian group in the United States, and the larger proportion of Russian than Ukrainian speakers is just one of these effects.

These numbers are consistent with immigration statistics from Ukraine's Derzhkomstat (State Committee on Statistics) and the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). According to Derzhkomstat, between 1992 and 2000 about 111,000 migrated from Ukraine to the U.S. and, according to INS statistics, during the same period the number of immigrants born in Ukraine admitted to the United States was about 146,000. If we add the number of immigrants for the years 1990 and 1991, and consider the fact that some of the immigrants recorded by the census came from other countries than Ukraine (see Table 3 below), the census figures are consistent with both the Ukrainian and U.S. immigration statistics.

It is important to note that, according to Derzhkomstat statistics and the Jewish Demographic Yearbooks published in the United States, about 40 percent of all migrants from Ukraine during 1992-2000 were Jewish. Also a very high proportion of migrants from Ukraine during 1987-1991 were Jewish. Thus, it is safe to assume that, of the 173,600 1987-2000 immigrants registered by the census, close to half are Jewish. Although they declared Ukrainian as their ancestry, it is

highly unlikely that they are active in the Ukrainian community in the United States or may become active in the future.

Thus, in terms of potential for the Ukrainian community, the number of Fourth Wave immigrants is closer to 90,000. However, this still is more than the 85,000 immigrants estimated for the post World War II wave. It is also safe to assume that most Ukrainians who did not have a legal migrant status in the United States did not fill out the census form. Thus, if we add the illegal migrants to the estimated 90,000 ethnic Ukrainian immigrants registered by the census, we estimate that the total number of Fourth Wave ethnic Ukrainians in the U.S. is between 120,000 and 150,000.

As mentioned above, the 2000 census 5 percent Public Use Microdata Sample Tape allows us to study in depth the characteristics of the whole group, as well as of the different migration waves. The sample has complete census information on close to 43,000 persons of Ukrainian ancestry. It allows us to make cross-tabulations with any set of variables in the census form, select any subpopulation of

(Continued on page 21)

TABLE 1: Percent persons of Ukrainian ancestry who speak Ukrainian or Russian at home, by year of immigration: U.S. Census data, 2000 and 1990

Year/Language	Total	US Born	Years of Immigration (percent)			
			< 1950	1950-86	1987-90	1991-00
2000:						
Ukrainian	12.7	4.6	52.2	32.0	23.8	33.3
Russian	13.4	0.7	4.0	25.8	66.2	55.0
1990:						
Ukrainian	12.4	6.6	57.8	42.9	35.0	
Russian	2.2	0.3	2.8	12.9	39.3	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 5% Public Use Microdata Sample Tape

TABLE 2: Number of persons of Ukrainian ancestry who speak Ukrainian or Russian at home, by year of immigration: U.S. Census data, 2000 and 1990

Year/Language	Total	US Born	Years of Immigration			
			< 1950	1950-86	1987-90	1991-00
2000:						
Ukrainian	113,691	29,736	9,098	20,016	7,525	47,316
Russian	120,463	4,625	692	16,143	20,909	78,094
1990:						
Ukrainian	87,788	40,272	16,889	26,543	4,084	
Russian	15,382	2,035	808	7,952	4,587	

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 5% Public Use Microdata Sample Tape

TABLE 3: Immigrants of Ukrainian ancestry by Ukrainian or Russian language spoken at home, year of immigration and selected countries of birth

Language Spoken at Home/Country of Birth	Years of Immigration (percentages)			
	< 1950	1950-86	1987-90	1991-2000
Ukrainian:				
Ukraine	74.0	57.8	88.3	92.3
Russia	0.0	0.7	2.8	1.9
Poland	7.6	9.8	1.6	0.8
USSR	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.9
Germany	9.9	14.7	0.3	0.1
Canada	4.3	5.3	0.3	1.1
Russian:				
Ukraine	68.5	78.7	85.0	86.7
Russia	13.7	10.4	7.0	5.8
Poland	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0
USSR	8.7	6.4	4.6	2.3
Germany	3.5	0.8	0.1	0.2
Canada	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tot. No. of Immigrants	17,423	62,484	31,592	141,934

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 5% Public Use Microdata Sample Tape

DATELINE NEW YORK: The thrill of first nighting

by Helen Smindak

Autumn in New York, as composer/lyricist Vernon Duke eloquently phrased it, is so inviting; it brings the thrill of first nighting, and shimmering clouds and glittering crowds in canyons of steel. In this setting, the fall season ushers in another exciting round of cultural events, with Ukrainian performers and artists ready to capture public interest and cheers at numerous centers around town.

New York City Opera diva Oksana Krovvytska returns to the NYCO stage after a two-year absence to sing the role of the young slave girl Liu in Puccini's "Turandot," a role she performed to great acclaim during nine consecutive years with the company. The first-night performance arrives on October 28.

Two days earlier, Ms. Krovvytska will be among the shining luminaries who grace the stage of the Fashion Institute of Technology in a musical tribute to Ukrainian composer Mykola Lysenko on the 160th anniversary of his birth. Featured in the concert program will be the Dumka Chorus of New York, under the direction of Vasyl Hrechynsky, with special guest artist tenor Mykhailo Kreven of Ivano-Frankivsk, and guest artists cellist Natalia Khoma, pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, tenor Roman Tsybala and baritone Oleh Chmyr-Opalinsky; with introductory remarks by Dr. Taras Filenko and National Artists of Ukraine Ivan Bernatsky, concert emcee.

American Ballet Theater's principal soloists Maxim Belotserkovsky, Irina Dvorovento and Vladimir Malakhov will soar and twirl during ABT's fall run at City Center. All three are scheduled to perform in the opening night gala on October 22, appearing in highlights from the 2003 City Center season. After the curtain falls, they will join other ABT dancers at the Plaza Hotel for a lavish dinner celebration that's known as one of New York's most glamorous events.

In the gala performance, Mr. Belotserkovsky will appear in "Symphonic Variations" (his first time in the role), Ms. Dvorovento will dance in the Tchaikovsky Pas de Deux, and Mr. Malakhov will perform in the company premiere of "Le Grand Pas de Deux." They will appear in various works until the season's closing performance on November 9.

At the Ukrainian Institute of America, stunning works by several Ukrainian artists will be showcased this season in a series of art exhibitions; the first exhibit, which opened October 2 and closes this weekend, spotlights photographs, collages and assemblages by William Michael Dubetz of New York. Landscapes and still lifes by Yuriy Savchenko of Ukraine will go on view later this month.

A showing of new work by Ilona Sochynsky, depicting personal imagery, is scheduled to open in early December. Titled "Reflections and Permutations," the exhibit represents Ms. Sochynsky's attempt to analyze the ebb and flow of the creative process, and evaluate her creative output in order to explore new directions using new materials. She asks, "Can some sense be made of a fragment? Can it permute into something that has meaning for me?"

Just announced, the institute's "Music at the Institute" series will begin with the October 25 concert featuring pianist Mykola Suk and five musician friends in a program that will include Vadym Zhuravytsky's "Ukrainian Symphony in G Minor." Other MATI concerts this fall will feature the Leipzig String Quartet from Germany in November and pianist Jerome Lowenthal and the Avalon String Quartet in December.

Slava Gerulak, director of the Mayana Gallery in the East Village, is preparing an exhibit honoring Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky that will feature photos and reproductions of Oleksa Novakivsky's work. It should be ready to open November 1, and a showing of linocuts by Vitaly Lytvyn is planned for later that month.

The poignant drama "Tears of the Virgin Mary" is "not to be missed," says The Ukrainian Weekly columnist Myron B. Kuropas. He calls it a powerful performance that reveals the horrors of Ukraine's Terror-Genocide 70 years ago. It will be presented here at St. George Ukrainian Catholic School on October 25 by the Yurii Drohobych Drama Theater of Lviv Oblast, a group of professional actors now touring the United States.

Season openers

"Dateline New York" will be on hiatus from now until the end of the year, thus the opening notations in today's column emphasize upcoming events, to give readers a bird's-eye view of what's coming in the next few months.

The season is already in full swing. Two excellent solo exhibits at the Ukrainian Institute of America (due to close this week) offer the fine etchings and encaustica of Oleh



Alla Shkoldina in the play "Tears of the Virgin Mary" presented by the Yurii Drohobych Drama Theater.

Denysenko of Lviv and still lifes by Lubomyr Kuzma of Tannersville, N.Y., a native of the Lviv region who became the founder and teacher of an art school in New York (1956 to 1984) and head of the Association of Ukrainian Artists in America (1964 to 1973).

The Kuzma retrospective, a salute to the artist's 90th birthday last May, focuses on his leading genre – still life – much of which shows his love of nature and an influence from the style of Dutch still life in the Baroque age. In this work, his color palette is restrained, while paintings that reveal a connection between objects and life show a broad choice of colors.

Mr. Denysenko, one of the few Ukrainian printmakers to attract international attention, engages the viewer with an unending theater of delightful magic puppets, strange clowns, self-sacrificing knights, and comical kings and queens from the world of toys. The precise, sharp profiles in his etchings are engraved into copper and zinc plates, then transferred to a dampened sheet of Hahnemuhle paper.

Sculptor Tamara Zahaykevich, whose work was included in the group show "Back to Black" last summer, is currently taking part in a group show in Greenwich Village. Her diminutive sculptures, constructed in various colors of foam core and held together by hot glue, are included in the show "YOU," a curatorial project by Lisa Kirk, at 110 W. 14 St. (buzzer No. 1, third floor). Ms. Zahaykevich says the show can be visited Wednesday to Saturday, noon to 6 p.m., until November 1.

Doubleday Books has published a new novel by Chuck Palahniuk, best-selling author of "Lullaby," "Choke" and "Fight Club" (his first novel was made into a movie by director David Fincher and starred Brad Pitt and Edward Norton). Mr. Palahniuk, a University of Oregon graduate who lives and works in Portland, inherited his Ukrainian surname from his father's side of the family.

The story: A painter named Misty Wilmot keeps a journal of her life on Waytansea Island as her husband lies in a coma after a failed suicide attempt. The novel has been described as "hypnotic as a poised cobra." Janet Maslin of The New York Times says the author is "capable of the last-minute switching of gears that can turn a darkly ominous story into a source of heart-tugging inspiration."

The Ukrainian Museum, though working with restricted space until it moves into a sleek three-story home next year, nevertheless received a very nice write-up in Joseph Berger's feature story in The New York Times "Ethnic Museums Abounding." Mr. Berger described the display of Easter eggs, ritual cloths, folk costumes and woven holiday breads, noting that the full range of the museum's thousands of paintings, ceramics, festive attire and historical photographs cannot be put on view. The museum's seasonal embroidery and bead-stringing courses are well under way; workshops in Christmas traditions and traditional Ukrainian ornaments are set for December.

The gypsy punk rock band Gogol Bordello, led by Eugene Hutz, is featured in a W.W. Norton publication titled "Crossing the BLVD," a cross-media project that documents and portrays the lives, images, sounds and stories of new immigrants and refugees who have lived in the borough of Queens – the most ethnically diverse locality in the United States. The project's CD includes two tracks from Gogol Bordello.

The band combines elements of traditional Ukrainian sounds with storytelling, elaborate props and complex stage sets. Recently returned from a European tour that included a stop in Kyiv, the band headlined Irving Plaza for the first time to a sold-out crowd on September 20, and added its eccentric musical touch to the launching of "Crossing the BLVD" on the 24th.

Actor John Spencer, nominated for the Emmy's best supporting actor in a drama series, didn't win this year, but he was up on stage with the rest of the cast of "The West Wing" when it was named the best drama series of the 2002-2003 season. Mr. Spencer plays Leo McGarry, the chief of staff for President Bartlet (Martin Sheen) of "West Wing."

Talent from overseas

A surge of Ukrainian talent from overseas has brought us soloists like prize-winning tenor Artem Zorin, who is of Azerbaijani-Russian parentage. Born in Kremenchuk, Ukraine, the soulful-eyed 18-year-old singer (he reminds us of a young Frank Sinatra) entertained guests with Ukrainian and Italian songs at the Ukrainian Institute's cabaret-style season opener on September 27. A week later he presented a full evening of classical, variety and folk songs at the same venue. Though he has a repertoire of over 100 songs in eight languages, plus two CDs, he says he'd like to stay and study in this country.

Young pianist Oleksandr Chugay, one of three top winners in the fifth International Competition for Young Pianists in memory of Vladimir Horowitz held in Kyiv last spring, showed off his talents at Merkin Concert Hall last Saturday. A student at the Mykola Lysenko Secondary Special Music Boarding School in Kyiv, the 16-year-old interpreted Rachmaninoff and Chopin compositions and Revutsky's "Prelude" during a concert that included the two other winners, one from China, the other from Belarus. The event was part of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Horowitz, who was born and educated in Kyiv and is considered a musical giant of the 20th century.

The Ukrainian Ladies' Ensemble from Sydney, Australia, a 25-member vocal group directed by Ukrainian Canadian singer Oksana Rohatyn-Wasylyk, delighted an audience at St. George School on October 5 with their folk song interpretations. Along with accompanist Natalka Zinchenko (piano) and Ihor Kleibert (accordion), the ensemble is on a four-city tour in the U.S.

And then there's National Artist of Ukraine Viktor Pavlik, who's bringing his songs, musicians and dancers to the Fashion Institute this very weekend in a show called "I know everything."

Marginal notes

Metropolitan Opera stars have not been mentioned here, but that's because they're not on the Met agenda this year. Paul Plishka, in his 37th record-breaking year with the Met, will mark his season first-nighter on January 6, 2004, in the opera "Werther" and will appear later in the season in "Boris Godunov." Sergei Koptchak will open "Die Walküre" on March 29, while Maria Guleghina will begin performances in "Nabucco" on April 17.

A newly opened exhibit at the New York Public Library, which I have not yet visited, bears looking into. "Russia Engages the World, 1453-1825," is described by Richard Lourie in The New York Times as an exhibition that deals with Russia's emergence from subjugation and obscurity to become a presence and a power in the world. It includes a companion book, a website, a lecture series, symposiums and a film series.

Mr. Lourie writes that the earliest civilization, Kievan Russia [sic], was vibrant and progressive; he states that "the Russians took Christianity from the Greek Orthodox Byzantines" and quotes Grand Prince Vladimir as saying: "The Russian cannot bear to think/of life devoid of all strong drink." One of the exhibition curators, Edward Kasinec of the library's Slavic division, is of Carpatho-Rusyn origin and should be well informed on Ukrainian history. Are Mr. Kasinec and the two co-curators counting the Kyiv-Rus' era as part of Russian history, or has Mr. Lourie misunderstood the term "Rus?"

Helen Smindak's e-mail address is HaliaSmindak@aol.com.

Natalia Lалуque presents new sculpture series at Gallery *New*

TORONTO – Having only recently left Kyiv for Toronto, artist Natalia Lалуque presented her first works that draw on inspiration from her Canadian experience alongside works by fellow Canadian ceramic artist Wndy Wallgate, current vice-president of the Ontario Crafts Council, in an exhibit at The Distillery Gallery *New*. The 11-day



“Arrows,” 2001 (wheel-thrown, modeled clay, carving).

exhibit opened on September 25.

A native of Kyiv, Ms. Lалуque is a graduate of the Kyiv Polytechnic Institute, where she majored in graphic

design. She has worked as a ceramic artist and painter for over 15 years and is considered one of Kyiv’s leading ceramic artists.

In Ukraine, Ms. Lалуque has exhibited her work in solo exhibitions at the Honchar (1992, 2001) and the Ya Design (2003) galleries in Kyiv and as part of “The Decorative Arts of Ukraine at the End of the 20th Century” exhibit (Kyiv, 1998).

Her work has been featured in various publications, including *Elle* magazine (Ukraine), for which she has also conducted interviews with such known designers as Christian Werner of Ligne Roset and Giorgio Saporiti of Il Loft.

The artist’s recent solo exhibits were held in Berlin (2002), Magdeburg, Germany (2001) and Moscow (2002). Among her exhibits in the United States was a solo exhibit at the Artists-in-Residence Gallery in La Grange, Georgia (2001) and participation in the 27th Annual Toys Designed by Artists Exhibition held at the Decorative Arts Museum in Little Rock, Ark. (2002).

This year Ms. Lалуque took part in the 53rd International Ceramics Competition titled “The Shape between Continuity and Innovation,” which was hosted by the International Museum of Ceramics in



Ceramicist Natalia Lалуque in her studio.



Natalia Lалуque with “Kribdges Valruss She-wolf,” (wheel-thrown, and subsequently moulded, clay; 1992). The title of the work refers to a name thought up by the artist for an imaginary people, whose mascot is the she-wolf.

Faenza, Italy, as well as the second World Ceramics Biennale held in South Korea. In this exhibition Ms. Lалуque’s works were shown alongside those of Canadian artists Steven Heinemann, Ann Mortimer and Leopold L. Foulem.

Last year Ms. Lалуque also took part in the fifth Cairo International Ceramics Biennale held in Giza, Egypt, and in the 25th International Gouds Pottenbakkers Festival in Gouda, Holland.

At The Distillery Gallery *New* show, she presented a new terra cotta sculpture series, defined by her signature slab-cutting technique in which she uses wire cutters to facet large blocks of raw clay into strong, massive compositions.

Since emigrating to Canada only a few months ago, Ms. Lалуque’s artistic career has gotten off to a propitious start, thanks to a fortuitous meeting with Michelle Kosoy, owner of The ClaySpace. Ms. Kosoy not only graciously offered the artist a place to work and helped her acclimate to life in Toronto, but also opened many doors for the artist in the Toronto arts community.

In an interview with BBC Radio Ukraine given prior to her departure for Canada, Ms. Lалуque noted that she was moving to a new country in search of new sources of inspiration for her art as well as of new perspectives. The Gallery *New* exhibit was the first manifestation of the artist’s new vision.



A work, titled “Arbutthans,” that is part of the artist’s new terra cotta sculpture series.

Works by contemporary Ukrainian composers performed at Chicago’s UIMA

by Maria Kulczycky

CHICAGO – New music, contemporary music and modern music are terms that can be used interchangeably to describe music experiments. They may include atonal technique, serialism and electro-acoustical elements.

In mid-September, a concert at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago featured this type of performance, particularly as created by five composers born in Ukraine. Most pieces were U.S. debuts.

The five were selected after extensive research by William Jason Raynovich, artistic director of the MAVERICK Ensemble, a performance group resident at the institute.

The music could be characterized as avante-garde because it contained elements of electro-acoustical sounds, music performed in different spaces in the hall, and sounds created by instruments played in unconventional ways.

One of the composers, Virko Baley, currently principal guest conductor and artistic advisor of the Kyiv Camerata, as well as a faculty member of the music department of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, was present at the concert. His piece, “Emily Dickinson Songbook,” was sung by Robin Morgan, soprano, accompanied by pianist Brad Haag. For the last poem, Mr. Raynovich played the

voice part on the cello. The composition was warmly received by the large, mostly non-Ukrainian audience.

The first piece on the program, “The Middle of the Void” (C.A.G.E.) by Roman Yakub, was originally composed in 1992 and dedicated to the memory of John Cage. It uses the pitches of C, A, G, and E as the main material for the composition. Electronic elements in the piece include the Korg M1 synthesizer and computer software such as Alchemy and Cakewalk. An important aspect of the performance is instrumental theater, which includes lengthy silences in which the performer moves around and out of the hall. Jennifer Leckie, a violinist, performed the piece.

“John Cage’s music often investigates all sounds of music, including silence,” explained Mr. Raynovich. “The silent sections between the playing segments are just as important as the music.”

Mr. Yakub received his early musical training in Lviv, then moved to the United States, where he earned a master’s degree from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst and a doctorate from Boston University, where he taught electronic and computer music.

The last piece, “Way to Meditation,” was performed by six members of the MAVERICK ensemble. Constructed of two extremely contrasting movements without a break between them, it moved from

expressive and dramatic music to a meditative and clarified end. The work was composed by Alexander Shchetynsky, who was born Kharkiv in 1960. His works, previously performed by the Moscow Opera Theater, the BBC National Orchestra of Wales and the Warsaw Philharmonic, are composed in a post-serial style based on a combination of quasi-serial procedures, with special atten-

tion to attractiveness of sound material and to melody as a source of expression.

The youngest composer represented at the concert, Sergey Pilyutikov, was born in Uzin, near Kyiv, in 1965. A student of Mr. Shchetynsky, he graduated from the Kharkiv Art Institute in 1985. He lives in Kyiv, where he founded Ensemble

(Continued on page 25)



Composer Virko Baley (left) and MAVERICK artistic director W. Jason Raynovich at the reception following the contemporary Ukrainian music concert at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art.

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Russia appears...

(Continued from page 1)

an oversight by officials in Russia's Krasnodar region, to which the Taman peninsula is attached.

After receiving an unconvincing explanation about Russia's intentions from Russia's ambassador to Ukraine, Viktor Chernomyrdin, and then firing off several diplomatic notes to Moscow, to which it did not receive responses, Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry dispatched Assistant Foreign Minister Oleksander Motsyk to find out what was going on.

He returned empty-handed on October 3 to Kyiv, where he told journalists that evidence suggested that the construction of the dam was an attempt by Moscow to obtain a strategic advantage in stalled negotiations on how to divide the Kerch Strait.

"There is an assumption that the Russians are attempting to move the Russian-Ukrainian border beyond the peninsula that would result," explained Mr. Motsyk

The Ukrainian diplomat explained that the waters off Tuzla also are considered Ukrainian territory, and Russia had no right to penetrate a 1-kilometer zone around the island, which is situated 5.5 kilometers (about 3 miles) northwest of the Taman peninsula.

Mr. Motsyk also noted that a Russian-Ukrainian accord from 1994 declared that if any construction or development took place in the Kerch region the other side was to receive advance notification - an agreement that Moscow seemed to have violated with its action.

The island, which was considered part of Russia before being turned over to the Ukrainian SSR in the early 1970s, has little economic, commercial or social significance. The concern was that if the land mass was connected to the Russian-owned Taman Peninsula, which juts into the Kerch Strait, Russia could assert that it had simply reattached what was a historic piece of Russian property. If successful it could have received strategic advantage in its ongoing negotiations over where and even whether there should be a line of delineation between Russia and Ukraine in the Sea of Azov and the Kerch Strait that connects it to the Black Sea.

Russia would like to see both bodies of water jointly owned by the two countries, which would allow Russia control over access to them. It would also give Russia access to the Ukrainian side, where fish are more abundant and oil might be as well.

The Russian effort to connect Tuzla with the Taman Peninsula, if completed, effectively would have recreated what had existed in nature until 1925, when a series of violent storms swept away a sand and stone spit that had kept the island and the peninsula joined.

Since then the spit has existed only below the surface of the water, with the exception of four points that remain above the water line, none more than 60 hectares in size or 600 meters in width.

President Leonid Kuchma tried to downplay the severity of the situation during comments on October 6 from Yalta, where he was preparing for a summit with leaders of the European Union.

When asked by journalists whether he believed the incident could lead to a border conflict, Mr. Kuchma responded, "I do not accept such a statement. I will never believe that is possible."

Nonetheless, the Ukrainian president voiced his displeasure with Russia's behavior, describing his reaction to the unexpected construction as "negative."

"You know, it is somewhat funny, I look at the map of Russia, but it turns out they still want more," explained Mr. Kuchma in a rare criticism of Moscow.

The Weekly on The Weekly

(Continued from page 7)

sion to diplomatically recognize the Soviet Union, and marched to call attention to the Great Famine that was ravaging their homeland. At the Chicago World's Fair of 1933, the Ukrainian Pavilion was a proud embodiment of Ukrainian heritage and resourcefulness, as it was the only exhibition not financed by government funds.

... The Ukrainian Weekly was born 50 years ago on October 6. It began as an English-language offshoot of Svoboda aimed, as outlined in its inaugural editorial, specifically at Ukrainian American youth. In those early years, its editor was keenly aware of the difficult balancing act confronting Ukrainian American young people who were caught between the lure of assimilation and the instinctive desire to maintain the culture of their parents. He knew that the future of the Ukrainian American community depended on its young people and the ability of the older generation of community leaders to make way for youth and entrust it with that future. Stephen Shumeyko, who became the first editor of the Weekly at age 25, was instrumental in the formation of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, and maintained his interest in the problem of Ukrainian American youth his whole life.

Although The Weekly is no longer geared primarily for young adults, having grown into a wholly independent paper covering a broad range of community concerns, both domestic and international, it remains aware of the relevance of its founding principles and their underlying truisms. With a staff that averages 27 years of age, The Weekly remains committed to looking ahead to the future of the community.

But, as it was 50 years ago, the future is clouded with uncertainty. What is clear is that our community – here defined as an aggregate of institutions such as fraternal organizations, credit unions, civic, cultural and political groups – is facing a crisis of leadership. It is showing signs of age and attrition. Young people have not, in any appreciable way, stepped in to assume responsible roles in the community. ...

This is an old story. Fifty years ago, Stephen Shumeyko and his associates were confronted with a similar situation, and his response is as pertinent now as it was then. He felt that Ukrainian Americans could be just that, Ukrainians and Americans, and that serving the Ukrainian community need not impede integration into American society. In fact, he was convinced that Ukrainian Americans could only be effective community leaders if they were successful Americans and managed to work their way to influential positions in the non-Ukrainian world. In effect, he could see the uselessness of becoming a big fish in a little ghetto pond, and encouraged young people to aspire to bigger things as the best means of helping their Ukrainian community and the Ukrainian nation.

... If the Ukrainian community is to survive into the 21st century, it needs the input of today's young adults and their expertise. Someone has to take over the credit unions, the fraternal organizations, the cultural, civic and other groups. It is an inevitable part of ethnic community life that some young people will be irretrievably lost to the community. It is also true that our community's past and present political bickerings have alienated some young people, as has the reluctance of a generation of community leaders to step aside. But if young people feel that the community is worth salvaging, they will step in and make changes. If they don't, it will continue to flounder and then slowly disintegrate. What is needed is a commitment to the future. ...

Six decades October 10, 1993

Born of the needs of a new generation of Ukrainian Americans and the mission of telling the world about the Great Famine in Ukraine that had already decimated the populace, The Ukrainian Weekly published its inaugural issue 60 years ago, on October 6, 1933.

... In its wisdom, the UNA decided to publish a special newspaper "dedicated to the needs and interests of young Americans of Ukrainian descent." And, it saw that this English-language newspaper, prepared by the young Stephen Shumeyko – truly a remarkable staff of one, would serve also as a source of information for non-Ukrainians on Ukraine and Ukrainians at a turning point in world history. An artificial famine was raging in Ukraine, the Roosevelt administration was preparing to grant diplomatic recognition to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Hitler had come to power in Germany. World cataclysm would soon follow. ...

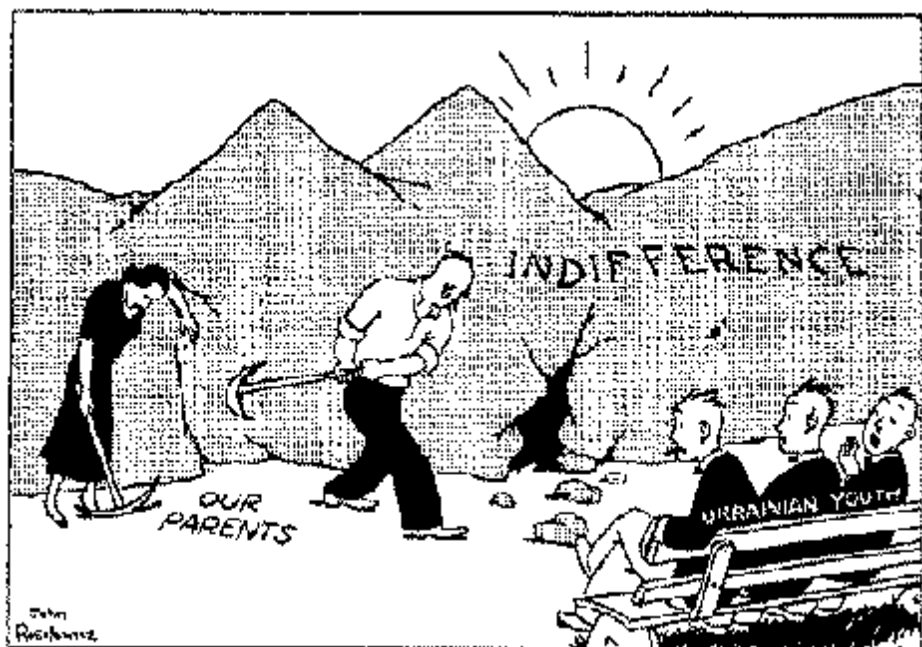
Editor Shumeyko saw the new paper's role vis-a-vis Ukrainian American youths as "inculcat(ing) them with the idea that as Americans of Ukrainian descent they are duty-bound to help their kinsmen in foreign-occupied and oppressed Ukraine to win the national freedom for which they have been fighting and sacrificing for so many years."

He saw The Weekly as a newspaper of record. Thus, in the first year of the paper's existence he published documentation about the Great Famine of 1932-1933, and memoranda and protests regarding recognition of the USSR. During Mr. Shumeyko's tenure, and that of his successors, The Weekly has continued in that very important role.

Its accomplishments since 1933 are many. It told the world the truth about the famine when that truth was not being told, for one reason or another, by many a Western journalist. It gave subjugated Ukraine a voice. It defended Ukrainian displaced persons and refugees, and discussed the problems of their adjustment and acceptance by the Ukrainian American community. Like its sister publication, Svoboda, it became a crusader for the erection of a monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington and for the establishment of three chairs of Ukrainian studies and a Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University. It was The Weekly that published news of Ukrainian political prisoners in the Soviet Union and quite often was the first to run English-language translations of their appeals, memoranda and other human and national rights documents.

In 1983, on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine – an event in history to which The Weekly, perhaps like no other entity in what used to be called the free world, is so firmly bound – it published a commemorative book and a special issue (tens of thousands of copies of which were distributed throughout the world). It was The Weekly also that pushed most forcefully for establishment of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

And, in the 1990s, it was The Weekly that reported first-hand the proclamation of Ukraine's sovereignty, the declaration of its independence, and the affirmation of that independence by an overwhelming 90 percent of voters in the December 1, 1991, referendum on the issue.



"Get up young Ukrainians! Help your parents break that gloomy rock of indifference, behind which there is sunshine, happiness and the road to an independent Ukraine!" This was the caption to an editorial cartoon by John Rosolowicz published on October 27, 1933.

The Ukrainian Weekly now has served three generations. With its readers it has grown and matured. Today, it is no longer for youth only, but for all generations. It is for anyone, Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian alike, who is interested in Ukraine and Ukrainians, be he, or she, a scholar, politician, businessperson or journalist. ...

Sixty-eight September 30, 2001

Sixty-eight. A serious age that indicates years of experience and work, achievement and maturity. That is the age of The Ukrainian Weekly come October 6.

From its inception The Ukrainian Weekly, like its older sister, Svoboda, has been a shining example of the community service provided by their publisher, the Ukrainian National Association. The papers never were a money-making venture, nor were they intended to be. There was no profit motive at work. It was, simply put, the UNA's way of giving back to the Ukrainian community – or, in insurance terms, fraternal benefits offered by a fraternal benefit life insurance company to its members and their community.

Writing in 1953, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly, Stephen Shumeyko, its first editor, explained how the newspaper came to be:

"Necessity for it brought about a demand for it, and the demand was met by the immigrants. For a long time they desired that their growing American-born youth have an organ exclusively their own, through which they could meet, exchange their thoughts and ideas; acquaint themselves with their Ukrainian background and heritage; impress them with their duties and obligations as native Americans; help their kinsmen in enslaved Ukraine to free themselves ... Essentially that is what the leading Ukrainian-language daily in this country, the Svoboda, had been doing for the immigrants themselves all the while. ..."

Through the decades that mission continued and was expanded. Perhaps the most salient recent example of that expansion was the opening in January 1991 of our Kyiv Press Bureau, which enabled The Weekly to report first-hand on the rebirth of independent Ukraine. For more than a decade now our bureau has provided reliable and topical news direct from its source – unfiltered by other news providers; reports geared toward our community, our readers, our community's needs.

To quote Mr. Shumeyko once again, The Weekly also had what he labeled "organizational value" and he cited one reader who wrote: "The Ukrainian Weekly and Ukrainian American progress are well nigh synonymous." The illustrious editor may not have used the word "networking," but that's what he had in mind: using the newspaper as a networking tool, keeping our community connected and in touch.

Which brings us to today. The Ukrainian Weekly's mission has not vanished and its utility has not expired. ...

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Marko Stech...

(Continued from page 4)

to complete the first version of the IEU as soon as possible. CIUS is fully dedicated to the project and every year provides roughly \$50,000 to the IEU budget. Also, having recognized the importance of the IEU in the process of disseminating objective information about Ukraine in the world, several individuals and institutions, such as the Curkowskyj Foundation, have supported us financially in the past.

However, additional, on-going financial support from individual and organizational benefactors is crucial if this immense, multi-year project is to achieve its goal. CIUS encourages benefactors either to support the current operation of the IEU, or to create endowments designated for any area of study that will be featured on the IEU. Only with such long-term support can we produce the final result that can properly represent Ukrainians in the world.

We are also grateful for moral support in various forms. The one thing I would ask your readers to do is: please visit our site, read the information it contains, send us your comments, tell your friends and acquaintances about this site. If you are a teacher, encourage your students to use our site, etc.

In some cases, individuals can be helpful in providing us with graphic and audio materials for our site. For example, Bohdan Skrobach of Toronto volunteered to scan maps and tables from the printed encyclopedia and this was extremely helpful for the project.

In short, your help can take a variety of forms, but the important thing for us is that people begin to consider the Internet Encyclopedia as a project that is very important and useful to them personally, to their children, families and friends. After all, it is our common interest to present our history, culture and our current community to the rest of the world in the best form we can.

How much work remains to be done and what are your predictions regarding the implementation schedule?

As you can probably imagine, the amount of work required to create and maintain an encyclopedia is immense. Apart from the technical work of preparing our text and multimedia files for our site, there is a tremendous amount of editing to be done, plus there is a need for continuous research and gathering of information on a wide variety of subjects in various fields. Any encyclopedia project also needs a team of subject editors who specialize in different areas of knowledge and can write new entries.

Our current budget allows us to employ only three permanent staff members, and only on a part-time basis. This includes Roman Senkus, managing editor, Andrij Makuch, senior manuscript editor, and myself. Anyone else needed by the project has to be hired on a very temporary contractual basis, and this greatly limits our choices. Also, our budget does not allow us to develop at

this point a full team of subject editors, necessary for writing new entries.

In order to work at optimum speed, our project needs a minimum of \$250,000 per year, which is a small sum compared to expenses incurred by other encyclopedia projects. If we are able to generate the required financial support from the Ukrainian community in North America and, thus, if we are able to hire more people and work at optimum speed, I foresee that the first version of the full Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine, containing over 20,000 entries and thousands of illustrations and multimedia materials, would be ready within five years. Afterwards, we would only need to constantly maintain, update, and expand our site.

If we do not find enough financial support, this process will take longer and the actual schedule is difficult to predict. So although the CIUS is determined to continue working on the Internet Encyclopedia no matter what, the ultimate success of the project will greatly depend on the response of the Ukrainian community and the support we can receive.

As I said earlier, the task of presenting the true and objective portrayal of Ukraine and Ukrainians, of our culture and history to the world is crucial for all of us. So I hope that we will find supporters ready to join forces with us to successfully accomplish this historic task. It is important that potential donors to the

project not be discouraged by the relatively large sums needed for the entire project. Any donation to the IEU, no matter how modest, is very important to us and will allow us, for example, to edit and display on the Internet a few new entries. And this is how this complex project is being realized: entry by entry. So literally everyone is in a position to contribute.


All donations to the IEU project (payable to CIUS - Encyclopedia of Ukraine) may be sent to: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 450 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2E8, Canada.

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Immigration and language...

(Continued from page 13)

the group, and thus produce a very large number of tabulations. Here we will analyze only one characteristic - country of birth - of the different migration waves, in order to get a better understanding of the Fourth Wave migrants. Table 3 presents the main countries of birth of immigrants by year of immigration for the Ukrainian and Russian-speaking subpopulations.

Ukraine, Russia, Poland, the USSR, Germany and Canada capture about 95 percent of the countries of birth of all immigrants. Among Ukrainian speakers, 74 percent of the pre 1950 immigrants were born in Ukraine, 10 percent in Germany, 8 percent in Poland and 4 percent in Canada. It is interesting to observe that in this cohort of immigrants nobody declared Russia or the USSR as their country of birth, while among Russian speakers 14 percent said they were born in Russia and 9 percent declared the USSR as their country of birth.

Among the 1950-1986 Ukrainian speaking immigrants, the percent born in Ukraine declined to 58 percent, due to somewhat higher percentages born in Poland, Germany and Canada. Among Russian-speaking immigrants during the same period, 78 percent were born in Ukraine, 10 percent in Russia and 6 percent in the USSR.

The great majority of Fourth Wave immigrants were born in Ukraine. Among Ukrainian speakers this percentage was 88 percent for the 1987-1990 period and increased to 92 percent for the 1991-2000 period; the respective percentages for Russian speakers were 85 percent and 87 percent. The main difference between the Ukrainian and Russian speaking immigrants during 1987-2000 was that higher percentages of Russian than Ukrainian speakers were born in Russia and the USSR.

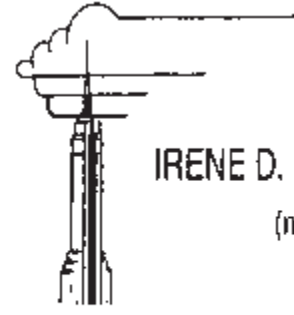
The surprising finding that there are more Russian than Ukrainian speakers among all persons of Ukrainian ancestry in the United States is due two factors: a) a

large number of migrants to the United States during the last 13 years who consider themselves of Ukrainian ancestry; b) a high percentage of these migrants speak Russian at home. (The census language question reads "does this person speak a language other than English at home?"). We know that most of these migrants do speak Ukrainian, but many of them speak Russian at home and this is what the census measures. Thus Ukraine has been exporting to the United States part of its language problem, among many other things.

This result is likely to shock many members of our community and, hopefully, trigger an active debate. Some will consider this a tragedy, while others will accept this fact as part of our reality. This may be considered one of the negative consequences of the Fourth Wave migration, or a challenge to the community. The Fourth Wave migration has also had some positive effects that need to be considered. For example, if there were no new immigrants after 1986, the number of Ukrainian speakers would have dropped to 59,000 by the year 2000.

The Fourth Wave added to the community 55,000 persons who speak Ukrainian at home, and this is an underestimate of all Ukrainian speakers, as we know that many of the persons who speak Russian at home speak perfect Ukrainian. Using the 5 percent sample we can determine the age-sex composition of both Ukrainian and Russian speakers, where they live, their marital status and family composition, level of education, income and occupation, as well as a number of housing characteristics.

Census data provide a unique opportunity to analyze in depth the characteristics of the Fourth Wave migrants and their potential impact on the Ukrainian community in the United States. The analysis of these data would require some resources. It is up to our community leaders to decide if they want to continue their work on the basis of perceptions, prejudices and misconceptions, or join the 21st century and use objective data as the basis for planning and decision making.



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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY	57C	OCT 1, 2003
Issue Frequency	Period of Circulation	Estimated Circulation
WEEKLY	32	60,000 COPIES

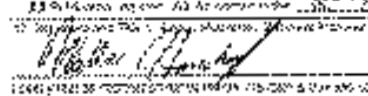
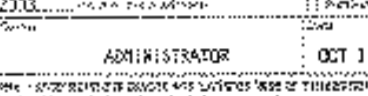
1. Publication Title: THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
2. Issue Frequency: WEEKLY
3. Issue Date for Circulation Data Below: OCTOBER 1, 2003
4. Issue Number for Circulation Data Below: 57
5. Annual Subscription Price: \$12.00
6. Annual Subscription Price: \$12.00
7. Annual Subscription Price: \$12.00
8. Annual Subscription Price: \$12.00
9. Annual Subscription Price: \$12.00
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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY	57	OCT 1, 2003
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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Zakarpattia Oblast, on October 3, Interfax reported. The two presidents reportedly discussed bilateral cooperation and the situation in the Balkans. "Ukraine is a state with high rates of economic development, and it may render Macedonia great support in its economic development," President Trajkovski said. It was announced after the meeting that the Macedonian-Bulgarian firm Granat-AHM was hired as the general contractor for a \$45.5 million project to repair 210 kilometers of a mountainous road connecting Kyiv and the town of Chop on the Hungarian border, the DPA news service reported. (RFE/RL Newline)

No decision yet on pumping oil

KYIV - Fuel and Energy Minister Serhii Yermilov on October 6 denied media reports claiming that the UkrTransNafta supervisory board had decided on October 3 to fill the Odesa-Brody pipeline with Russian oil and pump it in the direction opposite to the pipeline's original design, UNIAN reported. According to Mr. Yermilov, the issue of filling the Odesa-Brody with oil is of strategic importance to the country; thus, a relevant decision will be made by the Ukrainian government. Mr. Yermilov said the president has postponed until January 15 a decision on whether to use the Odesa-Brody in accordance with its original design, for pumping Caspian oil to Europe, or to fill it with Russian oil and pump it to Odesa. (RFE/RL Newline)

Verkhovna Rada appeals to Bush, Blair

KYIV - The Verkhovna Rada appealed on October 3 to U.S. President George W. Bush and British Prime Minister Tony Blair for their help in resolving the problem of the Navstar-1 tanker with 21 Ukrainian crew members who were apprehended in the Persian Gulf in August by a British Navy ship for smuggling diesel fuel out of Iraq, Interfax reported. The appeal says the Verkhovna Rada believes that "Ukraine may hope for your goodwill assistance in determining the fate of Ukrainian citizens who have found themselves in an extremely difficult situation." (RFE/RL Newline)

Kyiv warns Moscow on Kerch strait

KYIV - Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry has issued a statement warning the Russian government that its plans to build a dam between Russia's Taman Peninsula and the islet of Tuzla in the Kerch Strait may violate Ukraine's state border and territorial integrity, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on October 3. Following the construction of the dam, the Russian side is reportedly going to set a frontier post on the islet, which Ukraine considers to be its own territory. The Kerch Strait is a shallow channel connecting the Azov Sea with the Black Sea and separating Crimea in the west from the Taman Peninsula in the east. (RFE/RL Newline)

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52	3440.28	72	541.58
53	3582.08	73	553.88
54	3730.32	74	567.38
55	3884.88	75	581.78
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Ukraine gets..

(Continued from page 1)

ciate membership and finally full acceptance into the European structure.

"Discussions on the future relationship between Ukraine and the European Union have never been so substantive as today," explained President Leonid Kuchma during a press conference with the EU leadership after the talks.

Italian Prime Minister Berlusconi said Ukraine needs to concentrate on reforms that would make it a constitutional, law-governed, market-oriented state.

Mr. Berlusconi again met with Mr. Kuchma the next day at the presidential estate near Foros, Crimea, where he counseled that Kyiv needed to show patience while the current EU enlargement, which would continue through 2004, was completed.

"Later, at some as yet unknown time, this will lead to full integration into the EU," explained Mr. Berlusconi.

He added that in the meantime Ukraine needed to develop conditions to fulfill the requirements for WTO membership and then to bring the country's legislative base into line with Europe's. Then, as if to ensure that his initial remark was heard, he repeated: "When it is done, indeed Ukraine will become a full member of the EU."

These were words that President Kuchma, who has waged a vocal battle to get Ukraine status as an associate member in the EU for several years, had wanted to hear for some time.

A week prior to the Yalta summit, the Ukrainian state leader had expressed frustration with the EU leadership in its inability or unwillingness to publicly declare that Ukraine was actually a candidate for membership. Mr. Kuchma had said that friendly neighbor status in a "Wider Europe," a relationship that the

EU had proposed for Ukraine along with the Balkan countries and some North African and Middle East states as well, did not reflect Kyiv's needs and desires.

Mr. Kuchma had also expressed a concern that EU was keeping Kyiv at arm's length in response to geopolitical pressure it felt from Moscow. The president tried to tell EU leaders that he understood that Ukraine was far from ready to enter the EU, but that the country needed to hear that the door was open not only symbolically but also in fact.

Nonetheless, in Yalta President Kuchma affirmed Ukraine's accession to the Wider Europe concept as a road to broader involvement in EU programs and more extensive participation in the EU market.

The details of the concept, one of several documents signed by the two sides, obligate the EU "to pursue a policy towards further political and economic rapprochement, gradual integration of social and economic structures between the wider EU and Ukraine."

In turn, it called on Ukraine to examine the Wider Europe concept "irrespective of the issue of its possible accession to the EU."

Also signed in Yalta were documents on cooperation in science and technologies, development of satellite navigation and new mechanisms for EU technical aid to Ukraine.

Mr. Kuchma expressed satisfaction with the expanded dialogue between the two sides, especially on the Wider Europe agreement, which he said would be a good conduit for meeting European standards and expectations. He also praised EU for leaving open the possibility of a simplified visa regime between Ukraine and its western neighbors, all of which will be EU members by the end of 2004.

"I see that we are now meeting each other half way, which is the most important thing," Mr. Kuchma commented.

Gareth Jones



- Hero of the Ukrainians and world's witness to the communist holocaust

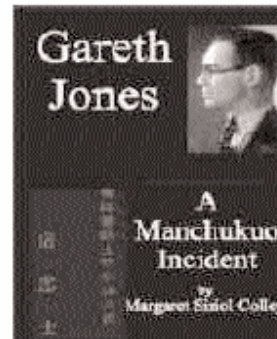
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Works by contemporary...

(Continued from page 15)

Ricochet, a group of young Ukrainian musicians who perform modern and contemporary music. His composition, "Together with Light Air," was performed by Lisa Goethe-McGinn, a flutist, with tape accompaniment.

Charles Lipp, a bassoonist, performed "Project for Bassoon and Tape" by Lviv-born Boguslaw Schaeffer. Mr. Lipp explained that he worked with the composer to explore the sound capacity and range of various types of bassoons.

"MAVerick Ensemble is providing the opportunity for audiences interested in new artistic formats to experience new

works that counter established artistic trends," explained Mr. Raynovich. "We are particularly delighted that we were able to find the work in this genre being produced by artists of Ukrainian heritage, and to give them an opportunity to have their pieces played."

MAVerick Ensemble will perform four additional concerts at UIMA in the 2003/2004 season. Their concerts complement the highly regarded classical music series being offered for the 13th year at the institute.

More information on the concerts, exhibits and lectures at the institute, as well as a tour of its highly regarded permanent collection, can be found on the web at www.uima-art.org.

Donetsk...

(Continued from page 2)

again, not his wallet). "Football hooligans," whom the police blamed for the attack on Mr. Malynovskyi, would have not returned to the café to attack Mr. Kuzin. This makes the police theory of "football hooliganism" as the motive for the attack rather hard to believe.

On the third day Vasili Vasiutin, deputy editor of Zolotoi Skif magazine, was beaten. As in the two earlier cases, the attack took place in the center of the city. Mr. Vasiutin was beaten and kicked in the head by young men holding clubs and then lost consciousness. He suffered a

concussion and was also taken to the neurosurgical department of the Donetsk Regional Hospital. As in the two earlier cases, his mobile telephone was stolen, but his wallet was left untouched. Mr. Vasiutin had written about earlier violence committed against journalists in Donetsk.

The Donetsk Oblast, Ukraine's most corrupt region and with the highest number of crimes and murders, has now also become the most dangerous place in Ukraine for journalists to operate. If former Donetsk Oblast Chairman Yanukovich is elected president in 2004, Ukraine could be threatened with the spread of the brutal methods against the media first implemented in the Donbas to the national level.

Ukrainian Studies...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukrainian diaspora and has as its mission the advancement of knowledge about Ukraine in the United States and Canada through the establishment and funding of centers of Ukrainian studies at North American universities.

The USF successfully endowed three chairs in Ukrainian studies at Harvard

University in 1968 (Ukrainian history, literature and philology) and in 1973 established the general endowed fund of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Donations for the USF's Columbia Project may be sent to the USF Cambridge office at: Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138. Checks should be made out to the Ukrainian Studies Fund.

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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Rising to the challenge during a study trip to Israel

by Ulyana Horodyskyj

Does a month in Israel conducting research and exploring the country sound like an unbelievable adventure? It was this and much more for me. Who knew that when I was offered a scholarship to participate in the Dr. Bessie F. Lawrence International Summer Science Institute (ISSI) 2003 that I would not want to come home once I got there?

This year, the ISSI invited more than 50 students from various countries to conduct scientific research during the month of July at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot, Israel. Some chose not to come because of the current unstable situation in the Middle East, but I would not have passed up this opportunity for the world.

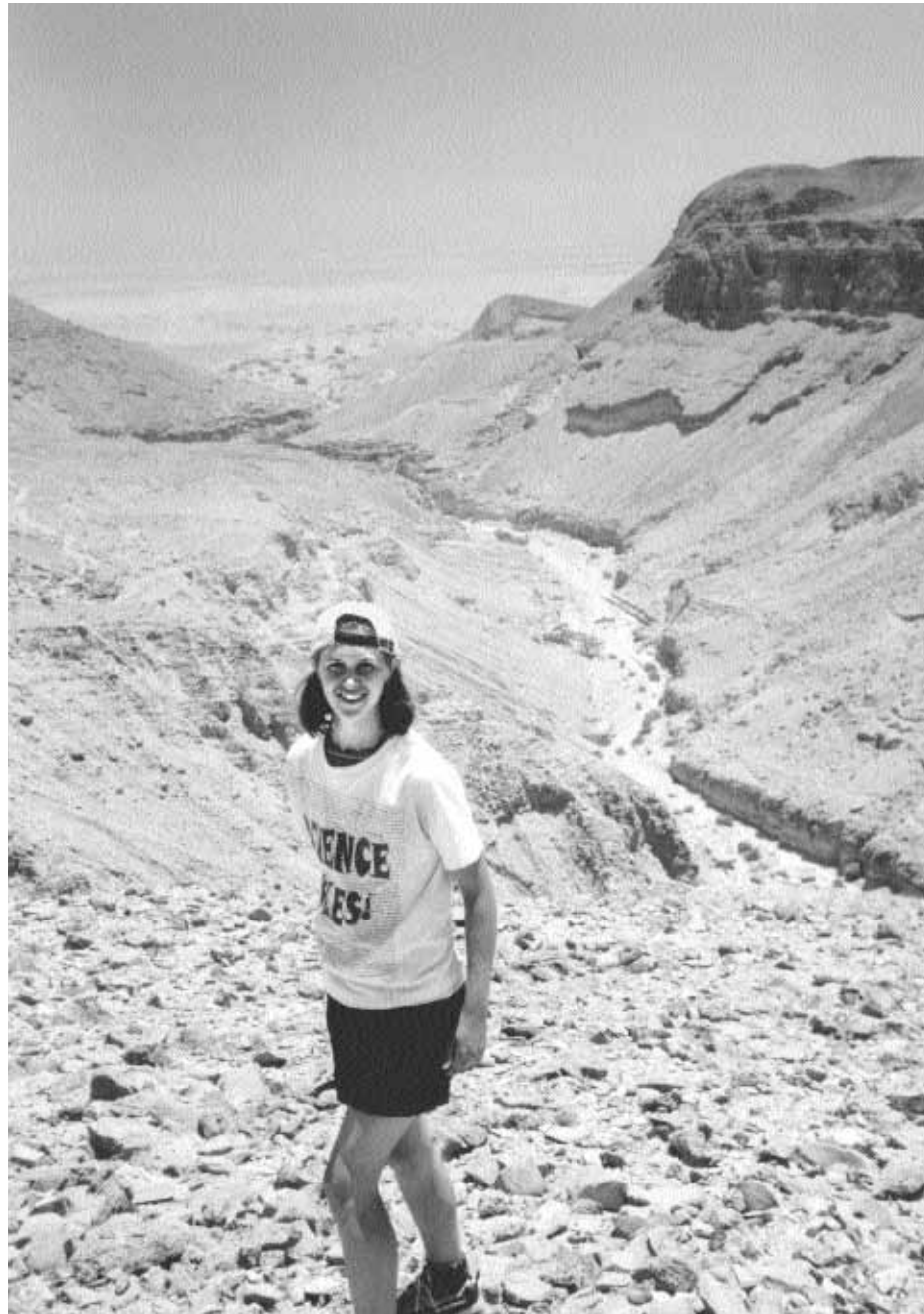
Although I went for the experience of visiting a foreign country, I came away with much more than that.

This fall I will start my college career at Rice University in Houston, Texas, more than 1,300 miles from my home. ISSI truly prepared me for independent college life. I was on my own in a foreign country for a month doing college-level work, all the while trying to overcome cultural and language barriers with other students from all over the world. This experience was truly memorable. I have a feeling that the people I met and worked with will one day be my professional colleagues.

My specific research project was on the physics of the brain. I worked with a student from Washington. We met four years ago in Detroit at the Intel International Science and Engineering Fair and have been fierce competitors ever since. Now, however, we had a great time working together while recording and analyzing our brain waves. Our project gave "sleeping on the job" a whole new meaning.

We learned a lot from our mentor at the institute and because of the great report and presentation that we put together, we were treated to lunch on the town. By doing this college-level work, I proved to myself that I truly am ready for Rice University, a very demanding institution.

However, scientific research was not the only thing we did. Every weekend we traveled to a different part of Israel for some rest and relaxation. Our first trip was to Hacarmel,



Ulyana Horodyskyj in the Judean Desert with the Dead Sea in the background.

a resort by the Mediterranean Sea. On the way there, we stopped at Caesaria, a site of ancient Roman ruins. Walking among these ruins gave me an eerie feeling. I felt that if I listened hard enough, I could hear the roar of the crowd as chariot racers sped by in the amphitheater.

Once in Hacarmel, we settled in and got acquainted with each other. Each country's students gave a presentation of something from their native land. These were very interesting and ranged from TV show renditions, singing and dancing, to trying new foods.

In addition to representing the United States, I, along with my roommate from Germany – who happened to be Ukrainian! – and a boy from Ukraine got together to sing the Ukrainian national anthem. As one of three Ukrainians from three different countries sharing our common heritage with others, I felt great pride as I stood there in my embroidered

blouse, singing.

My time in Hacarmel was incredible. For one, our accommodations were very unusual. We stayed in igloos on the beach. Of course, they were made of concrete, not ice. My igloo was closest to the Mediterranean, and I got up early one morning for a walk on the sand. However, by that time, the ground was littered with washed-up jellyfish. This meant that I had to watch my step, especially since I was still half-asleep.

The last day I went on a tour of prehistoric caves near Mount Carmel. It was spooky to walk through the caves and hear the bats screeching, as well as see where archaeologists had dug up ancient human fossils.

The following weekend we traveled down to Eilat, about four hours from Rehovot. Eilat is at the very "bottom" of Israel, on the Red Sea. There, I went snorkeling at Coral Beach and could not resist buying an underwater

camera to take pictures of the majestic and colorful coral and fish. The beach was strewn with washed up coral and shells as well, which I added to my collection of souvenirs. That night, we went to a ranch for dinner and dancing. The ranch looked like a set from an old Wild West movie. It was fun to take pictures there and dance in the club to all the modern music. There were plenty of animals running around, too – a peacock, camels and a dog that looked like an overgrown Chihuahua.

The next day we went on a yacht called the Captain Philip. From the yacht, I elected to go on a "banana boat," which is an inflatable raft. It was attached to a speedboat that then sped off while we held on for dear life. Our raft flipped over twice and, every time I went over, I got salt water in my eyes and ears. It was great fun, though.

As if that was not enough, then I went parasailing. Since I was so light, I was allowed to go first. There was plenty of wind, so there was no problem getting up 200 feet in the air. The view was incredible! I was able to see the borders of Jordan, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia.

However, my favorite weekend trip was our stay at the Ein Gedi Field School, located in the Judean Desert near the Dead Sea. We had finished all our lab work and presented our reports. Now, it was time for the hiking and desert survival part of the experience. On the first day, we hiked through Flour Cave. It was pitch black in there, and we had to navigate by feeling the walls. When I emerged into daylight, I realized where it got its name. There was white powder all over me. It was just like flour, but tasted salty. That day we also hiked to Mount Sedom, where we had a better view of the Dead Sea. It was amazing to see all

(Continued on page 27)

OUR NEXT ISSUE:

UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated November 9, please send in your materials by October 31.

Please drop us a line: UKELODEON – The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10 - P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

SUM youths and Hillside parish mark beginning of new year of activity

HILLSIDE, N.J. – September 7 was a very special day at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Parish in Hillside, N.J. On that day, the parish enthusiastically welcomed its new energetic pastor, Father Andriy Rabyi. In turn, Father Rabyi warmly welcomed Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) members participating in the divine liturgy and the parish picnic.

During the 10:45 a.m. liturgy, the children of the Irvington, N.J., “oseredok” (branch) of SUM served as ushers, sang with the choir and read the Epistle in Ukrainian and English. Several children also stood at attention with the SUM flag, which is inscribed with the group’s motto “God and Ukraine.”

Father Rabyi focused his sermon on the children. He praised them for taking the initiative to further develop themselves via SUM’s activities. Father Rabyi also encouraged the



Members of Immaculate Conception Parish and the Irvington branch of SUM at the parish picnic.

children to continue to develop their relationship with God and His Church. He invited all the children to take part in their respective parishes’ religious education program or at the Hillside parish, where the religious education program is targeted to children in pre-school (age 3) through Grade 8.

With the leadership of Toma Pyz, a ceremonial assembly was held on the Church grounds following the liturgy. Thus, the 2003-2004 season of SUM-Irvington was officially launched.

Under perfect summer conditions, parishioners and SUM members joined together at a local Union County park. Individuals joined in numerous activities including: volleyball, bocce, basketball, hiking, soccer and playing on swings. Many preferred to relax by lounging under

the shade of majestic trees.

Regardless of whether individuals were parishioners, members of SUM or guests, the spirit of cooperation was quite evident – especially as many “jumped in” to help make the day a resounding success. It was especially heartwarming to see the parish and SUM children welcome other local children from different cultures to join in the festivities. The Christian spirit was truly visible through the actions of the children.

Rising to the challenge...

(Continued from page 26)

that salt.

The next day was our first intense hike. As we hiked up one of the mountains near the Field School, we stopped at springs and pools, as well as waterfalls along the way. This was very refreshing because of the intense heat. We then had a chance to enjoy nature’s own water park, complete with water slides. Hiking through the different wadis (dry riverbeds) and up mountains was a lot of fun but challenging at times, too.

Not only did we have to rely on each other, but we had to push ourselves to the limits to complete the hikes. I was walking with bad blisters on both feet and at one point had to lead my team out of the wadi and to the buses. It was tough on me because I was in a lot of pain, but it taught me leadership. I also learned a very important lesson: the desert shows no mercy.

The best motto for the desert is: be prepared. Anything can happen. A wrong turn can lead to disaster. One wrong step can mean a twisted or broken ankle. Sleeping under the stars can turn the hunters into the hunted. (I woke up to the sight of a hyena checking out our campsite). Running out of water – well, we won’t even think about that!

The hardest hike was the one up Mount Masada, an ancient fortress atop a mountain where a group of Zealots once fought the Romans. We started off before dawn, hiking through the darkness, striving to get to the top before the sun came up.

We achieved our goal and watched the sun rise over the Dead Sea. I could almost hear the sounds of the long-ago conflict echoing from the ruined fortress walls.

However, it was not all walking and hiking. We rode camels out into the desert and spent a day at a Bedouin camp. There we shared a traditional meal with them and were treated to a musical and dance performance. On the way back, we stopped under the stars, formed a circle holding hands and prayed for peace. Being part of a group of students from many different countries and various religious beliefs all praying together in the land where Jesus once walked made me feel that there is hope for a better future. At that moment I was overcome with an immense and awesome feeling.

I learned a lot about myself during this trip. The research was very demanding but satisfying. The desert magnified my weaknesses, but I was able to overcome them. This was the best thing that could have happened to me – learning to confront and overcome all challenges, physical as well as mental. I truly believe that I am now prepared for my new life. Let the journey begin!

Ulyana Horodyskyj was the 2003 class valedictorian at Padua Franciscan High School, where she placed first in her class of 260 and was also the recipient of the Phi Beta Kappa Award. She is now a freshman at Rice University in Houston, where she is majoring in physics and astronomy. Ulyana also is a midshipman in Rice University’s Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps (NROTC).

Mishanyna

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

To solve this month’s Mishanyna search the grid to find the names of the leafy trees listed below.

- alder
- aspen
- birch
- cherry
- dogwood
- hickory
- horsechestnut
- maple
- poplar
- sweetgum
- walnut
- ash
- beech
- buckeye
- chestnut
- elm
- hornbeam
- magnolia
- oak
- sumac
- sycamore
- willow

Now, to complete you search in the grid, find the word that describes what types of trees these are. (Hint: the word has nine letters.)

Soyuzivka's Datebook

October 17-19
Plast-KPS Convention

October 31-November 2
Halloween Weekend

Friday night – live music with Midnight Bigus
Saturday – costume party, haunted house, pumpkin picking and carving, slumber party for kids and costume zabava with Vorony

November 1

3 Mile Run – Fundraiser by STP Kurin Spartanok (Renaissance Fund towards Soyuzivka Playground)

November 1-2

Paintball Games on Soyuzivka's new groomed paintball field - \$30/game

November 7-9

Plast Orlykiada

November 15-16
UACC

November 21-23
UNA General Assembly

November 27-30

Thanksgiving packages available – Traditional Thanksgiving Dinner with overnight stay

December 6

UNA Christmas Party

December 24-28

Christmas packages available – Traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve Dinner with overnight stay

December 31

New Year's Eve formal sit down dinner and zabava with Tempo

January 30-February 1, 2004
Church of Annunciation Family Weekend



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Wednesday, October 15

LAWRENCEVILLE, N.J.: The Julius and Dorothy Koppelman Holocaust/Genocide Resource Center at Rider University is sponsoring a public lecture titled "Famine-Genocide in Ukraine: The Holodomor of 1932-1933," with guest speaker Dr. Taras Hunczak, professor and former chair, department of history and political science, and former director, East European Studies Program, at Rutgers University, and special guest, Valeriy P. Kuchinsky, ambassador of Ukraine to the United Nations. The lecture will be held at 7:30-9 p.m. at the Luedeke Student Center Theater, Rider University, 2083 Lawrenceville Road; (Lawrenceville is between Princeton and Trenton on Rt. 206). A reception will follow Dr. Hunczak's presentation and the ensuing discussion. Admission is free. For additional information call the Shevchenko Scientific Society, (212) 254-5130.

Saturday, October 18

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding an author's evening for playwright Iryna Koval of Hartford, Conn., and Kyiv. Ms. Koval is an author of several plays that have been staged in Ukraine and Europe, among them, the play "Lev and Levysia," which was recently staged in Great Britain under the title "Pagan Saints." The evening will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Avenue (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For more information call (212) 254-5130.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Ukrainian National Home invites members and guests with their families to the annual dinner-dance to be held in the main hall, 961 Wethersfield Ave., at 6 p.m. The program will include performances by the Zolotyj Promin Ukrainian Dance Ensemble and the Yevshan Ukrainian Vocal Ensemble. Dinner buffet will be followed by dancing to the tunes of the Zorepad Orchestra. Donation: \$20, adults; students (up to the age of 18), \$10. Tickets can be purchased from the UNHH office by calling (860) 296-5702.

Friday, October 24

TORONTO: The Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine presents a workshop titled "Institution-Building and Policy-Making in Ukraine." The workshop will be held at the University of Toronto, Munk Center for International Studies, 1 Devonshire Place, at 2-5 p.m. For additional information call the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Toronto, (416) 946-8133.

Saturday-Sunday, October 24-25

FOX RIVER GROVE, Ill.: The Ukrainian Philatelic Society of Illinois will be holding a two-day stamps and collectibles show at the Ukrainian National

Museum, 2249 W. Superior St. Featured will be philately and other Ukrainian American themes; exhibits will feature a variety of collectables items. There will be a bourse, and visitors are encouraged to bring to the show items they want to identify, show or sell. Hours: 10 a.m.-4 p.m., both days; admission is free.

Sunday, October 26

NEW YORK: The Dumka Chorus of New York invites the public to a musical tribute to Ukrainian composer Mykola Lysenko (1842-1912) – a key figure in the study and development of Ukrainian music – featuring the Dumka chorus under the direction of Vasyl Hrechynsky; special guest artist, baritone Mykhailo Kryven of Ivano-Frankivsk; and guest artists: soprano Oksana Krovytska, cellist Natalia Khoma, pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, tenor Roman Tymbala and baritone Oleh Chmyr-Opalinsky; with Dr. Taras Filenko, introductory remarks and National Artist of Ukraine Ivan Bernatsky, emcee. The concert will be held at the Fashion Institute of Technology, 27th Street at Seventh Avenue at 2:30 p.m. Tickets: \$15; children, free. For additional information call (718) 672-9344.

Tuesday, October 28

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America (UESA), presents, as part of its lecture series, "Water Resource Management: Theory and Projects in the Iraqi Reconstruction Project," with Dr. Eugene Z. Stakhiv, chief of planning, policy and special studies division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Institute for Water Resources (IWR), and recent interim minister and senior advisor to Iraq's Ministry of Irrigation. Sign-in and networking will be at 6:45 p.m.; the lecture will start at 7:15 p.m. The lecture will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. For more information visit www.uesa.org or e-mail: nyc@uesa.org.

MONTREAL: The Faculty of Music at McGill University will present the Luba and Ireneus Zuk Piano Duo in a concert of works for two pianos, in Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooks St. W. (Metro: McGill, or Bus Route No. 24), at 8 p.m. The program will feature the world premier of "Ancient Dances of Verkhovyna" (2002) by Ukrainian composer Yevhen Stankovych. Other works on the program are: Sonata for Two Pianos (1970) by Canadian composer George Fiala, "Hymn to a Great City (1984-2000) by Arvo Pärt, the "Musical Offering," BWV 1079 by Johann Sebastian Bach (excerpts from the transcription for two pianos by Stefano Greco and Francesco Lotoro), and "Mazeppa" – Symphonic Poem No. 6 by Franz Liszt. For more information call the McGill University concert office (514) 398-5145 or (514) 398-4547, or visit the website www.music.mcgill.ca.

The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America
The Ukrainian Institute of America
The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America
invite you to a ...

Fall Zabava in New York City
Saturday, October 18, 2003



With music by "Tempo"



At the Ukrainian Institute of America
2 East 79th Street, New York City
(Beginning at 9 p.m.)

Students - \$30, Members - \$40, Non-Members - \$50
Cash Bar – Black-Tie Optional

For more information visit: www.uesa.org