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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukrainian athletes capture five gold medals at Athens Olympics

by Roman Woronowycz

KYIV – August 18 turned out to be a “golden” day for Ukraine as its Olympic squad captured two additional gold medals, this time in the men’s shot put and women’s weightlifting, helping the team to reach its goal of five gold medals with the 28th Olympic Games in Athens less than a week old.

Yurii Bilonoh and Natalia Skakun were the latest Ukrainian Olympic heroes. The 30-year-old Bilonoh, who hails from Odesa, managed to top U.S. shot-putter Adam Nelson by virtue of his claim to the second longest toss after the two tied for the longest single heave. Mr. Bilonoh won his medal in the first event of the track and field portion of these Games with a throw of 21 meters, 16 centimeters. The shot put event took place in the town of Olympia, the namesake for these international Games, in the reconstructed remains of the thousand-year-old stadium used by the ancient Greeks.

Performing earlier in a contemporary, air-conditioned auditorium, Natalia Skakun also discovered gold when she took first place in weightlifting, managing an Olympic record 135 kilograms in the clean and jerk.

With Ukraine hovering in fifth place in the medal count, Ukraine’s Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich hosted a soiree in Athens on August 16 attended by international dignitaries and businessmen, including Prince Albert of Monaco, in honor of the Ukrainian National Olympic Team.

Even though the event was planned a while ago, the 243-member team received acknowledgment for its unexpected early success at the 28th Olympic Games. On that day the team already had two gold medals and a bronze to its credit. Yana Klochkova, who had won a gold medal in swimming the previous day and would take another one the following day, giving her four gold medals in her two Olympic Games, had thus far been the shining star of this surprising team.

“It is much harder to retain Olympic glory than it is to reach it,” explained Ms. Klochkova during the evening ceremony, as a host of prominent politicians and celebrities, including Prince Albert, International Olympic Committee President Jacques Rogge, former IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch and Azerbaijan President Ilham Aliyev, looked on, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

The “gold fish,” as the Ukrainian media has dubbed Ms. Klochkova, won the 400-meter medley on August 15 for her first gold medal. She followed with a victory in the 200-meter medley on August 17. The Kharkiv native, who looked more exhausted than ecstatic after her 200-meter medley win, was presented a Suzuki automobile by the team sponsor



AP Photo/Julie Jacobson

Yurii Bilonoh reacts after his gold medal throw during the men's shot put final in the ancient stadium where the original games were played.

in honor of her achievements. A day later President Leonid Kuchma signed an executive decree conferring on her the designation “Hero Of Ukraine.” She will also receive \$100,000 from the govern-

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Russia repeals VAT on gas and oil to Ukraine and gains long-term use of Brody pipeline

by Roman Woronowycz

KYIV – Russia agreed to cancel an 18 percent tax on the export of gas and oil to Ukraine on August 18 in exchange for an agreement on exclusive long-term access to Ukraine’s oil and gas pipelines to Europe.

Ukraine’s President Leonid Kuchma and his Russian counterpart, President Vladimir Putin announced the separate agreements during a one-day summit in the Black Sea resort town of Sochi, Russia.

“For Russia it was a rather difficult step, but we made it realizing this,” explained President Putin, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

By revoking the tax, Russia’s budget would lose approximately \$800 million in revenues annually. Mr. Putin said the decision was made on the presumption that closer relations and better prices for its neighbor would increase volume and take up the slack.

Ukraine has long sought the cancellation of the Russian value added tax to the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Yet Russia’s parliamentary body, the State Duma, was slow in repealing the burdensome value added tax, even after Ukraine joined Russia, Belarus and Kazakstan in signing a memorandum of intent to form a regional common market dubbed the “Single Economic Space.” The VAT was finally repealed in early August. President Putin signed the bill into law on August 18.

Repeal of the oil and gas VAT has been held to be a keystone in the development of a free trade zone in the region, a critical first stage in the development of the SES. President Kuchma had repeatedly stated that without a free trade zone no SES could exist.

Mr. Putin called the decision “a milestone in forming a single economic space.”

Ukraine took a step in accommodating Russia as well and announced that it had agreed to allow for the transport of up to 85 million tons of Russian oil over a 15-year period as part of a comprehensive oil and gas agreement signed between Ukraine’s Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov. The document noted that annual amounts, rates and directions would be assigned by Ukraine’s Ministry of Fuel and Energy in cooperation with Russia’s Ministry of Industry and Energy.

The agreement basically rejected any possibility of transporting oil from the Caspian Sea region via the Odesa-Brody line. President Kuchma said that the Odesa-Brody pipeline would now be utilized for the transport of Russian oil.

“Now a line has finally been drawn under all these discussion,” explained Mr. Kuchma. “Long-term prospects are opening up for Ukraine. Its main pipelines will remain busy for many, many years, and we will only have to think about developing them further.”

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Batkivschyna captain faces hardship but is undeterred in original quest

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – It took Mother Nature to bring the extraordinary and determined voyage of the black-bottomed Ukrainian schooner, the *Batkivschyna* to a halt off the Australian seacoast in early summer. Winds and waves did what broken communications and navigational gear could not in the four years the sailing vessel has pursued its project to inform the world about Ukraine.

Now the daunting task of raising several tens of thousands of dollars stands between Discover Ukraine, the transglobal project the schooner has been executing, and the completion of the around-the-world voyage – the long-held dream of Captain Dmytro Biriukovich. The captain said he remained optimistic.

“We’ll find the money, it’ll just take some time,” explained the 68-year-old Mr. Biriukovich in July in his apartment back in Kyiv, where he and his wife, who is also his first mate, returned at the beginning of June to rest

and regroup after a harried experience in trying to reach the Australian coast.

The 28-foot, concrete-hull sailing vessel, which had aroused so much interests on both coasts of the United States during its stay there several years ago on its way around the world, sustained extensive damage to its main mast and its sails when it encountered not one but two violent storms as it attempted to cross the treacherous Cook Straits on its way to Australia in early March.

While gale force winds exceeding 70 miles per hour and 20-foot swells were the primary reason the vessel barely managed to limp into port in Sydney, a no lesser contributing factor was the lack of an experienced crew, the bane of Captain Biriukovich since he left Ukraine for his voyage in the spring of 2000.

As the winds gusted and the water in the channel churned, Captain Biriukovich tried to bark orders to his crew of five – two Americans, a German, a Russian and a Swiss citizen – all first-time sailors he had found at a

hostel in New Zealand, who were originally on a backpacking excursion.

“The sails should have been ruffed but the crew were first-time sailors and they had a hard time lighting the stove much less ruffing a sail,” explained the captain. “They really didn’t have a clue.”

After limping into Sydney harbor, the captain was confronted by more problems. At first he could not find docking and was forced to cruise the harbor for quite some time before one firm allowed the *Batkivschyna* to drop anchor off shore. Then the people he had expected to help his project through its Australian stage did not come through as the captain had expected.

Captain Biriukovich said he found that diaspora and expatriate Ukrainians who had so eagerly helped the project move forward over the last four years were not so accommodating in Australia. He had expected help from the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations. However, after initially agreeing to offer

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ANALYSIS

Yushchenko begins 'people's election campaign'

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Belarus and Ukraine Report

Speaking on Radio Liberty on August 3, Oleksander Zinchenko, manager of Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko's presidential election campaign, said that this campaign will be different from that of his main rival, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. "The people's president will have a people's election campaign," Mr. Zinchenko asserted.

Mr. Zinchenko did not provide many enlightening details regarding this type of campaigning. He claimed, however, that Mr. Yushchenko has "hundreds of prepared campaigners in every town and village."

The presidential campaign for Mr. Yushchenko formally began on July 4 when the Central Election Commission registered him as a presidential hopeful. It is apparent to everybody in Ukraine that Mr. Yushchenko cannot count on the propagandistic resources of the majority of the electronic media in the country. Indeed, the only television channel sympathetic to Mr. Yushchenko's presidential bid – 5 Channel owned by Mr. Yushchenko's political ally

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Petro Symonenko – has recently reported that its programs were removed from several cable distribution networks in eastern and southern Ukraine. Other television channels – whether state-owned or private – remain generally biased in favor of Prime Minister Yanukovich's presidential bid.

Under such circumstances it appears that the only efficient way for Mr. Yushchenko to promote his presidential platform is to hold as many face-to-face meetings with voters in the regions as possible. Therefore, on August 3, Mr. Yushchenko started his presidential campaign tour of Ukraine in Odesa Oblast. The Yushchenko campaign staff, judging by press reports, has been prepared for such an eventuality. But some aspects of the mechanics of his campaign provoke anxieties on the part of his sympathizers, who fear that this campaign may lack the impetus and energy it needs to be fully efficient.

Mr. Yushchenko started his presidential campaign with an impressive rally of some 50,000 people, who saw him off submitting registration documents to the Central Election Commission in Kyiv on August 4. Credit for such a remarkable start was generally given to Oleksander Zinchenko, whom Mr. Yushchenko appointed as his campaign manager in mid-June. Mr.

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What do Ukrainians really think of Yanukovich?

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Members of the pro-Leonid Kuchma camp continue to project an outward appearance of optimism surrounding their candidate, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and his chances of winning this year's elections. In particular, they believe that two factors will work in their favor.

First, Mr. Yanukovich draws considerable support in eastern Ukraine, which has more voters than western Ukraine, according to Ihor Shurma, a member of the politburo of the Social Democratic Party – United (temnik.com.ua, July 19). Second, Serhii Tyhytko, head of the Yanukovich election campaign, believes his candidate will attract left-wing voters who would vote against challenger Mr. Yushchenko in a runoff (Ukrainska Pravda, July 11).

If these two factors work in the way that the pro-Kuchma camp predicts, this year's elections will resemble the 1994 presidential elections. In that race, Mr. Kuchma won in the second round by appealing to eastern Ukrainians, while western and most of central Ukraine voted for the incumbent, Leonid Kravchuk. In the 1994 elections the left voted negatively against the "nationalist" Kravchuk.

Negative voting though, does not always work in favor of the authorities. In the 1999 elections, negative voting against the left aided the incumbent, Mr. Kuchma. In 2004 it is not at all clear which candidate would benefit the most from negative voting.

As the Verkhovna Rada chairman and

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head of the People's Agrarian Party, Volodymyr Lytvyn, pointed out, it might be better if Mr. Yanukovich were (like Mr. Yushchenko) a "self-declared" candidate, rather than the vlada's (authorities) candidate. The authorities have very low levels of popularity, and any association with President Kuchma will negatively influence a candidate's ratings (Zerkalo Nedeli, June 26-July 2).

This degree of hostility to the authorities will make it impossible for Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko to advise his voters to back Mr. Yanukovich. Rather than voting negatively, Communist voters may simply boycott the second round. A Razumkov Center poll found that only 26 percent of Communists would back Mr. Yanukovich in a runoff (Zerkalo Nedeli, July 3-9).

The left and right opposition candidates will naturally capitalize on this hostility toward the authorities. Although the opposition is weakened from being divided among three candidates – Mr. Symonenko, Socialist Oleksander Moroz and reformer Mr. Yushchenko – this also allows the anti-authorities and anti-oligarch messages to be conveyed to a larger number of voters. In the second round, left and right voters who do not like the authorities will have a simple choice to make: vote for the vlada (Yanukovich) or a candidate opposed to the vlada (Yushchenko). This straightforward choice makes the 2004 elections different from those of 1994 and 1999.

The Razumkov Center found that 67 percent of Ukrainians support moves against the oligarchs (Ukrainska Pravda, June 25). Mr. Lytvyn warned that tensions are high on this issue. "Sooner or later Ukraine will arrive at the idea of an anti-oligarch coup. Better that this be

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NEWSBRIEFS

Troop pullout from Iraq considered

CRIMEA – Presidential candidate and Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko said at a meeting with voters in Crimea on August 17 that the Our Ukraine parliamentary caucus will demand that the Verkhovna Rada consider the issue of deployment of the Ukrainian peacekeeping contingent in Iraq immediately after the opening of its session on September 7, Interfax reported, quoting Mr. Yushchenko's press service. According to Mr. Yushchenko, the session must be attended by President Leonid Kuchma and Defense Minister Yevhen Marchuk who, Mr. Yushchenko stressed, should explain "the meaning of Ukraine's further military presence in Iraq." Mr. Yushchenko pledged to "bring the Ukrainian boys home from Iraq" if elected president. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yanukovich on allowing shadow capital

ATHENS – Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich said during a meeting with a Greek businessman in Athens on August 17 that the current pace of economic growth in Ukraine could be maintained by legalizing shadow capital, UNIAN reported, citing Mr. Yanukovich's press service. "We believe that time has come to implement an amnesty for the shadow incomes of citizens," Mr. Yanukovich said. According to the prime minister, the process of legalizing shadow incomes in Ukraine may take five years. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Prison terms for sailors confirmed

KYIV – Kyiv's Court of Appeals on August 17 confirmed the verdict by the Iraqi Central Criminal Court sentencing Ukrainian sailors Mykola Mazurenko and Ivan Soschenko to seven years in prison each for oil smuggling, Interfax reported. Messrs. Mazurenko and Soschenko, who were detained and convicted in Iraq last year, were extradited to Ukraine in June. The two seamen may file their appeal against the August 17 ruling with Ukraine's Supreme Court within 10 days. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Symonenko demands troop pullout

KYIV – Communist Party head and presidential candidate Petro Symonenko on August 16 demanded that President Leonid Kuchma withdraw the Ukrainian peacekeeping contingent from Iraq and fire Defense Minister Yevhen Marchuk, Interfax reported. Mr. Symonenko's demand came in the wake of reports that one Ukrainian officer was killed and four

soldiers were injured in Iraq on August 15. "Not a single Ukrainian soldier should sacrifice his life for the sake of transnational corporations and Ukrainian criminal clans," Mr. Symonenko said. He also blamed presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine bloc for the death of the Ukrainian peacekeeper in Iraq on August 15, apparently referring to the fact that a majority of the Our Ukraine parliamentary caucus voted for sending the Ukrainian contingent to Iraq. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Candidate wants Transdnister integration

KYIV – Yuri Zbitnev, who is running for president in Ukraine, has called for Transdnister's integration into his country, Flux reported on August 16, citing the Russian newspaper "Novye izvestiya." According to the report, Mr. Zbitnev, who heads the New Force party, said Transdnister was separated from Ukraine as a result of the Soviet decision on August 2, 1940, to set up a Moldovan Soviet Socialist Republic. Mr. Zbitnev said a referendum should be held in the separatist region on whether it should rejoin Ukraine. Mr. Zbitnev said Russia is likely to welcome such a merger, because it would ensure the well-being of the Russian community in the province, as well as that of Ukrainians living there. Mr. Zbitnev added that Moldova will rejoin Romania "in the long run." Ukraine, he said, must "display initiative" in the Transdnister conflict and deploy peacekeepers to the region. Observers say Mr. Zbitnev has no chance in the October 31 presidential election. (RFE/RL Newsline)

European integration still on course

ATHENS – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich has told a European journalist in Athens that Ukraine's course for European integration remains invariable, UNIAN reported on August 16, quoting the prime minister's press service. "We are in no way changing the course, but we are changing the tactic," Mr. Yanukovich said, stressing that Ukraine has its own vision of the path toward a unified Europe. (RFE/RL Newsline)

TV channel off the air in Uzhhorod

UZHOROD – The Kram cable-TV operator has stopped broadcasting Channel 5 in the residential district of Uzhhorod, home to 30,000 of the town's population of 120,000, UNIAN reported on August 14. "We really have stopped broadcasting Channel 5 since some business issues were

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Ukraine is among leaders in 2005 visa lottery results

Embassy of the United States

KYIV – More than 5,300 of the Diversity Visa (DV) Lottery registrants for 2005 came from Ukraine – the third year in a row in which Ukraine finds itself among the countries that lead the world in the number of people registered in this program.

This year Ukrainian DV registrants represent 5.3 percent of all registrants worldwide, making Ukraine the sixth largest participating country – following Bangladesh, Nigeria, Poland, Ethiopia and Egypt.

Each year the Diversity Visa Lottery is conducted under the Immigration and Nationality Act and makes available 50,000 permanent resident visas to persons from countries with low rates of immigration to the U.S. In the latest round, about 111,000 applicants were notified this summer that they may apply for an immigrant visa starting October 1, the beginning of fiscal year 2005.

The Consular Center in Williamsburg, Ky., selects more than twice as many winners as there are slots, because it's likely that some of the first 50,000 persons won't pursue their cases to the end, or will be disqualified. This process ensures that all the slots are eventually filled.

A total of 5,361 of the registrants for 2005 come from Ukraine. The European country with the highest number is Poland with 6,211 winners. Lottery visas for both Ukrainians and Poles are processed at the U.S. Embassy in

Warsaw, Poland.

Applicants registered for the 2005 program were selected at random from the approximately 6.5 million qualified entries received between November 1 and December 30, 2003. For the first time, all entries were submitted electronically, thereby virtually eliminating the possibility of multiple entries, a problem frequently seen in prior years.

During the visa interview, applicants must provide proof of a high school education or its equivalent, or show two years of recent work experience in certain, specified occupations. Those selected will need to act on their immigrant visa applications quickly. Applicants and their dependents must receive their visas within the fiscal year – by September 30, 2005.

Only participants in the 2005 program who were selected for further processing have been notified. Those who have not received notification were not selected. They may try for the upcoming 2006 Visa Lottery if they wish. Further information on the rules for DV 2006 will be available on the Embassy's web page (<http://usembassy.kiev.ua>) in September.

Additional information about this year's program, including the number of visa lottery winners for each country, is available on the U.S. Embassy website. Those who were selected for DV 2005 should follow the instructions mailed to them, or write to the following e-mail address: KCCDV@state.gov.

Threatened radio director gets refugee status in the U.S.

Committee to Protect Journalists

NEW YORK – The director of the shuttered Kyiv radio station Kontinent has arrived in Washington, after gaining refugee status from the U.S. citizenship and immigration services.

In a telephone interview with the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ), Serhii Sholokh said he fled Ukraine five months ago and applied for refugee status through the U.S. Embassy in Poland. He arrived in Washington on August 6.

One human rights expert said asylum is not easily granted and is based on demonstrable persecution in the applicant's homeland. The U.S. Secretary of Homeland Security, who oversees immigration services, has discretion to admit any refugee who "is determined to be of special humanitarian concern," according to the services' website.

Mr. Sholokh told CPJ he feared for his safety, in part because of what he considered to be an attempted abduction in February. He said he fears the attempt was related to his testimony in the investigation into the murder of independent journalist Heorhii Gongadze four years ago.

On February 21 two men who identified themselves as investigators from the Pechersky Department of the Internal Affairs in Kyiv came to Mr. Sholokh's home, purportedly to take him to the police for an interrogation on the Gongadze case, Mr. Sholokh said in an interview for the independent website Ukrainska Pravda. Mr. Sholokh resisted, then left for Poland on February 28.

Police raided the independent station

and took it off the air on March 3, less than a week after Radio Kontinent began airing a two-hour daily broadcast of the Ukrainian Service of the U.S.-funded Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty.

Police confiscated the station's radio transmitter and broadcasting equipment, and sealed the offices. Officials with the Ukrainian State Center of Radio Frequencies and Supervision for Telecommunications said they closed the station because Kontinent's broadcast license had expired. But press freedom advocates noted the license had expired three years before, and said the action was subjective and retaliatory.

Mr. Sholokh said he learned that authorities were preparing to sue him for running a business without a license.

Candidates for U.S. asylum must meet a number of strict criteria, said Eleanor Acer, director of the asylum program for the U.S.-based Human Rights First. Ms. Acer, who spoke generally about the criteria and not about this specific case, said candidates must prove they have faced persecution in their homeland based on their political opinions or position.

Mr. Sholokh said he is writing a book on press repression in Ukraine, including the troubles that prompted him to leave his homeland. He intends to work closely with international non-governmental organizations, particularly media groups.

CPJ is a New York-based, independent, non-profit organization that works to safeguard press freedom worldwide. For more information about press conditions in Ukraine, visit www.cpj.org.

ELECTION WATCH

Mukachiv election investigation continues

KYIV – The Procurator-General's Office has opened a criminal case in connection with the falsification of more than 2,500 election ballots and election-commission protocols in an April 18 mayoral election in Mukachiv, Transcarpathian Oblast, Interfax reported on August 16. Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine bloc claimed in April that the local authorities rigged the vote in favor of a candidate supported by the Social Democratic Party-United, which is led by presidential administration chief Viktor Medvedchuk. Procurator-General's Office spokesman Serhiy Rudenko said that a subsequent "expert examination established that the protocols of eight district commissions [in Mukachiv] were signed not by commission members but by other persons," Interfax reported. Mr. Rudenko added that the investigators' task is to determine who those "other persons" are. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko collects required signatures

KYIV – The election staff of presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko has collected 1.5 million signatures in support of his presidential bid, the "Ukrayinska pravda" website reported on August 18, citing the election staff's press service. A registered candidate for the October 31 election must submit at least 500,000 signatures in support of his or her candidacy to the Central Election Commission by September 20. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Presidential hopefuls tour regions

KYIV – Major candidates in the October 31 presidential election continue to visit Ukrainian regions to present their campaign platforms, Interfax reported on August 16. Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko will travel to Crimea on August 17-19; Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko, who is currently visiting Kherson, will return to Kyiv on August 17 and then visit Cherkasy, Zhytomyr, and Chernihiv; Socialist Party head Oleksandr Moroz will travel to Poltava, Vinnytsya, and Odesa later this week. Prime Minister and presidential candidate Viktor Yanukovich is currently with the Ukrainian Olympic team in Athens, from where he will return to Kyiv on August 17. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko staff starts 'legal war'

KYIV – The election staff of presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko, who heads the opposition Our Ukraine bloc, has filed 73 complaints with the Central Election Commission about violations of the law in the ongoing presidential election campaign, Interfax reported on August 12. If the Central Election Commission fails to pay attention to these complaints, Mr. Yushchenko's staff

has pledged to submit them to the Supreme Court. "We are starting a legal war," Our Ukraine lawmaker Mykola Katerynchuk told journalists. According to Mr. Yushchenko's election staff, the most frequent violations concern the use of government officials to campaign for Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and officials and managers of enterprises applying pressure on voters to support Mr. Yanukovich. Yushchenko campaigners also demanded that Mr. Yanukovich either resign from his post of prime minister or withdraw from the presidential race, charging that he is unfairly taking advantage of the large media attention he receives as the head of government. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Our Ukraine reports road incident ...

KYIV – A KamAZ truck on a road from Kherson to Novooleksiyivka in southern Ukraine on August 12 tried three times to push presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko's car off the road as Mr. Yushchenko, who was driving, wanted to overtake the truck, the Ukrainska Pravda website reported on August 13, citing the Our Ukraine press service. Mr. Yushchenko's associates, who were traveling with him in a column of cars, detained the truck and called the traffic police. According to the Our Ukraine press service, the police released the truck driver in the morning of August 13 "without obtaining any explanations from him" with regard to the incident. "Despite the [police] report about the quick release of the driver, police officers were 'working' on him all night long, and there are reasons to fear that this incident will be used as a provocation against Yushchenko," the Our Ukraine press service added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

...as police tell a different story

KYIV – The Internal Affairs Ministry press service told Interfax on August 13 that, according to what the KamAZ truck driver told the police, he was detained on August 12 by people traveling in a column of three cars, wrongly accused by them of creating a near accident on the road and beaten. After the column drove further, the driver reported the incident to the police. Police officers have established that the people involved in beating the driver were associates of presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko. "The cars of Yushchenko and his assistants, while overtaking and blocking the truck, grossly violated road traffic regulations and created an emergency situation," the Internal Affairs Ministry press service said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

UOC-KP will not endorse a candidate

KYIV – The Ukrainian Orthodox
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Quotable notes

"[Ukraine's] full-fledged membership in the European Union and NATO, as before, remains a major component of our strategy. However, in operational terms, we have made corrections for the near future to reflect today's situation, taking into account not only our Ukrainian realities but also the current situation in the Euro-Atlantic community. This, as a matter of fact, is all. None of the already planned measures for developing our relations with NATO and the EU have been canceled. This is out of the question."

– President Leonid Kuchma, explaining in the August 6 issue of *Fakty i Kommentari* why he removed the provisions about preparing the country for full-fledged membership in the EU and NATO from Ukraine's military doctrine in July, as cited by RFE/RL Belarus and Ukraine Report.

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Former Rep. Bob Schaffer loses battle for Senate seat

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Former Congressman and Ukrainian American Bob Schaffer lost his bid to win a seat in the United States Senate where he had hoped to represent his home state of Colorado. Mr. Schaffer lost what many reports called a bruising Republican primary battle to Peter H. Coors, the chairman of Coors Brewing Company.

"Unfortunately, we came up a little short, but it wasn't from a lack of effort. We ran an aggressive and honest campaign, and we kept our pride and integrity intact for the whole journey," Mr. Schaffer said in a statement posted on his campaign website.

Mr. Coors, who was on leave from his company during the campaign, defeated Mr. Schaffer on August 10 and will face the state attorney general, Ken Salazar, in the general election on November 2, the Associated Press reported the day after the primary.

Mr. Schaffer was vying for the seat being vacated by retiring Republican Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell.

While in the House of Representatives, Mr. Schaffer, a co-chairman of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, introduced legislation to permanently lift U.S. government trade restrictions against Ukraine, known as Jackson-

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Judge Bohdan Futey lectures on Constitutional reform

by Dr. Orest Popovych

NEW YORK – In 2004 Ukraine faces the choice of either embracing European and international standards of democracy, or reverting to a system where the rule of law is applied selectively for the benefit of those in power. This was the gist of the introduction by Judge Bohdan A. Futey to his lecture titled "The Rule of Law and Constitutional Reform in Ukraine Today" at the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) building on June 5.

The program was opened by NTSh president Dr. Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych, who welcomed not only the speaker, but also Serhiy Pohoreltsev, Ukraine's Consul General in New York. Next, the speaker's professional accomplishments were summarized by Prof. Vasyly Makhno, who chaired the program.

Dr. Futey, a judge of the U.S. Court of Federal Claims in Washington, is also a legal scholar who has lectured as a visiting professor at the Ukrainian Free University in Munich and the University of Passau (both in Germany), as well as at several universities in Ukraine. In addition to numerous articles in the area of jurisprudence, Dr. Futey has authored the monograph "Establishing the Rule of Law: Ukraine 1991-2001," published in Kyiv in 2001 (in Ukrainian). As a counselor to both the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine and the working group that prepared Ukraine's Constitution (adopted on June 28, 1996), Judge Futey has become intimately familiar with the legal and political realities that govern Ukraine.

The speaker focused on three legal

problems in Ukraine that have elicited critical comments and disapproval of the international community: 1. The decision by the Constitutional Court of Ukraine to permit President Leonid Kuchma to run as a presidential candidate for the third time. 2. The proposal to have Ukraine's president elected by the Verkhovna Rada. 3. The irregularities involved in the recent mayoral election in Mukachiv.

In the center of the legal controversies, said Dr. Futey, stands the Constitutional Court of Ukraine, which is the sole body of constitutional jurisdiction and whose decisions are final. Indeed, as the sole interpreter of the constitutionality of the laws, the court has had the historic opportunity to shape the legal system of Ukraine. Unfortunately, after some excellent initial decisions at the start of its tenure, the Court applied flawed logic, according to Dr. Futey, in its decision to permit President Kuchma to seek a third term.

In 1994, at the time Mr. Kuchma was first elected president of Ukraine, there existed a law specifying that a person cannot be elected president for more than two terms; subsequently, this limitation was incorporated in the Constitution adopted in 1996. The court's argument that President Kuchma was elected only once since 1996 (in 1999) and was therefore eligible now for a "second" term ignored the 1994 election law, thus violating the precedent where the court, in other cases, had honored the relevant existing laws that preceded the Constitution.

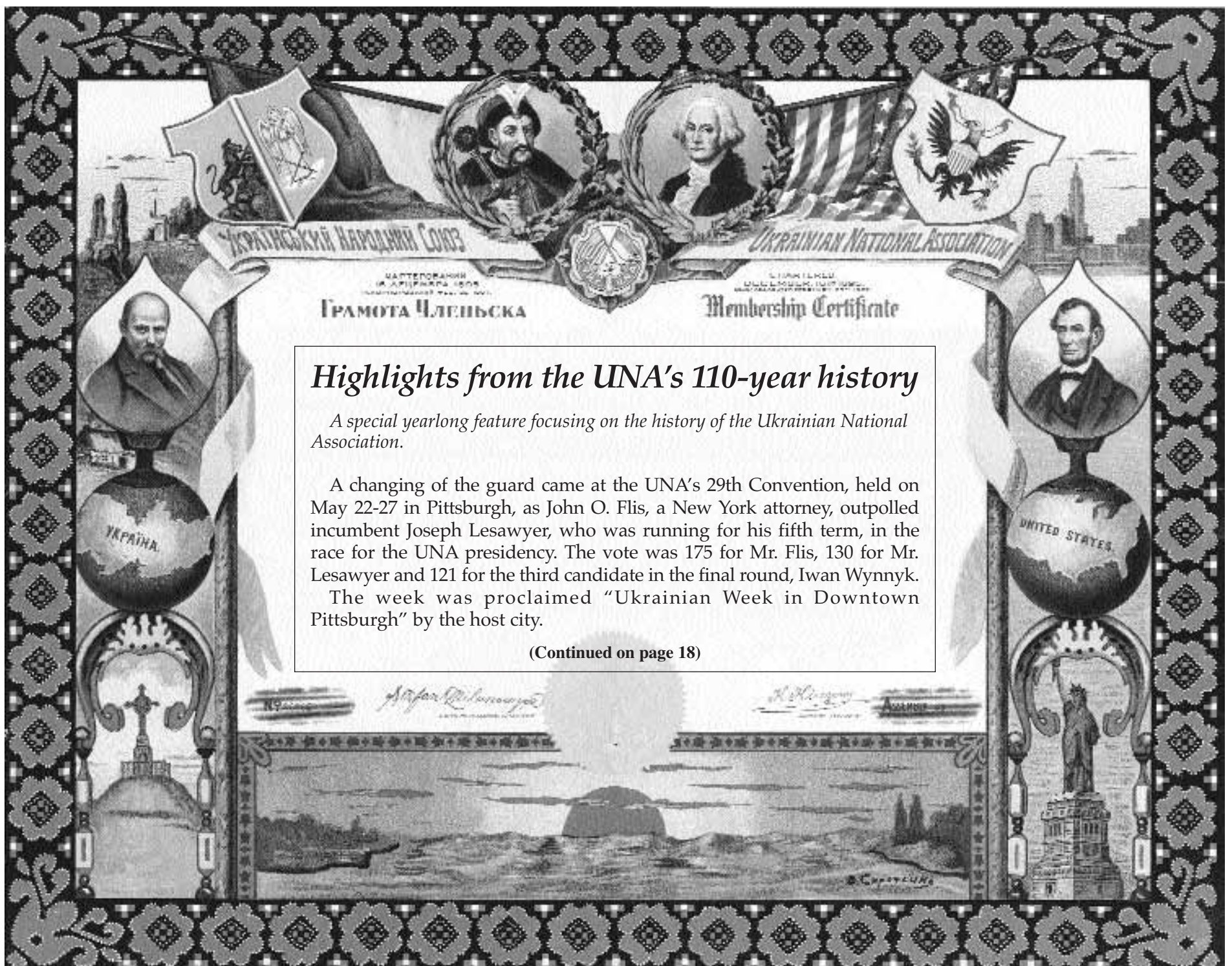
Another unconstitutional development, according to Judge Futey, was the

attempt by the Verkhovna Rada to change the election law so that Ukraine's president would be elected by the Parliament. This would violate the Constitution, which mandates that a president be elected only by a direct popular vote. Furthermore, any amendments to the Constitution require an all-Ukrainian referendum, not just a vote in the Verkhovna Rada. In a democratic society the right to vote is one of the most important human rights, Dr. Futey reminded his audience.

A third legal problem plaguing Ukraine is the election disputes that have mushroomed throughout the country in disproportionate numbers. A lack of consistency in terms of jurisdiction and venue are part of the problem, causing much confusion. For example, the recent much-publicized election dispute in Mukachiv was referred for adjudication to a court in Lviv, which is in a different region. Similarly, an election dispute in Odesa was resolved by a court in Kirovohrad. For the upcoming presidential election a court is needed to guarantee the proper functioning of the electoral process, so as to ensure social stability – but such a court is still waiting to be established, he noted.

Not all the flaws in the legal system of Ukraine are the fault of the judiciary, continued Dr. Futey. The legislative branch, the Verkhovna Rada, has yet to enact the Civil Procedural Code, the Criminal Procedural Code and other procedural codes; to remove the contradictions between the commercial and civil

(Continued on page 25)



Highlights from the UNA's 110-year history

A special yearlong feature focusing on the history of the Ukrainian National Association.

A changing of the guard came at the UNA's 29th Convention, held on May 22-27 in Pittsburgh, as John O. Flis, a New York attorney, outpolled incumbent Joseph Lesawyer, who was running for his fifth term, in the race for the UNA presidency. The vote was 175 for Mr. Flis, 130 for Mr. Lesawyer and 121 for the third candidate in the final round, Iwan Wynnuk.

The week was proclaimed "Ukrainian Week in Downtown Pittsburgh" by the host city.

(Continued on page 18)

INTERVIEW: Scholars discuss whether Ukraine is at a critical crossroads

by Peter Steciuk and Andrew Nynka

On the occasion of Ukraine's 13th anniversary and the coming presidential election scheduled for October 31, The Ukrainian Weekly asked four noted Ukrainian scholars to comment on developments surrounding the elections in Ukraine. More specifically, we wanted to know how important they thought this election will be for Ukraine and whether they see this time as a defining period in the country's history.

* * *

Dr. Dominique Arel is chair of Ukrainian studies and associate professor in the School of Political Studies at the University of Ottawa in Canada.

Q: A number of diplomats and political figures have called this presidential election in Ukraine pivotal. Is it? As Ukraine nears its 13th anniversary, is this election a defining moment for the country?

A: The election is indeed pivotal, not only for Ukraine, but for the CIS region as a whole. Competitively fought elections have disappeared from the landscape and the latest presidential "plebiscite" in Russia was another step in the wrong direction. There was Georgia, of course, where a combination of street protests and elite division forced [Eduard] Shevardnadze out. The follow-up election of [Mikhail] Saakashvili, however, was once again fought without opposition. Ukraine is the one country where a political opposition has a genuine chance of defeating the incumbent, despite the open attempts by the authorities to rig the process. The election could be a generational watershed. Younger people in Ukraine want to be taken seriously by Europe and are embarrassed by the "integrationist" rhetoric of the powers-that-be that is so often blatantly at odds with their behavior. While it is incorrect to believe that Yushchenko's election would be a shoo-in under a fair electoral process, as there are profound regional cleavages in Ukraine that could prove more resilient than the rising cleavage over democratization, were international observers to call the election outcome questionable, this would seriously tarnish Ukraine's reputation, with long-term consequences.

Q: With regard to the general profile of a candidate and a political campaign, have there been any significant changes since 1991? Is it fair to say that voters are being offered a better choice in terms of candidates?

A: A better benchmark is 1994. In 1991, the election was hardly contested, since the Communist Party had been banned, the oligarchs did not exist and there was no way that Eastern Ukraine would support Rukh, even in an independent Ukraine. No one doubted [former Ukrainian President Leonid] Kravchuk's election. In 1994, [President Leonid] Kuchma was a strong contender, even though his election took everyone by surprise. In retrospect, the electoral process was remarkably fair. Kravchuk did not "own" the airwaves, there was no attempt to shut down newspapers, and the governmental bureaucracy was not mobilized to support the incumbent. This is the big change with 2004 (or with 1999). On that score, there is little doubt that Ukraine has regressed. It is clear to all that the 2004 election will not be fair, since [Viktor] Yushchenko will be shut out from central TV, but there is still a difference between unfairness and outright fraud. The other big change, of course, is the rise of a "moneyed" class, the so-called oligarchs. In 1994, Kuchma offered the East – always the key battleground in Ukraine's electoral arithmetic – an alternative to Communism and Rukh, but after a few promising years,

he turned out to be a Soviet neo-apparatchik contemptuous of pluralism. The oligarchs have the potential to offer a liberal alternative (in the sense of respect for property rights and pluralism) to an Eastern electorate suspicious of politicians from Western Ukraine. This could happen soon, with some implicit backing of Yushchenko, or later down the road, if the electoral has not been irredeemably vitiated. The hopeful sign is that, contrary to Russia, the executive branch is unable to keep the oligarchs in line. Elites in Ukraine remain divided among themselves and the divide over language and region has a lot to do with it. Who would have thought that the language cleavage could potentially be good for democracy?

Q: Have Ukrainians changed, in terms of their participation in the democratic process? (e.g. voting, campaigning, debating, etc.)

A: The NGO sector is far more developed than it was ten years ago, let alone in 1991. In fact, there wasn't much of a campaign in 1991. With the Communists in a state of shock, the political elite was united for independence (since the referendum took place at the same time as the presidential election) and, outside of Galicia, there was little campaigning as such. Things heated up in 1994. "Committees of Voters" sprung up, the International Federation of Electoral Systems set up shop in Kyiv and real debates were broadcast on UT-1 (debates where Kuchma fared very poorly, by the way, and not only because he couldn't finish a sentence in Ukrainian). In 2004, the number of electoral watchdogs, local and international, is astonishing, and there seems to be an infinite number of web sites out there devoted to the election. But getting to the voters is harder. I would reiterate the point, however, that electoral violation is not the only thing preventing Yushchenko from winning. There are fundamental voting patterns in Ukraine that have proved resilient. In all elections since 1990, voters from Eastern Ukraine reject candidates or parties that are deemed "nationalist." The real question is whether politicians will be successful in painting an opponent as a nationalist. Yushchenko is vulnerable to this charge since his electoral base has thus far been concentrated in Central and Western Ukraine and he has deputies from Rukh and KUN in his coalition. The challenge is to convince a critically significant segment of Eastern voters – those fed up with Kuchma and who have no patience for Communists – that he is, first and foremost, a reformer.

Dr. David Marples is a professor in the department of history and classics at the University of Alberta in Canada.

Q: A number of diplomats and political figures have called this presidential election in Ukraine pivotal. Is it? As Ukraine nears its 13th anniversary, is this election a defining moment for the country?

A: All elections are pivotal. This election may be more important than previous ones as a result of several circumstances. First, there is a clearly defined government-backed candidate (Viktor Yanukovich) and a leading opposition candidate (Viktor Yushchenko) who enjoys national popularity. The former is identified, in the minds of a certain sector of the electorate, with the flaws and corruption of the Kuchma administration and the incumbent president himself. Second, these two leading candidates, the only ones conceivably capable of winning the election, are "perceived" to have diametrically opposed views on the future of Ukraine. Let me suggest that the two candidates are closer in outlook than their images may indicate. Yushchenko, for example, devotes con-

siderable space in his election manifesto to developing harmonious relations with Russia. Yanukovich would not ignore the West and the EU generally if elected. There are, however, substantial differences in background, even though both candidates have been or are currently part of the ruling hierarchy, and there is a considerable gap in what might be termed the "morality factor," i.e. the image of Yushchenko is not tarnished, as is that of his opponent through both personal and government misdeeds of the past. Ukraine could well elect as its third president a convicted criminal. The third point is the interest and role of Russia in the Ukrainian election. Putin's Russia represents a state in which, after 13 years, the interests of the government and parliament have finally coalesced, and are directed principally at integration with neighboring states, Belarus, Ukraine, and Kazakstan. Russia is backing Yanukovich far more firmly than it backed Kuchma in 1994. One could go further and say that for Russia, the result of the election in Ukraine is seen almost as a contest between a pro-Russian candidate and one favored by the EU and the United States, and who is regarded as purely Western-oriented. Lastly the election has been rendered more complex because Kuchma declared upon winning in 1999 that he would move toward Europe and away from Russia, but latterly this policy has been reversed.

Q: With regard to the general profile of a candidate and a political cam-

paign, have there been any significant changes since 1991? Is it fair to say that voters are being offered a better choice in terms of candidates?

A: The situation can hardly be compared with that of 1991. Thirteen years ago the election occurred in a mood of euphoria, following the declaration of independence and the need to distance Ukraine from a new Russian government coming to power in Moscow. At that time also, the candidates were, aside from Kravchuk, not well known to the electorate. In addition, Kravchuk was identified with the move to independence, and embraced that same cause. In that way, he presented the electorate with a clear choice for the road ahead and offered it a candidate with a firm foothold in the ruling structure.

That there are 26 candidates shows that political ambition is not dead in Ukraine – there were 13 in 1999, and then too only two emerged as major contenders. I agree with Taras Kuzio that the vast majority of platforms are not serious and have no hope of success. However, the ultimate choice of the left politicians – particularly Moroz but also to some extent [Communist party leader Petro] Symonenko – may well determine the result of the election in the run-off. Moroz's decision to run independently rather than join the Yushchenko camp may reflect an inflated sense of his own

(Continued on page 17)

A Treasure of Information

by Taras Hunczak

Five days ago I took into my hands a wonderful book, "Ukraine Lives!" which was published in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of Ukraine's independence, and discovered that Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief, and her editorial staff created a remarkable source of information on the events leading to August 24, 1991. Indeed, it is a book that reflects the drama of Ukraine from Gorbachev's policy of perestroika to the proclamation of independence, via news stories and other articles (published in The Ukrainian Weekly.)

The articles in the book deal in some detail with the emergence of the opposition movement which expressed itself through such organizations as the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, the Ukrainian Culturological Club and through the activities of Ukrainian artists and intellectuals. In the spirit of rising expectations former dissidents formed in Lviv a Democratic Front to Promote Perestroika, a development Roman Solchanyk wrote about on July 24, 1988.

As the book documents, it is a time not only of political, but also of religious protests. Ukrainian society began to protest the tragedies brought about by Communist totalitarianism, which resulted in the mass murder of the Ukrainian people, while the faithful, particularly the Ukrainian Catholic Church, began to raise the question of religious freedom.

A high point of this era of protests and demonstrations was the Rukh congress of September 8-10, 1989, which resulted in the founding of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova. I was fortunate to have participated in this dramatic event when the Communist Party was openly challenged by the representatives of the Congress.

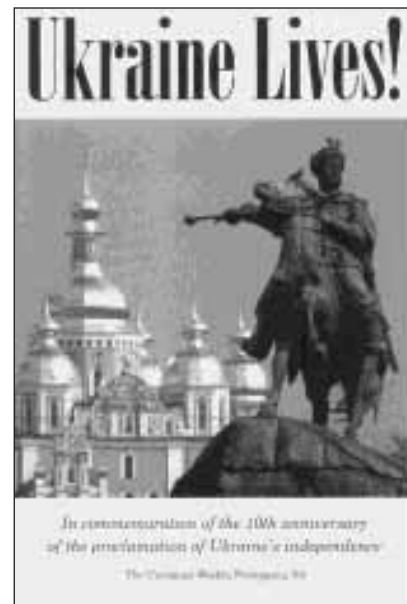
All of these dramatic events which, as the book documents, were but the prologue to the proclamation of independence on August 24, 1991, for that was the ultimate objective for which the people were fighting. Even while sitting in the Parliament, I could hear the thousands of people outside the Parliament chanting "Freedom for Ukraine." I am happy to report that these moving events are well documented in the book.

But the story does not end there – the book goes on to document, in great detail, events through 2001. Indeed, the book is a remarkable record of an unforgettable era.

I hope that the book "Ukraine Lives!" will come out in a new edition, but that this time the editors will include a name index.

* * *

"Ukraine Lives!" is available for \$15 (shipping included) from The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; telephone, (973) 292-9800, ext. 3042.



THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Ukraine's 13th anniversary

The number 13 has always been a troublesome number. Buildings avoid a 13th floor. Airplanes avoid a 13th aisle. There are people who do not like going out on Friday the 13th, or expect that it will be a bad day for them.

Anybody who suffers from tridecaphobia – the fear of number 13 – must have certain reservations and trepidations about Ukraine's uncertain future on this, Ukraine's 13th anniversary of independence, which will be celebrated on August 24. Now don't misunderstand us, we only wish the country well as it turns 13 years old and enters what is considered the adolescent years in an adult lifetime.

But we have concerns, nonetheless. Perhaps it is the age at which Ukraine finds itself that can explain the stark turnabout that has marked the last year: Ukraine is now entering the rebellious teenage years. For how else can one explain why state authorities quietly and without pretense recently decided to change Ukraine's defense doctrine and strike any reference to future membership in NATO and the European Union as expressed goals? What other reason better explains why the country decided to formally declare its readiness to de facto forsake membership in an established European economic alliance in favor of a nondescript Eurasian Single Economic Space?

There is also the matter of the game of ping-pong it has played in the last year with the Odesa-Brody oil transport route, culminating this past week in a 15-year oil and gas transport agreement with Russia. Whatever happened to the great significance of the Caspian Basin and the vast deposits of crude found within?

Indeed, as Ukraine enters its teenage years, the country is flexing its newly discovered economic muscles and beginning to feel all grown up even as the blemishes keep popping out. It is going to be a big year for this growing child. International democratic forces are telling Ukraine that the presidential elections that begin on October 31 will define the extent to which the country has moved along the road to true democracy.

The U.S. in particular has sent a very strong message, delivered by some of its most respected statesmen, who have traveled to Ukraine recently, among them former President George Bush, current Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, several prominent senators, including John McCain and well-known diplomats Madeleine Albright, Zbigniew Brzezinski and Richard Holbrook. They have stated what Sen. McCain repeated again this past week: Ukraine must hold free and fair elections.

Ukraine, it seems, is not listening very closely. Mr. McCain blatantly told Ukrainian authorities that Washington had already noted campaign abuses and the lack of equal candidate access to the press, supported by reports from the mass media and international human rights groups. He said Ukraine could face everything from a reduction in the flow of international aid and foreign investment to outright sanctions, should international bodies determine that elections were rigged.

His colleague, Senator John Sununu said Ukraine could be excluded from membership in the World Trade Organization. Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich has said WTO membership is but a matter of time for Ukraine and perhaps so, but it could take a long time unless the current state leadership stops using illegal administrative resources and begins playing by the rules.

Nonetheless, those observing the transformations occurring within Ukraine must practice patience and restraint, to allow the country to find its place in the global economy. For while we criticize Kyiv for not moving Westward more earnestly, we must realize that one cannot go where one is not wanted. Until the European club of countries expresses a desire to include Ukraine, Kyiv must find partners where it can, which currently means Russia and the Eurasian common market.

A country at 13, like an adolescent child, should have sufficient experience and internal development to receive trust. One has to believe Ukraine's leadership – one that has been in place for a decade – when it states that it has done and will do nothing that will compromise Ukrainian sovereignty and independence. Yet, we must continue to watch and to comment to make sure that elections are democratic and free of intimidation, with a level playing field for all candidates.

Psychologists who track tridecaphobia maintain that some of the fear of the number 13 is based on attitudes that lend to situations in which the negative associations become self-fulfilling, bad karma, if you wish. So we will remain expressly optimistic about Ukraine and its future. We believe that by this time next year we will be congratulating the country on holding free and fair presidential elections, on its continued dynamic economic growth, and on newly obtained membership in all sorts of international organizations, including the WTO!

Happy 13th, Ukraine!

Aug.
24
2003

Turning the pages back...

Reporting on last year's celebration's of Ukrainian Independence Day, Kyiv Press Bureau chief Roman Woronowycz wrote that Yevhen Marchuk became Ukraine's first minister of defense not wearing the epaulets of rank and the uniform of Ukraine's top military commander to take the kilometer drive

down the Khreschatyk to greet the troops under his command when he kicked off the annual military parade.

After a flyover by a squadron of MiG-29 fighter jets, nearly 5,000 troops from all the various segments of Ukraine's extensive armed forces stood stiffly at attention as the former KGB general reviewed them while standing in a 1970s-era convertible Zil limousine, the first of a series in events that day marking 12 years since Ukraine declared independence.

(Continued on page 20)

ON UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Observing 13 years of independence

Below is the text of a statement issued by the Ukrainian World Congress on the occasion of Ukrainian Independence Day.

Every year at this time Ukrainians and their friends throughout the world begin to celebrate their long-awaited and hard-fought independence. At this time we at the Ukrainian World Congress take inventory of not only Ukraine's achievements, but also the successes of its people, both within and abroad.

As the year of Russia in Ukraine merged into the Year of Poland, nevertheless we feel compelled to consider the role of Ukraine in Ukraine. The year belongs to Vitalii Klitschko and Ruslana – the most successful Ukrainians at what they do. Clearly, they had a better year than most of the politicians.

Economically, Ukraine experienced its fourth straight year of growth and by most standards manifested once again the potential ascribed to it at the beginning. U.S.-Ukraine relations received a boost when Ukraine joined peacekeeping in Iraq and the U.S. failed to locate weapons of mass destruction or Kolchuha radar systems. Even Europe-Ukraine relations improved when European Union President Romano Prodi disavowed his own reported assessments that Ukraine would never join the EU.

Still, Ukraine managed to take steps in the opposite direction by entering into a meaningless (hopefully) economic union with Russia. The world community received mixed messages as commemoration of the famine victims of 1932-1933 merged into observances of 350 years of the Pereiaslav Council.

Ukrainian communities abroad continued to sprout and develop. Several countries passed resolutions on the Famine-Holodomor. The diaspora grew in size and relevance. Ukraine's population dwindled but received some benefit from an unanticipated form of capital infusion – transmission of earnings to loved ones back home. The Ukrainian Catholic Church, unfortunately, was denied its long awaited and rightful aspiration as a Patriarchate.

In summary it was an ambiguous 13th year, yet filled with more promise than the previous one and all the others before. For that we should be grateful. Throughout the much more difficult periods over the past centuries, our faith in God and belief in our own Ukrainian people has been steadfast and has enabled us to persevere.

Having overcome so much in the past, we should be invigorated by last year's successes and not despair of its failures. Ukraine and its people within and abroad will only get stronger. In observing this day of renewed hope, let us rededicate ourselves to God and our own good deeds, for, despite some clouds, today the sun of freedom indeed shines upon our land. We greet all Ukrainians in the world with the 13th anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

July 26, 2004
Toronto-New York

For the Ukrainian World Congress:
Askold S. Lozynskyj
Victor Pedenko

Archpastoral letter of UOC-U.S.A.

Below is the text of the archpastoral letter of the Council of Bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

“Upon those who dwell in the land of gloom, a light has shown.” (Isaiah 9:1)

Annually for the past 12 years, we in America joined with our brethren in Ukraine in joyfully commemorating and witnessing the realization of our prayers and aspirations: Ukraine's liberation and independence. For those who rightfully focus on the spiritual reality of what occurred 13 years ago, the event of August 24, 1991, was clearly a good gift from God. It was the answer to fervent prayers uttered and noble deeds accomplished over centuries; prayers and deeds often sealed in blood, shed out of love, for the Ukrainian nation and its people.

For this reason Ukraine's anniversary, be it the 13th, which we observe this year, or any other, should be proclaimed both by those who are called to govern and by those who are governed, with joy and thanksgiving. May they reconsecrate and recommit themselves to the Source of all wisdom, serve Him with utmost fidelity and be responsible stewards of the nation that has been bequeathed to them as a sacred trust.

On this auspicious and joyful occasion, we remind ourselves and those who now govern and those who will govern in the future, that Ukraine was not founded as a secular state, but, by the will of Father, Son and Holy Spirit, sanctified by an apostolic presence, that of Andrew the

First-Called, Apostle and nurtured by the deeds of countless holy men whose lives and actions reflected the seal of the gift of the Holy Spirit.

On this particular anniversary, many in Ukraine find themselves enmeshed in the web and emotion of pre-election machinations. We are reminded of the lofty concepts of righteousness, justice and dedicated service to humanity, proclaimed in Holy Scripture, obligations that are incumbent upon all its citizenry and not just a select few. Centuries ago, the Divine Teacher from Nazareth reminded us of our responsibility to render to the One, Eternal God that which pertains to Him and to secular government that which pertains to it.

It is our most sincere prayer that this wise counsel given by the Only-begotten Son of God, our Lord, God and Savior Jesus Christ, will guide all the citizens of Ukraine – entrusted with spiritual and secular stewardship – so that this and future generations might be faithful custodians of the light given them, walk as children of that light and, as St. Paul reminds us, clothe themselves in “heartfelt mercy, kindness, humility, meekness and patience.” (Col. 3:12).

Embracing this good gift of freedom with awe and thanksgiving with you our spiritual children here in America and with those in Ukraine, we beseech the Father of lights and every perfect gift, the Son of righteousness and the Spirit of truth to descend upon us and embrace us, guiding and perfecting our every deed.

+Constantine, Metropolitan
+Antony, Archbishop
+Vsevolod, Archbishop

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

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UCCLA on revoking Duranty's prize

Dear Editor:

The President of the Ukrainian World Congress has used this page to share his opinion of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, the undersigned, and the campaign to have Walter Duranty's ill-got Pulitzer Prize revoked. A reply is warranted. I must immediately add that I have no intention of being disparaging. Instead, just like the little fellow in the fable about the emperor who has no clothes, my only intention is to be truthful.

Calls for the revocation of Duranty's Pulitzer certainly did not originate with the UCCLA, nor did they begin in February 2003 with the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, nor have I, or the UCCLA, claimed otherwise. Anyone who reads The Ukrainian Weekly would know these facts.

Just before May 2003 the UCCLA did, however, initiate a campaign on Duranty and the great famine cover-up which, unlike previous efforts, attracted international attention, lasting into 2004. Although we were courteous enough to pretend otherwise, the Ukrainian World Congress did not contribute a penny in support, nor did it do anything to help publish or promote a record of that effort, "Not Worthy: Walter Duranty's Pulitzer Prize and The New York Times" (Kashtan Press, 2004). Nevertheless, that book is now available through public and university libraries, from London to Lviv to Los Angeles. I think that is useful.

Those who contributed to inserting a pro-Ukrainian message into the international arena were acknowledged in "Not Worthy", including the UCCA. As there are no index entries for "do nothings" and/or "talk a lots" not everyone made the cut, but readers will find three references to the Ukrainian World Congress. Those perpetuate the polite fiction mentioned in the third paragraph of this letter.

Lubomyr Luciuk, PhD
Kingston, Ontario

Duranty and OUN-UPA issues

Dear Editor:

I would like to clarify a couple of matters related to letters and a column by Myron Kuropas that have appeared in recent issues of The Ukrainian Weekly. Ian Hunter's paean to Lubomyr Luciuk (August 1) contains the following statement: "When snippets of the truth began to leak out, Duranty coined the phrase: 'You can't make an omelette without breaking eggs.'"

Duranty did not coin that phrase. Nor, as is sometimes asserted, did Stalin. The

originator may have been British Colonial Minister Joseph Chamberlain (speaking circa 1900), who declared: "You cannot have omelettes without breaking eggs: you cannot destroy the practices of barbarism, of slavery, of superstition ... without the use of force."

More seriously, both Dr. Kuropas (July 25) and Leo Iwaskiw (letter, August 8) take issue with Karel C. Berkhoff's alleged attack on the OUN-UPA, and his use of a source from Harvard Ukrainian Studies (HUS). Mr. Iwaskiw makes a sweeping attack on the journal for publishing an article that purports to criticize the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and praises Dr. Taras Hunczak for refuting that article.

However, if one reads the Berkhoff book closely, the reader will see that the actual source for the Banderites concluding that Jews "must be killed" is not the said article by Prof. Berkhoff and Marco Carynyk in HUS, but a book published in Munich by Mstyslav Z. Chubai in 1952. The HUS article is cited in its entirety as providing a general portrayal of OUN-UPA's attitude toward Germans and Jews.

In fairness to Prof. Berkhoff also, the controversial section that irritated Dr. Kuropas includes citations from the Central State Archives of Civic Organizations of Ukraine and the Archive of Higher Administrations of Power of Ukraine, Litopys UPA, as well as Polish, Ukrainian and English secondary sources (such as Timothy Snyder's recent book and article in Past and Present). One may disagree with his conclusions, but one cannot dispute his knowledge of the available material.

David R. Marples
Edmonton

The letter-writer is professor of history at the University of Alberta.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

ELECTION WATCH

(Continued from page 3)

Church – Kyiv Patriarchate is not going to support any presidential candidate but will be actively urging its believers to take part in the election. Archbishop Dymytrii told a news conference in Kyiv on July 16 that the synod of the Church advised believers to elect a president according to the following criteria. A candidate must have administrative experience, possess high spiritual and moral values, primarily love for his people and the state, take care of Ukraine's sovereignty, its political and economic independence and enhance the spiritual

nature of the people on the basis of Christian and common human values. (BBC Monitoring)

Muslims Support Yanukovych

DONETSK – The Party of the Muslims of Ukraine supports the candidacy of Viktor Yanukovych, prime minister of Ukraine, in the presidential elections. Sadyk Bierbierov, head of the Crimean organizing committee of the party, spoke about this at the conclusion of the party convention in Donetsk on July 10. The convention also approved decisions of the party on how to solve problems related to the restoration of the rights of the Crimean Tatar nation. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Chicago's "Golden Apple"

It's not easy being an art teacher in America's high schools. Art classes for many kids is a joke, something to blow off.

Being an art teacher is hard enough, but being an art teacher in an inner city school is only for the bold and the brave.

And that's exactly what Elena Diadenko-Hunter is: bold, brave and more. Elena teaches art at Roberto Clemente High School, an inner-city school not far from Chicago's Ukrainian Village. Although some 90 percent of her students are living at poverty level or below, her classes are anything but a joke. They're fun, exciting, creative, serious, and productive, all at the same time.

Elena is not just good at what she does, she's outstanding; so much so that she earned the coveted "Golden Apple Award for Excellence in Teaching," one of only ten Chicago teachers (681 were nominated) to be so honored in 2004.

Lesia and I just happened to be watching our public TV channel on May 31 when the Apple Award presentations came on. There were video clips of each honoree in the classroom, as well as comments by students and colleagues. The surname Diadenko sounded Ukrainian but we weren't sure until Elena was introduced as a recent immigrant from Ukraine and began to speak.

She thanked her husband Dave and her family for their support. Elena also thanked her students. "I know your lives are difficult but you can graduate and go to college. ... Love art because it can change your life," she told them. Elena had a message for teachers as well: "Mother Teresa said children are hungry, not for food but for love ... let's continue to give that love to all our students."

In conclusion, Elena mentioned her Ukrainian background and offered some encouragement for new immigrants. "I came to this country twelve years ago without English, money or family," she said, "and look at me now. If I can succeed, so can you."

Lesia and I looked at each other. Wow! This is one person we need to meet, we decided. We tracked her down and eventually visited Elena at her home on Chicago's northwest side. There was art work everywhere, even on the ceiling. We met Dave as he was leaving for work. As Elena recounted her life story, we enjoyed the warm Ukrainian hospitality, especially the hol-

ubchi and cake her mother had prepared.

Elena Diadenko-Hunter was born in Poltava, Ukraine, and decided to become an artist at the age of three. In Ukraine she attended Mykola Gogol Ceramic College in Mirohorod and later the Lviv State Institute of Applied and Decorative Art where she received a bachelors degree. By this time, she was selling some of her art work in small art galleries and on the street.

After emigrating to Chicago in 1992, she was taken in by a Ukrainian family and spent time working in their ceramic business. Later, she found various employment – fabric designer, baby-sitter, restaurant worker, house maid.

Elena also worked for a time as a Ukrainian language and history teacher in one of our Saturday schools. "I loved the job, and even though it was practically a volunteer job, it was what I looked forward to most," she told one reporter. She had found her calling. Teaching art, she decided, was the perfect profession because it combined her two great loves. She enrolled in Chicago's Columbia College where she earned two masters degrees, an M.A. and a M.A.T. (Master of Arts in Teaching).

Finding a teaching position in art education was not easy. She sent out 160 resumes and was finally hired in 1997 by Roberto Clemente Principal Irene DaMota who grew up in Argentina and was part Ukrainian. Today, Elena is chairperson of the school's art department.

Elena learned of her award when Illinois Lt. Gov. Patrick Quinn and a group of local reporters marched into her classroom and made the surprise announcement. Elena cried, her students cheered.

The future is bright for Elena. Her award included a check for \$2,500 and an Apple computer. Presently she is on a six month tuition-free, sabbatical at Northwestern University where she is studying with Professor Ed Pesce, a renown local artist. She plans to return to Roberto Clemente High School next year, "refreshed and enthused," she said.

"And someday," she told us, "I will spend time at the Hermitage Art Museum in St. Petersburg to see how much art was stolen from Ukraine by the Russians."

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Elena Diadenko-Hunter

THE NEWS FROM HERE



Prof. Natalie Chomyk-Dane

Prof. Natalie Chomyk-Dane and Andrew Demus are featured in this week's installment of the "News From Here."

Prof. Chomyk-Dane and Mr. Demus are two members of the Ukrainian community who draw from their experiences as Ukrainians to educate the American communities in which they live.

Prof. Chomyk-Dane is a newly appointed member of the board of directors of the National Alliance of the Arts in Education. As a professor of cultural diversity in the arts, Prof. Chomyk-Dane

often draws upon her Ukrainian heritage to teach this topic.

Mr. Demus, a Ukrainian who lives in Atlanta, lectures in schools about the Holocaust. Through Mr. Demus' time as a slave laborer in Hitler's Nazi Germany, and his survival through Stalin's USSR and the German Gestapo, he is able to impart to children the horrors that victims of these tumultuous times endured. He hopes that his lectures will contribute to preventing repetitions of this violent history.

ANCHORAGE: Professor appointed to National Alliance of Arts in Education

The National Alliance of the Arts in Education, in conjunction with the Kennedy Arts Center in Washington, has appointed Natalie Chomyk-Dane as a member of its board of directors. Prof. Chomyk-Dane began her five-year term on the board in March.

The Weekly was alerted to news of the appointment by Dr. Juliana Osinchuk, a noted pianist originally from New York City who resides in Alaska.

The National Alliance of the Arts in Education promotes the integration of art in all aspects of education, specifically cultural diversity.

Prof. Chomyk-Dane has been a professor of art education and a faculty member of the University of Alaska in Anchorage for 17 years.

She is a former resident of Ohio and a member of Pokrova Church. She received her bachelor of fine arts degree from Ohio University and her master's in

art education from the University of Cincinnati – both with honors.

One of her educational objectives for students is to focus on cultural heritages and their influence on the creation of art. Her lectures have often revolved around her own Ukrainian heritage, including slides of her travel to Ukraine with her parents.

Prof. Chomyk-Dane resides in Anchorage with her husband, Graham Dane, a fellow professor at the University of Alaska.

Her parents, Antin and Anastasia Chomyk, are members of the Ukrainian National Association.

ATLANTA: Local civic activist participates in Holocaust ceremony

On April 23, the state of Georgia held a ceremony in the state capital, Atlanta, to remember victims of the Holocaust.

A member of the Ukrainian community, Andrew Demus took part in this solemn day as one of the candle lighters. Brig. Gen. Russel Weiskircher awarded Mr. Demus with this honor in part because of Mr. Demus' extensive contributions to the community.

Mr. Demus lectures in various schools about the Holocaust. Mr. Demus knows what it is like to suffer at the hands of others. He was a slave laborer in Hitler's Nazi Germany, and he survived the repression of Stalin's USSR and the brutality of the German Gestapo.

Unfortunately, Mr. Demus' parents could not escape death like he did. A German soldier shot his mother because

she would not give him her chickens and his father was killed by Communists when he gave food to a soldier in the Gestapo. Mr. Demus hopes that if children know about the horrible tragedies that occurred during that time, such events will not be repeated.

Following Mr. Demus' lecture at one school he received many thank-you notes from students who were grateful for his message to continue their education because that is the most important asset one can have.

One boy noted that he credits Mr. Demus for his decision to stay in school. The boy had planned to drop out but, after hearing Mr. Demus speak, he realized the significance of education.

Mr. Demus also cares about ill children and he does what he can to make them happy. He uses his woodworking skill to craft various pieces such as cars, planes and lighthouses out of different types of wood.

Mr. Demus even built a lighthouse as a gift to The Ukrainian Weekly. Crafted out of 110 pieces of various types of wood, the replica is displayed in the paper's editorial offices in Parsippany, N.J.

Citizens like Mr. Demus who dedicate their time and their knowledge to their communities deserve recognition for all of their effort. One can only hope that those to whom Mr. Demus imparts a message of compassion and hard work will spread that same message in their own ways.

– compiled by Roxolana Woloszyn

Batkivschyna captain...

(Continued from page 1)

support, the organization never provided the Batkivschyna and the Discover Ukraine project vital support. In fact, according to the captain, only two Ukrainian Australians even bothered to come out to the boat.

Mr. Biriukovich said that he only now realized just how unusually helpful and giving Ukrainian Americans and Americans in general had been as the Discover Ukraine project, with its placards, stands, souvenirs and information on Ukraine had traveled through the Western Hemisphere.

It was a trip that had begun in March 2000 when the Batkivschyna left Kyiv on a rainy and cold late winter morning and headed down the Dnipro River into the Black Sea and through the Bosphorus into the Mediterranean. Then it moved through the Straits of Gibraltar and into the Atlantic Ocean before "the little schooner that could," as some would later dub it, reached Norfolk, Va., in June – a little late and a little worse for wear. Its voyage was already considered headline news, the boat having become lost in the Atlantic after losing its communication and navigational capabilities due to technical problems soon after it entered the Atlantic. On the Dnipro it had also lost a toilet, when it hit a sandbar while someone was "aboard."

It managed to become the star of Operation Sail 2000, the Millennium homage to sailing and the largest gathering of sailing vessels ever, after The New York Times ran a front page story on the ship's travails on the Fourth of July, the day Operation Sail entered New York Harbor with President Bill Clinton on the reviewing stand.

Afterwards, the celebrity vessel and its crew continued into the Great Lakes, down the Mississippi and into the Gulf of Mexico before cruising the Caribbean.

After passing through the Panama Canal in the spring of 2002, the Batkivschyna made a run up the California coast and on to Vancouver, British Columbia, before moving southward again. It wintered in southern California and headed westward once more, this time to Hawaii.

All the while it encountered huge crowds as it took part in several international sailing regattas and festivals. While the Ukrainian American community proved crucial to the project in achieving its essential goal – to let the world know about Ukraine, its people, its history and its potential – at all the ports of call, whether in Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, San Diego, or Honolulu, Americans with no attachment to the project played key roles as well, providing winter harbor, renovation costs and shelter for the crew and its captain.

In Hawaii, where they arrived last summer, misfortune continued to track the crew, this time when they were not allowed to enter port in Honolulu because their American visas were deemed expired after American Customs in California had improperly stamped them. It took the efforts of the office of a Hawaiian senator to straighten out the latest mess.

By the fall of 2003 the fourth leg of what was imagined as a five-stage excursion of the Discover Ukraine project began when the Batkivschyna left Hawaii, heading for the legendary South Seas islands, discovered by Captain James Cook in the 18th century and made famous by the painter Paul Gauguin, who in the 19th century left his family to live in Tahiti.

The Batkivschyna made stops at Christmas Island, part of the Republic of Kiribati, and three of the 15 Cook Islands. On one of the islands they were invited to an elementary school to give a presentation on Ukraine.

After reaching the northern New Zealand town of Opuia, they met with

New Zealand Member of Parliament Brian Donnelly. Captain Biriukovich claimed that after their meeting Mr. Donnelly told him he was "astonished at how little he had known about Ukraine." Then it was on to the New Zealand cities of Gisborne, Christchurch, Wellington and Lyttletown, and their rendezvous with mother nature in all her fury – but not before a party-loving New Zealander rammed the Batkivschyna in a late night encounter in the harbor of Auckland, the country's largest city.

The captain explained that his vessel did not carry insurance, which could have been another insurmountable obstacle to the completion of the project. However, the captain of the sailing craft that had rammed the Batkivschyna provided a private dry dock and parts, and helped to repair the ship.

It was at this juncture that the original crew from Ukraine, which Captain Biriukovich had hired and brought to Hawaii, abandoned him. Two students from the Maritime Academy in Kyiv left as had been agreed upon, but two other experienced sailors who said they'd had their share of sailing for now, asked for their passports, telling Mr. Biriukovich, who retained responsibility for them while in port, that they had found sponsors to fly them back to Ukraine. The two Ukrainian sailors then spent some time in New Zealand illegally before asking for emergency aid from the government, claiming that Captain Biriukovich had abandoned them when he left for Australia, and receiving airline tickets to Ukraine courtesy of the New Zealand government.

"This is the type of problems I had with crews from the start of this voyage," explained Mr. Biriukovich, who said that he will demand that his last crew of this project, if it does indeed go forward, stay with him until the Batkivschyna returns to Kyiv.

However, that will happen only if additional funding is found for the sailing vessel and the project. Currently the Batkivschyna is docked in Sydney in a port being paid for by a friend of the Biriukovich family at \$600 a month. Mr. Biriukovich returned with his wife to Kyiv with the help of a benefactor from Long Island, Calif., who had previously helped to find and pay for winter docking in California.

Now the captain must not only find the finances to fill his sails to complete his voyage but he must fix them first as well as the mast upon which they hang. He reckons he needs about \$100,000 to get his schooner seaworthy and to complete the Discover Ukraine project.

His plans call for the voyage to continue to South Africa and around the Cape of Hope, across the Atlantic to the coast of South America and then back into North America before finally transverseing the Atlantic Ocean once again and sailing on toward the European continent.

He has approached several well-to-do Ukrainians, including National Deputy Leonid Kravchuk, the country's first president, and National Deputy Anatolii Matvienko, both of whom have foundations that support just such endeavors. He has been rebuffed and told that the problem right now is that all eyes and finances are on the presidential elections. Mr. Biriukovich is hoping that once the race for the presidential seat is over, he will obtain the aid he is seeking.

While retaining a sense of optimism, Mr. Biriukovich, nonetheless is a person grounded in reality. He said that if he does not find a sponsor he would leave the Batkivschyna to his friend who is currently paying port costs, with the directive that he can do with it as he pleases.

"I think that the schooner will die there in that case and he will bury it because no one is going to buy it," commented Captain Biriukovich.

Early Ukrainian field recordings at the American Folklife Center



A view of the reading room at the American Folklife Center, Jefferson Building, Library of Congress. Photo by A. Potoczniak (June, 2004).

by Anthony Potoczniak

WASHINGTON – Scholars and researchers interested in Ukrainian folk music will soon have access to a unique collection of recordings made by Ukrainian ethnologists and ethnographers in the early 20th century.

Thanks to a collaborative duplication project between the Rylskyi Institute of Art, Folklore and Ethnography (Kyiv) and the American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress, folk music enthusiasts will be able to listen to rare field recordings at the Folklife Center's reading room located in

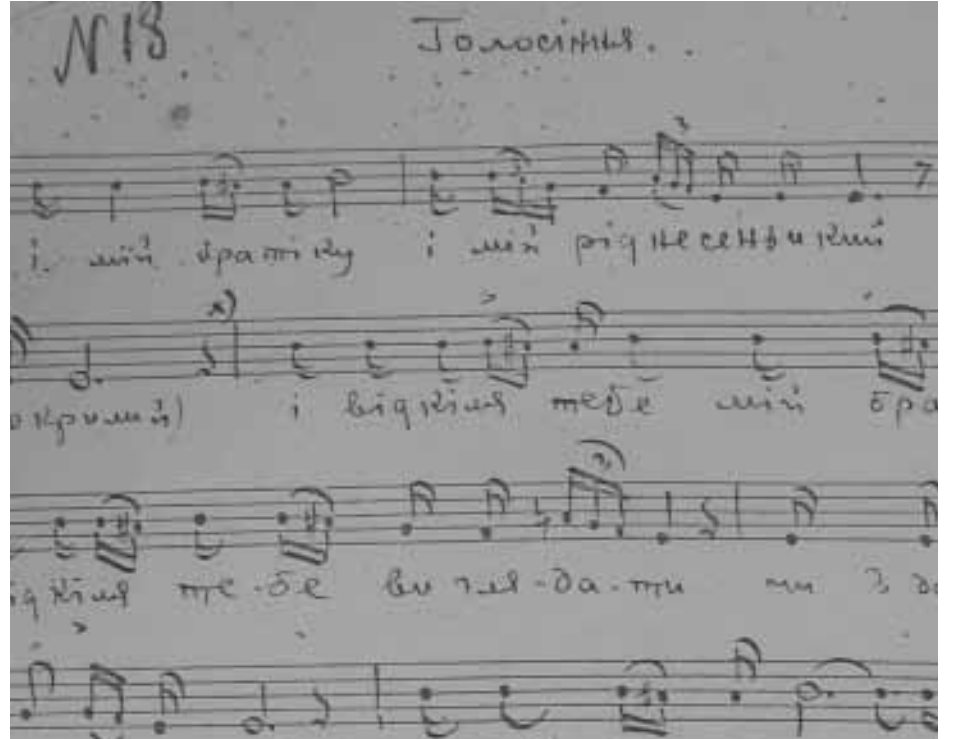
Jefferson Building of the Library of Congress. The Ukrainian cylinder collection features original archival materials loaned by the Rylskyi Institute to the Folklife Center for restoration and duplication.

The recordings from the cylinder collection are culturally and historically significant and indicative of the pre-eminent status Ukrainian folk music scholarship already enjoyed in Europe at the beginning of the 20th century, which included the early adoption of the Edison phonograph in fieldwork practice, transcription and musical analysis.

Many of the songs in the AFC collec-



Photo of a 19th century lira (hurdy-gurdy) from the Rylskyi Institute Ukrainian Cylinder Collection, Archive of Folk Culture, American Folklife Center, Library of Congress.



Excerpt of a musical transcription of holosinnia (keening song) from the Rylskyi Institute Ukrainian Cylinder Collection, Archive of Folk Culture, American Folklife Center, Library of Congress.

tion were recorded in the 1920s by Volodymyr Kharkiv during a decade-long systematic program to collect folk songs initiated by the Ethnographic Commission, a predecessor organization to the Rylskyi Institute. The collection also contains several earlier field recordings made by notable devotees of Ukrainian folklore: the poetess Lesia Ukrainka and her husband, internationally renowned ethnologist Klyment Kvitka.

The Ukrainian sound collection contains approximately 20 hours of recorded music that was salvaged carefully from 211 wax cylinders by sound engineer specialists at the Library of Congress. As part of the duplication process, the songs have been copied onto analog and digital formats guaranteeing their preservation for many generations. The original cylinders along with a set of restoration masters were sent back to the Rylskyi Institute. The collaborative project was funded in part by several private foundations including the Maria Yasinsky Murowany Foundation, the REX Foundation, the Soros Foundation and the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

The Ukrainian collection exhibits a multitude of song traditions that once

flourished in the Ukrainian countryside, as well as vocal and instrumental works that can still be heard today. Of particular note, there are a significant number of recordings by "kobzari" or bards (e.g., Nazar Poklad, Larion Honchar and others), who narrate historical events to the accompaniment of the lira (hurdy-gurdy) or the kobza (lute-type instrument) in the form of dumy or epic ballads.

These minstrels, like many of the ethnographers who recorded them, were repressed during the Stalinist purges in the 1930s that eventually led to the demise of this distinctly Ukrainian folk art form. The collection also contains several dozen unpublished musical transcriptions of dumy, psalmy, and holosinnia (keening songs) as well as photographs of instruments and folk musicians from the period.

An online finding aid describing the Rylskyi Institute Ukrainian Cylinder Collection will be made available on the American Folklife Center's website, <http://www.loc.gov/folklife/>. For more information about the collection readers may contact the Folklife Reference Staff at: folklife@loc.gov.

Soccer sensation Shevchenko greets fans in Philadelphia

by Andrew Fylypovych

PHILADELPHIA – At the 2004 Easter Bazaar of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Jenkintown, Pa., a father purchased two soccer jerseys for his



AC Milan's Andriy Shevchenko signs autographs outside Lincoln Financial Field in Philadelphia after the game against Chelsea FC.

daughters from Basil Tarasko, of Bayside, N.Y., who was selling them as part of his fund-raising efforts for Baseball Ukraine.

Since it might take a few more years before Ukraine generates a baseball great, who wouldn't want the colorful Kyiv Dynamo and AC Milan shirts sporting the Shevchenko name? One of Ukraine's most popular, almost mythical, "sport exports," Andriy Shevchenko is considered by many to be today's best European soccer player.

Myth turned to reality when AC Milan, Shevchenko's Italian home, played Chelsea FC on August 2 at the glistening Lincoln Financial Field. The crowd was festive, and there was a visibly strong showing by area Ukrainians. Dozens of blue-and-yellow flags fluttered in the hands of excited fans, and hundreds more wore Shevchenko jerseys.

The game tempo was guarded, undoubtedly slowed by the heavy humidity, which was only slightly relieved in the second half by very light breezes reaching the playing field. Shevchenko barely got a chance to thrill the crowd with his deft

ball-handling skills because he was constantly double- and even triple-teamed. But even under tight coverage he managed several nifty dribbles past his defenders.

Shevchenko's greatest skill probably lies

in the incomparable accuracy and power of his free kicks. His first scoring opportunity came early in the second half, when he fired a blistering shot which rolled along

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Post-game revelry included a variety of fans, including local Ukrainians (from left) Aleks Wolchasty, Andrea Fylypovych, Chrystynka Dukh, Natalia Antoniak, Paul and Michael Tershakovec, Emily Knihnicky and Alexandra Fylypovych.

Ukrainian Democratic Youth Organization holds 42nd annual summer camp

by Taras Konowal

LONDON, Ontario – The Ukrainian Democratic Youth Organization (ODUM) held its 42nd annual Recreational Camp here at the Ukraina resort. This was the 28th year that the camp was held at this location. The camp was attended by 76 children from the United States and Canada who ranged in age from 6 to 14.

The Ukraina resort is situated on 110 rolling acres in rural London. When the camp was built in 1976 a branch of the Thames River that winds through the property was dammed up to create a small lake. The kids enjoyed daily visits to the river to fish, boat and explore.

This 42nd annual ODUM summer camp was dedicated to the 190th anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko. Presentations were held for all of the campers to teach them about the legacy that Shevchenko left. The kids were taught songs that featured lyrics written by Shevchenko, such as “Sadok Vyshnevyyi,” “Vziav By Ya Banduru” and “Yakby Meni Cherevyky.”

The camp attendees were divided up into three girls’ groups and three boys’ groups. The girls groups were called “Chervoni Maky,” “Nezabudky” and “Hutsulski Divchata.” The boys’ groups were “Malenki Liudy,” “Zoloti Koroli” and “Chorni Lytsari.”

The activities of the camp were extremely well planned and directed during both weeks by Victor Szwez, his assistant Nata Reidy, and two senior counselors, Matt Shevchenko and Nadya Reidy.

The campers were kept busy and highly entertained throughout the two weeks with activities such as the Olympiada, which lasted for a week and included events such as kick ball, a fishing derby, a pudding eating contest, relay races, an egg toss and many more great events.

The two weeks also included the game of capture the flag, Pajama Day, Wacky Day and Casino Night; and dances were held each week. During week one, the theme of the zabava was Hawaii; the second week’s zabava was preceded by weddings that were held at one of the resort’s gazebos. Those brave enough to enter the “wedding chapel” went to the zabava as a couple.

On Thursday of the second week an ODUM carnival was held on the grounds that included a Lazer Maze Bouncer, Dunk Tank for the camp directors, miniature golf, massage therapy, a water bal-



Taras Konowal

Campers during the first week of camp.

loon toss contest and the famous Ukraina water slide. The kids were treated to snowcones and popcorn throughout the festivities.

The evening meals were kept lively with themes such as “Date Night” when each camper had an escort for dinner. At the Monks’ Dinner the campers could not talk during the meal, and during the Asian Dinner all the campers took their shoes off at the door, sat on the ground around lowered tables lit with handmade lanterns and ate great Asian food with chopsticks.

The state-of-the-art playground was used daily by the younger age groups. They developed their own games and group activities incorporating all of the playground equipment. During the second week of camp the kids enjoyed a lip sync contest that had each group prepare a song that involved all of its members. The contest was won by two of the boys’ counselors, Anton Gugliotta and Slavko Lysyk.

Two bonfires were built by the counselors and oldest boys’ group. The first week’s reached a height of 27 feet and had 23 levels. This was outdone by the final bonfire, which was 36 feet tall and had 32 levels. During the final vatra the children of the camp sang songs they learned during camp accompanied on the accordion by Alex Fesiak, who leads the popular Canadian musical group Dunai. Each

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At the opening ceremonies of the “Olympiad,” senior counselors Matt Shevchenko and Nadya Reidy enter the resort with the Olympic flame.



Camp director Victor Szwez arm wrestles campers during Casino Night.



Seen at the lighting of the bonfire are two of its builders, Steve Shapka and Damian Snyh..



The Shevchenko lecture led by Nadya Reidy.

Plast kicks off exchange programs to increase international awareness

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — For Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, this summer marked the beginning of a set of programs bringing Ukrainian Plast counselors to the United States and sending their Ukrainian American counterparts to Ukraine. Nine Ukrainian counselors spent July working at Plast camps in the United States, while several Ukrainian American plastuny worked on humanitarian projects in Ukraine.

The nine Ukrainian counselors spent their summers fulfilling the duties of counselors at their respective camps — everything from teaching orienteering to running arts and crafts. The counselors, hailing mostly from western Ukraine, were: Oleksander Svystun of Lviv, Olha Herus of Lviv, Yaroslav Lavriv of Dolyna, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, Zoreslava Bahniuk of Lviv, Andriy Hevko of Ternopil, Myroslava Chyrkova of Poltava, Ostap Onyshko of Lviv, Nadiya Opalynska of Ivano-Frankivsk and Anatoliy Smahliuk of Rivne.

Mr. Svystun, Ms. Herus, Mr. Lavriv and Ms. Bahniuk were assigned to the Vovcha Tropa campground in East Chatham, N.Y. Mr. Hevko, Ms. Chyrkova, Mr. Onyshko and Ms. Opalynska were at the Pysanyi Kamin campground in Middlefield, Ohio. At Vovcha Tropa and Pysanyi Kamin, there was one counselor from Ukraine at each of the camps for novaky (boys age 6-10), novachky (girls age 6-10), yunaky (boys age 11-16) and yunachky (girls age 11-16). At Novyi Sokil in North Collins, N.Y., the lone visitor, Mr. Smahliuk, was with the camp for yunaky.

The exchange grew out of collaboration between the National Plast Commands of the United States and Ukraine. The program was designed to help Plast in the United States preserve its Ukrainian character, while providing Plast in Ukraine with valuable experience.

According to Ihor Mykyta, head of the National Plast Command of the United States, Plast in the United States differs from other scouting organizations because one of its main goals is the preservation of Ukrainian heritage. However, that goal is in jeopardy as children and counselors alike are losing their Ukrainian language ability.

As Mr. Mykyta explained, Plast is a scouting organization and not a school, so it does not teach language through classroom instruction. Instead, the best way to ensure the development of Ukrainian language skills is immersion. Bringing counselors from Ukraine was meant to accomplish this by allowing Ukrainian American plastuny to interact with Ukrainians, and also spark the curiosity of American plastuny about Ukraine.

The exchange also aimed to provide the Ukrainian counselors with experience. Mr. Mykyta noted that Plast in Ukraine is in many ways similar to the way Plast was in the United States in the 1950s, a sentiment echoed by Mr. Svystun. Plast in Ukraine was revived after Ukraine's independence, so it is still developing. The exchange was partly meant to inform the growth of Plast in Ukraine by showing leaders of Ukrainian Plast the path taken by Plast in the United States, for better or for worse.

The Ukrainian counselors who participated were chosen in an open application process administered by the National Plast Command of Ukraine, subject to the approval of the National Plast Command of the United States. The selected counselors represent some of the most qualified and active counselors in Ukraine.

The exchange was made possible by the help and contributions of the Ukrainian American community. The National Plast Command of the United States reached its goal of raising \$9,000 to fund the exchange. According to Mr. Mykyta next year the National Plast Command would again like

to fully fund a set of Ukrainian counselors coming to the United States, as well as partially fund a group of Ukrainian American counselors who would work at camps in Ukraine. Donations can be sent to Plast National Executive Board, Attn: Counselors from Ukraine, 144 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003-8305.

The National Plast Command of the United States also administered a program sending several Ukrainian American plastuny to Ukraine to work on humanitarian projects. The program, called the Plast Effort Toward the Cooperation of Nations (known by its Ukrainian acronym as PAKS), offers Ukrainian American plastuny a selection of humanitarian projects proposed by various organizations in Ukraine. Plastuny must be 18 or older to participate.

The goal of the project is for plastuny from the United States to begin to view Ukraine as a concrete reality rather than an abstract idea and improve their Ukrainian language skills, all while working for a good cause. Participants live and work separately from each other, so they are totally immersed in Ukrainian language and culture.

Projects proposed by sponsors to date include caring for children in an orphanage for the physically disabled in a village in the Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast; renovating the facilities of that orphanage; increasing awareness of AIDS, drug use and other health issues in Lutsk, Volyn Oblast; restoring historical landmarks in Berestechko, Volyn Oblast; and facilitating tourism at the Museum of Lesia Ukrainka in Volyn.

The nine Ukrainian counselors who lived and worked at Ukrainian American Plast camps flew back to Ukraine on August 5. Before their departure, The Weekly sat down with them to get their perspectives on the experience. The following are excerpts from several of the interviews (interviews have been translated from Ukrainian into English by The Weekly).

ANATOLIY SMAHLIUK, 25, RIVNE:

What made you want to participate in this exchange?

I was interested in seeing the unique character of camps in the United States. Plast in the U.S. has been developing for over 50 years and a definite set of traditions has been created in that time. For instance, the idea of a theme and christening for each camp doesn't exist in Ukrainian Plast as it does in the U.S.

What were you expecting?

I was expecting to be able to pass along to plastuny in the United States some of my experience organizing camps, and of course, I was expecting to meet new people. I don't think there was much chance for me to become disillusioned here by differences between Plast in Ukraine and the U.S., because I had already worked as a Plast counselor in Munich, Germany. I had already seen Plast in the Diaspora and had an idea of what to expect in the United States.

Did you have to adjust your approach in order to be a successful counselor in the United States?

Only in the form of slight changes. For instance, lessons have to be on the correct level for a given set of children. A very strong lesson plan, which would work in Ukraine, might not work in the United States because the children would not understand it. The lesson has to be adjusted to their language ability and level of knowledge.

However, I didn't adjust my approach significantly. You have to be yourself. If



Camp counselors Markian Hadzewycz of New Jersey and Oleksander Svystun of Lviv.



From left: Olha Herus of Lviv, Deanna Stawnycky and Christine Stawnychy giving out Ukrainian candy at the Vovcha Tropa campground.

you're not, people won't accept you because your approach will seem forced.

ZORESLAVA BAHNIUK, 29, LVIV:

How did the exchange benefit you?

The exchange benefitted me by helping me see what further steps are needed. An exchange sending American plastuny to Ukraine is also necessary. This year we were only able to bring a small piece of Ukraine to the plastuny in the United States. They need to come to Ukraine and see for themselves.

I was moved by a few conversations with counselors who had been to Ukraine. They said that until they went

there, Ukraine was only a fairy tale that their grandparents had told them about. Afterwards they had a new sense of pride in their background. This is especially beneficial for counselors, who can then pass on what they see to the Ukrainian American children in Plast.

OLIA HERUS, 19, LVIV:

What are the most significant differences between Plast in the United States and in Ukraine?

It was interesting to see how different Plast is in Ukraine and in the United

(Continued on page 23)

An Ascetic's Holiday: A month at the Holy Dormition Monastery in Univ

by Andrew Sorokowski

PART I

Every summer, while travel agents entice young Europeans with sun, sand and sex, a dozen or so 20- and 30-somethings spend their four-week holiday at the Holy Dormition Monastery in Univ. Lost among the hills and forests of western Ukraine, Univ lies east of Lviv in the old province of Galicia. There the vacationers attend lectures, read, study, take walks and join the monks in prayer. Among them you may find a graduate student in history, a television producer, a ticket-seller, a law student, a nun, a teacher, an editor. They live in a partly renovated Soviet-era dormitory adjoining the monastery with occasional hot water, frequent blackouts, and sagging mattresses on hard metal beds.

What moves them to spend their precious vacations in this way?

To be sure, monastic holidays have become trendy. Europeans and Americans flock to Buddhist monasteries and retreat houses in Japan, the Himalayas and even western Massachusetts. The very summer I went to Univ, the tabloids were reporting that Prince Charles was heading for a monastery in Greece, prudently taking along a comfortable bed.

The impulse to visit sacred places in search of wisdom is at least as old as the Delphic oracle. In the Christian East, of course, lay visits to monasteries are nothing new. Monasticism played a major role in the formation of Byzantine spirituality in the Kyivan tradition. While the severe life of a monk may seem alien to the laity, there is much in it that can serve as an example. Even married life, it is said, can sometimes benefit from the monastic virtues of voluntary poverty, obedience and even chastity.

According to the Belgian scholar Archimandrite Boniface Luykx, the basic principle of Eastern monastic spirituality is deification, which involves a "constant urge for holiness" and a "joyful detachment." In his view, Eastern monasticism presents "a paradigm of true Christianity in the midst of a worldwide crisis of values," offering the genuine values "that modern man needs in order to recover from his nihilism," and which are "the backbone for building up a new world." These values, he stresses, are not mere wishes, for in the Eastern monasteries they have been lived out, "not just perfunctorily, but charismatically, with joyful and creative commitment" (Eastern Monasticism and the Future of the Church, 1993, pp. 176-180), or, as Father Zosima puts it in Dostoyevsky's Brothers Karamazov, "a monk is not a different kind of man, but merely such as all men on earth ought to be."

I came to Univ to teach a course in history at the summer school organized by the Lviv Theological Academy and the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies in Ottawa. The prospect of escaping my daily routine and embarking on an adventure in this far-off land had tantalized me for months. Yet, already on the flight from Boston to Frankfurt, something began to change. I felt my everyday pretensions and preoccupations, my petty attachments and ambitions, beginning to peel away like scales. From a distance, the world I was leaving behind appeared more and more trivial. Frankfurt Airport was a disappointment – acres of cold marble, vast and sterile halls: affluence without soul or substance. Groggy from the overnight flight, I bought an Italian espresso from an Arab



A scene from the grounds of the Holy Dormition Monastery in Univ, Ukraine.

attendant at an American-style snack bar, then boarded the plane for Lviv.

I arrived in the midst of a luminous July afternoon. I was served supper in my relatives' airy apartment in a dingy but stolid turn-of-the-century Viennese-style building on St. George's Hill. Then I lay down on a couch in the living/dining room which was to be my bedroom, with its 14-foot ceilings and high curtained windows facing a courtyard, and descended into a deep, long sleep.

The next day was cool and bright. I packed my bags and stumbled down the cobblestone streets to the tree-lined central mall, flanked by broad boulevards and presided over by the neo-classical Opera House, past the medieval market square and town hall to St. Michael's Church, where the chartered bus to Univ was waiting. Since my last visit, the city's varied facades – from Renaissance to Viennese Sezession and Art Deco – had been cleaned and repainted. New cafe-bars and minuscule restaurants peered invitingly from underneath the massive old structures. There was almost nothing Soviet left; it looked and felt like a part of Europe again.

Repeatedly stalling between neutral and first gear, the bus clattered through the town, which grew shabbier as we left the center. We passed eastward through the hilly suburb of Vynnyky, with its cheerful-

ly dilapidated houses and disorderly gardens. The bus lurched along the two-lane highway that connects Lviv with Kyiv, some 300 miles to the east. We traversed a series of villages, their yards alive with geese, ducks, goats and the occasional horse. From time to time a golden church dome gleamed in the distance.

Near me sat a couple of nuns. They were singing the Jesus prayer, plaintively, over and over again: "Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on us sinners." Frankly, I found it a bit annoying. The others chatted quietly.

We hurtled through flat green fields bordered by dark forests and rising hills. A filly grazed in a pasture. We passed tractors; horse-drawn wagons made of planks, with rubber tires; and women in kerchiefs ambling along or gathered at brightly painted concrete bus stations. Here and there were tracts of gleaming new private housing, some of it built by weekend amateurs, much of it financed by relatives in America.

We turned off the highway and rattled through the village of Univ. At the crossroads in the center of the village, the bus turned up a dirt road running parallel to a stream. At the edge of the village, where the dark green forest rose up with the hills, there suddenly appeared an enormous white fortified Baroque structure, like some alien visitor from another age.

It was surrounded by thick walls and a shallow moat spanned by a short bridge leading to a wooden portal. Through the open gate one could glimpse a courtyard, in the center of which stood a church.

We picked out our luggage from the storage compartment of the bus and carried it to our rooms in a Soviet-built annex behind the monastery. On one side of the tiny foyer leading to my room and that of my neighbor, a Canadian archaeologist, was a shared bathroom with a toilet and sink, and on the other a shower room. My room lacked a lightbulb, which, however, was promptly supplied. Curtainless windows looked out onto a small muddy field at the edge of the forest. There was a desk and chair, a bed, and an armoire for my clothes.

As soon as we were settled, a group of us walked out through the muddy courtyard, still under reconstruction, and out the gate. We passed the spare wooden bell tower, an altana, and the spring that trickled from an opening in a rock by the monastery wall into a stream flowing across the grassy field towards the village.

This spring is the monastery's source and origin. Like other monasteries and pilgrimage shrines, Univ has a founding legend centered on a spring of healing waters. (A version of this legend was published at Zhovkva in 1904 by Ivan Butsmaniuk, and quoted by Ihor Mytsko in his history of the Univ monastery, "Sviatouspens'ka Lavra v Unevi [kinets' XIII st.-kinets' XX st.]," Lviv, 1998; most of the historical data in this article are based on Mytsko's study.) According to this account, in medieval times a vassal of Prince Fedir Liubartovych by the name of Lahodovsky, the lord of the village of Lahodiv and surrounding lands, was suffering from a disease causing gradual paralysis of his legs. Directed by a dream of the Mother of God, he headed east in search of a miraculous spring that, she told him, would cure his illness. Lahodovsky found the spring and was indeed healed.

In gratitude he built a chapel and a monastery on the site. He invited the monks of St. Basil the Great to build up what came to be known as the Monastery of the Holy Dormition, in honor of the death and assumption (in Byzantine tradition, the dormition or "falling asleep") of the Mother of God.

The walls that rise up behind the spring are a reminder of the precarious times in which the monastery developed. After being burned by the Tatars in 1549, it was rebuilt as a stone fortress, complete with battlements and an outer wall linking four towers. Around this time, the women's monastery of the Transfiguration was built on Monk's Hill. During the great Kozak-peasant uprising of 1648, which shook the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth to its foundations, the insurgents' Tatar allies carried off numerous villagers. Others sought protection within the monastery walls. But the Kozaks managed to enter the church under the pretext of attending the liturgy. They then proceeded to despoil the monastery and its inhabitants. After the abbot and monks paid them a ransom, however, they departed without perpetrating the expected massacre.

We crossed the wooden bridge, passed through the monastery gate into the courtyard, and entered the church. Its dim interior was illuminated by narrow Gothic windows beneath a vaulted ceiling. The walls are decorated with neo-Byzantine frescoes. Square stone plates constitute the floor. Halfway down the single nave, we could discern on the left wall the icon of the Mother of God. On the opposite side of the nave stands a stone monument

(Continued on page 13)

An Ascetic's Holiday...

(Continued from page 12)

to Metropolitan Mykhailo Levytskyi, who died at Univ in January of 1858 and is buried in the church. A new iconostasis (icon-screen), carved in wood by masters from Lviv in the 1990s, separates the nave from the sanctuary. The altar, as is customary, faces east.

Metropolitan Levytskyi in fact spent most of his tenure at Univ rather than Lviv, saving the monastery from ruin. Halychyna (Galicia) had come under Austrian rule with the first partition of Poland in 1772. The Hapsburgs generally tolerated the Uniate Church, which they dubbed Greek-Catholic to indicate its Greek-Byzantine rite and its equality with the Roman rite. Nevertheless, the secularizing reforms of Emperor Joseph II took their toll. Thus, the Holy Dormition Monastery succumbed to the monastery closings of 1787. Three years later it was formally liquidated and its buildings put to secular use. But by collecting books from the entire province at the monastery, making it a center of historical and liturgical study, Metropolitan Levytskyi preserved it into modern times.

I returned to the church that evening at about 6:30. The monks were praying the Ninth Hour – the “hours” being counted, in the ancient fashion, from dawn to dusk – followed by vespers. Like most of the services, vespers was sung in Church Slavonic. Clustered about lecterns laden with thick hymnals, the monks chanted in two groups, alternating verse by verse, with a brisk, manly energy – so different from the ethereal, plaintive supplications of Gregorian chant – leaving us barely enough time to catch the beauty of the passages. Byzantine-rite vespers include Psalms 104; the supplicatory 141, 142 and 130 (“De Profundis”); and the brief, laudatory Psalm 117. Later I would find it particularly apt to hear the 104th psalm, with its natural imagery and praise of Creation, after an afternoon of hiking in the surrounding hills. As vespers drew to a close we would join in singing our favorite part, the ancient prayer Tykhyi Svit.

At 8 p.m. the administrators, teachers and students met for supper in the dining room. We ate rough tasty bread and kasha (buckwheat groats) with black blood sausage, followed by cheesecake and tea. After supper, several of us went outside to watch the sun setting behind the forested hills and to talk in the deepening dusk. The darkening sky began to cloud over, and suddenly it became cold. At 9:15 p.m. I was back in my unheated room and sank, exhausted, into bed.

I was not privy to living conditions in the monastery, but in the annex they were spartan. During the first week hot water was sporadic, and from time to time there was no water at all. The bathroom had no mirror. Consequently, I had to learn to shave blind, and developed the habit of inspecting the results at a huge antique mirror in the hallway on my way to the morning service. There were a few planned regional power blackouts in the evenings; on such occasions, candles were distributed. Thus, some of our informal talks or prayer meetings were conducted by candlelight, which heightened the mystical atmosphere. One evening there might be hot water but no electricity, making it too dark to take a shower; another evening there might be electricity but no hot water. To make things worse, the summer was unusually cool. I wore my one blue V-neck sweater nearly every day.

Every morning at 5:30 someone came down the halls with a wooden rattle to wake us for the utrennia (Greek orthros), or morning service, akin to matins. I would pass through the courtyard, under the arch, and over to the wooden bridge leading to the monastery gate. Cows were

already grazing on the grounds. Inside the church it was dark. I could see candles burning before the icon of the Mother of God of Univ, before the four icons of the iconostasis, on the tetrapod (a small square table between the altar and the nave) and, dimly visible through the royal doors of the iconostasis, upon the altar. The morning service includes several psalms, beginning appropriately enough with the cleansing motif of the 51st and continuing with the Psalms of Praise (148-150). During the service one could see the sky brightening through the church windows. At half-past seven the monks began a glorious liturgy.

Back in my room, I might read or prepare my next lecture. At nine we would gather for breakfast. The plentiful food and comradely atmosphere raised my spirits. In silence we drank tea and ate kasha in milk, dry white cheese, and fresh bread and butter, while one of the students read from Scripture.

I taught a 90-minute class, at 10-11:30 a.m. At the beginning of each class, the students rose to sing (not merely recite) the prayer “Heavenly King.” During the break, they would make me a much-needed cup of strong black coffee. Teaching was particularly rewarding because the students seemed thirsty for new methods and approaches to studying and thinking about history. They were accustomed to formalistic Soviet-style teaching, with the professor delivering polished lectures and the students dutifully taking notes, memorizing facts and rarely asking questions, much less challenging the lecturer.

They were bemused when I invited them to analyze historical documents on their own. They rightly questioned their own competence to reach absolute, definitive conclusions, but seemed to understand the value of learning historical method through critical source analysis. And they quickly caught on to my informal American teaching style. Most of them quickly overcame their reluctance to suggest alternative views or interpretations. In fact, the most inquisitive and outspoken student was one of the young nuns whom I had heard chanting on the bus from Lviv.

My teaching was limited by the available technology. We had no textbooks. Instead, the modest array of volumes transported from the Lviv Theological Academy and arranged on tables in the “library” had to be shared. Making photocopies was slow and laborious. But when it came time to type up the final examination I was pleasantly surprised to discover that the monastery did have a computer. Contact with the outside world was another matter, as there did not seem to be any telephone lines. As in much of the Second World, however, the lack of infrastructure had prompted the monks to skip that stage of modernization and pass directly to the wireless age. The monastic mobile phone was convenient and could be used practically anywhere. Consequently, my first experience with mobile telephony was taking a call while standing on a drawbridge over a moat.

After classes, a number of the students would walk over to the monastery church to join the monks for the Sixth Hour, followed by lunch back in the dining hall at 2 p.m. Meals were prepared from products of the monastery farm and cooked by volunteers from the village: lots of porridge, corn pudding (kulesha), kasha, vegetable soups, potatoes, cucumbers, sausage, fresh country bread, white farmer’s cheese, honey from the monastic apiary, tea, and small apples. Lunch was usually eaten in silence, with the students taking turns reading from the Lives of the Saints.

The rest of the afternoon was free for rest, walks, conversation or study. The Ninth Hour, followed by vespers, began at about 6:30 p.m. Supper was late, but now we were free to converse.

Afterwards, one of the monks might give an informal talk or lead us in prayer.

On some days after lunch I would take walks with the students or sit under the altana and talk. We compared life in Ukraine and the West, and discussed such topics as genres and approaches in historical writing, market reform, Kravchuk and Kuchma, the American legal system, and even that wayward rusyn, Andy Warhol. These were serious, motivated students, the kind one sometimes encounters in adult-education classes. They were not blinded by the appeal of the West, or distracted by the lure of consumer goods – though at least one was considering working abroad for sheer economic survival.

One of my students was a ticket-seller at the railroad station. Of Eastern Ukrainian and Orthodox background, but without any particular religious upbringing, she had taken an interest in the Greek-Catholic faith. In Lviv she had found a parish where the preaching addressed her needs and where there was a group of like-minded young adults who attended every Sunday and frequently met for discussions.

Another student told me the story of her grandfather, a Greek-Catholic priest. In the 19th and early 20th century, it was the clerical families that gave birth to the Ukrainian intelligentsia of Halychyna. Newly graduated seminarians would typically marry the daughters of priests. At least one son would become a priest, and their daughters, wives of priests. Other children might become teachers, scholars, lawyers, physicians or engineers.

My student’s grandfather, Father Volodymyr Senkivskyi, was born in Ternopil when Halychyna was still under Austrian rule. Upon completing his seminary studies he married, and was ordained by Bishop Ivan Buchko. After the Red Army occupied Halychyna in 1944-1945, he was arrested and sentenced to a term in the labor camps, which he served in Kemerovo, western Siberia. After Stalin’s death in 1953, many priests were allowed to return home. Father Volodymyr came back in 1956, but of course could not openly minister to the faithful.

After classes on the first day, my colleague the archaeologist led several of us along a muddy, rutted road up Monk’s Hill to an archaeological dig that may provide the evidence to confirm or refute the monastery’s foundation myth. So far, the evidence suggests that the area was settled by the ninth or 10th century. But when was the monastery founded? The medieval Rus’ state was Christianized at Kyiv around 988. The monastic rule of St. Theodore the Studite (died 826), developed in Constantinople, was adopted in Rus’ in the 11th century. Monasteries, which served as libraries and cultural centers as well as communities of prayer and communal life, spread throughout Kyivan Rus’, including the Galician-Volynian principality in what is today western Ukraine.

The princes of Halych-Volyn, or one of their vassals, could well have founded Univ. The location was advantageous, lying near the east-west overland trade route linking the medieval towns of Halych and Lviv (the latter founded in the mid-1200s) with Kyiv to the east and Krakow to the west. Kyiv lay on the river route between Scandinavia and Constantinople, as well as the land route to the Orient, while Krakow lay on the Vistula, which flows north to the Baltic. Not far from Lviv are the headwaters of the Dnister, which flows south to the Black Sea, also providing access to Constantinople – long the grandest city of Christendom.

The Mongols invaded Kyivan Rus’ in the 1240s. The grand prince of Halych became a vassal of the khan, though in

1253 Prince Danylo received a royal crown from the pope. Could the monastery have been founded by refugees from Mongol rule? There is documentary evidence that it already existed by the end of the 13th century; it is specifically mentioned in a Polish royal charter of 1395.

We clambered up Monk’s Hill over thick tree-roots and slippery mud. In the midst of the forest we came upon Prof. Berest, who was in charge of the expedition excavating the early settlements. He showed us some gravestones, one with skeletal remains. Nearby were traces of a church or monastery dating to perhaps the 13th century. Further on we saw a few stone “Kozak crosses” from the 16th or 17th century. There was also an engraved slab of stone covering a grave. In a separate area of the dense forest were the brick remains of monks’ cells, and their cemetery.

Not far away was a hideout dug into the ground by the Ukrainian Insurgent Army in the 1940s, where a battle with Soviet security forces had been fought around 1950. Further on, where the trees yielded to a clearing, one could see the traces of an earthen wall and a sort of moat, built possibly in the ninth or 10th century.

Whatever the archaeological evidence may reveal about the monastery’s origins, the historical picture becomes clearer from the 17th century. Like other Orthodox monasteries, it was headed by an archimandrite, whose second in command was the hegumen (abbot). This arrangement has remained to the present day, despite the fact that in 1700 the Holy Dormition Monastery was officially joined with the Roman Church along with the entire eparchy (diocese) of Lviv, and thus became “Uniate.” For some time the monks retained their Eastern customs, including abstinence from meat and the wearing of long hair and beards. They also sought to retain the relative autonomy traditionally enjoyed by Eastern-rite monasteries.

In the 18th century the monks of Univ joined the Eastern-rite Catholic Order of St. Basil the Great. While the monastery had printed some church books in the 1600s, it now became an important publishing center. In the 1760s and 1770s, a school of philosophy and theology served to educate the monks. Then came Enlightened Despotism and secularization under the Austrian Hapsburgs.

It was only in the tenure of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky (1901-1944), a Polish count of Ruthenian ancestry, that monastic life was revived at Univ. By this time, the Greek-Catholic Church had taken the lead in the Ruthenian national revival, which in the early years of the 20th century adopted a Ukrainian national orientation. Evidently as part of this ethnic and religious renaissance, groups of young peasants in the western Ukrainian countryside sought to restore the ancient Eastern monastic way of life. The metropolitan welcomed these efforts, though he saw that the dominant and somewhat elitist Basilian order, to which he belonged, would not suit these young idealists.

Metropolitan Sheptytsky’s demands were simple yet stern. It is related that when he provided several of the aspiring monks a parish house at Sknyliv near Lviv, he told them to “live as you wish; if you survive a year without any help, this will be a sign that you are able to found a new monastic community.” In 1906 the Sknyliv community was chartered, with a version of the rule of St. Theodore the Studite developed by the metropolitan himself. The Studite rule was ascetic and severe. Yet soon the Sknyliv monastery attracted not only local Ukrainians, but also a Pole, a Croatian, a Frenchman, a Dutchman and some Karaims. They were joined by Josef Peters, who came from Germany by foot, and Leonid Fyodorov, who was to become the founder of the Russian Catholic Church.



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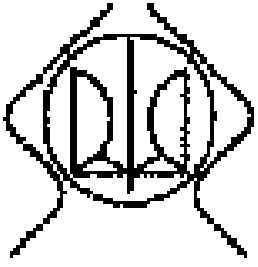
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Interview...

(Continued from page 5)

significance or a lack of faith in a Yushchenko victory.

However, if one compares the candidates of the three elections, then yes, I think this time voters have a better choice, though they do not always get to hear the Yushchenko platform and may be influenced by government propaganda against it.

Q: Have Ukrainians changed, in terms of their participation in the democratic process? (e.g. voting, campaigning, debating, etc.)

A: Opinion polls over the past few years indicate only the ambivalent and to some extent regional outlook of Ukrainians. Having visited all "regions" of Ukraine over the past 2 years, it still seems a truism that they have little in common: take, for example, the two areas Yaroslav Hrytsak contrasted in a recent paper, Donetsk and Lviv. That is why, despite considerable progress toward nation building, it remains difficult to assess what is encapsulated by the word "Ukrainians." Though I am sometimes skeptical about abiding by opinion polls, they do illustrate with poignant clarity that most residents of Ukraine (a better term, I think, than "Ukrainians") are preoccupied with daily subsistence, rising prices, health care, and employment – a visit to the Donbas town of Horlivka confirmed this tendency. A cynic might therefore comment that most voters have lost interest in elections. One can describe this group as "passive voters," who have, frankly, better things with which to occupy their time.

On the other hand, the politically active have been galvanized by the present campaign – this sector consists of members of the political opposition, intellectuals, those concerned with the reexamination of Ukrainian history and development of

Ukrainian culture, pro-Europeans, pro-market forces and the like (it is broader than the term often used, "national elite"). For this group, which may comprise anything from 15 to 35 percent of the electorate, the election is a defining moment, one in which it is possible, belatedly, to combat the existing structure, oligarchs of various types, and the disgraced but resilient Kuchma administration in particular. Though there have been the occasional outrageous statements, essentially from fringe elements (leading to charges of extremism in the Yushchenko camp), the debate has generally been engaging and serious among people who have at heart the best interests of Ukraine as a central European state, and one that has ignored consistently the promises made since 1991 to eliminate corruption, crime, attacks on the media, harassment of the opposition, etc. This is a healthy sign. What is paradoxical and lamentable is that Ukraine's economic recovery, while rapid, has yet to be translated into an all-embracing rise of living standards. That is why, in spite of heightened voter interest, Yushchenko's task is so difficult and why the activists have yet to convince most voters of the urgency and significance of the 2004 campaign.

Dr. Yaroslav Hrytsak is a professor of history at Lviv National University and dean of humanities at the Ukrainian Catholic University.

Q: A number of diplomats and political figures have called this presidential election in Ukraine pivotal. Is it? As Ukraine nears its 13th anniversary, is this election a defining moment for the country?

A: Yes, it is a defining moment. Especially for a young country like Ukraine. Look at where the United States was in 1789, or where the French republic

was in 1802, or, by that token, Germany and Poland in 1932 – each of these countries on their 13th anniversary was still making pivotal choices.

And for some of them these choices, unfortunately, proved to be very fatal.

In the Ukrainian case, what is at stake in 2004 is very different from what was at stake in 1991, or even in 1994. Then the crucial issue was the birth or death of a newly emerged state. Now there is no doubt that Ukraine is here to stay for a long time. The question is, however, what kind of a Ukraine will it be? Will it be a country with a rule of law, strong economy and, possibly, a member of the European Union? Or, will it be the country notorious for corruption of power and poor standards of living. Or, will it be a kind of a peculiar mixture of political corruption with a relatively blooming economy?

Q: With regard to the general profile of a candidate and a political campaign, have there been any significant changes since 1991? Is it fair to say that voters are being offered a better choice in terms of candidates?

A: It is not an issue of a better or worse choice. It is that the choice and the setting are different. Under the given circumstances, I would prefer to compare the 2004 elections with those of 1994. Then Ukraine managed to do what most of the post-Soviet states (Russia included) failed to do and that it is to succeed with a peaceful and unmanipulated shift of power from one group of political elites to another. And this was definite proof that democracy in Ukraine has indigenous and stable roots. In this respect, the 1999 elections were an obvious regress, Kuchma could not win his second term without political manipulations. So now in 2004 Ukraine has to follow either the 1994 or the 1999 scenario. So far, I would judge, the election campaign has developed

according to the 1999 pattern, but the 1994-style outcome is still very much possible. And this is probably the most optimistic feature of the current situation.

Q: Have Ukrainians changed, in terms of their participation in the democratic process? (e.g. voting, campaigning, debating, etc.)

A: Both yes and no. As a major change, I would highlight the character of the parties that each candidate represents. In 1991 it was a showdown between the party of power and the opposition. In 1994 there was a rivalry between two parties of power, each having its roots and support in different parts of Ukraine, i.e., in East and West. Now it is a rivalry of two parties of power (note that most of the Yushchenko entourage, including himself, have been in power once), but each party has support throughout all of Ukraine, and regional differences are much less pronounced. Another significant difference between the 1990s and 2004 is the disappearance of a communist party as a viable political actor.

Both factors combined open a window of opportunity to build a bi-party system that would be based on political preferences, rather than ethnic or linguistic differences in Ukrainian society. But then again, whether this opportunity will be realized depends on what will happen during these presidential elections.

Dr. Michael McFaul is a professor of political science at Stanford University in California and a senior fellow at Stanford's Hoover Institution.

Q: A number of diplomats and political figures have called this presidential election in Ukraine pivotal. Is it? As Ukraine nears its 13th anniversary, is this election a defining moment for the country?

(Continued on page 26)



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Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 10)

group performed two skits during the vatra. The camp's closing ceremonies occurred on Saturday, July 24, with the lowering of the Ukrainian, American, Canadian and ODUM flags. Mr. Szwez gave his closing statement, summarizing the time spent together building relationships that will last a lifetime, wishing all the campers a great year, and expressing his anticipation that they would all be back next summer.

Dr. George Lysyk, president of the ODUM executive board, addressed the campers and their parents during the closing ceremonies underlining the great work of the staff in directing such a successful camp. He also mentioned that the resort facilities will have to be expanded prior to next years camp due to the increasing attendance over the last three years. The camp was closed with all of the campers, counselors and komanda forming a circle and singing "Vzhe nadkhodyt chas proshchatsys."

The comment most often heard from campers after the closing ceremonies was "Why can't camp be longer than two weeks?"

ODUM is having its annual "Zustrich," (meet) over Labor Day weekend at the Ukraina resort, on September 4-5. The next ODUM camp will be held in suburban Chicago over Thanksgiving weekend.

Highlights...

(Continued from page 4)

The convention marked the first time in the history of the UNA that voting in the final round of the elections for all members of the Supreme Assembly, i.e. executive officers, auditors and advisors, was done via voting machines. (The primary round was a write-in ballot, as was traditional.)

Four hundred six delegates and 26 Supreme Assembly members participated in the deliberations. They approved a budget of \$6,408,000 for fiscal year 1978-1979, and approved \$50,000 in scholarships and donations to various national and charitable causes.

The keynote speaker at the convention banquet, which was attended by 600 persons, was U.S. Ambassador to Poland Richard T. Davies. A former envoy to the USSR, he delivered greetings from President Jimmy Carter and spoke about U.S.-Soviet relations and the importance of the Helsinki Accords. Another notable guest at the convention was Sen. Bob Dole (R-Kansas)

Source: "UNA's 29th Convention opens in Pittsburgh," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 28, 1978; and "Dr. John Flis elected supreme president of UNA; Dr. Myron Kuropas chosen supreme vice-president, Sen. Paul Yuzyk, Mary Dushnyck, Walter Sochan and Ulana Diachuk re-elected; Wasył Orichowsky elected supreme organizer," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, June 4, 1978. The border used for this special feature is reproduced from a UNA membership certificate dating to 1919.

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Columbia University offers Ukrainian courses in fall 2004

NEW YORK – Columbia University and the Harriman Institute will offer a number of courses in Ukrainian language, socio-linguistics, literature and history in the fall 2004 semester, which begins on September 7. The expanded curriculum was organized following a successful development campaign earlier this year that brought the Columbia endowed fund for teaching Ukrainian history to the \$1 million mark.

Descriptions of the courses to be offered are as follows (please note that dates and times are subject to change):

- **Elementary Ukrainian I (W1101)** is a course for undergraduate and graduate students with little or no knowledge of Ukrainian. Basic grammar structures are introduced and reinforced with equal emphasis on developing oral and written communication skills. Special attention is paid to acquiring and using common vocabulary. By the end of the course, students are expected to conduct short conversations concerning daily life, read simple factual texts and write routine messages. The course will be taught on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 5:40-6:55 p.m. in 518 Hamilton Hall. The instructor is Rory Finnin (Ph.D. candidate, Columbia Univ.), Department of Slavic languages, Columbia University.

- **Intermediate Ukrainian I (W1201)** is a course for undergraduate and graduate students that begins with a review of grammar fundamentals and common vocabulary and that places emphasis on further development of students' communicative skills (oral and written). Course materials introduce students to functional and stylistic differences in modern Ukrainian, including distinctions between Kyiv and Lviv literary variants. By the end of the course, students will be able to use all major time frames and converse effectively in most formal and informal settings. The course will be taught on Mondays and Wednesdays at 6:10-7:25 p.m. in 406 Hamilton Hall. The instructor is Yuri Shevchuk (Ph.D., Kyiv State Univ.), lecturer, department of Slavic languages, Columbia University.

- **Advanced Ukrainian I (W3001)** is a course for undergraduate and graduate students who wish to develop their mastery of Ukrainian. Further study of grammar includes patterns of word formation, participles, gerunds, and declension of numerals. Original texts and other materials are drawn from classical and contemporary Ukrainian literature, press, electronic media and film to familiarize students with varying linguistic features. The course will enable students to discuss both general and special interest topics, hypothesize and support opinions, and conduct independent field research in the Ukrainian language. Classes are taught largely in Ukrainian. The course will be

taught on Mondays and Wednesdays at 4:10-5:25 p.m. in 703 Hamilton Hall. The instructor is Dr. Shevchuk.

- **Language Development in Post-Totalitarian Space (U6888)** is a graduate lecture course that examines the development of language in the former Soviet Union and how language reflects sociopolitical and cultural changes. While the course focuses on current language policies and problems of language development, it also addresses issues reaching back to the Soviet and late imperial period, such as education and creation of alphabets. The Ukrainian language will be used as a primary case study, in addition to Belarusian and Russian. The course will be taught on Wednesdays at 4:10-6 p.m. in 501 International Affairs Building. The instructor will be Antonina Berezenko (Ph.D., Kyiv State University), visiting scholar, Harriman Institute, Columbia University.

- **Literature and Identities in Post-Soviet Ukraine (W4100)** is an advanced undergraduate seminar that considers how various identities (national, ethnic, territorial, religious, class and gender) are reflected in contemporary Ukrainian literature, as well as whether or not works of literature influence the formation of these identities in post-Soviet Ukraine. The course studies the issues of cultural hybridity, bilingualism, and the decentralization of the literary process since 1991. Major literary trends in post-Soviet Ukraine and the most representative texts of the past decade are examined. The course will be taught on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4:10-5:35 p.m. Location TBA. The instructor will be Maria Rewakowicz (Ph.D., University of Toronto), Canadian Foundation for Ukrainian Studies Neporany Fellow, Harriman Institute and visiting professor, department of Slavic languages, Columbia University.

- **The History of Modern Ukraine (W3226)** is an undergraduate lecture course that focuses on 19th and 20th century Ukrainian history. The course intends to explore the idea of Ukraine as a multicultural society with permeable cultures and identities in flux. Special focus is put on the transformation of traditional societies, including Ukrainians (Ruthenians), Poles, Belarusians, Russians and Jews. The course will be taught on Mondays and Wednesdays at 5:40-6:55 p.m. in 313 Fayerweather Hall. The instructor will be Yaroslav Hrytsak (Ph.D., Lviv State University), professor of history, Lviv National University and Dean of Humanities, Ukrainian Catholic University.

- **Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union (W3222)** is an undergraduate lecture course studying the political and social history of the former Soviet Union from 1917 to the present. In discussions of national minorities and nations, the course focuses on Ukraine. The course

will be taught on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4:10-5:25 p.m. in 312 Mathematics Building. The instructor will be Mark von Hagen (Ph.D., Stanford University), professor of history, Columbia University.

Many of these courses are open, in addition to Columbia students, to students from other universities in the New York metropolitan area, as well as to individuals interested in non-credit continuing studies. Undergraduate and graduate students from New York University can register directly with their school for Ukrainian language

classes at Columbia, while PhD candidates and master degree students from universities that are part of the Columbia University Consortium (e.g., NYU, City University of New York, New School) can register for non-language courses by obtaining appropriate approval from both their home school and Columbia.

For further information, please contact Diana Howansky, Ukrainian Studies Program at Columbia University, by phone at (212) 854-4697 or (212) 854-8624, or by e-mail at ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu.

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Qualifications: Master's degree in international affairs or Slavic studies; fluent command of spoken and written Ukrainian and English; at least 2-3 years experience in a university research setting; familiarity with Ukrainian studies scholarship and intimate knowledge of North American Ukrainian communities. Also necessary are the ability to work independently, demonstrate organizational skills, and have a good working knowledge of computers. Experience working in Ukraine is highly preferable.

Cover letter and resume should be sent to ukrainianstudies@columbia.edu. For more information, contact Frank Bohan, personnel and budget officer, Harriman Institute, Columbia University, 420 W. 118th Street, New York, NY 10027; tel. (212) 854-6217. Applicants will be reviewed starting August 26.

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Dr. Andrii Krawchuk appointed president of the University of Sudbury

SUDBURY, Ontario – Dr. Andrii Krawchuk has been appointed to succeed Dr. Kenneth-Roy Bonin as president of the University of Sudbury. Dr. Bonin left his position July 31, after serving a term of five years. The announcement was made by Fernand Crépeau, chair of the Board of Regents at the University of Sudbury.

Born in Montreal, Dr. Krawchuk obtained degrees in linguistics and theology from McGill University. He continued his studies at the Accademia Alfonsiana (Lateran University in Rome), the University of Ottawa and St. Paul University. Dr. Krawchuk also stud-

ied at the Grand Séminaire de Montréal and the Seminary of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Dr. Krawchuk has a doctorate in theology, and his specialization is in religious ethics.

Since 1998, Dr. Krawchuk has been a professor in the Faculty of Theology at St. Paul University. He has served on many administrative committees and was vice-president of the faculty association. Dr. Krawchuk is the author of numerous articles and publications.

Dr. Krawchuk took office on August 1 and will be formally installed at the University of Sudbury's convocation on November 12.

Notice to publishers and authors

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

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

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TO ALL MEMBERS OF UNA BRANCH 286

Please be advised that Branch 286 has merged with Branch 70 as of August 1, 2004. All inquiries and requests for changes should be sent to Nina Bilchuk, new secretary.

Nina Bilchuk
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Russia repeals...

(Continued from page 1)

The agreement also stipulates the construction of a new natural gas pipeline through the Carpathian Mountains to move Russian natural gas to Western Europe. The International Gas Transport Consortium, a joint venture between Naftohaz Ukrainy and Russia's Gazprom, will build the new natural gas line, which will travel from Bohorodchany to Uzhhorod. Gazprom said it would guarantee the initial supply of an additional 5 billion cubic meters for transit through Ukraine to Western Europe, which would grow to 19 billion cubic meters by

2010. The gas agreement would remain in effect until 2030 with a five-year option for extension.

The two presidents stated that they believed close Ukrainian-Russian relations would help both countries in becoming global economic players.

Mr. Kuchma added that relations between the two countries lately had become as close as they had ever been, a statement that Mr. Putin supported.

"I do not want to use stock phrases, but I have to touch on images of the past and state that our relations are nothing less than fraternal. We communicate as old and good friends," explained Mr. Putin.

Turning the pages back...

(Continued from page 6)

According to Mr. Woronowycz's news story, after moving smartly from the vintage luxury automobile to the review stand, Mr. Marchuk told the crowd of some 20,000 onlookers lined up and down Kyiv's main thoroughfare that the military parade remained the centerpiece of Independence Day activities because it would reassert the military's ready state and its preparedness to defend the country's independence and sovereignty.

"The parade of the armed forces demonstrates the high standards of preparedness," Mr. Marchuk said. Dressed in a restrained pale green business suit, the recently appointed defense minister reaffirmed the country's move toward democracy and free markets and stressed, "The individual is the highest value of society and the state."

Mr. Marchuk reiterated the position of the government to move Ukraine into NATO, a change of direction he has spurred, and the need for the government as well as the military to undergo extensive reform to pave the way there. "Ukraine's armed forces must begin to rise to the standards of the North Atlantic Alliance, but it must be done within the country's economic abilities," explained Mr. Marchuk.

President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych, Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Volodymyr Lytvyn and most of the country's leadership stood alongside Mr. Marchuk as he gave his address. They listened too, as 5,000 soldiers filled Kyiv's downtown area with the words to Ukraine's national anthem, backed by a 1,000-strong military band.

It was the first time the words to the anthem were sung at an Independence Day parade. While the Verkhovna Rada sanctioned the music to "Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina" several years ago, it had approved the words only earlier that year.

Source: "Ukraine celebrates 12th anniversary of independence with annual military parade," by Roman Woronowycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 31, 2003, Vol. LXXI, No. 35.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

not resolved and we won't restart until they are completely resolved," Kram director Oleksandr Medvetsky said, refusing to specify what those unresolved issues might be. Channel 5 is owned by Petro Poroshenko, a political ally of opposition Our Ukraine leader and presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko. On August 3, cable television operator Falstap stopped broadcasting Channel 5 in Dnipropetrovsk for technical reasons. On August 6, more than 50,000 opposition supporters picketed the Dnipropetrovsk regional administration building protesting the disappearance of Channel 5 from the city's cable networks. Falstap on August 7 resumed broadcasting Channel 5. (RFE/RL Newline)

Ukraine to rotate contingent in Iraq

CRIMEA – Ukrainian Defense Minister Yevhen Marchuk told journalists following his meeting with U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld in Crimea on August 13 that Ukraine will replace its 1,600-strong brigade in Iraq with a new one "from mid-September until mid-October," Ukrainian media reported. Mr. Marchuk thus effectively refuted media speculation that Ukraine may be planning to withdraw its military contingent from Iraq in the near future. "No one can give you a deadline [for eventual withdrawal of Ukrainian forces from Iraq] yet," RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service quoted Mr. Marchuk as saying. "This is a subject of negotiations and it will largely depend on the development of the situation in Iraq. This will depend on how soon the Iraqi security forces will be able to take control of the situation in their country." Meanwhile, international news agencies reported that Ukrainian officer Yuriy Ivanov was killed and four soldiers were injured in Iraq on August 15. (RFE/RL Newline)

Peacekeepers will not travel to Moldova

KYIV – Vasyl Baziv, deputy head of the Ukrainian presidential administration, told journalists on August 13 that Ukraine will not send peacekeepers to the security zone dividing the opposing sides in Moldova unless the Joint Control Commission decides Kyiv should do so, ITAR-TASS reported. He was reacting to Transnistrian "Foreign Minister" Valerii Liskay's statement of August 10, according to which Ukraine should dispatch those troops in line with the accords reached at Odessa in March 1998 by Russian, Ukrainian, Moldovan, and Transnistrian leaders. (RFE/RL Newline)

Ukraine urges Transnistria talks

KYIV – After visiting Chisinau and Tiraspol on August 13, Ukrainian Deputy Foreign Minister Oleksandr Motsyk said his country is concerned by the deterioration of the situation in Transnistria and urged all sides to resume negotiations in the five-party format. Infotag and ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Motsyk met with Moldovan Reintegration Minister Vasili Sova and with separatist leader Igor Smirnov. Mr. Smirnov told Mr. Motsyk that Tiraspol is opposed to any change in the five-party format and wants the Ukrainian and Russian governments to extend guarantees that will stop the "war of economic sanctions" launched by Chisinau. (RFE/RL Newline)

Rumsfeld meets with Kuchma

KYIV – Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma assured U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld in Crimea on August 13 that Ukraine's course toward European and Euro-Atlantic integration remains invariable, Interfax reported, citing the presidential press service. President Kuchma also affirmed that Ukraine remains a strategic

partner of the United States. Both politicians confirmed their readiness to develop the Ukraine-U.S. partnership in the sphere of security and the struggle against terrorism. Secretary Rumsfeld praised the role of Ukrainian peacekeepers in Iraq and Kosovo, saying that "the Ukrainians are doing their job wonderfully." Ukrainian Defense Minister Yevhen Marchuk said after a meeting with Mr. Rumsfeld that the duration of the stay of the Ukrainian contingent in Iraq is a "subject of negotiations" and depends on the situation in that country. (RFE/RL Newline)

Yushchenko accuses PM of spying...

KYIV – Presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko, who leads the opposition Our Ukraine bloc, said on August 11 that Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich is responsible for Mr. Yushchenko being shadowed in Crimea earlier last week, UNIAN reported. "It is work of this government, Yanukovich's government, to which the Internal Affairs Ministry and Internal Affairs Minister Mykola Bilokon are directly subordinated," Mr. Yushchenko said. He was referring to the detention of an Internal Affairs Ministry officer who was clandestinely filming Mr. Yushchenko's stay in Crimea on August 10. Meanwhile, Vice Minister for Internal Affairs Petro Opanasenko said on a national television channel on August 11 that the detained officer was there merely to ensure Mr. Yushchenko's own safety and protect him from possible "terrorist acts." Asked by the TV presenter why the presidential candidate was not informed about this extra security measure, Mr. Opanasenko replied that Mr. Yushchenko did not have to know. (RFE/RL Newline)

... vows review of Kryvorizhstal

KYIV – Viktor Yushchenko said on the private Channel 5 television in Kherson on August 12 that the Our Ukraine parliamentary caucus deems the privatization of the Kryvorizhstal steel manufacturer illegal and will return to this issue in order to punish those who violated the law in the privatization process, UNIAN reported. "The privatization of Kryvorizhstal is theft that has nothing in common with the privatization that should have been held on the principles of honest competition," Mr. Yushchenko said, adding that Kryvorizhstal's real worth is between \$4 billion and \$5 billion. A 93.02 percent stake in Kryvorizhstal was bought for \$800 million in June by a corporation led by Viktor Pinchuk, President Leonid Kuchma's son-in-law, and Donetsk-based oligarch Renat Akhmetov, despite much higher bids from foreign companies. (RFE/RL Newline)

Putin calls Kuchma on birthday

MOSCOW – Russian President Vladimir Putin warmly congratulated Leonid Kuchma on his birthday in a telephone call on August 9. The heads of state discussed current issues in their countries' bilateral relations, and the schedule of forthcoming meetings at the highest level. Mr. Putin also sent a congratulatory message to the Ukrainian president. The message contained the following statement: "Your personal contribution to the fruitful development of the multi-layered Russian-Ukrainian dialogue is highly regarded in Russia. It is to a great extent thanks to your efforts that bilateral economic, humanitarian and cultural ties have been given a new impetus. In general, our relations of strategic partnership and collaboration have been considerably enhanced. I am convinced that your enormous experience of life, and your firmness and consistency will continue to be of service for the good of the Ukrainian state, and to contribute to friendly, neighborly relations between our fraternal peoples." (ITAR-TASS, ARTUIS)

Medvedchuk gets presidential medal

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma presented the chief of his administration, Viktor Medvedchuk, with the Yaroslav the Wise Order, Fifth Degree, according to the presidential press service. Mr. Kuchma cited Mr. Medvedchuk's contribution to the development of the Ukrainian democracy and noted that the award was presented on the occasion of Mr. Medvedchuk's 50th birthday. Mr. Medvedchuk is a leader of the Social-Democratic Party-United, and has been chief of the president administration since June 2002. (Ukrainian News, ARTUIS)

Tunnel to connect Crimea and Kuban

KYIV – Ukraine and Russia are seeking to build an underground transport passage tunnel beneath the Kerch Strait between the Crimea (Ukraine) and Kuban (Russia). Hennadii Babenko, the deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Crimea, disclosed the plan on August 8 on the Dilovyi Svit (Business World) television program. He said that Ukraine has prepared the blueprint for the underground passage, which will be made up of three tunnels. "I am referring to a transporting underground passage ... Three tunnels, the first [goes] in one direction, the second in another direction, and the third is a technical corridor," said Mr. Babenko. He said the estimated cost for constructing the underground passage is \$1.3 billion. "The cost is \$446 million for the passageway itself, and plus up to \$840 million more for development of the Kavkaz, Krym and Aivazovske stations and the corresponding port area installations,"

said the vice prime minister of Crimea. He assumed that the foreign ministries of Ukraine and Russia will in the near future coordinate the underground passageway project. (Ukrainian News, ARTUIS)

Printing of opposition paper is blocked

KYIV – The tax authorities on August 11 froze the bank accounts of the Mega-Plus publishing house, which printed Vechirni Visti, a newspaper linked to opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko, UNIAN reported. Ms. Tymoshenko's Fatherland Party said in a statement that the move was made "without any explanation." The party described "the illegal acts by the tax-collecting agencies as a repressive action aimed at depriving the Ukrainian people of an opposition newspaper and taking revenge on the independent publication for its articles on crimes committed by the authorities." (RFE/RL Newline)

Energy giants agree on debt payment

KYIV – Naftohaz Ukrainy, Ukraine's national operator of oil and gas pipelines, and the Russian gas monopoly Gazprom have signed an accord setting Ukraine's debt for Russian gas supplied in 1997-2000 at \$1.25 billion and establishing a debt-repayment mechanism, Interfax reported on August 12. Naftohaz will pay the sum to Russia's Vneshekonombank, which has been previously empowered by Gazprom to claim the debt on Naftohaz's corporate bonds. Under the accord, Gazprom will make a onetime transfer of \$1.25 billion to Naftohaz as an advance payment for the transit of 19.2 billion cubic meters of Russian gas across Ukraine in 2005-2009, while Naftohaz will pay this money to Vneshekonombank. (RFE/RL Newline)

UOC-KP honors national deputy

KYIV – The Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP) conferred the Order of St. Michael the Archangel upon Leonid Chernovetskyi, a national deputy and candidate for president of Ukraine. UNIAN was informed about the award on August 2 by Mr. Chernovetskyi's press secretary, Kateryna Shapoval. In his decree, Patriarch Filaret (Denysenko), primate of the UOC-KP, said that Mr. Chernovetskyi was recognized "for services with regard to the revival of spirituality in Ukraine and establishment of the National Ukrainian Orthodox Church." The announcement notes that Mr. Chernovetskyi is the author of the law "On the Protection of Public Morals" and is a patron of the Stefania Christian rehabilitation center, where thousands of homeless and poor people receive food and medical aid. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

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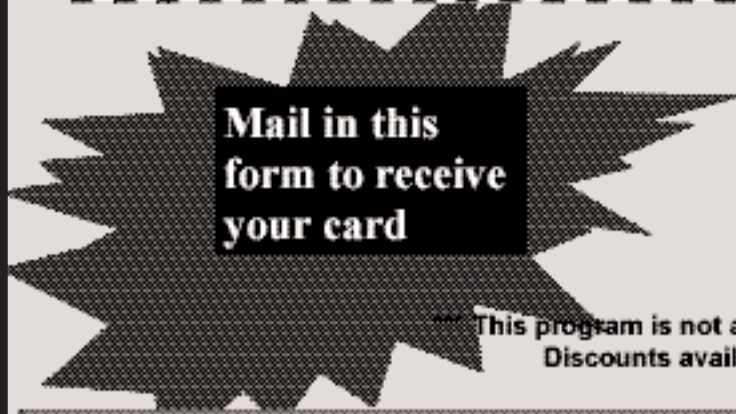


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Plast kicks off...

(Continued from page 11)

States, and how different the people are.

There is a different culture. Ukrainian plastuny tend to be more introspective, while American plastuny are often more showy. Ukrainian children tend to be more guarded and reserved, while children in the United States are more open and more readily display their emotions.

Also, the program of camp in Ukraine tends to have more merit badges and more crafts. Camps in Ukraine are co-ed and shorter, generally from 10 to 12 days. In the U.S., there are some interesting activities that have grown out of American culture, like yoga sessions and Hawaiian night. In Ukraine, there are more campfires and terrain games.

What was the most pleasant part of your experience?

The most pleasant part was being a Ukrainian here and being able to tell people what Ukraine is like. Since people were interested in Ukraine but had only heard stories from their grandparents, at times I felt like an elf telling a fairy tale about a far-away land.

YAROSLAV LAVRIV, 22, DOLYNA:

What are the major benefits of such an exchange?

I was able to help the plastuny in the United States with their Ukrainian language. This is important because the children don't yet understand what Ukraine is and why it is important. They will be thankful to have learned Ukrainian only when they are older.

If children were given the freedom to decide, they would choose not to learn the language. This is normal, even though it is in the children's best interests to learn

Ukrainian. Also, one of the fundamental tenets of Plast is loyalty to God and Ukraine. For that reason, the language of Plast needs to be Ukrainian, and the plastuny in the United States need to work hard to make sure they are proficient in Ukrainian.

OLEKSANDER SVYSTUN, 19, LVIV:

What are the major differences between Plast in the United States and in Ukraine?

The goals of Plast are different in the United States and Ukraine. In Ukraine, the goal is to create a generation of good citizens. In the United States, the goal is the preservation of Ukrainian culture and heritage. In the United States, the effort can almost be described as heroic, considering how far away Ukraine is and how much work is required.

It is a shame that so few people in Ukraine know about the work done by Plast in the United States. It has lasted several generations, which seems a sign that the organization is worth something. Plast is unique in that it is a worldwide scouting organization. Other scouting organizations are generally limited to a particular country, and, even if they have branches in other countries, there is not the same cooperation and unity.

What are the benefits of this exchange?

I gained a lot of experience. Plast in Ukraine is similar to the Plast that existed in the United States 50 years ago. For me, it is like seeing the future of Plast in Ukraine.

I also saw a different sort of relationship between counselors and children. In the United States, the counselors and children are part of one big family. In Ukraine there is more of a separation between them, with the counselors being like older brothers.

Yushchenko begins...

(Continued from page 2)

Yushchenko was generally praised for this nomination, which he reportedly made under pressure from some Our Ukraine activists who have become dissatisfied with the performance of Roman Bezsmertnyi, head of the Our Ukraine staff.

However, further developments – primarily an inconspicuous start for Mr. Yushchenko's regional tour of Ukraine – have somewhat diminished faith in Mr. Zinchenko's capabilities to sufficiently organize the Yushchenko election campaign. First of all, some observers maintain that Messrs. Zinchenko and Bezsmertnyi have not shared their responsibilities within the Our Ukraine bloc as smoothly as was expected.

According to the Kyiv-based weekly Zerkalo Nedeli, there is a multi-layered system of responsibilities in Our Ukraine as regards its leader's presidential bid. The highest "legislative authority" in the bloc is a Coordinating Committee that consists of Mr. Yushchenko (chairman), Yulia Tymoshenko (first deputy), Mr. Zinchenko (manager of the election campaign), Mr. Bezsmertnyi (head of the bloc's staff), as well as prominent Our Ukraine leaders and activists Yurii Kostenko, Mykola Martynenko, Anatolii Matvienko, Petro Poroshenko, Viktor Pynzenyk, Ivan Pliusch, Borys Tarasyuk and Oleksander Turchynov. Every member of this committee is simultaneously a coordinator of Mr. Yushchenko's campaign in specific regions.

It is noteworthy that the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc – a staunch political ally of Our Ukraine in the presidential election campaign – has to take care of the most populous Ukrainian regions. Mr. Turchynov coordinates the Yushchenko campaign in Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Luhansk,

Kirovohrad, Sumy and the Volyn Oblast, while Mr. Matvienko is responsible for the Khmelnytskyi and Kharkiv oblasts.

Mr. Zinchenko personally leads the "executive" arm of Mr. Yushchenko's presidential campaign: press services, speechwriters, election experts and the administrative apparatus of the bloc. He is also responsible for working out a campaign strategy, negotiating with potential political allies and maintaining relations with the media.

Messrs. Zinchenko and Bezsmertnyi reportedly share equal responsibility for staging rallies, advertising Mr. Yushchenko's presidential bid, coordinating Mr. Yushchenko's representatives in regional election commissions, and solving legal problems in the campaign. Mr. Yushchenko is the only one allowed to directly comment on the political campaign; following a prior agreement with him, Ms. Tymoshenko and Messrs. Zinchenko, Poroshenko, Martynenko, Kostenko, Pynzenyk, and Tarasyuk can as well.

According to Zerkalo Nedeli, Mr. Bezsmertnyi's sole responsibility is financing all campaign actions and measures, which he does in cooperation with Our Ukraine's "cashier," lawmaker and businessman Davyd Zhvania.

Because of this complicated distribution of political and organizational responsibilities in the Yushchenko bloc, his presidential campaign has not yet settled into a smooth rhythm or acquired a satisfying scope. Zerkalo Nedeli suggests that many local leaders of Mr. Yushchenko's campaign treat working on it only as a convenient opportunity to spend campaign money.

At the same time, the weekly emphasizes that Mr. Yushchenko's people have not yet been able to tap his main asset in the campaign – the enthusiasm of ordinary citizens who are ready to work for him without any expectation of payment or other compensation.

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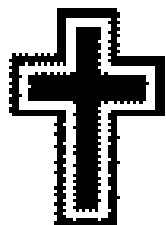
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Soccer sensation...

(Continued from page 9)

the grassy surface, only to be pushed away by Chelsea's goalkeeper in the last instant.

With the score tied at 2-2 and the clock nearing the 87-minute mark, the Kyiv native found an opportunity on a free kick after a late Chelsea foul. Positioned almost identically as in his prior shot – to the left of the net some five yards outside the penalty zone – Shevchenko lifted the ball with one of his trademark bright orange shoes and propelled it in a searing arch that had “goal” written all over it.

The score drove the crowd into a frenzy with Shevchenko jerseys bopping up and down wildly and blue-and-yellow flags being waved from every direction.

The excitement of the moment carried past the game when a group of adventurous youths managed to find their way to an area from which the team buses were visible. No amount of imaginative pleading could convince any of the burly guards to let them inside the fenced facility.

Resigned to being shut out, balancing themselves behind a high fence and reaching up to hold a flag draped over the top, the loyal fans mounted a loud cheer of “Andriy, Andriy” every time someone resembling their hero would emerge from the player tunnel some 50 yards away. As if on cue, a pick-up truck parked directly in front of the small group of enthusiasts drove away, clearing the way for a better view and

allowing the flag to be fully visible.

After 45 minutes of false sightings, a thin figure wearing an Abercrombie track hat appeared from behind another car. The fans went wild, raising their voices even more. As Shevchenko approached the group, he gestured for them to lower their voices. That caused an even greater stir. There were shouts of welcome (“Vitajemo u Filadelfiyi”) and affection (“Andriyu, my tebe liubymo.”) After several handshakes through the wrought iron fence, one fan asked if Shevchenko would sign jerseys, to which he replied that he could (“mozhu”).

The flash of cameras sparked through the iron fencing and shrieks of joy attracted a group of Mexican American fans who joined in the effort to gain a prized souvenir. Shevchenko, appearing genuinely touched, almost humbled by the enthusiasm, proceeded to sign shirts, tickets, programs and even outstretched arms.

As he walked away loud “thank you’s” (“diakuyu”) rang out and the lucky group continued to celebrate its good fortune for hours after the game.

Several fans wondered what actually had attracted the Kyiv native to the crowd. After all, the din of the diesel bus engines probably drowned out even the loudest of the distant voices. It must have been the large blue-and-yellow flag hanging from the eight-foot-high fence – the same one that draped the wall surrounding the playing field near the goal line where Shevchenko put his team ahead.

He is a class act, both on and off the field.

In Memory Of



Mr. John (Ewan) Pich

May 21, 1921 (Staryava, Ukraine) – August 8, 2003

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Beloved father of Maria, Ihor, the late Oksanna, Jaroslaw, Elizabeth, Orest and Bohdanna and Oleh
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Beloved friend of many

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- в церкві свв. Володимира і Ольги в Чикаго, Ілл. о год. 8-й ранку
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Вічна їй пам'ять!

What do Ukrainians...

(Continued from page 2)

done as soon as possible without revolution, tension, and in a civilized manner" (Ukrainska Pravda, July 2).

Ukraine's leading political experts are highly negative in their assessments of Mr. Yanukovych. He is the candidate least likely to spread European values, according to Razumkov Center data (Zerkalo Nedeli, July 3-9). Experts see Messrs. Moroz and Yushchenko as being the only candidates who will promote European values if they were elected. Indeed, Mr. Yanukovych's speeches and election program stress economic growth and higher standards of living, but they are conspicuously silent on democratization. Mr. Yanukovych's first campaign speech in Zaporizhia completely ignored the issue of promoting democratization (Ukrainska Pravda, July 3). Like other centrist oligarchs in the Commonwealth of Independent States, Mr. Yanukovych and the pro-Kuchma camp emphasize an economically liberalized but politically authoritarian state. This position is at odds with Ukrainian voters – 75 percent of whom desire greater democratization (Zerkalo Nedeli, July 3-9).

Unfortunately for the pro-Kuchma camp, economic growth alone is not sufficient to attract Ukrainian voters. Although Ukraine's economy has one of Europe's highest growth rates, this has not improved the popularity of the authorities. The majority of Ukrainian voters, according to the Razumkov poll, do not believe that Ukraine is heading along the right path, due to the large gap between declared objectives and reality.

Privatization, for example, has benefited only a small group of the former Soviet nomenklatura, which is not accountable to anyone. Positive changes, such as economic growth, are credited as

having taken place in spite of the government. Ukraine's public mood is not thankful to the authorities, nor does it expect anything in return.

Razumkov Center analysts have ruled out the notion that oligarchs could support the rule of law, civil society, European values or democratization. "Oligarchs, by their very nature, are incompatible with democratization and are not influenced by societal interests," they argue. Their sole purpose is to enrich themselves with the assistance of the state. It would be naive, the experts polled by the Razumkov Center concluded, to believe that the oligarchs support transition to democratic rule even if they have arrived at the conclusion that the "bandit capitalism" of the 1990s is over.

Razumkov Center experts were asked which candidates were imbued with morals and standards. For example, would any candidate defend society or Ukraine's national interests above those of their own clan? Mr. Moroz, followed by Mr. Yushchenko, topped the list in terms of placing society and Ukraine's interests ahead of their own. When asked which candidates are "professional" and have "intellect," Mr. Yushchenko came first followed by Mr. Moroz.

Meanwhile, Mr. Yanukovych placed at the bottom of both lists. This unfavorable appraisal is widespread because Mr. Yanukovych is the head of the "party of power" of Ukraine's most criminalized and wealthiest clan (Donbas). Mr. Yanukovych's election would be "catastrophic" for Ukraine, Mikhail Brodsky, leader of the Yabluko Party, argued, and could lead to "the threat of a criminal-bandit revolt" (Ukrainska Pravda, July 12). Mr. Brodsky proposed, in effect, that Ukrainians should vote negatively: it is as important for Mr. Yanukovych to be denied victory as it is for Mr. Yushchenko to win.

What would happen in the event of a victory by Mr. Yanukovych? Ukraine's experts

believe the status quo would be conserved, morality would sink lower, and Mr. Yanukovych would favor the Donbas clan. (The same experts believe that the status quo would also be preserved if Mr. Lytvyn won, although he is not a declared candidate.)

Only the left or right opposition candi-

dates will provide change, which an astounding 77 percent of Ukrainians desire, according to Razumkov surveys (Zerkalo Nedeli, July 3-9). Ukrainian voters are likely to understand that voting for Prime Minister Yanukovych means voting for the status quo.

Former Rep. ...

(Continued from page 4)

Vanik restrictions. He also co-sponsored a bill to erect a memorial in Washington to commemorate the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. He served three two-year terms in the House but retired in 2003 because of a pledge to serve no more than three terms. He was first elected to Congress in November 1996.

The Associated Press reported that Mr. Coors had 170,581 votes, or 61 percent

of the vote, while Mr. Schaffer had 110,692 votes, or 39 percent, with 85 percent of precincts reporting. On the Democratic side, Mr. Salazar had 144,953 votes, or 73 percent, and educator Mike Miles had 52,362 votes, or 27 percent.

"The last four months have reinforced for my family how many great people we have living in Colorado – friends, neighbors and fellow citizens. We will never forget what has taken place since April, and we will never forget what it means to be Coloradans," Mr. Schaffer said.

Judge Bohdan Futey...

(Continued from page 4)

codes and to implement trial by jury, as guaranteed by the Constitution. Furthermore, the executive has yet to provide a mechanism for the enforcement of judicial decisions.

The future of the rule of law in Ukraine depends primarily on the extent to which Ukraine's judiciary can become independent of the other branches of power, which has not yet happened, said Judge Futey. In order to fulfill their constitutional obligations, the judges must be

independent of the executive in terms of their material needs as well as psychologically, and they could use a healthy dose of self-respect.

Once the judges feel that they can apply their rulings consistently and evenhandedly, according to the Constitution and other laws, independent of political pressures, Ukraine's legal system will gain the respect and confidence of both the domestic and international community, opined Dr. Futey.

He expressed the hope that 2004 will be remembered as the year in which Ukraine took a step forward in the right direction in the legal and political arena.

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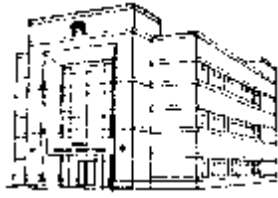
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Interview...

(Continued from page 17)

A: It is absolutely pivotal. I think this will determine Ukraine's trajectory for the next decade or so and the choice is very clear. If there is a relatively free and fair election then Ukraine joins the other post communist states to its west in becoming part of the democratic community of states. And, if the elections are tainted and not free and fair than Ukraine looks a lot more like its eastern neighbors where there is not much democracy.

The contrasts between democracy and dictatorship to the west and to the east are a lot greater today than they were just five years ago. In Russia back then you still had some optimism, at least I did, that that was a competitive election in 1999. Whereas there were certain democracies, I'm thinking of Slovakia in particular, that were not consolidated in East-Central Europe. Now I think it's really clear, right? There's fully consolidated democracies in almost all of what we used to call Eastern Europe. It's still struggling in the Balkans but there's no going back. Nobody thinks that Poland or any country in the region will go back. Whereas in Russia and points eastward I think the consensus among experts is that you're seeing growing authoritarian rule there. And now the pull in two different directions, if you will, has become more polarized. I think this election will determine if we should think of Ukraine more like the Russian model or should we think of it more like the Polish model.

However, if the electoral process is tainted in any way, Ukraine will have to be considered as yet another failed democratic transition in the post-Soviet world.

Q: With regard to the general profile of a candidate and a political campaign, have there been any significant changes since 1991? Is it fair to say that voters are being offered a better

choice in terms of candidates?

A: Yes, there are 23 or whatever candidates, but there are only two real candidates. This choice is a more democratic kind of election in that you have a very clear candidate who is affiliated with the incumbency, the status quo. And you have a very clear candidate with an alternative message from the opposition. This gives voters a very stark choice. Do they want to continue with the status quo, or do they want change? It's not ambiguous, unlike in other kinds of elections in other countries where it's a communist reformer running against the incumbent, so that kind of muddies the water. Here I think it's very clear.

Q: Have Ukrainians changed, in terms of their participation in the democratic process? (e.g. voting, campaigning, debating, etc.)

A: That's a difficult question for me to answer. The campaign, obviously is much more sophisticated this time around than any other time. I would say that both the state and Yushchenko and those running his campaign will have more resources – both state and private financial resources will be involved in this – than at any other time.

My sense of the Ukrainian electorate is that it is a lot more sophisticated than, say, their neighbors in Russia. The kind of electoral tricks that work in Russia do not work in Ukraine. With regard to the use of the state to manipulate voters and "manage" democracy, as in Russia, Ukrainian voters seem like they're immune to those kinds of manipulations.

The state is devoting more resources to this election to help the prime minister. The opposition also has a much more sophisticated campaign organized for the fall compared to previous presidential races. We will only know if these increased efforts influence voting behavior and participation after the vote.

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AP Photo/Mark Baker

Yana Klochkova swims to a gold medal in the 200-meter individual medley at the Olympic Aquatic Center.

Panel on human trafficking to be held in Chicago

CHICAGO – “For Sale or Rent? The Captive Daughters of Ukraine: A Public Colloquium on Human Trafficking” will feature three panelists discussing human trafficking in Ukraine. The event is scheduled for Friday, September 10, at 7 p.m. at Preston Bradley Hall at the Chicago Cultural Center, 78 E. Washington St. The Kyiv Committee of the Chicago Sister Cities International is presenting a panel discussion followed by a reception and a book signing.

The panel will feature three experts in the field: Victor Malarek, author of “The Natashas: Inside the New Global Sex Trade”; Melanne Vermeer, chair, Vital Voices Global Partnership and former chief of staff to First Lady Hillary Rodham Clinton; and Amy Heyden, Winrock International and former director of the Trafficking Prevention Program in Ukraine.

It will be moderated by Dr. David E. Guinn, executive director and adjunct professor of law, International Human Rights Law Institute, DePaul University School of Law. Dr. Guinn is the author and editor of nine books, including “In Modern Bondage: Sex Trafficking in the Americas.”

“The sheer magnitude of human trafficking in today’s world may be this century’s most painful failure to protect its most vulnerable citizens,” said Marta Farion, Kyiv Committee Chair, Chicago Sister Cities International Program. “In organizing this program, the Kyiv Committee hopes to further dialogue and awareness that will lead the global community to identify and implement an effective policy response to human trafficking.”

The statistics of sexual enslavement of young Ukrainian women and girls trafficked to other countries is alarming. Thousands of women leave their villages and cities seeking job opportunities as servants, housekeepers or child care workers, but are tricked into sexual enslavement instead. The basis of Ukrainian women’s involvement in prostitution is involuntary and is controlled by the criminal international sex trade through intimidation, brutality and exploitation.

The United Nations has declared international trafficking of women for the purpose of sexual exploitation as the biggest violation of human rights in today’s world. It has been called “the paramount moral challenge we will face in this centu-

ry: to address the brutality that is the lot of so many women in the developing world.”

Women are trafficked to the United States, Western Europe, the Middle East and Russia from all corners of the globe: from Asia, Africa, Latin America and now from Ukraine. Ukraine is Europe’s third top supplier of the “live commodity” to world markets. According to the Ukrainian Parliament’s Committee to Fight Organized Crime and Corruption, the past few years have seen some 7 million Ukrainian nationals traveling abroad to earn money – about 2 million of them women under age 30.

The fate of Ukrainian women and girls ensnared in the trafficking trade can be improved significantly through legal, social and community policies and practices. Being informed about agencies working in the field, legal remedies, international initiatives that raise barriers to the practice, and the challenges that still remain is vital to bringing an end to human trafficking, say organizers of the Chicago event.

This colloquium is presented in collaboration with the Chicago Group of Professionals and Businesspersons; Ukrainian National Women’s League of America, Women’s Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms of Ukraine and the Ukrainian Gold Cross.

Chicago and Kyiv have been sister cities since 1991. Under the auspices of the Chicago Department of Cultural Affairs, the Chicago Sister Cities International Program is dedicated to promoting economic, educational and cultural exchanges between Chicago and its 24 sister cities. For more information about the Chicago Sister Cities International Program, readers may call (312) 744-8074 or visit www.chicagosistercities.org.

The Chicago Business and Professional Group is an organization of Ukrainian Americans and their friends that encourages personal and professional understanding and growth through informational presentations, educational seminars, news alerts and social events. Members broaden their understanding of contemporary issues in the Ukrainian American community, enhance their knowledge of leading-edge topics and enrich their network of community contacts.

Admission to the September 10 events is free, but reservations are required, as seating is limited. RSVPs should be directed to tkinta@cityofchicago.org or call (312)-742-5320.

Ukrainian athletes...

(Continued from page 1)

ment of Ukraine for each one of her gold medals, as will each first place finisher from the Ukrainian Olympic team.

Ms. Klochkova took the 400-meter medley in a photo finish with American rival Kaitlin Sandeno, who surprised the field by staying with the Ukrainian swimmer with a strong breaststroke in the second 25 meters and taking the lead just before the third turn. Ms. Klochkova made up the small distance between them in the final 25 meters of the free style portion of the event and touched the wall at 4 minutes and 34.83 seconds, just 12/100 of a second ahead of Ms. Sandeno, but short of the world record mark of 4:33.59, which Ms. Klochkova set in Sydney in 2000.

“I didn’t expect such a fight from Sandeno, but at the last turn I decided that although I could die doing it, I would win,” exclaimed Ms. Klochkova, according to Ukraine Moloda. Traditionally Ms. Klochkova’s principle rivalry in the medley events had been with Hungarian Eva Ristov, who finished fourth.

While Ms. Klochkova’s gold added to her stature as the best female swimmer in the world, Ukraine’s first gold medal was won by a 19-year-old gunslinger that few had considered for a medal. Yet Olena Kostevych, the gold medallist in 10 meter sharp shooting from Chernihiv, had already ascended to the heights of the sport two years ago when she won both the World Cup and World Championship in sharp shooting. Her victory in Athens came after Ms. Kostevych barely squeezed into the finals. It was followed by a shoot-off with Serb Jasna Sekarych, who took silver. Bulgarian Maria Grezdevii finished third.

Adding to Ukraine’s medal count, Ukrainian fencer Vladyslav Tretyak took a bronze in the sabre on August 15. Two



AP Photo/Charles Krupa

Silver medalist Roman Hontiuk stands during the victory ceremony after the Judo men’s half-middle weight event.

days later judoist Roman Hontiuk of Ivano Frankivsk won Ukraine’s first silver medal in the 81-kilogram class.

The Ukrainian woman’s gymnastics team just missed out on a team medal on August 17, finishing fourth behind gold medal winners Romania, the United States, which took silver, and bronze medallist Russia.

Ukraine’s five gold medals and seven overall put it in the fifth spot in the gold medal standings on August 19. Following in sixth was Russia with three gold and 15 overall medals. China led the count with 11 gold and 22 overall, followed by the United States in second with 10 gold and 29 overall medals. Japan came next with eight gold and 13 overall, followed by Australia in fourth place with six gold medals and 16 overall.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, August 28

WILDWOOD, N.J.: Plast kyrin Spartanky are organizing a Mixed Triples Volleyball and Doubles Bocce Ball Tournament. For further information please visit our website at www.geocities.com/spartanky/volleyball_bocce_english.doc or contact Tania Dulyn at taniadulyn@yahoo.com.

JEWETT, N.Y.: The "Music at the Grazhda" Chamber Music Society — Solomiya Ivakhiv, violin; Natalia Khoma, cello; Yuri Kharenko, violin; Randolph Kelly, viola; and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano — will appear in concert as part of the "Music at the Grazhda" summer concert series. The concert program will feature works by Beethoven and Franck. Performance time: 8 p.m. The Grazhda is located on Rt. 23 A, five miles west of Hunter, N.Y. For additional information call (518) 263-4335.

Sunday, August 29

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: The Committee for Aid to Ukraine (Central New Jersey Branch) will host a celebration of the 13th anniversary of Ukraine's independence at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 135 Davidson Ave., Somerset (South Bound Brook), N.J. The program will begin at 4 p.m., on Sunday, August 29. Performances will feature: vocal-instrumental ensemble "Ukrainian Barvy" from Kyiv; opera and theater soprano Anna Bachynska; opera and theater tenor Roman Cymbala; opera and theater pianist Maria Cymbala; youth and dance ensemble "Barvinok." The entrance fee is a \$15 donation toward the betterment of education in Ukraine. For more information about the program or the cause it supports call Michael Shulha (908) 534-6683; Damjan Gecha (908) 755-8156; or the Rev. Ivan Lyshyk (908) 253-0410, or (212) 873-8550.

BUFFALO, N.Y.: The Buffalo Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America is hosting a Ukrainian American Day commemorating the 13th anniversary of Ukrainian independence on Sunday, August 29, starting at 1 p.m. There will be an ecumenical service at 1:45 p.m. at Ukrainian Home Dnipro, 562 Genesee Street, Buffalo, NY 14294. The day will feature traditional Ukrainian food, such as holobtsi, pyrohy, pastries and beverages, as well as games, raffles, arts, crafts, a cultural program, music and the youth dance group "Veselka." Admission is free and there is ample parking. For more information call Wasy Serediuk (716) 821-0711, Akacia Belmega (716) 674-4916, Andrew Diakun (716) 632-4212 or Dnipro (716) 856-4476.

Wednesday, September 8

NEWARK, N.J.: St. John's Ukrainian

Preschool will re-open with Ukrainian-language Montessori sessions each weekday morning from 9:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. Extended hours from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. are available to serve working parents. The minimum age is two years and six months. We emphasize respect for the child, individualized learning and promotion of the child's independence. For more information call Olenka Makarushka-Kolodiy at (973) 763-1797. Visit our website at <http://www.members.aol.com/olenkam>.

Saturday, September 11

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Heritage School at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center in Jenkintown, Pa., will open on Saturday, September 11. Opening ceremonies will start at 9 a.m. Afterward, classes will be held until dismissal at 11:30 a.m. Parents may enroll their children from kindergarten through the 12th grade including English-speaking classes. Books may be purchased on the same day. For more information please call (215) 663-5322 or visit our website at www.ukrheritageschool.com.

CARTERET, N.J.: The St. Demetrius Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral is sponsoring an end of summer zabava featuring the music of Fata Morgana. The zabava will be held at the St. Demetrius Community Center, 681 Roosevelt Ave., Carteret, N.J., just off exit 12 of the New Jersey Turnpike. Tickets are \$30 for adults and \$20 for students under 21. Admission includes a Ukrainian dish, cake, coffee, beer, wine and soda. There will be a cash bar. Doors open at 7 p.m. and dancing starts at 8 p.m. For tickets and table reservations please call Peter Prociuk at (732) 541-5452.

Saturday – Sunday, September 11-12

CHICAGO: Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Church in Chicago cordially invites the entire community to the "Ukrainian Village Oktoberfest." Located in the heart of the Ukrainian Village at Chicago Avenue and Oakley Boulevard this wonderful neighborhood festival will feature a terrific beer garden, live German and Ukrainian music, a performance by the Hromovytsia Ukrainian dance ensemble, great food, raffles, games and much more. The festivities begin Saturday, September 11, from 3 p.m. to 10 p.m., and Sunday from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m. On Saturday evening there will be a zabava in the church hall starting at 9 p.m. An entrance donation of \$5 for the festival and \$5 for the zabava go to the ongoing support of the parish. For festival vendor applications please contact the parish office at (312) 829-5209.

PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (**\$20 per submission**) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. Payment must be received prior to publication.

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

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please include payment of \$20 for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published. Also, please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Items may be e-mailed to preview@ukrweekly.com.