

INSIDE:

- Scholars assess Pope John Paul II's visit to Ukraine — page 3.
- State Department releases report on trafficking in persons — page 4.
- Interview: chaplaincy in Ukraine's military forces — page 13.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXIX

No. 31

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 2001

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Senate Appropriations Committee votes \$180 M for aid to Ukraine

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate's Appropriations Committee on July 26, voted to pass the \$15.5 billion foreign operations spending bill, including \$180 million in foreign aid to Ukraine.

The Senate bill surpassed the president's request by \$342 million; the total amount of funding in the bill is equal to that provided in a version of the bill passed a few days earlier by the House of Representatives.

It was expected that the entire Senate would vote on the bill before the August recess on August 3. Conferees of the House of Representatives and Senate Foreign Operations Subcommittees will then meet to resolve the differences between their respective versions of the bill after Congress resumes its work in September.

The Senate voted to increase the level of assistance to Ukraine to \$180 million — \$11 million above the amount requested by President George W. Bush and \$55 million above the amount voted by the House of Representatives.

The report language attached to the

bill noted: "the committee firmly believes that the independence and sovereignty of Ukraine is of crucial strategic importance to the United States and stability in Europe."

The Senate Appropriations Committee also called upon the U.S. Department of State to promote programs to overhaul the commercial law code in Ukraine, strengthen business development and "help develop the non-governmental sector of Ukrainian society." The Senate report language also focused on the upcoming parliamentary elections in Ukraine, which can determine the future development of that country.

The general level of spending for the Independent States (IS) of the former Soviet Union amounts to \$800 million. Of that amount, \$180 million is designated for Ukraine and \$90 million each for Armenia and Georgia.

The Senate Appropriations Committee version of the bill curtails assistance to the Russian Federation until the president certifies that Russia no longer has any nuclear involvement with Iran and that international relief organizations have access to Chechnya.

The Ukrainian Museum signs building contract, taking another step toward realizing long-held dream

by Marta Bachynsky

NEW YORK — The board of trustees of The Ukrainian Museum announced that the president of the board, Olha Hnateyko, has signed the contract to begin construction of a new museum facility on East Sixth Street in New York City. The \$7.6 million building will be an important addition to the rejuvenation of the Lower East Side neighborhood.

The contract was signed with S. Digiacocono & Son Inc., a construction management, general contracting and technology management firm, which was the bid winner for this project.

The architectural plans for the new building were designed and produced by Ukrainian architect George Sawicki of the Manhattan-based firm Sawicki Tarella Architecture+Design, PC. The projected new facility of 25,000 square feet will be a modern three-story building, with spacious exhibition galleries, an auditorium, climate controlled storage spaces for its collections, a library, classrooms and workrooms, offices, a gift shop and a gallery/coffee shop.

The building project, which has

been held in abeyance for some time due to lack of funds, was reactivated last December with the donation of \$2.5 million to the Building Fund by Eugene and Daymel Shklar. The Shklars also established a Challenge Grant of \$1 million to raise additional funds for the project. Through the grant, donations to the museum are being matched dollar for dollar.

Actual construction of the new museum facility will begin upon receipt of permits by the builder from New York City's Department of Buildings.

The museum, which this year celebrates its 25th anniversary, has been a vital, nurturing institution to the Ukrainian community, preserving the bounty and richness of the Ukrainian cultural legacy. The institution has also made a name for itself among its peers and with the general public through its multi-faceted agenda, introducing the Ukrainian experience in exhibitions, publications, educational and community-related programs.

To support the building project the museum is conducting a major fund-raising campaign. For information on how to contribute call (212) 228-0110 or visit the website: www.ukrainianmuseum.org.

European Union pledges to assist Ukraine in improving ties with Europe

by Maryna Makhnonos

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — The European Union will do everything to improve Ukraine's ties with the European community, said the EU's foreign policy chief, Javier Solana, at a meeting with Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma on July 30 in Crimea.

Mr. Solana praised Ukraine for restructuring its debt to the Paris Club of creditor nations and improving its standing with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

He added that European Union officials have decided to invite Ukraine to an upcoming meeting of EU representatives in order to promote better relations with Ukraine. He also discussed the Ukraine-EU summit, which is scheduled to be held in Crimea in September.

Mr. Solana and President Kuchma conferred on Ukraine's trade with European countries and neighboring Russia, Ukraine's efforts to reform its agricultural sector, land titling issues, energy sector problems and privatization of state energy companies.

Mr. Solana began his visit to Ukraine on Monday, July 30, meeting in Kyiv with Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh and ambassadors of the EU countries in Ukraine. He left for Crimea that evening for meetings with Mr. Kuchma and other government officials.

His agenda in Crimea also included visits to the former residences of tsars and Soviet leaders, other palaces and historic sites, as well as to a winery. Mr. Solana was to conclude his visit on Sunday, August 5.

At his meeting with Prime Minister Kinakh, Mr. Solana praised Ukraine's recent economic achievements and urged the government to continue reforms.

"The country is moving in the direction of positive reforms," Mr. Solana said. "But I'm sure that the prime minister and I both feel that there is still a long way to go."

Mr. Solana also called for transparent and fair parliamentary elections next March with "all the elements of a society with European values," adding that "it's very, very important that the campaign is held within European parameters."

Mr. Kuchma confirmed that Ukraine is committed to democratic elections and invited EU observers to monitor the voting process.

Speaking of plans to create joint European military forces, Mr. Solana said EU officials will consider Ukraine's offer to participate in strategic air forces.

"We are going to the summit of the European Union and Ukraine in the month of September, and I'm sure that we will talk about these issues in that



Javier Solana

context," Mr. Solana said. "We are just beginning, so we are not going to have any agreement immediately, because we have not finalized our own structure," he explained, stressing that the EU will work transparently with Ukraine's government during the project.

After meeting with his Belgian counterpart, Andre Flahaut, in Crimea earlier in July, Ukraine's Defense Minister Oleksander Kuzmuk had said Ukraine

(Continued on page 14)

Kuchma and Putin promote closer ties at events in Crimea

by Maryna Makhnonos

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — In a sign of warmer relations between neighboring Ukraine and Russia, Presidents Leonid Kuchma and Vladimir Putin met to open a newly restored Orthodox cathedral and to celebrate Russian Navy Day on the Black Sea peninsula of Crimea.

In what was their second meeting in less than a week, the two presidents on July 28 attended the consecration of one of Ukraine's largest Orthodox cathedrals in historic Khersones, located near the port city of Sevastopol.

"We shall meet even more often," the Interfax news service quoted President Putin as saying in response to a question about what prompted such frequent summits.

(Continued on page 5)

ANALYSIS

Kyiv faces new pressure on gas debts

by Michael Lelyveld

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

Kazakstan has reportedly reduced the flow of gas from Turkmenistan to Ukraine in the latest dispute over Kyiv's refusal to honor the debts of its energy companies.

Last week, Vadym Kopylov, the head of the Ukrainian state energy company Naftohaz Ukrainy, told Interfax that Kazakstan has cut gas deliveries from Turkmenistan by almost half. Pipeline routes from Turkmenistan run through Uzbekistan, Kazakstan and Russia on their way to Ukraine.

Kazakstan's move is the result of a chain of events that started in January when the Russian gas trader Itera announced it was stopping gas supplies to Ukraine because the country's power companies owed \$64 million in overdue bills.

The power companies claimed their customers were not paying them. Naftohaz Ukrainy and the government declined to take responsibility for the debts.

Itera soon found that a complete cutoff was impossible, because the power companies simply diverted the gas they needed out of the flow of Russian deliveries to Europe, which run through Ukrainian lines.

At the time, Itera said that Russia's Gazprom was the source of the gas being delivered to the Ukrainian generators. The unpaid bills were only a fraction of the \$1.4 billion that Russia has been trying to collect for past supplies to Ukraine.

But at the same time, Itera was also handling Turkmenistan's gas exports to Ukraine. Ashgabat had agreed to supply Kyiv as long as it paid in advance. Itera continued to carry the Turkmen gas to Ukraine, presumably because it could profit from the separate deal.

It now appears that Itera has shifted its tactics by delaying payment to the Kazak pipeline company Intergaz for Ukraine's supplies of Turkmen gas. According to Interfax, Kazakstan has

Michael Lelyveld is an RFE/RL correspondent.

Condoleezza Rice delivers U.S. message

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

U.S. National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice on July 25 met with President Leonid Kuchma and other top officials in Kyiv and delivered a strongly worded warning to Ukraine, saying its integration into Europe depends on democratic reforms, transparent probes into the recent killings of journalists and fair elections.

The national security adviser was the first major policymaker from the administration of U.S. President George W. Bush to visit Kyiv; therefore her voice was given particular attention. At a news conference following her talks with Ukrainian officials, Dr. Rice touched upon a wide range of the Bush administration's concerns about Ukraine.

Dr. Rice said it is important for Ukraine to push economic and political

Jan Maksymiuk is the Belarus, Ukraine and Poland specialist on the staff of RFE/RL Newsline.

threatened to cut the gas transit unless Itera pays for earlier services to Ukraine.

Itera, in turn, has blamed the Ukrainian power companies for failing to pay their debts, which it now estimates at \$56 million. Itera seems to be implying that the Ukrainian generators were using Turkmen rather than Russian gas when they stopped paying their bills. The effect is to make Ukraine's non-payment a problem for Turkmenistan and Kazakstan rather than Russia.

That strategy could prove successful over time. Ukraine may be able to endure the reduction of gas supplies during the summer, when demand is low. But as winter approaches, it may have to pay the debts or find another solution. Turkmenistan may also bring pressure to bear on Ukraine, which now accounts for about half of Turkmen gas exports. The situation will test the policy of the Ukrainian government, which has steadfastly refused to take on the debts of either Naftohaz Ukrainy or the power companies as its own.

Last month Ukrainian Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh spurned a Russian proposal to restructure the energy company's gas debts by issuing Eurobonds that would be guaranteed by the state. His position was quickly supported by President Leonid Kuchma. "This question cannot be put this way at all. Corporate debts will never become state ones," Interfax quoted Mr. Kuchma as saying.

The government has also rejected a Russian plan to swap the debt for stakes in Ukrainian companies or control of the country's pipelines.

Last January, both President Kuchma and former Prime Minister Viktor Yushenko negotiated with Itera in an effort to avoid a gas shutoff. But the new prime minister, Mr. Kinakh, has since refused to honor the commitments that his predecessor made.

Russia may now have found a more effective way of pressuring Ukraine by shifting some of the debt burden onto other suppliers. If the strategy works, Turkmenistan and Kazakstan may soon apply more pressure of their own.

reforms simultaneously. Dr. Rice praised progress on economic reforms in Ukraine and said that she heard assurances during talks with President Kuchma and others that Kyiv is firmly on the democratic path. "The leadership of the country realizes that the world is watching over developments in Ukraine," she said.

Dr. Rice confirmed that she discussed the killings of journalists Heorhii Gongadze and Ihor Aleksandrov with Ukrainian leaders, adding that she demanded a full investigation into those murders.

Regarding next year's parliamentary elections in Ukraine, she said: "The world will be watching the elections in 2002, and not just on the day of the election but throughout the campaign to be sure that all voices have the opportunity to be heard." Answering a journalist's question as to whether she believes that the Ukrainian government will match its promises with deeds, Dr. Rice said: "We are not so easily fooled. The United States knows a free election when it sees one. It knows a free campaign when it sees one."

NEWSBRIEFS**Kyiv seeks explanation of Luzhkov's claim**

KYIV – The Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine asked on July 31 for an explanation from Moscow of a statement by Moscow Mayor Yurii Luzhkov that Crimea is not a part of Ukraine, the DPA wire service reported. Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Serhii Borodenkov said in Kyiv that "Relations between Russia and Ukraine have been good up to this point," but he added that "we would prefer that the Russian side explain such behavior." Mr. Luzhkov told reporters in Crimea during a visit last week: "I believe that Crimea is Russian land. It has always been Russian and never belonged to Ukraine." Crimea was part of the RSFSR from the early 1920s until 1957, when Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev handed it over to the Ukrainian SSR. Mr. Luzhkov had made several previous statements in the past, many of which were dismissed by the Kremlin as a statement by private citizen. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Oil and gas discovered in Black Sea

KYIV – Mykola Ilnytskyi, head of the state-owned Chornomornaftohaz joint stock company (a part of the Naftohaz Ukrainy monopoly), told Interfax on July 3 that an offshore drilling rig struck a commercial amount of oil and gas near Zmiinyi island (Serpents Island), some 55 kilometers east of the Danube delta. "It is clear for us even today that this region of the Black Sea is primarily oil-bearing," Mr. Ilnytskyi added. The discovery of the oil and gas deposit may add heat to Ukrainian-Romanian talks on the demarcation of the continental shelf around Serpents Island. The island was annexed by the Soviet Union in 1946 and subsequently turned into a military fortress. While not agreeing to return the island to Romania, Ukraine pledged to deploy no "aggressive weapons" on it and agreed to consider it "uninhabited," which, under international maritime legislation, means that Kyiv cannot claim an exclusive economic zone around it. (RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report)

World Bank likely to release loan

KYIV – Luca Barbone, the World Bank's top official in Ukraine and Belarus, said on July 27 in Kyiv that the bank is likely to approve a \$250 million tranche of a loan to Ukraine this year once the International Monetary Fund resumes its assistance, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Barbone said that the IMF approval is expected to take place very soon, adding, "so I'm pretty confident that we should not have a problem." Mr. Barbone arrived in Ukraine on July 22 and ended his talks with Ukrainian officials on July 27. He said the World Bank is likely to provide a \$150 million disbursement in October and \$100 million the following month. This tranche is part of a \$750 million loan program to Ukraine announced last year. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv agrees to Gongadze's mother's wish

KYIV – The Ukrainian government said on July 27 that it will not bury the decapitated body of Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze until his mother agrees to do so, Reuters reported. Although independent DNA tests have shown a greater than 99 percent chance that the body is that of the missing journalist, his mother, Lesia Gongadze, is not absolutely certain it is her son. The Procurator General's Office had given a Kyiv morgue permission last month to bury the body. Vice Minister of Health Anatolii Kartysh said the ministry is prepared to help conduct a new DNA test with foreign experts to help convince Mrs. Gongadze that the corpse is indeed her son's. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine to halt arms sales to Macedonia

FOROS, Ukraine – Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh said in the Crimean resort of Foros on July 31 that Ukraine will stop selling arms to Macedonia, reported the DPA news agency, citing Ukrainian news sources. Mr. Kinakh made the statement after meeting with Javier Solana, the European Union's foreign policy and security chief. Foreign Affairs Ministry State

(Continued on page 17)

Canada names new envoy

Eastern Economist

KYIV – The Embassy of Canada officially announced that Foreign Minister John Manley has named a replacement for Ambassador Derek Fraser, who was to leave Ukraine on July 27.

The new ambassador, Andrew

Robinson, is expected in Kyiv in early August.

Mr. Robinson joined Canada's Department of External Affairs in 1969 and most recently served as director general of the Africa Bureau. His previous postings included Jordan in 1992-1995 as ambassador, Prague, London, Beirut and Cairo. His specialty is peacekeeping.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

Postmaster, send address changes to: **Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz**
The Ukrainian Weekly **Editors:**
2200 Route 10 **Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)**
P.O. Box 280 **Andrew Nynka**
Parsippany, NJ 07054 **Ika Koznarska Casanova (part time)**

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, August 5, 2001, No. 31, Vol. LXIX

Copyright © 2001 The Ukrainian Weekly

Scholars offer assessments of papal visit to Ukraine

Pope John Paul II's visit to Ukraine was an event of definitive historic significance as recorded on the pages of this newspaper. The Ukrainian Weekly deemed it appropriate to turn to scholars with expertise on the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, the religious situation in Ukraine and relations among

the Vatican, the Patriarchate of Constantinople and the Russian Orthodox Church – to comment on the relevance, immediate consequences and potential impact of Pope John Paul II's visit in Ukraine and throughout the region. The series was prepared by Ika Koznarska Casanova.

DR. FRANK E. SYSYN, is director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, Canadian Institute for Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, and is the editor-in-chief of the Hrushevsky Translation Project. He writes widely on Church affairs in the early-modern and modern period. His publications include "Between Poland and Ukraine: The Dilemma of Adam Kysil, 1600-1653" (Cambridge, Mass., 1985) and the forthcoming volume from CIUS Press, "Religion and Nation in Modern Ukraine," co-authored with Dr. Serhii Plokhly. He is the consulting editor of volume 8 of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's, "History of Ukraine-Rus'," titled "The Cossack Age, 1625-1650," which is scheduled to appear early next year.

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

The most important fact about the pope's visit is that it occurred. To have waited any longer for more favorable circumstances (a Ukrainian government untainted by scandal or a resolution of the tensions among Ukrainian Orthodox Churches and the objections of the Moscow Patriarchate) might have meant that the elderly and ill pontiff might never have made the trip.

The pope's speeches were carefully crafted to answer the problems of contemporary Ukraine and their delivery in Ukrainian had tremendous significance.

SERHII PLOKHLY is director of the Ukrainian Church Studies Program and associate director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta. He serves as deputy editor of the Hrushevsky Translation Project and co-edited Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'," Volume 7: "The Cossack Age to 1625" (Edmonton and Toronto, 1999). His latest book, "The Cossacks and Religion in Early Modern Ukraine," will be published by Oxford University Press later this year. He also authored a number of articles on the role of history and religion in the shaping of the Russian and Ukrainian identities.

Would you please offer a general assessment of Pope John Paul II's visit to Ukraine, with particular reference to the coverage by the Western press?

Pope John Paul II's five-day visit to Ukraine is long over, but discussions about its results, significance and media coverage are still going on. For most Western reporters it was a tough job to cover the pope's visit to an ex-Soviet country, caught between Europe and Russia and currently recovering from its worst political scandal ever. On top of that, there is the extremely complicated history of Orthodox-Catholic relations in the region, with the Orthodox majority currently split into three factions and the Catholic minority divided between Roman and Greek-Catholics.

Judging by the stories presented to the Western reader, the media took refuge from all these Ukrainian complexities by focusing on the significance of the visit for Moscow-Vatican relations, a field

The siege mentality of the Ukrainian government limited access to the papal visit in Kyiv and the weather limited the crowds, but Ukrainian television carried his message to a broad audience. The celebration of a Greek-Catholic liturgy in Kyiv, where the Vatican has been less than wholehearted in support of the position of the Church, is a major breakthrough.

Obviously the Kuchma government tried to use the visit to improve its tainted image and used the media to do so. On the other hand, [the government] had no message to deliver, and its police cordons did not speak well for it.

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

Pope John Paul II's visit has greatly strengthened the position of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Despite the Church's phenomenal regeneration, it has not had corresponding influence in Church and civil affairs in Ukraine. The refusal by Rome to recognize the patriarchate and the timidity of the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy to assert the Church's

much more familiar to the correspondents who cover mainly Russian developments for their newspapers and to media outlets in Western Europe and North America.

Statements by Patriarch Aleksei II of Moscow and his hierarchs protesting the pope's visit to predominantly Orthodox Ukraine gave the media a subject that it found easy to follow. The first days of the visit were viewed almost exclusively through the prism of Moscow's protests against the pontiff's visit to a country no longer subject to Moscow's control.

Based on the faulty premise of the Moscow Patriarchate's complete control over the Orthodox faithful in Ukraine, the main story line went as follows. Spurned by the Orthodox, the pope was given a chilly reception in predominantly Orthodox eastern Ukraine and was warmly welcomed only as he drew nearer to his native Poland in western Ukraine. Left out of the story was Ukraine itself – its life, its faithful and the significance of the visit for its affairs.

The real story overlooked by such coverage was that of the survival and resurgence of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, banned and persecuted by the communist authorities. Its re-emergence was greatly assisted by the actions of John Paul II, who did not give in to the Moscow Patriarchate's current threats, just as he proved impervious to them in the late 1980s.

The story that was overlooked was that of the embattled Church overcoming the old tradition of hostilities with the Orthodox and establishing new, peaceful relations with Ukrainian Orthodox communities in the area. It is the story of the Ukrainian people rejecting the message of religious intolerance and hatred coming

right to one have weakened its hand. Regrettably the pope did not take the opportunity to resolve this issue favorably during his visit, and this must be a cause for concern. Nevertheless, the celebration of the Greek-Catholic liturgy in Kyiv and the tremendous organization of the papal visit in Lviv augur well for the Church's growth.

The beatification of the martyrs will give the Church additional authority and strengthen the memory of what havoc Soviet totalitarianism wreaked in Ukraine. The visit may have improved relations between Greek and Roman Catholics, though there were certain indications that the far smaller Roman Catholic Church strove to take control of the visit.

The Orthodox response to the papal visit was not appropriate to such a significant event. None of the Churches engaged the question as the beginning of an ecumenical dialogue. If the Orthodox viewed the visit as a challenge, they would have better addressed issues such as Roman centralism and emphasis on the primacy of the papacy, policies of the current pontiff that have worked against any understanding with the Orthodox Churches.

Instead, the Moscow Patriarchate chose to isolate itself and hurl groundless attacks against the Greek Catholics. All these policies discredited it in the eyes of the largely secular Ukrainian public. Clearly

(Continued on page 21)

from Moscow and embracing the message of tolerance and reconciliation coming from the pope, as was pointed out by Prof. Olga Andiewsky (history department, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario), in her insightful e-mail reports from Kyiv.

What is your assessment of the reaction of the Russian Orthodox Church to the pope's visit, an issue which, as you have pointed out, has received the most coverage in the Western media?

There is little doubt that the pope has emerged as victor from the showdown with Moscow, while Patriarch Aleksei II has suffered a major defeat. At stake in this case was not only the pope's freedom of movement in the post-Soviet space, but also the Moscow Patriarchate's grip on the territory of the former Soviet Union. Back home, the Russian Orthodox Church achieved a major success when it advocated restrictive measures against its competitors, which were adopted by the Russian Duma and signed into law by Boris Yeltsin in 1997. It tried to impose similar rules on Ukraine and other post-Soviet countries by seeking to bar the pope from visiting them.

Patriarch Aleksei did not succeed in this attempt, which not only annoyed the Ukrainian government, but also failed to obtain support from Russian President Vladimir Putin, who went on record as welcoming the pope's visit to Ukraine. After the visit, the embarrassed Moscow Patriarchate was reduced to explaining that there were differences between Church and state in their approach to the pope's pilgrimage and to warning the people of the former Soviet republics that papal visits would not put them on the

(Continued on page 23)

Compensation deadline extended for Nazi-era slave/forced laborers

by **Nikolas Tysiak**

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – During World War II, many residents of Eastern Europe were taken by the Nazi regime from their homelands to Germany where they were forced to work in camps or factories. Last year the German Parliament voted unanimously to allocate funds compensating these forced laborers, who today are spread out across the globe. A new deadline of December 31 has been set for individuals filing claims for compensation.

Money for the compensation fund is supplied partly by the German government and partly by German corporations that participated in the forced labor program over 50 years ago. Daimler-Chrysler, Bayer, BMW and others used forced labor and have contributed to the fund of well over 8 billion DM.

Many class action lawsuits had been initiated against these German companies, causing the companies to believe that a compensation fund would not necessarily halt the launching of lawsuits. Thus, before these companies agreed to the compensation program, they sought promises from the United States that protection from additional class-action lawsuits would be provided. (The countries of Europe, where many claimants live, do not allow class-action lawsuits, while the United States does.)

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) was given the responsibility of distributing compensation payments to individual claimants. Over 157,000 claims have been filed with the IOM, and a total of 200,000 claims are expected by the time the program ends.

Initial estimates had anticipated only about 75,000 claimants, which is a major reason for the extension of the initial deadline of August 11. Victims' organizations from around the globe requested the extension, as they struggled to keep up with the level of response. The program marks the first time slave labor and forced labor camp survivors are being directly compensated.

Previously, German reparations for these crimes have been made from government to government. The German Parliament also has decided to let the descendants of camp laborers file for compensation, but only within six months of a relative's death.

To make a claim, individuals must fill out an application, show adequate documentation of their imprisonment and meet certain eligibility criteria. Claimants in the United States may obtain applications at the following address: International Organization for Migration – German Forced Labor Compensation Program (GFLCP), 1752 N St., NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036.

Dirk De Winter, director of IOM's German Forced Labor Program, stated: "We are very glad that our elderly claimants who are spread all over the world have been given more time to file their claims and to search for supporting evidence. However, we still encourage all claimants to file their claims with IOM as soon as possible." Most claimants are now between 70 and 90 years old.

U.S. State Department releases first report on trafficking in persons

WASHINGTON – The U.S. State Department has released the first annual “Trafficking in Persons Report,” which provides a nation-by-nation account on the commerce in human beings and what governments are doing to combat it.

“It is incomprehensible that trafficking in persons should be taking place in the 21st century. But it is true, very true,” said Secretary of State Colin Powell during a July 12 press briefing in Washington to release the report. He also said the report will serve as the basis for further international action to fight what the report calls “modern-day slavery.”

The report reviews trafficking activities in 82 nations, including Ukraine. It estimates that some 700,000 persons are victims of trafficking worldwide every year. The report was compiled as a requirement under the Victims and Violence Protection Act passed by the U.S. Congress last year. The full report is available on the U.S. State Department’s Global Issues website at: <http://usinfo.state.gov/topical/global/traffic>.

On the basis of the findings in the report, the United States will open talks with other nations and urge them to take steps defined by the Trafficking Act of 2000 as “minimum standards” to eliminate trafficking.

Ukraine is mentioned in the report as a major source and transit country for women and girls trafficked abroad for sexual exploitation, primarily to Central and Western Europe, the United States and the Middle East.

Three years ago Ukraine’s Parliament amended the criminal code to make trafficking in human beings a crime punishable by eight years in prison. Updated trafficking provisions are included in Ukraine’s new criminal code, which was approved in April. Ukraine also has established special programs to combat trafficking in women.

The U.S. Embassy in Kyiv has worked closely with the government of Ukraine since 1998 to combat the trafficking of human beings. The major programs funded by the U.S. government focus on prevention, protection and assistance for Ukrainians at risk, and prosecution of traffickers.

Last year a U.S.-Ukraine Regional Law Enforcement Seminar Against Trafficking in Women and Children was held in Kyiv. It brought together law enforcement officials, international organizations and NGO representatives from numerous countries to address the trafficking problem and to develop an action plan to combat trafficking.

Other U.S. government initiatives in Ukraine to fight trafficking include programs established by Winrock International and the U.S. Agency for International Development. This includes establishment of seven trafficking prevention centers throughout Ukraine that provide 24-hour hotlines, medical referral, confidential counseling, legal support and job training.

Helsinki Commissioners express praise for State Department’s trafficking report

WASHINGTON – The co-chairmen of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.) and Commissioner Sen. Sam Brownback (R-Kansas), principal sponsors of the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act, on July 12 commended the State Department for its first annual report on human trafficking.

“Friends don’t let friends commit human rights violations,” Rep. Smith said. “With the release of this report on trafficking in persons, the United States has demonstrated bold leadership in the battle to end the trade in human beings. We wrote this law precisely for the purpose of setting a benchmark from which to judge the efforts and progress in those countries where the trafficking problems are most egregious,” he added.

Sen. Brownback explained that trafficking in human beings “includes the classic and awful elements associated with historic slavery such as abduction from family and home, use of false promises, transport to a strange country, loss of freedom and personal dignity, extreme physical abuse and deprecation.”

The report is mandated by the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act, which was signed into law on October 28, 2000. The State Department will issue the Trafficking in Persons report annually and may also issue interim reports. Beginning in 2003, those countries that are listed in Tier 3 – signi-

fying that they do not satisfy the law’s minimum standards to combat trafficking and are not making significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance with those standards – may be denied non-humanitarian assistance from the United States, barring a presidential waiver.

Nine of the current Tier 3 countries – namely Albania, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Greece, Kazakstan, Romania, Russia, Turkey and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia – have committed themselves via the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to punish those who traffic in human beings and to better protect their victims.

“The United States expects the OSCE countries to fulfill their commitments. If the countries listed in Tier 3 needed a reminder of the importance that the United States places on combating human trafficking, then this report is it,” Rep. Smith said. Earlier this month, the congressman had successfully advanced a resolution against trafficking at the annual meeting of the OSCE’s Parliamentary Assembly.

“This report will serve as a catalyst for reinvigorated international efforts to end this scourge,” said Rep. Smith. “We will just as vigilantly work to expeditiously implement those provisions of the legislation that provide tough new penalties for persons convicted of trafficking in the United States – up to life imprisonment – as well as compassionate new protections for victims of trafficking here.”

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY PRESS FUND: A SPECIAL REPORT

\$100.00

George Babchuk Crown Point, Ind.

\$10.00

George Goy Palm Springs, Calif.

Total \$110.00

... AND A SPECIAL THANK-YOU

These donations to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund were received during the months of May and June along with payments for “The Ukrainian Weekly 2000,” Volume I. (The list does not include other donations to the Press Fund received separately.)

A huge thank-you to our many contributors.

Please note: The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund is the sole fund dedicated exclusively to supporting the work of this publication.

U.S. delegates promote anti-trafficking measures at OSCE session

U.S. Helsinki Commission

WASHINGTON – U.S. Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.) returned to Washington in mid-July after successfully promoting measures against human trafficking and torture during negotiations at the 10th annual session of legislators from throughout Europe.

“I am pleased to have had the opportunity to promote measures against two horrific human rights abuses: trafficking human beings into slavery-type exploitation and incommunicado detention, a practice which denies detainees contact with the outside world, facilitating torture and other abuses,” Rep. Smith said.

Co-Chairman Smith sponsored the two resolutions at the 10th annual Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) held July 6-10, at the French National Assembly in Paris.

Co-Chairman Smith’s anti-torture resolution calls on participating states to exclude evidence obtained through the use of torture, or other forms of cruel, inhu-

man or degrading treatment or punishment in courts of law or legal proceedings. It also calls for a complete ban, in law and in practice, on incommunicado detention.

“In too many instances, the use of incommunicado detention continues to foster an environment in which torture or other forms of abuse can and do occur,” Rep. Smith said. “This practice must be stopped and the OSCE participating States should commit to this in unequivocal terms,” he added.

Rep. Smith also worked with the French delegation to promote a measure against human trafficking in the OSCE region, an issue he had highlighted at prior assembly meetings in St. Petersburg (1999) and Bucharest (2000).

The U.S.-French resolution appeals to governments to review their domestic laws to ensure that trafficking in human beings is considered a criminal offense and that penalties are established that reflect the grievous human rights abuses perpetrated by traffickers. The res-

(Continued on page 14)

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: June 2001

| Amount | Name | City | Name | City | Name | City |
|----------|--|------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| \$115.00 | Sputnik-Global Telecom Corp. | Des Plaines, Ill. | Walter Shmotolocha | Bayside, N.Y. | Stephen Daisak | Freehold, N.J. |
| \$100.00 | Wolodymyr and Ann Rak (in memory of Walter Sochan) | New York, N.Y. | Orest and Judy Tataryn | San Jose, Calif. | Julia Fedynshyn | Fords, N.J. |
| \$75.00 | Lee and Lesia Cady | Phoenix, Ariz. | Askold Mosijczuk | Silver Spring, Md. | Vitaly Halich | Benson, Ariz. |
| | Maria and Stephan Welhasch (in memory of Walter Sochan) | Berkeley Heights, N.J. | Marie Zarycky | Warren, Mich. | Richard Iwanik | Newington, Conn. |
| \$50.00 | Barbara Bachynsky | New York, N.Y. | Andrew Bihun | Silver Spring, Md. | Merle and Bonnie Jurkiewicz | Toledo, Ohio |
| | (in memory of Walter Sochan) | | Luaomyr Iwaskiw | Venice, Fla. | Irene Kobziar | Pelham Manor, N.Y. |
| | Ihor Hron | Lewis Center, Ohio | Mykola Mychalczak | Warren, Mich. | Lawrence Mannix | Detroit, Mich. |
| | B. and O. Yaremko | Livingston, N.J. | John Sawchuk | Philadelphia, Pa. | Andrew Metil | Bethesda, Md. |
| \$45.00 | Roman Klodnycky | East Peoria, Ill. | Maria Bilyk | Bayonne, N.J. | | |
| \$25.00 | Makar Kopanycia | Trenton, N.J. | (in memory of Walter Sochan) | | | |
| | Roksolana Pencak-Misilo (in memory of Walter Sochan) | Short Hills, N.J. | Arcadia Kocybala | Croton-On-Hudson, N.Y. | | |
| | | | Andrei Kushnir | Bethesda, Md. | | |
| | | | Gene Loboyko | Broadview, Ill. | | |
| | | | Roman Sawka | Des Plaines, Ill. | | |
| | | | Mykola and Irena Stawnychy | Silver Spring, Md. | | |
| \$5.00 | Iwan Czornyj | Clearwater, Fla. | | | | |

Total: \$865.00

Sincere thanks to all contributors to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund is the sole fund dedicated exclusively to supporting the work of this publication.

UUARC's 18th congress elects new officers

PHILADELPHIA – The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee held its 18th congress on Saturday, June 23, on the premises of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center. The program included confirmation of the membership, nominating and resolutions committees, reading and approval of the 1998 congress minutes by the recording secretary, Dr. Natalia Pazuniak, reports from the executive board and the working committees, and the election of a new slate of officers for the years 2001-2004.

President Larissa Kyj reported on the UUARC's activities over the last three years, projects which included flood relief for Zakarpattia, disaster relief to miners in Krasnodon, capital improvements and equipment for orphanages and schools through the Petrach Fund, the Adopt-a-Grandparent Project and the Brazil Land Fund, as well as the activities of the Aid Committee, which meets every month and painstakingly reviews as many as 40 requests for assistance from individuals and organizations, which are granted based on the availability of funds by the UUARC offices in Lviv and Kyiv.

Dr. Kyj also appealed for volunteerism, stressing the growing need of Ukrainians in Ukraine and throughout the world, specifically noting that 2001 is the United Nations International Year of the Volunteer.

UUARC Executive Director Stefan Hawrysz gave the next report, filling in many of the details concerning the containers shipped and aid delivered to groups, as well as the work of the UUARC's three major beneficiaries, Hryhoryj Malynowsky, Ivan Kark and Bohdan Kurylko.

Reports were also read by Secretaries Ivan Krych and Dr. Pazuniak, and by Metodij Boretsky, director of the UUARC's information bureau for recent immigrants, which holds an open house two Saturdays a month and has successfully conducted many meetings with the immigrant community, as well as three citizenship training courses.

Dr. Ivan Skalchuk gave his final report on the Brazil Land Fund, initiated by the UUARC in 1984. The fund is administered by a committee in Brazil, headed by the Rev. Baltzar, and lends "seed" money for farmland to poor families of Ukrainian descent, who repay the loans through sales of produce grown on the land. This

very successful program now has over \$900,000 and Dr. Skalchuk estimates that by 2002 the fund will be valued at \$1 million. Since the last UUARC Congress, the project was visited by Jurij Nakonechnyj, president of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) and secretary of the UUARC's Internal Audit Committee.

After a short period of questions and discussion, the vice-chair of the Internal Audit Committee, Ihor Smolij, presented the committee's report and moved to give approval to the outgoing board. The motion was passed unanimously.

The Nominating Committee introduced the slate of officers it had prepared, and, after a few questions, the president and the board of directors were elected as nominated.

The list of newly elected officers follows:

- President: Larissa Kyj;
- Vice-presidents: Ulana Diachuk, Ivan Oleksyn, Msgr. Thomas Sayuk, Ihor Kushnir, Luba Siletsky;
- Executive director: Mr. Hawrysz;
- Secretaries: Mr. Krych, Dr. Petro Kluk, Lew Iwaskiw;
- Treasurer: Roksolana Luciw;
- Executive board: Vera Andrychuk, Christine Bak-Boychuk, Mr. Boretsky, Wolodymyra Kawka, Michael Kowalczyk, Christine Kulchyckyj, Daria Laszyn, Mykola Pryszlak, Dr. Wasyl Salak, Chrystia Charyna Senyk;
- Board of directors: Stephan Boychuk, Ivan Burtyk, Maria Duplak, Ivan Kobasa, Petro Kosek, Dr. Pazuniak, Nadia Petryk, Paul Princko, Dr. Skalchuk, Teodor Tsaryk, Myroslaw Szmigel, Wolodymyr Waskiw;
- Auditing Committee: Kvitka Semanyshyn, Mr. Smolij, Mr. Nakonechny, Michael Nytsch and Wolodymyr Ryndycz.

After the congress resolutions were approved, Iwan Yaworsky presented the president with a check for almost \$1,400, which represents the proceeds from the 15th annual Chernobyl Concert in Philadelphia, sponsored by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center. The money is designated for an orphanage in the Chernobyl region.

Detroit-based bandurists to represent U.S. at Ukraine's 10th anniversary celebrations

DETROIT – The Detroit-based Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus will leave for Kyiv on August 15 to participate in the official ceremonies commemorating the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's declaration of independence (August 24, 1991).

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council have designated the chorus as the cultural group officially representing the United States.

On the eve of the proclamation of independence, in June of 1991, the chorus completed a historical 14-city tour of major cities in Ukraine. The performances were received with great enthusiasm and rave reviews – especially in areas of Ukraine where national consciousness had been dormant. The chorus subsequently received the Shevchenko State Prize, Ukraine's highest cultural award. The chorus returned to Ukraine in 1994, touring regions of southern Ukraine and Crimea.

The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus was formed in Kyiv in 1918. It survived both Soviet and Nazi occupations, and since 1949 has enjoyed the freedom of artistic expression in the United States. The male chorus is based in Detroit, but has members throughout North America, in Alberta, Maryland, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New Jersey, Ontario and Pennsylvania. The chorus has preserved and promoted the art of the bandura by amassing an extensive discography and by touring North America, Europe, Australia and Ukraine.

For more information contact Anatoli W. Murha, president of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, at (734) 953-0305 or AMurha@aol.com.

Kuchma and Putin...

(Continued from page 1)

Messrs. Kuchma and Putin also met during an informal summit of leaders of the former Soviet republics being held in the Russian Black Sea city of Sochi on August 1-3. In addition, the Russian president has promised to visit Ukraine in August for celebrations of its 10th independence anniversary.

"The event that brought us here will become an important landmark in Ukraine's history, in the history of Orthodox people," said President Kuchma at the opening of St. Volodymyr Cathedral. He added that the church's consecration has significance beyond one country's borders and has meaning for all Slavic nations, according to Interfax.

"Exactly such events give grounds to consider and say that our countries and peoples have entered a new phase of creation, restoration and construction in the widest sense of the word," Mr. Putin said.

The 35-meter-high Byzantine-style cathedral was topped with a huge cross during the consecration ceremony held on the feast day of St. Volodymyr. It is built on the site of an ancient Byzantine basilica erected where Kyivan Prince Volodymyr the Great embraced Byzantine Christianity in 988.

St. Volodymyr Cathedral was first built in 1861-1899. The Bolsheviks used it as a jail for the tsar's military officers during the civil war, and the cathedral was closed by the Communists in 1924. It was destroyed by Nazi German troops during World War II.

President Putin said Christian principles are eternal and guide all leaders "regardless of who is in power and which ideologies are practiced."

"These principles – goodness, charity, love – are the spiritual roots that bind our

nations and are the foundation of their unity; in exactly this unity lies our strength," he said, according to Interfax.

Other top officials, including Metropolitan Volodymyr, leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, presidential chiefs of staff, Russian Communist leader Gennadii Zyuganov and Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko, also attended the ceremony.

Some 300 people gathered at the scene chanting "Russia! Russia!"

A prosperous resort area during the Soviet era, Crimea has been plagued by economic and social hardships since the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991. Its mostly Russian-speaking population expresses leanings toward Russia, to which the peninsula once belonged.

On Sunday, July 29, Presidents Putin and Kuchma attended a joint naval parade of Russian and Ukrainian military ships that formerly belonged to the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, an air show of Ukrainian MiG-29 and Su-24 warplanes, and demonstrations of a paratroop jump and a rocket salvo – all to mark Russia's Navy Day.

Officials visited the Moskva flagship of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, where Mr. Putin wished prosperity and happiness "to the people of Ukraine as a whole and to Crimean residents in particular."

Ukraine and Russia have long argued over the city of Sevastopol and ownership of the Black Sea Fleet based in the port. The issue was resolved by a 1997 agreement to divide the fleet, but many Russian politicians still rile Ukrainian leaders by suggesting the port should be returned to Russia.

Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov, who attended Navy Day celebrations with both presidents, said upon his departure from Sevastopol that the city and, indeed, all of Crimea are Russian territory and must belong to Russia.

Several days after Mr. Luzhkov's remarks, Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry criticized his "unfriendly" statement. "The Moscow mayor's attempt to raise doubts as to Ukraine's territorial integrity and legal boundaries between the two sovereign states ... violates international legal principles," said Serhii Borodenkov, head of the Foreign Affairs Ministry's press service.

"It is a pity that the mayor of Moscow, it turns out, is poorly informed about modern geographical history," Mr. Borodenkov added, demanding that Russian officials explain Mr. Luzhkov's statement before any new high-level Ukraine-Russia bilateral meetings are organized.

Russia's ambassador to Ukraine, Viktor Chernomyrdin, issued a critical

response to Mr. Luzhkov's statement, which he said was made unexpectedly after a friendly summit and warm celebrations attended by both nations' leaders. He told the Uriadovyi Kurier daily that Mr. Luzhkov is violating the law.

Earlier in the week there was more controversy as Russian Vice-Prime Minister Viktor Khristenko said it was in Kyiv's and Moscow's common interest to make Russian an official language in Ukraine.

That stance also prompted Ukrainian diplomats to respond negatively.

"Certainly these statements don't promote a climate of trust and mutual understanding in the humanitarian sphere of bilateral cooperation," Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry responded in a statement on August 2.

ACTION ITEM

Congressional delegation to Ukraine

Readers are urged to call their senators and representatives to appeal to them to join the Congressional delegation being organized by Rep. Bob Schaffer of Colorado to travel to Ukraine on August 20 to participate in the 10th anniversary celebrations of Ukraine's independence.

Congressional telephone numbers may be obtained online at <http://www.house.gov> or <http://www.senate.gov>, or by calling Capitol Information at (202) 225-3121.

– submitted by Ihor Gawdiak, president, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, and Michael Sawkiw, president, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

MAY WE HELP YOU?

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

Editorial – 3049, 3063, 3069, 3088; Administration – 3041; Advertising – 3040; Subscriptions – 3042; Production – 3052

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Cooper Union must respect its neighbors

The large-scale proposal by The Cooper Union to renovate and modernize its facilities – which presently calls for the demapping of Taras Shevchenko Place, since 1978 a symbol of the strong Ukrainian presence on New York's Lower East Side – has been repeatedly described by school officials as “a process to be reviewed, evaluated and scrutinized by the community.”

Founded in 1859 for the purpose of providing “an education as free as water and air for the boys and girls of this city, who had no better opportunity than I,” as Peter Cooper wrote, the school has in the past demonstrated commitment and sensitivity to the neighborhood. But today one must wonder: how can it claim to be listening to the community's needs when, by its own actions, the school continues to show that the requirements of East Village residents, some of whom have been living in the area for over 65 years, are the last thing on its mind?

Aside from controversy over the actual development plans, there is growing criticism of The Cooper Union's handling of the issue. The school has proven to be less than honest about its motives, and, as a result, the number of critics of the “process” The Cooper Union has taken to communicate with the neighborhood has grown.

State Sen. Thomas Duane, in a June 6 letter to school president George Campbell Jr., stated: “The Cooper Union has long benefited from its mutually cooperative relationship with the community in which it exists. The Cooper Union's development plans, and the resulting deleterious effects on the residents and businesses of the community, threaten that relationship from which both The Cooper Union and the community have long benefited.” As there has been no response to Sen. Duane's letter, his representative, Matt Fox, commented at a recent public meeting: “It's a shame you (The Cooper Union) say you're listening because the response he got back was a joke. There has been no statement – there continues to be no statement.”

Since such a massive development plan is required to pass the scrutiny of the “public process,” one would assume The Cooper Union could have presented the public with, if not actual alternative plans, at least an attitude suggestive of compromise. This, in fact, has been the farthest from the truth. At every turn that residents, albeit some rather emotionally, express concerns about current development plans and offer suggestions for compromise, school officials and hired consultants respond merely by emphasizing the need to maintain the current plan, citing “the best place for such a building” or “the best area for a certain type of use.”

One can only deduce that, if The Cooper Union has already ironed out the best possible scenario without the public's input, then this “process” to which school officials allude is more a process of public persuasion than of community compromise.

So the question must be asked: Is there a way for The Cooper Union to appease the East Village community without jeopardizing the plans it says it needs to modernize and renovate its facilities as well as bring in additional revenue to ensure the full scholarships it offers its students?

A possible solution to this impasse would begin with The Cooper Union proposing alternate plans to which community residents could react and offer input. With the plans for the controversial hotel on Astor Place now scrapped and The Cooper Union's large-scale development plans yet to be screened by city planners, this seems the opportune time to re-evaluate the needs of everyone involved in order to find a compromise solution that suits The Cooper Union and respects the East Village.

Can The Cooper Union maintain the ethos preached by its founder and compromise with residents? Or will the ethnic East Village community be burdened by what The Cooper Union deems it needs without heeding community requirements of affordable housing, safe surroundings and culturally diverse neighbors respectful of one another? The historic Ukrainian East Village community and its neighbors are pushing for the former ... but they await The Cooper Union's response.

August
6
1968

Turning the pages back...

In an effort to bridge the divide between the two Churches and make amends for what Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, called the “tree of disunity that was planted centuries ago by our ancestors,” Archbishop John

Theodorovich, metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., welcomed Cardinal Slipyj to the Memorial Church in South Bound Brook, N.J., on August 6, 1968.

As the two met in front of the church's iconostasis, Metropolitan John said to Cardinal Slipyj, “I greet you as a brother, a Christian and a Ukrainian.” They took a tour of the church museum and the adjacent cemetery, and then sat down together in the chambers of the Consistory for a brief reception.

Cardinal Slipyj's visit to the Ukrainian Orthodox Center was part of a larger journey that brought him to Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, New York City and Stamford, Conn., on July 20-August 15. At every stop he was greeted by overwhelming crowds, including over 5,000 faithful awaiting his arrival in Philadelphia, his first destination.

President Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and former Vice-President Richard Nixon, the Republican presidential candidate at the time, sent their regards to Cardinal Slipyj via telegrams which were read at a banquet in the cardinal's honor at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel in New York City. Mr. Nixon, after alluding to Cardinal Slipyj's “martyrdom in the prisons of the godless” – a reference to his 18 years as a Soviet prisoner – pointed to the primate's visit to America as a symbol of a “brighter future when those still deprived of their basic rights and freedoms will at last be able to form one happy family with the free world.”

Cardinal Slipyj's 1968 visit marked the first time the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church had toured the United States since Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky's journey four decades earlier.

Source: “Metropolitan John Greets Cardinal in Bound Brook,” *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 10, 1968.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Why we joined the Galicia Division – a former volunteer remembers

by Wasyl Sirskyj

Future generations and those conducting research on the great tragedies that took place on the territory of Ukraine during World War II will find it difficult to understand why such a large number of young people in 1943 volunteered to serve in the ranks of the Galicia (Halychyna) Division under German officers. How could they cooperate with Hitler's Germany at a time when hundreds of villages in Ukraine were being intentionally burned by the Germans who had set them on fire with incendiary bombs, when thousands of our brothers were dying in Gestapo torture chambers and when millions of our youth were being deported to work as slave laborers in the Nazi German Reich?

Some naive researchers may even question why we chose Hitler's Germany as an ally rather than Stalin, the Red “liberator” of western Ukraine in 1939-1941.

The answer is very simple.

Throughout the Soviet occupation of western Ukraine from September 1939 to June 1941, during the daytime the Red “liberators” called us “blood brothers” and promised to build us a paradise. At night, however, black vans would drive up to the houses of Ukrainians and take them as victims to NKVD (KGB) torture chambers, where they were finished off with a shot in the back of the head. One or two days later their bodies would be buried in a park, with flower beds planted over them; no trace of their bodies was ever found. Symbolically, their lives and their dead bodies were transformed into fertilizer for a “flowering Ukraine.”

The Germans behaved differently. They didn't hide their brutal behavior, which was intended to terrorize the populace, and openly considered us cattle or subhumans (untermenschen). For the least offense they shot our brothers before our eyes and did not disguise the graves of their victims with glorious parks, as did our “fraternal Russian brothers” from the East.

In the spring of 1943, after the overwhelming defeat of the German forces at Stalingrad, no one had any illusions about the possibility of German victory, so it is a mistake to talk of a pro-German orientation on the part of Ukrainians. The Germans had shown their true face to us during the very first weeks of the German invasion of the USSR and Ukraine in June 1941. They immediately arrested the members of the newly established Ukrainian government in Lviv; they shot political prisoners and hostages in Sokolivka, Stanyslaviv (now Ivano-Frankivsk) and Lutsk. These events and the inhuman German treatment of Ukrainian prisoners of war captured from the Red Army provoked only contempt and hatred rather than sympathy.

In this cruel situation, between the Red hammer and Hitler's anvil, we had to choose the lesser of several evils. We could choose to die as slave laborers in the factories of the Third Reich from Allied bombs, languish starving in concentration camps, wait for a bloody

Wasył Sirskyj, a veteran of the Galicia Division who lives in Waterloo, Ontario, sent this article to *The Weekly* in the hope that its publication would serve to refute various allegations aimed against division members. The article was originally published in the magazine *Forum* (No. 102, fall 2000).

Soviet “liberation” from the East, or volunteer to join the ranks of the Galicia Division.

We chose the division because patriotism played a significant role in our decision. Former officers of previous Ukrainian military formations were able to persuade the youth of western Ukraine that the division, like the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen during World War I, could, in the appropriate circumstances, become the core of a future Ukrainian army. This hope was also shared by our great Church leader Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky, the head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

However, the greatest stimulus that led to the formation of the Galicia Division was fear of a second Soviet Communist “liberation” of Galicia. We still had fresh memories of Communist atrocities in Vinnytsia, Zolochiv, Brody and Brygidky in Lviv. Thousands of our brutally tortured brothers and sisters were their victims. Fear of a second “liberation” forced us to make this cruel choice.

For example, in my small town of Sokolivka alone more than 300 young people were murdered by the Soviets. These victims included my older brother, Mykhailo, an invalid, whose body has not been found to this day.

We were concerned also about the possibility of compulsory mobilization by the German occupation army in Ukraine. The Germans in 1943 were still capable of conducting such a mobilization, and we decided that it was better to volunteer and to join “our” Galicia Division.

Someone might still ask: “But why didn't you join the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (Ukrainska Povstanska Armia UPA)?” The veteran officers of previous Ukrainian armies persuaded us that we could not form a regular army by hiding in the forests. The UPA's situation was especially difficult because it had to gain all its weapons and ammunition from the enemy, but it wasn't always easy to ambush the enemy.

I was persuaded by Dr. Yu. Vassiyán that UPA's guerrilla activities had no chance of success. I privately studied the German language with Dr. Vassiyán in the town of Brody in 1943. His main argument was that “In times of war speed plays the most crucial role. UPA can only rely on horses and the swiftness of young women acting as couriers. The enemy, however, has airplanes, tanks, cars, motorcycles and telephones. So...?”

In the end however, following the Battle of Brody in July 1944, in which the Galicia Division bravely fought against much larger Soviet forces, more than 3,000 well-trained Division soldiers survived the battle and ended up in the UPA, fighting in its ranks to the bitter end.

We should remember, for example, the heroism of Dr. Petro Skobelsky from Zolochiv, who, after escaping from Soviet encirclement at Brody, was invited by the UPA to care for the wounded and badly injured UPA personnel. When his UPA unit was forced to retreat rapidly, this doctor stayed behind to continue helping badly wounded UPA soldiers under his care, although he knew that this meant certain death when captured. He is buried in a grave in the village of Slovita in Lviv region.

One should also remember that UPA personnel had to fight in terrible circumstances determined by the enemy's cruel application of the rule of collective

(Continued on page 14)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

We should be armed with factual information

Dear Editor:

Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky's essay "Are Ukrainians really that hard to count ..." (July 15) provides an excellent analysis of the religious situation and the status of Christian Churches in Ukraine. I hope he has communicated these facts to the media he has cited to alert them about the shortcomings of their reporters and editors.

At the same time, I wonder how many American Ukrainians (as well as Ukrainians in other Western countries) have taken the trouble to write to their local and national newspapers, as well as to radio and television stations to clarify the issues and to recommend/demand thoughtful, truthful, factual reporting? If we fail to do so, are we not to share in their guilt?

Yes, we seem to be so quick to blame others for our misfortunes and calamities, yet so reluctant to engage in meaningful, sincere, factual dialogue; so filled with Ukrainian patriotism in our midst – yet so reserved and quiet in the presence of others.

In fact, I wonder how many American Ukrainians know the facts cited by Dr.

Vitvitsky? Should we – individually and collectively – not be ready to provide authoritative references that contain verifiably correct, true information about Ukraine?

Dr. Z. Lew Melnyk
Cincinnati, Ohio

An outstanding issue covering a great event

Dear Editor:

I commend you for your outstanding issue of July 8. You outdid many of the secular and religious newspapers in reporting on the visit of Pope John Paul II to Ukraine. The issue should be retained by many for historical purposes.

Pope John Paul II did a great deed to help Jesus in His prayer to Our Father for unity among His followers, even to the advantage of the Orthodox as seen by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. The Russian Orthodox Patriarchate of Moscow missed a golden opportunity to follow Christ all the way.

Joseph Jackson
New Providence, N.J.

ACTION ITEM

Senate resolution on Ukraine's 10th anniversary

On August 24, Ukraine will celebrate the 10th anniversary of its independence, a great achievement of the Ukrainian people after centuries of foreign occupation and a long struggle for freedom. It is extremely important that the United States show interest and involvement in the fate of Ukraine by congratulating the Ukrainian people on this milestone.

In the last week before the traditional August recess of the U.S. Congress, a resolution commemorating the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence will be introduced in the Senate. It is imperative that Ukrainian community members contact their senators to request their support for the Senate resolution. The Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) is appealing to Ukrainian Americans to write/fax/call their senator's office to support the concurrent resolution marking Ukraine's independence anniversary.

By congratulating Ukraine on its first decade of independence, the United States will acknowledge the importance of Ukraine to American national security and demonstrate the U.S. government's desire to remain involved in Ukraine's development. The resolution will also confirm America's desire to help Ukraine continue on its course of full integration into Europe and the Western world. The United States, as the leader of democratic nations worldwide, needs to encourage young Ukraine to persevere on the road to democratization and free markets.

For your convenience, please use the sample letter below prepared by UNIS, or create your own. For further information contact Michael Sawkiw Jr., president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA), or Serhiy Zhykharev, director of Congressional Relations at the Ukrainian National Information Service, at (202) 547-0018.

– submitted by the Ukrainian National Information Service, Washington

* * *

The Honorable (Name)
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator (Last Name):

As a constituent in your state, I am writing to inform you of a Senate concurrent resolution congratulating Ukraine on its upcoming 10th anniversary of independence. I urge you to express your support for Ukraine's development as a member of the community of nations by voting in the affirmative for the aforementioned Senate resolution.

The U.S. government has shown great concern for the political and economic development of Ukraine, as well as its integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. During her visit last week to Ukraine, U.S. National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice expressed admiration for the achievements of economic reform in Ukraine and urged the Ukrainian government to uphold democratic principles. It is essential to acknowledge Ukraine's 10th anniversary as an independent state while reinforcing the U.S. government's support for Ukraine and demonstrating that the strongest democracy in the world is concerned about the future of this emerging democracy.

I thank you in advance for your support of Ukraine and look forward to further cooperation with you and your office.

Sincerely,
(Your name)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Putin's Third Rome

Moscow is undergoing a revitalization campaign. It's not a religious revival, although there are hints of that. Nor is it an economic or a political renewal, despite some cosmetic changes. The recovery that is taking place is religio-cultural and what is being restored is the vision of Moscow as history's Third Rome.

The concept of Moscow as the Third Rome is centuries old. It was first articulated by Filofei, a Russian monk, in a letter to Tsar Ivan III, soon after the fall of Constantinople (the Second Rome) to the Turks in 1453. "Take note, O religious and gracious czar," wrote the monk, "that all Christian kingdoms are merged into thine alone, that two Romes have fallen, but the third stands and there will be no fourth." This doctrine soon became a significant pillar upon which the Muscovite state was solidified and later expanded.

Two other doctrines characterized the Muscovite state: autocracy and "narodnichestvo." Autocracy was the principle of absolute supremacy of the tsar whose consummate powers were divine. Even the Church was subservient. Narodnichestvo was a kind of deified version of the Russian people, the messianic soul of Holy Russia, the "narod" (the people) steadfastly loyal to tsar and patriarch.

Although open fidelity to the Orthodox faith disappeared during Soviet times, the three tenets of the Russian state remained. "Instead of the Third Rome in Russia, the Third International was achieved and many of the features of the Third Rome pass over to the Third International," wrote Russian philosopher Nicholas Berdyaev in 1948. "The Third International is also a consecrated realm, and it is also founded on an orthodox faith." Under the Soviets, the messianism of the narod was transferred to the proletariat, vanguard of Marxism/Leninism.

During the 1920s and 1930s, religion was ruthlessly persecuted by Lenin and his heirs. The first significant change came during the second world war. When it appeared that Soviet citizens were less than enthusiastic to fight and die for Stalinism, the Russian patriarch was called in to broadcast a message urging Soviets to fight for "Holy Russia."

"The modern history of the role of religion in Soviet foreign policy began on April 10, 1945," writes William C. Fletcher in his book "Religion and Soviet Foreign Policy, 1945-1970" (1973). "On that date Stalin, together with Molotov, was visited by the leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church ..." From then on the Russian Orthodox Church was once again a willing vehicle of Russian imperialism.

Controlled by the NKVD and later the KGB (most ROC clergy were KGB agents), the plan from the beginning was to secure ROC hegemony over all Orthodox Churches within the Soviet occupation zone. The plan succeeded. By 1950 "the Moscow Patriarchate emerged as the unquestioned leader of Orthodoxy in Eastern Europe," writes Dr. Fletcher. Especially close relations were established with Orthodox Church leaders in Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Rumania, Albania, Poland and Moldova.

During Khrushchev's time, atheistic violence returned to plague all religious denominations in the USSR. The foreign policy role of the ROC, however, continued. The ROC was welcomed into the left-leaning World Council of Churches

(WCC). The WCC adopted all initiatives, proclamations and denunciations of the West drafted by the KGB. Whether it was "peaceful coexistence," "colonial oppression," "wars of national liberation," missile testing or any other Cold War issue, it was usually the motives of the United States rather than the USSR that were questioned by the WCC.

Today, Russia is ruled by Vladimir Putin, and the Third Rome ideal has been reborn. Autocracy has returned. Elections have been stolen; Russia has been divided into seven "okrugs" (regions) under the direct control of the president; an independent press has all but disappeared; political murders are never solved; plans are under way to draft a new Russian Constitution predicated on greater presidential control; independent-minded scholars and intellectuals are being arrested; the government has clamped down on international scientific cooperation; and Chekists have been feted during a gala anniversary celebration of the Russian secret police. Mr. Putin later declared that no government, let alone his, could survive without secret agents.

In an essay published in December 1999, President Putin made it clear that Russia would never become another United States or Great Britain, "where liberal values have deep historic roots. Our state institutions and structures have always played an exceptionally important role in the life of the country and its people. For Russians, a strong state is not an anomaly to be gotten rid of – it is a source of order and the driving force of any change."

Narodnichestvo also is making a comeback. Ultra-nationalists such as Alexander Solzhenitsyn are wooed by Mr. Putin. New histories of the Cold War are published suggesting, once again, that it was American imperialistic aims after World War II that led to the Cold War. Adopting the melody to the Soviet anthem for the Russian national anthem is a not-so-subtle attempt to emphasize the continuity of Russian history and its greatness.

The ROC is once again under government control. In a special Easter message last April, Mr. Putin noted that "the Orthodox Church has played a special role in the history of Russia, in the establishment and consolidation of the state." A 1997 law recognizes Orthodoxy as the only Russian religion worthy of the name; other "non-traditional" faith expressions have been relegated to second-class status. Russian Orthodox publications regularly warn readers of American imperialist aggression and the dangers of globalization.

Mr. Putin is using the Russian Orthodox Church to bring Ukraine back into Moscow's fold. During a recent meeting Presidents Kuchma and Putin both stressed the importance of Orthodoxy in the march toward Slavic unity. Bishop Ippolit of the ROC in Ukraine speaks of a "common Russian self-awareness" in which Great, Little and White Russia constitute "Holy Russia," while another ROC agent meets with President Kuchma, calling for the unification of all Orthodox groups in Ukraine.

Is the Russian Orthodox Church Russia's Trojan horse in Ukraine? If the past is to be our guide, the answer has to be "yes."

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

FOR THE RECORD: House of Representatives debate on aid to Ukraine

Printed on these two pages, for the record, are remarks by members of the House of Representatives concerning aid to Ukraine. The remarks were made on July 24, the day the House voted to reduce U.S. foreign assistance to Ukraine from the \$169 million requested by the Bush administration to \$125 million. (For a related story on Senate action, see page 1.)

Rep. Marcy Kaptur

Remarks by Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus.

Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise and wish to present to the committee an amendment that concerns Ukraine.

The real issue for us here in the House today is whether the United States should begin walking away from the most strategic country in Central Europe: Ukraine. My amendment says stay the course with the democratic forces for reform. It says do not single out Ukraine as the only nation in the world that will receive a one-third cut from last year's allocation. My amendment will allow the committee and will allow this Congress more flexibility as we move towards floor passage and conference in order to restore the funds that rightfully should go to democracy building in that new republic.

Let me just say that proposing to reduce assistance for Ukraine comes at absolutely the wrong time. The third set of parliamentary elections are about to occur. During the last week of August, Ukraine will celebrate its 10th year of independence. This kind of ill-advised action by this Congress is going to give the forces that are against reform a greater share of authority inside that country. I do not really think that the gentleman, the chairman of the committee and other members that proposed this initially, really want that to happen.

The real issue for us here in the House today is whether the United States should begin walking away from the most strategic country in Central Europe: Ukraine. My amendment says stay the course with the democratic forces for reform. It says do not single out Ukraine as the only nation in the world that will receive a one-third cut from last year's allocation.

Put it in the context of our own country. It took us 11 years from the time of the Declaration of Independence to adopt our own Constitution, 89 years to end slavery at the end of the Civil War, 141 years to give women the right to vote, and 188 years for the adoption of the civil rights acts of our country. Now, I am not suggesting Ukraine should take that long. All I am saying is that after 10 years certain members may be expecting too much.

Let me also say that other nations, like Russia, are making very favorable overtures toward Ukraine, particularly with the recent appointment of former Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin as the new Russian ambassador to Ukraine. America should be no less interested in Ukraine. Further, the House bill does not even meet the administration's request of \$170 million for Ukraine, and President [George W.] Bush and Secretary [of State Colin] Powell have both stressed the importance of this strategic partnership.

Even the wife of the slain journalist Heorhii Gongadze wrote a letter to all of us in which she says, "Do not do this. It would be a terrible mistake to adopt the House committee version." She says, "Condemn the actions and inactions of the Ukrainian executive power when appropriate, demand open and honest investigations, seek the truth about my husband's murder, and cut off funding or restrict it, if you deem it necessary, but please do not reduce the aid to Ukraine that is so important in the building of a normal Democratic society." I will insert her full letter in the Record.

This September, we are going to have the first Rada-Congressional exchange to try to more completely work together as legislative bodies in our respective communities, to try to help integrate Ukraine more fully into the world community.

Do I think everything is rosy in Ukraine? I would be the first to say no. Much more remains to be done on nuclear safety.

I wish to insert in the Record two letters. One from our U.S. Department of Energy and one from the Ukrainian ambassador to the United States talking about the serious nuclear safety issues that still remain and need to be addressed in Ukraine.

We need full investigations into the suspicious deaths of independent journalists. We need an independent and free press and media and allow them to develop and help them to develop in that country. We need to urge Ukraine to create a judicial system and rule of law that yields justice. We need to ensure human rights and free speech to help advance that country toward a more open free market economy with reliable and transparent credit institutions, and we need to help them complete land title reform and agricultural transition to a privatized system of production.

The report that accompanies the bill is also inadequate. I am going to also insert into the Record tonight more complete language that should be in the report that urges Ukraine toward these types of reforms.

But let me remind our colleagues, Ukraine has had major accomplishments over the last decade. It has, at our request, completely dismantled its nuclear weapons. It has worked to become and wishes to be part of the full union of European and Western states. Ukraine refused to sell turbines to Iran, giving up an economic sale in excess of over \$100 million.

The current president of Ukraine personally invited Pope John Paul II for a historic visit with Ukraine. I might say to the chairman of the full subcommittee, with all due respect, last week you spoke eloquently of not isolating China and you voted on behalf of opening China up. I can tell you China arrests Catholic bishops. She would not invite the pope into that country. In fact, she ordains phony bishops. So I would say do not treat Ukraine in a manner any worse than you would treat China.

If you look at Ukraine, she has a growing middle class. It has grown at over 6 percent this last year. Industrial production is up by a fifth. Land privatization is occurring. Small businesses are up by 40 percent. Small bank accounts have started. In fact, and this is really important for our colleagues to understand, almost all of the U.S. assistance to Ukraine does not go to the government. In fact, it goes to help the development of the very organizations that are working for all the good causes I have just talked about: small business development, exchange programs, support for independent media, municipal development, nuclear clean up; all these very, very worthy causes.

So in offering this amendment today it was my hope to put some of this on the Record. It is my hope that as this bill moves toward full passage and over to the Senate that we might get some perfecting language that would not single out Ukraine for this type of harsh treatment by the people of the United States.

In fact, our hope is that this discussion today and the chairman's willingness to allow us to talk about this in giving us some time on the floor will help to give us a meeting of minds so that we can, in fact, perfect the House language and help Ukraine move herself into the company of the free nations of the world.

Department of Energy

Text of July 23 letter from the Department of Energy National Nuclear Security Administration, to Ambassador William B. Taylor, Jr., coordinator of U.S. assistance to the NIS, U.S. Department of State.

Dear Ambassador Taylor:

We understand that the House Committee on Appropriations report on foreign operations limits Ukraine assistance in 2002 to \$125 million, based partly on the completion of major nuclear safety projects. The International Nuclear Safety Program has completed the safety parameter display system project, the simulator project, and the Chernobyl Replacement Heat Plant project. However, additional nuclear safety work is needed in Ukraine.

Projects that are not yet complete include: simulator and operator training; completion of in-depth safety assessments; physical security upgrades; non-destructive examination improvements; operational safety improvements;

emergency cooling reliability upgrades; plant computer upgrades; and nuclear fuel qualification.

I recently returned from a visit to Ukraine for commissioning of the Chernobyl replacement heat plant and for reviewing State/AID supported projects at the Khmelnytski nuclear power plant. I saw impressive progress due to State/AID assistance at both locations. The Ukraine safety program is at a pivotal stage. On the one hand, clear improvements to safety and operations are evident and documented. However, an enduring safety culture has not taken hold and important projects remain to be completed which Ukraine is currently unable to provide for itself. Until that safety culture is firmly established, cutbacks may endanger the progress made to date, e.g., they may drive Ukraine to seek help from Russia in some areas.

We plan to complete nuclear safety improvements at reactors in the countries of the former Soviet Union by 2006. A reduction in funding would prevent current projects from being completed, and reduce the sustainability of the already completed projects. We hope you will support this important work at the same level as last year. We look forward to continuing to work with you.

Sincerely,

James M. Turner

Assistant Deputy Administrator

Embassy of Ukraine

Text of July 9 letter from the Embassy of Ukraine, Washington to Rep. Marcy Kaptur.

Dear Congresswoman Kaptur:

I wish to address you on a matter of urgency for the country and people I represent as ambassador here in Washington.

I was informed that a few days ago the Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations approved a draft Foreign Operations Bill that instituted a cap of \$125 million of technical assistance to be made available for Ukraine next fiscal year, thus reducing by \$44 million the amount requested for my country by the U.S. administration.

The committee's draft report advances three reasons for this reduction: "the completion of long-term projects in nuclear safety, the continuing setbacks to needed reform, and the unresolved deaths of prominent dissidents and journalists in Ukraine."

I believe that both the subcommittee's recommendation and its substantiation would be quite different if all the relevant facts were taken into consideration.

Of particular concern to all Ukrainians would be the message that "projects in nuclear safety have been completed." Ukraine just a few months ago marked that 15th anniversary of the Chernobyl meltdown and mourned its countless victims. Disastrous effects of that tragedy are still having a tremendous negative impact on the everyday life of millions in Ukraine – diverting close to 10 percent of the GDP for programs to alleviate the damage from this horrific calamity. The message that the United States considers its involvement in upgrading nuclear safety of the existing nuclear reactors in Ukraine as "completed" would only exacerbate the deeply felt sense of so many Ukrainians that we have been abandoned by the international community to deal singlehandedly with this problem of a global magnitude.

As to "continuing setbacks to needed reform," it is clear that we could have done better in the past. On the other hand, the country has demonstrated spectacular sustained economic growth over the last 18 months while being fully dependent on imports of gas and oil and getting no assistance from the international financial institutions. It is rather difficult to imagine how this could have been achieved without reforms finally starting to produce positive effects on the economy.

As for the last reason of the subcommittee recommendation, let me unequivocally state that the disappearance of journalist Heorhii Gongadze is considered in Ukraine not only as a terrible human tragedy but also as a case that needs to be fully investigated in a manner that would leave no doubt as to its circumstances and culprits. We value assistance provided by the FBI to the Ukrainian law enforcement agencies in the investigation and hope that this cooperation will help resolve the case in the near future.

This August Ukraine marks the 10th anniversary of our independence. After hundreds of years of oppression, unimaginable sufferings and millions of deaths, the Ukrainian people will be celebrating our first decade of freedom. This will be the time for festivities but also for deep reflections on our past, present and future. This will also be the time when Ukrainians will remember the crucial role of the United States in helping us achieve this long-

(Continued on page 9)

House of Representatives...

(Continued from page 8)

sought and hard earned freedom. When Ukraine was under Soviet dominance the United States Congress created a strong bond between the Ukrainian and American peoples by adopting each year resolutions demanding freedom for captive nations. Ten years after this freedom had become reality this bond could and should be reinforced by continuous assistance provided by the Congress directly to the Ukrainian people.

I rely on your deep knowledge and understanding of the crushing problems a newly independent state has to overcome and your vision of Ukraine's future as a democratic and prosperous member of the Western community of nations, that you have shared with me, in helping to provide in the next fiscal year adequate funds for effective and meaningful technical assistance to the people of Ukraine.

Sincerely,
Kostyantyn Gryshchenko
Ambassador

Rep. Chris Smith

Remarks by Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.), co-chairman, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (Helsinki Commission).

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Kaptur amendment which would create a floor rather than a ceiling for the level of funding for U.S. assistance to Ukraine. The level of funding provided for assistance to Ukraine, as has been pointed out, \$125 million, is not insignificant. However, it does represent a precipitous \$44 million reduction from last year, the 2001 level of \$169 million.

With the parliamentary elections approaching next March, NGOs, political parties and reform-oriented local governments working to strengthen democracy in Ukraine need our support, as does the independent media.

I share the concerns about some of the recent developments in Ukraine which are raised in the report language, including the unresolved deaths of Ukrainian journalists. In fact, I was the first member to express concerns about murdered journalist Heorhii Gongadze following his disappearance last September.

In May the Helsinki Commission, which I co-chair, held a hearing devoted exclusively to the situation in Ukraine. Clearly the downward trends and negative developments in Ukraine were enumerated, and the leadership of Ukraine were strongly encouraged to demonstrate in word, and as the chairman pointed out, in deed as well, greater respect for human rights and the rule of law.

Mr. Chairman, two weeks ago I co-chaired the U.S. delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly in Paris. One of the most moving and most powerful moments of that entire meeting was Mrs. Gongadze's acceptance of the OSCE Prize for Journalism and Democracy on behalf of her murdered husband. And as the gentlewoman pointed out, she has called on this body not to cut this funding.

While we were troubled by the developments in Ukraine, including the situation of the media and the April ouster of Ukraine's reformist Prime Minister, we cannot deny the positive developments either. These include for the first time in over a decade strong economic growth, continued good relations with her neighbors, and a cooperative partnership with the West, especially the United States.

Now is not the time to cut assistance. Ukraine still has tremendous needs. For example, the Chernobyl power plant was shut down last December, but the consequences of that nuclear disaster still leave an indelible mark on the Ukrainian nation.

They need continued assistance in overcoming this devastating legacy, especially its toll in cancer and other serious illnesses. Ukraine's weak medical infrastructure still faces considerable challenges, such as the growing AIDS problem. As the gentlewoman from Ohio [Rep. Kaptur] pointed out, very little of our assistance benefits directly the Ukrainian government. Instead, it goes to programs that help NGOs and the independent media or

municipal and small business development.

With the parliamentary elections approaching next March, NGOs, political parties and reform-oriented local governments working to strengthen democracy in Ukraine need our support, as does the independent media.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, in his address at Warsaw University during his visit to Poland last month, President Bush stated, "The Europe we are building must include Ukraine, a nation struggling with the trauma of transition. Some in Kyiv speak of their country's European destiny. If this is their aspiration, we should reward it."

Rep. Bob Schaffer

Remarks by Rep. Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.), co-chair, Congressional Ukrainian Caucus.

Mr. Chairman, Ukraine has demonstrated a consistent willingness to develop a robust friendship and mutually beneficial partnership with the United States.

At our request, Ukraine has abolished the third largest nuclear arsenal in the world and has maintained a consistent non-proliferation policy ever since. I might add that in some cases this has been done at considerable fiscal detriment to Ukraine. The refusal of aid to Iran in their nuclear program is one such program that warrants our praise and appreciation.

Ukraine has successfully and peacefully negotiated border treaties with all of its neighboring countries and has maintained a distinctive partnership with NATO. Ukraine has made significant contributions to regional and international peace and stability through its participation in NATO-led peacekeeping missions.

The economic growth of Ukraine is integral to its development as a democracy. Without Ukraine's stable government and infrastructure, the hope of further democratic reforms will fade because a government preoccupied with its own survival cannot guarantee even basic rights for its citizens.

There are members of government in Ukraine, hard-line Communists, who would like to see Ukraine return to the days before Ukraine's independence. It has been a consistent struggle for Ukraine to come so far, and I think, frankly, the timing of the cut proposed in the bill here could not be worse. In my estimation, it will unwittingly empower the anti-reformists and stall the progress which has been made over the years.

Ukraine on August 24 will celebrate its 10th anniversary of independence. The Ukrainian people will mark their first 10-year anniversary of freedom after hundreds of years of oppression. This is a monumental achievement, and [it] should be welcomed and praised. While I understand the concerns that were raised by the committee and do not wish to minimize them, there are very, very many positive achievements in Ukraine that have been achieved with the support and assistance of this Congress.

Mr. Chairman, I hope that we can stand behind those positive reforms and see them sustained. I would ask the gentleman's assistance as this process moves forward in achieving that.

Rep. Nita Lowey

Remarks by Rep. Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.), ranking member, Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, I wanted to extend my congratulations to the gentlewoman [Rep. Marcy Kaptur] for her strong support of the people of Ukraine. I know of her work as the ranking member of the Subcommittee on Agriculture in providing technology and assistance to the good people, understanding that by giving them the tools and giving them the skills they can help themselves to a strong democracy.

I just want to assure the gentlewoman that I support maintaining a robust assistance program in Ukraine. Our aid helps build democracy, strengthens local government, encourages a free press and builds a stable and prosperous society. The current situation in Ukraine dictates that we maintain support for those in Ukrainian society who seek democracy, freedom and stability.

Again, I want to thank her for her important work. I know that we will continue to work together.

Rep. Jim Kolbe

Remarks by Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-Ariz.), Chairman, Foreign Operations Subcommittee.

Mr. Chairman, before I yield back my time, continuing to reserve my point of order, I would just like to say I also thank the gentlewoman from Ohio [Rep. Marcy

Kaptur] and the gentleman from Colorado [Rep. Bob Schaffer] for their contributions not only to this debate but to the ongoing work that both of them and other members of the House of Representatives have done to help support the people of Ukraine.

I think there is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that we have a common objective. We all want to make sure that the Ukrainian people have their opportunity to have a democracy, to have their voices heard in their country. They want to have freedom. They want to have the same rights that Americans have and that other people around the world have. We have no disagreement with that. We have no disagreement among ourselves about the objectives. There are sometimes differences over how we achieve that objective. Sometimes it is a carrot, and sometimes it is a stick. Sometimes we do not always agree on which is the right time to administer either the carrot or the stick, and we may have that disagreement here, but we do not have any disagreement over the objectives that we are trying to achieve for Ukraine.

I think there is no doubt, Mr. Chairman, that we have a common objective. We all want to make sure that the Ukrainian people have their opportunity to have a democracy, to have their voices heard in their country. ... There are sometimes differences over how we achieve that objective. Sometimes it is a carrot, and sometimes it is a stick.

I will certainly pledge to continue to work with the gentlewoman from Ohio on making sure that everything that we do in our subcommittee is designed to help promote democracy and a civil society in Ukraine.

Rep. Maurice Hinchey

Extension of remarks by Rep. Maurice Hinchey (D-N.Y.) member, Congressional Ukrainian Caucus.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose the provision in the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for 2002 that reduces U.S. foreign assistance to the country of Ukraine to \$125 million, which is \$45 million below both last year's funding level and what the president requested.

With its geo-strategic location between Russia and our NATO allies, Ukraine has an inherent importance to our national security. It houses a major naval fleet with access to the Mediterranean and can be a major communication and oil conduit between Europe and Asia. As the sixth most populous nation in Europe, Ukraine is filled with resources and promise, and we can't afford to turn our backs on it.

Over the past 16 months the Ukrainian economy has grown immensely. In fact, since January of this year Ukraine's GDP has risen by over 9 percent. The privatization of land and businesses has proceeded at an unprecedented rate and the National Bank of Ukraine has undergone a series of reforms to promote transparency and stability. These are tremendous accomplishments for a country that was part of the Soviet Union until 1991.

This year also marks the 15th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, and the impact of this tragedy continues to haunt the Ukrainian people. Children still suffer from illness caused by exposure to radiation. Much of the farmland, which is vital to the survival of the people, remains contaminated. The recent closing of the remaining Chernobyl reactors has added to the already severe power shortage in Ukraine. The disastrous effects of this tragedy demand that this body reach out the hand of humanitarian aid.

Despite its numerous accomplishments, Ukraine still requires U.S. assistance. The \$125 million provided in this bill will not effectively fund the programs needed to assist Ukraine down the road toward democracy and prosperity. It is a shame that this bill severely cuts aid to this country, at a time when it is needed most. I believe that we should at least provide last year's level of funding, which was \$170 million. Ukraine has made great strides since its independence, and it deserves our continued support.

SUM medical aid program brings specialists to patients in Ukraine

WEST ROXBURY, Mass. – Since its founding in 1991, Emergency Medical Aid for Ukraine (EMAU), a medical commission of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), has brought 63 American doctors, nurses, technologists and bioengineers to work in Ukraine.

Presently, five major hospitals in the Lviv Oblast are the primary sites for their humanitarian efforts. From May 26 to June 10, nine medical specialists worked alongside their Ukrainian colleagues, completing approximately 30 operations – many of them the first of their kind to be done in Ukrainian hospitals.

The operations included complicated plastic and reconstructive surgery on children and adults with severe burns, traumatic disfigurement and birth defects. The doctors also constructed specialized tissue-sparing total prostheses for children with bone cancer of the shoulder and spine. The medical team, prepared by EMAU director and organizer of the medical mission, Roman Dashawetz, encompassed six specialties and consulted on over 150 children and adults to choose those most in need of surgery.

Over two very busy weeks the team of specialists separated into groups to work at the Vynnyky Hospital for Invalids and Repressed, the Lviv Regional Specialized Pediatric Hospital, the Lviv Regional Pediatric Burn Center, the Chervonohrad Municipal Hospital and the Ukrainian Railroad Hospital. Two members of SUM, Mikola Cynajko and his daughter, Ivanka, helped all members in translation.

The medical volunteers included: H. Dennis Snyder, ear, nose and throat/plastic facial surgeon and director of

Medical Missions for Children, a collaborating humanitarian group; Karen Brennan, certified registered nurse anesthetist; Julie White, laparoscopist/thyroid surgeon; Pratik Pradham, chief resident, ear, nose and throat/plastic facial surgeon; and Mr. Dashawetz, certified registered nurse anesthetist, all from Massachusetts.

Other team members were: Thomas Huntsman, plastic and reconstructive surgeon from New York; Christopher Furey, orthopedic spinal surgeon, and Margaret Walsh, RN, operating room nurse specialist, both from Cleveland, Ohio; and Guillermo Gaitan-Rodriguez, pediatric cardiologist, from Guatemala.

The goals of the mission were to establish practical programs, improve or introduce techniques for back and shoulder surgery and laparoscopy, reinstitute thyroid surgery as a specialty in Chervonohrad, and improve techniques of tissue expander implantation in children with burns, traumatic scarring, birth defects and other abnormalities.

Dr. Gaitan-Rodriguez's main goal was to initiate discussion and planning of a pediatric, cardiac, diagnostic and surgery center at the Lviv Regional Specialized Children's Hospital. This physician's experience includes establishment of Guatemala's only pediatric cardiac diagnostic and surgery center; his training and collaboration at the Boston Children's Hospital will provide important contacts and support for the program in western Ukraine.

The now two-year-old laparoscopic project begun by EMAU in 1999 in Chervonohrad, a mining city, has seen great growth and improvement thanks to cooperative efforts between American



Roman Dashawetz, director of Emergency Medical Aid for Ukraine, with a severely burned post-operative patient at the Lviv Regional Pediatric Burn Center.

specialist Julie White and Chervonohrad's chief surgeon, Dr. Ihor Grondzal. During this mission, Dr. White initiated the hospital's thyroid surgery program. Significantly, all technology and instruments donated to Chervonohrad to date have been very professionally maintained by a team of Chervonohrad biomedical engineers and technicians.

"Project Baby Face," the plastic and reconstructive project begun four years ago by Zoryana Kovbasniuk, RN, was a major focus of EMAU's medical mission. Specialists Dr. Snyder, Dr. Huntsman and Dr. Ostap Mohylak, a Ukrainian surgeon who headed the plastics team, performed surgeries for cleft palate repair, breast implantation after mastectomy for a tumor in a 15-year-old, facial scars from trauma, ear and nose creation and reconstruction, expander placement as preparation for future surgery, as well as other procedures.

Dr. Pradham, a chief resident in ENT (ear, nose, throat) and plastic surgery received much experience in difficult ENT/reconstructive procedures while working alongside both Ukrainian and American specialists. The Lviv Regional Specialized Children's Hospital receives children from all of Ukraine for complicated plastic procedures not available or perfected elsewhere in Ukraine.

The newest collaborative project between EMAU and the Lviv Specialized Children's Hospital and Lviv Regional Pediatric Burn Center was launched with great success in surgery using tissue expanders donated by the McGhan Corp. These expanders cost no less than \$500 each. The children at the burn center often are so severely burned that very little tissue remains for grafting; expanders then become the only way to increase the area of usable skin. These children face numerous painful surgeries and grueling rehabilitation.

Dedication in the face of severe shortages is evident in the Ukrainian team headed by Dr. Vasyl Savchyn. Mr. Dashawetz, who reviewed the Burn Center's most dire needs in September of 2000, brought one multimonitor and one pulse oximeter for the center. Prior to this there were no heart or oxygen saturation monitors in the whole center, including its operating room. This simple addition increases greatly the recovery rate of severely burned patients.

Future aid will come to the center from EMAU's medical shipment scheduled for late summer, which will include additional monitors, an electrocautery machine, surgical instruments and sutures.

In orthopedics, Dr. Furey engaged in several back and shoulder surgeries, both at the Vynnyky Hospital for Invalids and Repressed and at the Lviv Regional Specialized Children's Hospital, working with the chief of orthopedics for the Lviv region, Dr. Teofil Pidlesetsky, and the chief of pediatric orthopedics, Dr. Oles Schurak. The future goal is to establish a back/spine surgery center in Vynnyky, now the spinal cord center for the Lviv Oblast, and a tissue-sparing bone tumor removal center at the Lviv Regional Specialized Pediatric Hospital.

EMAU/UAYA is grateful to its volunteers – many of them first time visitors to Ukraine – who worked under less than ideal conditions, but were spurred on by their Ukrainian counterparts' dedication and enthusiasm. All have promised to return. This is a great sacrifice as these specialists paid their own way to Ukraine and gave of their free time to Ukrainian patients in need.

Anesthesiology specialists Ms. Brennan and Mr. Dashawetz provided anesthesia for many cases with their Ukrainian counterparts. Both agreed on the skill of Ukrainian anesthesia providers in the face of antiquated anesthesia machines, a lack of adequate monitoring and shortages of banked blood. Ms. Walsh, operating room nurse specialist, focused on teaching Ukrainian OR nurses techniques and use of specialized instruments, especially in plastic reconstructive surgery with burn patients and cleft palate repair.

In September, EMAU/UAYA will be part of "The Visionaries," a nationally televised program about humanitarian work around the world. EMAU was chosen from more than 5,000 groups who applied for the opportunity. This summer, during preparation for on-site filming in Ukraine, a more detailed account of the program will be announced.

For further information on this and other medical missions, readers may contact: EMAU, 45 Salman St., West Roxbury, MA 02132; telephone, (781) 329-4187; fax, (781) 329-4824; e-mail, apollo47@yahoo.com.



СОЮЗИВКА • СОЮЗИВКА

Ukrainian National Association Estate

Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, New York 12446

Tel.: (845) 626-5641 • Fax: (845) 626-4638

www.soyuzivka.com • e-mail: sqss@aol.com

SUMMER PROGRAM 2001

August 11 Weekend

Exhibit – works of Daria Hanushevsky (ceramics)

Saturday Evening

7:30 p.m. – non-financed Soyuzivka event

"The Brave Rooster" – Operetta Fairy Tale

11:45 p.m. – Miss Soyuzivka Contest

10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by TEMPO

Saturday, August 18

8:30 p.m. – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Recital

10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by FATA MORGANA

Saturday, August 25

9:30 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. – Zabava – music by THE LEGEND

Friday, August 31

9:30 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. – Zabava – music by VECHIRKA

Saturday, September 1

8:30 p.m. – Yunist Dance Ensemble, Yonkers

10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by TEMPO

10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by VECHIRKA

Sunday, September 2

9:30 p.m. - 1:30 a.m. – Zabava – music by ZOLOTA BULAVA

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

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Philadelphia Selfreliance opens credit union branch in Trenton

by Roman Stelmach

TRENTON, N.J. – To celebrate the opening of its new branch in Trenton, N.J., the Philadelphia-based Ukrainian Selfreliance FCU conducted grand opening ceremonies during Memorial Day weekend.

In cooperation with the Ukrainian National Home, USFCU also co-sponsored a picnic for all attendees. In spite of the holiday weekend and the forecast of inclement weather, over 300 Trentonians joined in the celebration. Zenon Kmet and his band provided musical entertainment. Children were entertained with face painting and a "moon walk." Door prizes were awarded to both children and adults.

Blessing the new branch were the pastors of four local Ukrainian churches: The Rev. Vasyl Patera, St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church; The Rev. Ivan Fatenko, St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church; The Rev. Sviatoslav Kowaliw, Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church; and Pastor Avdij Chripchuk, Baptist Church.

The Rev. Patera commented that the community is fortunate to have its own large credit union in the Ukrainian National Home, where Ukrainians can conduct their financial transactions in their own language and where Ukrainians can "help each other by becoming active members."

Following the blessing, Petro Tereschuk, president of the Ukrainian National Home, welcomed the USFCU to its new branch, stating that there are many newly arrived Ukrainian immi-

grants, as well as Ukrainian Americans, that need the services of a credit union. He noted that it has been almost 20 years since the previous Ukrainian credit union closed its doors.

Ihor Chyzowych, chief executive officer of USFCU, told the crowd that Philadelphia Selfreliance is a 50-year-old Ukrainian financial institution with assets well over \$105 million and is eager to provide financial services to Trenton area Ukrainian Americans. He also invited all guests to come to Tryzubivka in the fall for the credit union's fourth annual "thank you" picnic.

Bohdan Mizak, chairman of the board of USFCU, joined fellow board member Olga Jakubowska and Mr. Tereschuk to cut the blue-and-yellow ribbon adorning the entrance to the 213-year-old mansion housing the new branch.

Known as Bow Hill Mansion, the building dates back to 1787, when it was built by a manufacturer of Colonial army uniforms. The mansion's history is linked with the Revolutionary War and the Napoleonic Wars. It is also the focal point of one of the great romances in American history involving a king of Spain.

Ukrainians bought Bow Hill Mansion in 1967. In addition to the credit union's new branch, it also houses chapters of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and the Ukrainian American Veterans, and an office of the American Continental Savings Corp.

Ukrainian Selfreliance FCU has over 6,000 members and is a member in good standing of the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association and the Pennsylvania Credit Union League.



Petro Tereschuk, president of the Ukrainian National Home, delivers opening comments, as (from left) the Revs. Ivan Fatenko and Vasyl Patera, as well as Ihor Chyzowych, CEO of the Ukrainian Selfreliance Federal Credit Union, look on.



Young potential members exhibit their face-painting choices during the picnic.




2001



Summer Season

at

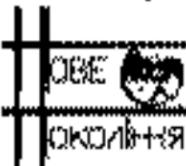
Oselia CYM

Saturday, August 11th
Ladies Night
Guest Bartenders
Dance/Zabava - "Lvivyany"

Saturday, August 18th
10th Annual Softball Tournament
\$25 per player—includes food, beverages and entrance to Luau
Hawaiian Luau Pub Party

Saturday, August 25th
"Lvivyany" 10th Anniversary
Reunion & Dance/Zabava

Labor Day Weekend
Aug. 31st – Sept. 2nd
CYM "Zdvyh" Festivities
Festival Stage Performances
Ukrainian Vendors
Volleyball & Soccer Tournaments
Dances/Zabavas Friday, Saturday, & Sunday
Featuring:
Svitanok
Na Zdorovya
Vorony



Help us BURN our Camp Mortgage!
Donations are being accepted by mail or in person at the Oselia office. All donations are 100% tax deductible and each donor will be issued a receipt for their charitable contribution.
Thank you for your support!

Come experience Oselia!

Ukrainian American Youth Association
8853 Route 209
Ellenville, NY 12428
Phone: (845) 647-7230
Fax: (845) 647-8488
www.cym.org/us/ellenville
E-mail: Ellenville@CYM.org



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

Western Ukraine's first stamps: the Lviv Issue of 1918

Background to the stamp issue

By the fall of 1918, it was becoming all too apparent that the Central Powers of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire were going to lose World War I. Various people in the latter multi-national state began undertaking negotiations and making plans for independence. Included were the Poles, Czechs and Slovaks.

Other less-populous ethnic groups, however, were being ignored or marginalized, forcing some of them to take matters into their own hands. Among these were Italians, Croats, Slovenes and Ruthenians. It is upon the latter group of people that this article will focus.

Although the Austrians called them "Ruthenians," these people were Ukrainians. Their region of Galicia had been absorbed into the Austrian Empire a century and a half earlier, in 1772, during the First Partition of Poland. They now looked to take advantage of the opportunity presented to them and separate East

Galicia, mostly Ukrainian, from West Galicia, primarily Polish. Unfortunately, the Poles saw things differently. As far as they were concerned, all of Galicia was Polish.

During the early morning hours of Friday, November 1, 1918, Ukrainians in the Galician capital city of Lemberg, as well as throughout East Galicia, carried out an audacious coup d'etat, seizing all of the important governmental and municipal institutions. The action was carried out at the behest of the Ukrainian National Council, to forestall a transfer of power by Austrian authorities to the Poles as had secretly been agreed to for that day. On November 9 the name of the new state was proclaimed as the Western Ukrainian National Republic (ZUNR); the city was renamed Lviv, its historic designation.

Following the coup, a policy of Ukrainianization was implemented in governmental and administrative institutions, which also included all post offices. Although postal services remained the same as they had been under the Austrian regime, they were now run by a ZUNR Ministry of Posts. The first post office to open in the city was on Volova Street. No Ukrainianization was needed at this locale, as by fortunate coincidence all postal workers there were Ukrainian. During Austrian times this post office used the cancel LEMBERG 8 - LWOV 8.

Initially, available Austrian stamps were used for mailings. They were canceled by an oblong rubber device without a dateline and with a one-word Ukrainian inscription, "LVIV," using violet ink. The dimensions of the rubber impression were 32.5 mm in length, 3 mm in height and 5 mm between individual letters of the inscription.



FIGURE 1. An enlargement of the rearing-lion overprint used to produce Western Ukraine's first postage stamps.



FIGURE 2. A complete set of the Lviv Issue.



FIGURE 4. A pair of 3-heller Lviv Issue stamps with both of the overprints inverted.



FIGURE 5. A tete-beche pair of the 3-heller value (one overprint is inverted compared to the other).



FIGURE 3. Earliest-known letter mailed using Lviv Issue stamps (December 8, 1918).

Production of the Lviv Issue

In order to prepare distinct Western Ukrainian stamps, Deputy State Secretary of the Post Volodymyr Holovatsky authorized the overprinting of Austrian stamps. The ministry ordered a single-impression metal handstamp made at the Appel firm in Lviv. The image consisted of the words "Zakhidno Ukrainiska Narodna Republyka" (Western Ukrainian National Republic) and a rearing lion inside an eight-sided frame. The outer shape was used to conform to the octagonal frame design then found on most Austrian stamps (Figure 1).

Stamps selected for overprinting were the 3-, 5- and 10-heller values of the 1916 Austrian definitive issues featuring the imperial crown and the 20-heller Kaiser Carl I issue of 1917; the original values were retained (Figure 2). Overprinting occurred mostly with black ink, but violet and violet-black overprints are also known. Red and green overprints do exist, but these are considered to be trials.

The quantities produced for the four stamps were as follows: 3-heller – 2,200 copies; 5-heller – 3,400 copies; 10-heller – 6,700 copies; and 20-heller – 8,000 copies. In addition to the normal slate green 20-heller type, a small quantity of

a light-green variety was also overprinted. The total number of stamps amounts to 20,300 on 812 panes, each of 25 stamps; the total value was 250,600 heller, or 2,506 kronen.

On Wednesday, November 20, 1918, the stamps were released for postal circulation. By this time, however, Polish elements within the city had set up a resistance network, and Lviv was the scene of intense street fighting in certain locales. The dangerous conditions hindered the post office from fully carrying out its mail delivery duties throughout the city. On November 20 the position of the ZUNR government became untenable, and it withdrew to Ternopil during the night of November 21-22. The Lviv Issue postage stamps, therefore, were only in circulation in Lviv for two days. Ukrainian postal workers were evacuated to the town of Khodoriv; they took with them the entire unused supply of overprinted stamps. No examples of usage in Lviv have been recorded, but covers bearing these stamps are known from Khodoriv, Kolomyia and Stanislaviv. Because of their scarcity, these postally used items can fetch about \$1,000 apiece. Figure 3 shows the earliest known usage of the Lviv Issue, on a letter dated December 8, 1918, and mailed from Stanislaviv to Tlumach.

Collecting the Lviv Issue

Although not inexpensive at about \$30 each, the Lviv Issue stamps fall among some of the less pricey Western Ukrainian issues (some rare-overprint values go for thousands of dollars apiece).

It is a challenge to find these stamps in multiples, but pairs and blocks of four can be obtained. Stamps with inverted overprints are also known; pairs of such stamps go for about \$200 (Figure 4). Several tete-beche pairs (two attached stamps with the overprint on one stamp correct, but the overprint on the other inverted) of the 3-heller value are known and may fetch \$250-\$300 per pair (Figure 5), but only one complete set of all four values tete-beche has been assembled.

A few years ago, I was fortunate to obtain an entire intact sheet of 25 stamps of the first Lviv Issue value (3-heller, Western Ukraine No. 1). This item has never previously been described, and I believe it is the only sheet of Lviv Issue stamps in existence (Figure 6). Val Zabijaka, who has conducted auctions of exclusively Ukrainian materials for almost three decades, claims it is the only such item he has ever seen.

Examining the pane it is possible to

(Continued on page 16)

INTERVIEW: The Rev. Ivan Kaszczak on chaplaincy in Ukraine's military forces

by Peter Steciuk

After nearly 10 years of independence, religious expression is still largely absent from the lives of many soldiers in the Ukrainian armed forces. While the American military has a Chaplain Corps that ministers to the spiritual needs of its troops, the Ukrainian military has no such thing. Religious ceremonies and guidance are a rarity for thousands of Ukrainian servicemen with no access to clergy.

As part of a multinational effort to establish a chaplaincy in the Ukrainian military, the Rev. Ivan Kaszczak presented a paper titled "Service as a Minority Chaplain in a Multiconfessional Chaplaincy" at the International Military-Christian Conference in Lviv last October. The Rev. Kaszczak, a Ukrainian Catholic priest and a major in the United States Air Force Reserve, described the role of the chaplain in the United States military and the unique dynamics of its interdenominational chapels.

Regarding the role of the chaplain, the Rev. Kaszczak explained that, on one level, the chaplain is the instrument by which the military ensures the constitutional rights of its soldiers. Although some challenge government funding of a chaplaincy on the grounds that the First Amendment forbids laws "respecting an establishment of religion," the amendment also guarantees that Congress shall not make laws "prohibiting the free exercise of religion."

The Rev. Kaszczak also stressed the dual role of the chaplain as clergy and military officer. As an officer, the chaplain serves the ultimate goal of defense by fulfilling the soldiers' need for spiritual and even physical well-being. He pointed out that studies have suggested that religious people enjoy a lower incidence of serious illness, bolstered self-esteem, heightened immunological capability and a greater ability to endure sickness. In the event of any perceived conflict between his roles as clergyman and officer, the Rev. Kaszczak said the chaplain should live by these words from the Gospel of Luke: "... give back to Caesar what belongs to Caesar – and to God what belongs to God."

On the topic of interdenominational chapels, the Rev. Kaszczak cited three guiding principles: "primacy of the individual conscience," "faithfulness to [one's] individual confession while respecting other views," and "support for the work of the commander, which will ultimately safeguard our families and our way of life." As a result of these principles, cooperation and a sense of shared goals dominate interactions among chaplains of different denominations in the United States.

The paper that The Rev. Kaszczak presented before the conference springs from his experiences over 12 years of military service as a chaplain. Born in Szprotawa, Poland, the Rev. Kaszczak immigrated to the United States at the age of 4. He was ordained a priest in 1985, and four years later he joined the U.S. Air Force Reserve.

In the past, the Rev. Kaszczak has served as vice-rector at St. Basil College, the Ukrainian Catholic seminary in Stamford, Conn., and has taught Bible studies at Wende Maximum Security Correctional Facility in the Buffalo area. Currently, he is the administrator of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Syracuse, N.Y.; teaches "Core Values Education" to new cadets at the United States Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo., where he also helps run the Catholic parish; and is pursuing a doctorate in religious education from Fordham University.

The Rev. Kaszczak has been active in Plast since his childhood, when he belonged to the 35th troop in Yonkers, N.Y., and spent his summers at the Vovcha Tropa camp in East Chatham, N.Y. He is a member of the Plast fraternity "Khmelnychenky" and has been ministering at Plast camps on and off since 1984.

About his reasons for speaking at the International Military-Christian Conference, the Rev. Kaszczak commented, "I enjoy contributing to the development of religious freedom and freedom of expression in general. This was an opportunity to transmit some values we hold dear in America."

Below, the Rev. Kaszczak shares his thoughts on the establishment of a chaplaincy in the Ukrainian military.

Is there any precedent for religious ministry to the armed forces in Ukraine?

There is a continuous history of chaplaincy from the times of Prince Volodymyr, the Kozaks and the revolutionaries of 1918. We've all seen the famous picture of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky triumphantly entering Kyiv, greeted by members of the Church. The Kozaks had a chapel at Zaporozska Sich and would celebrate a moleben (prayer service) before fighting. Chaplains would then accompany them into battle.

Only the Communist armed forces replaced chaplains with political officers (politruky), who were the eyes and ears of the government. They kept people in line politically and proselytized for their government.



The Rev. Ivan Kaszczak at the podium during the International Military-Christian Conference held in Lviv in October 2000. Seated (from left) are: Maj. Gen. L.V. Koberskyi, Bishop Mykhailo Koltun of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, S.P. Lysenko and A.M. Zelnitskyi of the organizing committee, Bishop Ihor Isichenko of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church and Bishop Stanislav Shirokoralluk of the Roman Catholic Church.

How do you envision a new chaplaincy in the Ukrainian military as compared with the existing Chaplain Corps in the U.S. armed forces?

Ukraine will have to decide for itself what type it wants. Ideally, I would suggest something close to the American system. Every faith group that has a given number of people gets a proportional number of spaces. It's then up to each faith group to fill those spots. Basically, we see how many religious groups there are and try to meet their needs.

Every chaplain is a commissioned officer, with a rank but not a command. They do not fight. They do not carry firearms in time of war, but they do travel with the soldiers. The soldiers need spiritual care at what could be the most crucial time of their lives. They are risking their lives for the freedom of others, so they deserve access to religious liberties.

Are there any roadblocks standing in the way of a chaplaincy in Ukraine?

There are two main problems. Chaplaincy would be an innovation since the beginning of communism's reign in Ukraine. Also, this is something that needs to be funded; this is difficult when they don't have money for salaries.

First, this is a new endeavor. The government in Ukraine is not used to dealing with religious questions. In the United States, educational institutions like colleges started as seminaries for the clergy. There was never any problem with giving them accreditation. In Ukraine, no educational religious institutions have accreditation. The government used to defer to one department. All of a sudden, we're asking for the government to fund religious ministers. This is hard for a formerly atheistic government – that mentality remains.

Regarding money, the question is how you allocate funds when there's not enough for tanks and salaries. Now someone comes along and says they need money for a spiritual ministry. But the people deciding sometimes aren't even paid their salaries.

Does the Ukrainian Constitution require and/or allow a chaplaincy?

The Ukrainian Constitution says: "Every individual has a right to freely develop his individuality (identity), as long as by so doing he does not abuse the rights and freedoms of other persons, and has an obligation to society in which his free and multi-faceted development of individuality is safeguarded."

By force of circumstance, the government cannot deny freedom of expression by denying access to religious services. A person might be on a boat for six months or in the Arctic or in Siberia. The free exercise of religion means that there can be no laws prohibiting religious figures and ceremonies. Not allowing religious ministry in the military is the same as if someone says there can be no religious ceremonies in Jersey City, but you can leave and do it. This is against the Constitution because of the way it constrains you. It's all about degrees of limitations. You can limit where ceremonies are celebrated, but you need to be careful. A person could spend an entire life or career in the military. They're young and are placed in situations of life and death, so they need access to a religious ministry.

Even in the United States, separation of church and state is not as absolute as people think. It does not mean that no religious ceremonies can be held in public spaces. For

example, Congress even has chaplains. The American Constitution guarantees that Congress cannot establish religion, but it also guarantees that Congress will not inhibit the free exercise thereof.

Are there likely to be problems in the Ukrainian military due to animosity among various religious groups?

In general, I find xenophobia to be a greater problem than the struggle for control which lies at the root of much of the "religious" question in Ukraine. They are very fearful of foreign influence on account of the lack of sophistication in the Ukrainian population.

However, the one issue that all of the faith groups agree on is the need for a chaplaincy. The Constitution guarantees religious freedom; yet, those who defend it often lack access to the facilities and clergy who would enable them to practice their religion.

How is the state of individuality in the Ukrainian military?

Ukraine is hesitant to allow the individual to develop as a free agent. This includes freedom of religion. It is a vestige of the socialist past. There is a need to conform. They are not supposed to think for themselves. The people are not ready to experience freedom.

They feel that foreign influence will destabilize the individual psyche and the entire political and social system. The attitude is that you can have religious freedom, but only if you choose Orthodoxy, Judaism or Catholicism. Those are the religions that are accepted, because they have a history in Ukraine. Any religion with no history is considered foreign, so they are afraid of it. In the United States, we have hundreds of religions. No one will stop you if you want to establish a new one, but in Ukraine they're afraid of new things.

What is the extent of atheism in Ukraine?

Atheism has produced some anomalies within the religious ethos of Ukraine. Due to a lack of religious education, superstition and superficial piety have spread. There is no doubt that atheism is very far reaching within the psyche and fabric of Ukrainian society.

Part of the problem is that what people have heard about religion is a caricature of it. They have no living experience of any Church except the Russian Orthodox, which was legalized under Soviet rule. If people's fathers were not allowed to worship, it is very hard for them to make the change and adapt.

In many places there is actually a good religious spirit and good intentions. But if you talk with people about religion, you will find that their basic knowledge is very limited. Many say they believe in God, but are silent if you ask them about Scripture. Without access to religious literature, many people are ignorant about religious issues. This problem is being remedied, but slowly.

Do any changes need to take place in the Ukrainian military for chaplaincy and religion to take hold?

Religion has taken hold. What we need to underline is that we do not want the chaplains to add adherents to their

(Continued on page 15)

CLASSIFIEDS

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

SERVICES

ECONOMY AIRFARES

NYC/Kyiv \$799 ^{+tax} (round trip)

one way \$449 ^{+tax}

NYC/Lviv/Odesa \$925 ^{+tax} (round trip)

one way \$485 ^{+tax}

Fregata Travel

250 West 57 Street, #1211
New York, NY 10107

Tel.: 212-541-5707 Fax: 212-262-3220

* Restrictions apply

TRIDENT
Commercial Printing
Toronto - St. Catharines
Sudbury - NY

**UNIQUE ENGRAVED INVITATIONS
WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGNS**

Graphic design • Custom Imprinting

Toll Free 1-800-245-9126
Tel. (708) 930-8500 Fax (708) 930-8500

We can also print from your computer ready copy

Ремонтна фірма переробляє будинки, апартаменти, ставить „шидрак“, стіни пластерує, вкладає плитку, міняє ванни і лазнички, відновлює старі і ставить нові підлоги і паркету. Робота добросовісна.
Тел.: (718) 366-5025 • (347) 693-4061 Тарас

“KARPATY” HANDYMAN

PAINTING • RENOVATION • REPAIRS
INTERIOR/EXTERIOR

Quality work! Reasonable rates!
Quick turnaround!

Free estimates. No job too small.

Vasili Cholak

Tel. (718) 937-6821; Beeper (917) 491-6150

ON REQUEST

we will ship to Ukraine
computers, copy
machines, school
supplies, books,
Shevchenko's
“Kobzar,” etc.

For further information contact
Taras Shevchenko Centre in Lviv,
2150 Bloor St. West, Ste 96,
Toronto, Ontario M6S 1M8, Canada.
Tel.: (416) 239-4407, Fax: (416) 239-1526.



Insure and be sure.
Join the UNA!

PROFESSIONALS

Practice Limited to Immigration Law



TATIANA B. DURBAK
Attorney at Law

101 Columbia Street
Albany, NY 12210

Tel.: (518) 433-0580 • Fax: (518) 427-1562
e-mail: tdur@capital.net



Michael P. Hrycak, Esq.

Attorney at Law

CRIMINAL AND CIVIL MATTERS
TO TRIAL AND APPEAL, COMPUTER LAW

Member of Bar: NJ, NY, CT, DC

316 Lenox Avenue, Westfield, NJ 07090
Office: (908) 789-1870

ATTORNEY

**JERRY
KUZEMCZAK**



- accidents at work
- automobile accidents
- slip and fall

FIRST CONSULTATION IS FREE.

Fees collected only after
personal injury case is successful.

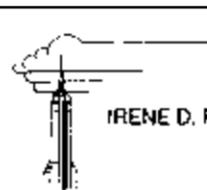
- medical malpractice
- DWI
- real estate
- criminal and civil cases
- traffic offenses
- matrimonial matters
- general consultation

ALSO:

WELT & DAVID

1373 Broad St, Clifton, N.J. 07013

(973) 773-9800



IRENE D. ROGUTSKY, D.D.S.

43-07 Westmoreland Street
Lido Neck, NY 11563
(718) 225-4497

The Empire State Bldg
350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 5222
New York, NY 10118
(212) 947-1665

MERCHANDISE

YEVSHAN

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

Call for a free catalog

1-800-265-9858

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

If you are looking for original gifts,
visit www.ukrainiangift.com
Ukrainian crafts: woodcuts (vases,
plates, candle holders, boxes...),
embroidery, Easter eggs...
or call 708-687-8924

UKRAINIAN SINGLES NEWSLETTER

Serving Ukrainian singles of all ages
throughout the United States and Canada.

For information send a self-addressed
stamped envelope to:

Single Ukrainians
P.O. Box 24733, Phila., Pa. 19111

FIRST QUALITY UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE MONUMENTS

SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES

OBLAST MEMORIALS

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

BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

WEST ARKA

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

Fine Gifts

Authentic Ukrainian Handicrafts

Art, Books, CDs, Ceramics

Embroidered Goods and Supplies

Gold Jewellery, Icons, Magazines

Newspapers, Pysankas and Supplies

All Services to Ukraine, Mail-orders

Andrew R. CHORNY

Manager

Tel.: (416) 762-8751

Fax: (416) 767-6839

e-mail: andrew@westarka.com

www.westarka.com

The Ukrainian Weekly 2000 Volume II

—2000—

To mark the end of one millennium and the beginning of another, the editors of The Ukrainian Weekly have prepared "The Ukrainian Weekly 2000," a two-volume collection of the best and most significant stories that have appeared in the newspaper since its founding in 1933 through 1999.

Volume II, now available, covers events from 1970 through the 1990s. All subscribers to The Weekly will receive a copy in the mail, but additional copies may be ordered from our Subscription Department.

New subscribers to The Weekly who may not have received Volume I, published last year, may order it now.

To order additional copies, send \$15 per copy/per volume to: The Ukrainian Weekly, Subscription Department, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Additional donations to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund will be welcomed.

MISCELLANEOUS

St. Vladimir's College Inc.

Grades 9-12

Ukrainian Catholic Private Boarding School

P.O. Box 789, Roblin, Manitoba R0L 1P0

Tel.: (204) 937-2173 • Fax: (204) 937-8265

Website: www.stvlads.net

КСЕНЯ

запрошує

на літній відпочинок в горах

* Бенкети

* Весілля, уродини, хрестини

KSENIA RESORT

10241 Rt. 23A, Hunter, NY 12442

Tel.: (518) 263-4391

To place an advertisement or for ad rates
call Maria Oscislowski, advertising manager,
at (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040.

Check out our advertising rates on line at
www.ukrweekly.com

European Union...

(Continued from page 1)

was ready to participate in joint European military forces.

Referring to the Macedonian conflict, the result of a February uprising of Albanian rebels against the Macedonian government, Mr. Solana said the EU would defend the territorial integrity of Macedonia, which must be maintained through peace talks. Peace talks are "the best way for stability and prosperity of that country, which is close to our hearts," Mr. Solana said.

Mr. Kinakh confirmed that Ukraine, one of Macedonia's main weapons suppliers, is considering halting arms supplies during the peace talks. However, he urged that other countries do the same.

"Ukraine supports the European community's efforts to solve the Macedonian issue peacefully and in a democratic way," Mr. Kinakh said. He added that Ukraine will continue military cooperation with Macedonia, including training its professional staff, and upgrading and repairing military equipment.

Mr. Solana's visit follows recent high-level visits by U.S. and Russian officials. Ukraine has proclaimed itself a neutral country, but participates in various military exercises sponsored by NATO, whose expansion is opposed by Russia, Ukraine's influential neighbor and key trading partner. In foreign policy, Ukraine is maneuvering between integration with Europe and closer ties with Russia.

U.S. delegates promote...

(Continued from page 4)

olution also calls for protection of the rights of trafficking victims.

Rep. Smith has been actively involved in these issues also in the United States. In October 2000, Congress passed the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, which he sponsored. The bill was signed into law on October 28, 2000. Co-Chairman Smith also sponsored the Torture Victims Relief Act that became public law on October 30, 1998.

"Trafficking in human beings is a form of modern-day slavery," said Rep. Smith. "The international community has made it clear that lawmakers must declare war on those that commit these crimes."

The Declaration of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, including Rep. Smith's resolutions on the prevention of torture and abuse and on combating trafficking of human beings is located on the Internet at <http://www.osce.org/pa>.

Why we joined...

(Continued from page 6)

responsibility. For each German who was killed in a Ukrainian village the Gestapo would completely destroy the entire village, and for each Soviet who was killed, the NKVD would often deport an entire village to Siberia. In these circumstances a partisan war on two fronts appeared hopeless to us. And thus we chose the lesser evil – the Division.

Of some 50,000 UPA personnel only about 300 brave souls managed, with God's help, to make it to the freedom of the West. In contrast, almost 15,000 young Galicia Division members survived the war and thousands made it to the West. Thanks to the Division many thousands of Ukraine's most patriotic activists were able to leave for the West and in doing so saved themselves from certain death.

The Rev. Ivan Kaszczak...

(Continued from page 13)

religions. This may happen, but the prime job will be to minister to those who have the need and the desire for such services.

What are conditions like in the Ukrainian military?

It's not as violent as the Arabic militaries, where an officer can hit anyone lower in rank. In Ukraine, there is still some of the macho attitude left over from Communist rule, with officers lording over those with lower rank. I don't know how much physical abuse there is though.

There are a lot of marital problems and a high suicide rate. It causes a big mental strain when you know that your paycheck might not come for six months or more. Also, the Ukrainian military has conscription. It's the difference between forcing a person to work and saying they can work if they want to. People count the days until they're done.

The general feeling of teenagers in Ukraine is that they don't want to serve because they don't want to get hurt. They're afraid they'll be hurt physically and psychologically, as well as lose their health.

How much support is there in Ukraine for the establishment of a chaplaincy?

In the military, it depends on the commander. They are always wary of interconfessional in-fighting. They don't want to introduce divisive issues. I don't know the percentages [supporting a chaplaincy], but the Constitution demands it. The conference was a forum to discuss ways it can happen.

I was the only representative of the U.S. military, so I presented the American model of a chaplaincy. Other topics included the need for a chaplaincy, the suicide rate, economic problems, funding and statistics, such as the number of soldiers in the Ukrainian military and how many are far from places of worship. At the conference, the need for a chaplaincy was one thing everyone agreed on.

Did you need to tailor your presentation in Lviv for your Ukrainian audience in any way?

I wanted them to realize I wasn't telling them what to do. I just wanted to show them what works in the U.S. as a possible model or paradigm. The U.S. system has worked for 250 years. George Washington had a chaplaincy before the nation even existed.

I needed to be very deferential. There is a barrage of ill will left over from Soviet times. They believe that their citizens are stronger than ours emotionally, physically and spiritually. In their mind, Westerners have been weakened by the capitalist disease of greed and envy. They believe there to be a general malaise in America.

Have any of your experiences with the Ukrainian military struck you as particularly meaningful or telling?

I had a good opportunity to speak with a Ukrainian cadet studying at the United States Air Force Academy. He was young and bright, studying at one of the best engineering schools in America. But he was wondering whether there would be a job for him in the Ukrainian military, whether he would be able to have a career in the military.

He had done a lot of work on his own to get into the Air Force Academy. He'd been left to fend for himself and was not being supported by the Ukrainian military. Structurally, the Ukrainian military has so much to worry about that people get lost in the cracks. These people are willing and able to give a lot, but Ukraine is struggling for survival and identity. There are a lot of intelligent people in Ukraine, but the struc-

ture and funding need to catch up.

What is the next step toward the establishment of a chaplaincy?

The next action is for the people who were the conference directors to go to the Ukrainian government in Kyiv to present their findings. It is the government's responsibility to see that the defenders of the Constitution are given full access to its benefits. They need to take action.

One Orthodox bishop spoke about what the government says is holding them back. He explained that the government worries about dissension among religious groups, but that this worry is patently false. The need for a chaplaincy is one of the things all religious groups agree on.

The bishop also said the government maintains that it will take time to properly train clergy for the chaplaincy. Yet there are many qualified members of the clergy like the bishop himself, who was a military pilot, has a college education and is an ordained priest. He is more than adequately prepared to serve as a chaplain.

It was decided that this would be the last conference. How many times can you meet and say you need a chaplaincy? Only the government has the legal authority to actually do it. We have talked enough, and in the meantime people are in crisis. We don't need more theory; we need real action.

The conference directors will present the papers from the conference and a general summary. After that, it is up to the Ukrainian government. There is nothing more conferences can do. The people have a need, and it is the government's obligation to do something about it.

What is your personal involvement at this time?

I am in contact with people giving conferences for the military. For example, one conference on suicide prevention is being held for the Odesa fleet. These are at the grassroots level. They are social services in the form of training for commanders. As it stands now, the Ukrainian military has civilian contractors ministering to the troops as volunteers. They come and speak to the troops.

Do you see a connection between your involvement in Plast and your military life?

My participation in Plast has certainly helped me prepare for the military. Plast tries to underline important values like punctuality, keeping your word, respect for tradition and the importance of knowing the Ukrainian language. Plast emphasizes staying in good physical shape, hiking, orienteering, marching and a type of camaraderie also found in the military. It stresses the need for a well-thought-out life. It teaches you to be part of a group.

Vice-versa, the military has helped prepare me for my Plast ministry by exposing me to young people. The average age of the U.S. military is only about 19. You go in at 17 and can retire at 38. These are some very young people I work with.

Through the military I've received training in counseling and take the same officer classes as lay officers. It expands your horizons. You see a lot of loneliness and recklessness in people away from home for the first time, thinking they own the world. Plast is a microcosm of this. The chaplain can be a source of moderation.

What have you learned from your efforts to create a chaplaincy in Ukraine?

As kids we prayed for independence. Now we have it and need to work with it. As guests, we can give opinions. But as friends of Ukraine, we need to let go and let our friends decide how to run the country. They need to live their own lives. The U.S. model might be a good example, but I can't run things for them.



**НАЧІСІ #
УКРАЇНИ**

0.59

DNIPRO CO.

В Україні запровадили нову систему грошової одиниці в Україні з
 3 жовтня, зробили це за Україну. До цього 99 років
 жували! Телефонні картки: 50 кб. грошей в Україні на 500.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| NEWARK, NJ 808 Sanford Ave. Tel: 971-573-8783 888-339-4774 | CLIFFTON, NJ 565 Cotton Ave. Tel: 973-919-1643 | PHILADELPHIA 1801 Cottman Ave. Tel: 215-728-6040 |
|---|--|--|



COME, JOIN US

HIGH INTEREST RATES ON CDs

FREE CHECKING

GREAT RATES FOR LOANS, MORTGAGES

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AVAILABLE

UKRAINIAN/ENGLISH SPOKEN

FRIENDLY PERSONNEL

WESTERN UNION

WE CAN ACCOMMODATE ALL YOUR FINANCIAL NEEDS

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

MAIN OFFICE

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

BRANCHES

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

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

e-mail: admin@uofcu.org Website: www.uofcu.org



UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA

LOOKING FOR NEW MEMBERS

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

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

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____

STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

DAYTIME PHONE: _____



FIGURE 8. A Lviv Issue forgery is easy to spot as its left border line is unbroken. On true overprints this line is separated in two places (compare to Figure 1).



FIGURE 6. The only known surviving sheet of stamps from the Lviv Issue.



FIGURE 7. Digital photo of the sheet with the stamp colors muted to show stamp overprint details.

Western Ukraine's...

(Continued from page 12)

observe that the overprinter was fairly conscientious in his/her job. The overprint design falls on the colored portion of the stamp most of the time. The only poorly-centered overstrikes are in positions 1, 13 and 25; only in position 5 is the image slanting more pronounced. (Figure 7 is a digital photo with stamp colors muted to show overprint details).

Forgeries

At least one forgery of the Lviv Issue is known. The example shown in Figure 8 is suspect for several reasons: the left frame is unbroken (an authentic overprint has two breaks in the left frame); and genuine overprints have a square stop after "UKR" in the top line, as well

as a distorted cross line in the Cyrillic "N" of "ZAKHIDNO."

Epilogue

Virtually throughout its entire nine-month existence, Western Ukraine was in a state of war with Poland. The ZUNR government moved from Ternopil to the more secure city of Stanislaviv at the end of December 1918. It was here that most Western Ukrainian stamps were produced, the final total of which amounted to 132 different stamps (including two sets printed in Vienna but never issued).

On January 22, 1919, the ZUNR Government and the Government of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR),

which had declared its independence from Russia exactly one year earlier, agreed to merge the two states.

However, the union was never fully implemented, and by July 1919 Poland occupied all of Western Ukraine. It continued to administer the region until March 12, 1923, when the Conference of Ambassadors allowed Poland to retain East Galicia with the proviso that its Ukrainian inhabitants be granted autonomy. The terms of the agreement were never kept by the Poles. In the meantime, the UNR fought on until 1920, when it was finally defeated by the Bolsheviks.

During World War II, western Ukrainian territories were made part of the

German occupied Generalgouvernement until "liberated" by Soviet armies in July 1944 and joined to the rest of the Ukrainian SSR. All of Ukraine finally won its independence on August 24, 1991, as the USSR crumbled.

I wish to acknowledge the assistance received from Peter Bylen, Peter Cybaniak and most especially from Val Zabijaka in the preparation of this article. I also want to thank Mary Dattilo for her help with digitizing Figure 7.

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

Life insurance is one of the necessities of life. However, few people like paying for life insurance. A key factor to consider in buying term life insurance is to cover the income your family will be unable to replace.

The rates have dropped on term insurance in the past few years. No one knows how long this trend will continue. We have the lowest rates on term insurance in our 107-year history. Now is the best time to buy term life insurance from the UNA. We encourage you to compare our rates to the rates offered by our competitors.

5-Year Level Term Life Insurance Monthly Rate

| FEMALE NON-SMOKER | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| AGE | \$100,000 | | \$175,000 | | \$250,000 | |
| | UNA | COMPETITOR | UNA | COMPETITOR | UNA | COMPETITOR |
| 25 | \$11.19 | \$12.00 | \$17.94 | \$20.25 | \$24.69 | \$28.50 |
| 35 | \$11.19 | \$17.00 | \$17.94 | \$29.00 | \$24.69 | \$41.00 |
| 40 | \$13.19 | \$20.00 | \$21.44 | \$34.25 | \$29.69 | \$48.50 |
| 45 | \$17.19 | \$27.00 | \$28.44 | \$46.50 | \$39.69 | \$66.00 |
| 55 | \$34.19 | \$57.00 | \$58.19 | \$99.00 | \$82.19 | \$141.00 |

| MALE NON-SMOKER | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| AGE | \$100,000 | | \$175,000 | | \$250,000 | |
| | UNA | COMPETITOR | UNA | COMPETITOR | UNA | COMPETITOR |
| 25 | \$12.19 | \$14.00 | \$19.16 | \$23.75 | \$27.19 | \$33.50 |
| 35 | \$12.19 | \$19.00 | \$19.16 | \$32.50 | \$27.19 | \$46.00 |
| 40 | \$15.19 | \$23.00 | \$24.94 | \$39.50 | \$34.69 | \$56.00 |
| 45 | \$21.19 | \$33.00 | \$35.44 | \$57.00 | \$49.69 | \$81.00 |
| 55 | \$45.19 | \$100.00 | \$77.44 | \$174.25 | \$109.69 | \$248.50 |

Not only can you do better financially by insuring with UNA, but you get benefits not offered by any competitor. The Ukrainian National Association offers scholarship to members, publishes two weekly newspapers (Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly), and operates a resort for its members in the Catskills Mountains of New York State, while giving support to many other local, national, and charitable causes.

For more information on term life insurance please contact your local branch secretary or call the home office directly at 1-800-253-9862 x 3013.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNUITY RATES EFFECTIVE MAY 1, 2001

Single & Flexible Premium Annuities
First year rate (new money)
(rate locked in for one year) **6.50%**

Single & Flexible Premium Annuities
(EXISTING)
\$100,000.00 and over **5.75%**

\$50,000.00 - \$99,999.99
(EXISTING) **5.50%**

\$100.00 - \$49,999.99
(EXISTING) **5.25%**

Flexible 10 Annuity **5.50%**

MARK T. OLESNICKY, M.D.

Internal Medicine

135 Columbia Turnpike, Suite 203
Florham Park, NJ 07932

Telephone (973) 822-5000 • Fax (973) 822-3321

By Appointment

Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Secretary Yurii Serheiev said at a Kyiv press conference that the decision to suspend weapons sales to Macedonia is a sovereign decision made by the Ukrainian government and is not due to EU pressure. A request for a halt in arms transfers to the Balkan country was made by U.S. National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice during her July 24-25 visit to Kyiv and again by Mr. Solana as he began his five-day visit to Ukraine on July 30. Ukraine has sold 10 helicopters and four Su-25 attack planes to Macedonia this year. (RFE/RL Newsline)

NATO-sponsored exercises in conclude

LVIV – More than 1,100 troops from 20 countries participated in NATO's Peace Shield 2001 military exercises that took place at the Yavoriv training grounds near Lviv on July 16-27, the Associated Press reported. The program included computer training and field maneuvers for two multinational brigades, the Ukrainian Defense Ministry reported. Troops from Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, Georgia, Germany, the United Kingdom, Greece, Italy, Kazakstan, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, the United States, Turkey, Sweden and Ukraine took part. (RFE/RL Newsline)

U.S. copter certified for use in Ukraine

KYIV – The Foreign Commercial Service of the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine hosted a ceremony on July 24 to announce that an American-made helicopter has been certified for use and sale in Ukraine. The certification of the Schweizer two-seat aircraft (models 300C and 300B) was provided by Ukraviatsia, the Ukrainian Department for Aviation Transport. The Schweizer is the first Western aircraft to be certified in Ukraine; the helicopter is built by the leading manufacturer of light helicopters, the Schweizer Aircraft Corp. in Elmira, N.Y. It is used primarily for patrolling, reconnaissance work and spraying crops. The helicopter's authorized distributor in Ukraine and other NIS countries is Novicopter SVL (UK). (U.S. Embassy in Kyiv)

'X-Files' producer plans series on KGB

MOSCOW – Bob van Ronkel, a producer of the popular U.S. television program "The X-Files," has opened talks with the Russian Federal Security Service (FSB) about the possibility of creating a Russian television series on some of the most spectacular KGB operations, Komsomolskaya Pravda reported on July 27. The paper said the FSB is enthusiastic about this plan because it could help to improve the image of the KGB in the minds of Russians and others. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma signs law on status of lawmaker

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has signed a bill introducing amendments to the law on the status of Ukraine's national deputies, Interfax reported on July 26. Mr. Kuchma signed the document after the Verkhovna Rada overrode his veto on the bill earlier this month. However, the president is going to ask the Constitutional Court to rule on whether the bill conforms with the Constitution of Ukraine. According to Mr. Kuchma, many of the bill's provisions contradict Ukraine's basic law – in particular one that bans police from launching investigations of national deputies who committed a crime. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Three presidents meet at Slavic fest

VITSEBSK – The presidents of Belarus, Russia and Ukraine – Alyaksandr Lukashenka, Vladimir Putin and Leonid Kuchma, respectively – met for informal talks in Vitsebsk on July 25. Mr.

Lukashenka told journalists that they discussed international problems and issues of mutual interest, including the recent G-7 plus Russia summit in Genoa and U.S. proposals for a missile defense system. The three presidents also attended the gala concert of the Slavic Bazaar musical festival in Vitsebsk. The well-publicized visit of Presidents Putin and Kuchma to Belarus was seen by many Belarusian commentators as propagandistic support for Mr. Lukashenka with the approach of presidential elections in September. Belapan and RFE/RL's Belarusian Service reported that during the opening ceremony of the Slavic Bazaar, Mr. Lukashenka's bodyguards beat an opposition activist, Andrey Kanoprykau of the Young Front, into unconsciousness after he unfurled a white-red-white banner and tried to throw opposition leaflets into the crowd. (RFE/RL Newsline)

30 percent of Ukrainians want Slavic state

KYIV – In a poll conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology in June, among 10,475 people, 29.6 percent of respondents said Ukraine should unite in a single state with Russia and Belarus, Interfax reported on July 26. In a similar poll conducted in December 1997, the number of respondents opting for a single state of the three Slavic nations was greater by 3 percent. The latest poll also revealed that 57.9 percent of respondents believe "Ukraine and Russia should be independent but friendly states, with an open border, without visas and customs houses," while 10.7 percent said Ukraine should maintain the same border and visa regime with Russia as it does with other states. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Melnychenko seeks proper investigation

KYIV – Ukrainian legislator Oleksander Zhyr told journalists on July 25 that former presidential bodyguard Mykola Melnychenko will pass the secret recordings he made in President Leonid Kuchma's office in 2000 to Western experts if Ukraine fails to organize an appropriate investigation into the "tape scandal," Interfax reported. Mr. Zhyr said he recently met with Mr. Melnychenko in the United States, where Mr. Melnychenko told him that he has not passed his original recordings to anybody, and therefore he is not a traitor or a defector. According to Mr. Zhyr, Mr. Melnychenko wants the authenticity of his recordings to be confirmed by a commission formed in Ukraine. Mr. Zhyr also suggested that Mr. Melnychenko has recordings implicating top Ukrainian officials in illegal trade in weapons. (RFE/RL Newsline)



Join Us?

Rochester

Ukrainian Federal Credit Union
proudly announces the opening of our

CAPITAL DISTRICT BRANCH

1828 Third Ave. Watervliet, NY 12189
(during June we're offering all current and new members special gifts, bonuses, prizes and discounts on services)

Hours of operation - Every Saturday - 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Monday through Friday - By appointment

Branch Coordinator: Oksana Genty • Member Services Associate: Tereza Mysiaduk
Local Tel: (518) 266-0191 • Toll Free: (877) YOUR UCU (568-7828)
Auto Response: (716) 548-4013 • Fax: (716) 336-2550 • e-mail: rfc@ucufed.com
www.rfcu.org

Ukrainian Folk Festival

August 18th and 19th, 2001

at

Ukrainian Homestead

1230 Beaver Run Drive • Lehighton, PA 18236

Featuring

VOLDSEKY PERFORMING DANCE ACADEMY
DNIPIRIANY MUSIC ENSEMBLE
KAZKA UKRAINIAN FOLK ENSEMBLE
BYZANTINE MALE CHOIR

with a special performance by:
CHAIKA UKRAINIAN DANCE ENSEMBLE



Celebrating the
100th anniversary of
Ukrainian Independence
August 24, 1991



Saturday, August 18th
1:30 PM - Main Stage Show
3:30 PM - Main Stage Show
6:00 PM - ZABAVA (Dance)
Dance admission:
\$10.00/person

Sunday, August 19th
10:30 AM - Ukline Ukroch
celebrated by
Most Reverend Metropolitan
Archiepiscopa Stefan Yermak
1:00 PM - Main Stage Show

Festival Admission
\$5.00/person - one day • \$7.00/person - both days • FREE- Age 14 and under
Enjoy Ukrainian foods - Arts & Crafts - Refreshments of all types
PHONE: (610) 377-4821 • Websites: www.ukrhomestead.com
www.uklenet.com

Donations from: \$100.00 - 200.00, New York - 50.00, Philadelphia - 75.00, Pittsburgh - 50.00, Scranton - 60.00



Self Reliance (NY) Federal Credit Union

Ask us about our low interest rates and flexible terms. Whatever your financial needs, from home repairs to college tuition, we have the solution for you. Call us today. It's that easy.

If you're looking for a loan, you'll be looking for us

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

Branches:
Uptown NY: 23 Main Street, Rochester, NY 14646 Tel: 845 826-2538, Fax: 845 826-8636
Long Island: 228 Woodlawn Avenue, Uniondale, NY 11553, Tel: 516 565-2393, Fax: 516 565-2097
Queens: 32-01 31st Avenue, Astoria, NY 11100, Tel: 718 828-0500, Fax: 718 828-0458

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



Від Одеси до Львова Ваші близькі можуть покластися на Вас, бо Ви покладаєтеся на Вестерн Юніон®.



| Переказ: | коштує лише: |
|----------|--------------|
| \$100 | \$15 |
| \$200 | \$22 |
| \$400 | \$34 |

Коли Ви переказуєте гроші, то хочете, щоб вони дійшли швидко і надійно, щоб ні Ваші близькі, ні Ви самі цим не турбувалися. Ми, в компанії Вестерн Юніон, переказуємо гроші вже понад 128 років і пам довіряють мільйони людей по всьому світі. У нас Ви навіть можете переказати гроші телефоном, використавши кредитну картку. Переслані гроші дійдуть через 15 хвилин до будь-якої із наших 1412 філій в Україні або якої небудь із 95000 по цілому світі. Від Лос-Анджелесу до Нью-Йорку, від Чикаго до Монtréalо Ви можете покластися на Вестерн Юніон.

Вестерн Юніон – це майже те саме, що Ви особисто вручаєте гроші.

1-800-799-6882

Ми говоримо
українською мовою

www.westernunion.com

WESTERN UNION | MONEY TRANSFER®

Найшвидший спосіб переказати гроші по всьому світу™

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Pennsy resident manages worldwide sales at IBM

McADOO, Pa. – Christine M. Harasymczuk, daughter of Helen and Adolph Slovik of McAdoo, Pa., was recently appointed worldwide MPEG-2 sales development manager for IBM. In this capacity she is responsible for worldwide sales deployment of digital video compression and decompression products for both the broadcast and the consumer industries for which IBM makes silicon.

Prior to this appointment, she was the product marketing manager for broadcast products within IBM's Digital Video Products Group. She held that position for approximately 15 months, prior to accepting her new appointment.

Ms. Harasymczuk started her career with IBM in 1978, immediately upon graduation from the University of Scranton. While working at IBM she received her master of business administration degree from the same university in 1981. Since joining the company she has held a multitude of positions, beginning in purchasing and then branching out into management in programming and technical education. For the last seven years she has been involved in marketing and sales-support related capacities.

She has spent her entire career with IBM working at its Endicott, N.Y., facility, which is the birthplace of the International Business Machines corporation.

A native of McAdoo, Ms. Harasymczuk



Christine M. Harasymczuk

now makes her home outside of Montrose, Pa., where she lives with her husband and son, Nicholas. Continuing her grandparents' link to Eastern Europe, Ms. Harasymczuk sits on the board of directors for the Kobzar Society Inc., an organization of Ukrainian professionals dedicated to expanding the horizons of Ukrainian children by providing computer hardware and Internet services to school districts in Ukraine.

Ms. Harasymczuk, her husband and son, are all members of Ukrainian National Association Branch 7 in McAdoo, Pa.

Teacher receives award for excellence in education

CLEVELAND – During its annual dinner and teacher recognition ceremony on May 1, the Cleveland Catholic Diocese for the Southwest District presented Patricia Romanovich with an award for "Excellence in Education."

Ms. Romanovich was St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School's teacher of the year because of her untiring enthusiasm and devotion to her students.

Ms. Romanovich serves as coordinator of the Computer Advisory Board, and

moderator of the Student Council, Drama Club, yearbook and newspaper.

Ms. Romanovich has served St. Josaphat School for 25 years. Her dedication is evident in her late hours working with students, her weekend marathons upgrading the computer lab and her time spent dealing with the computer tech advisory board.

As the chairperson of committees on curriculum and technology, Ms. Romanovich is a vital force in advancing the school's improvement plan.

Ms. Romanovich is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 112.

Minneapolis resident explores folk music

MINNEAPOLIS – Natalie Nowytski, who grew up as a student of the traditional Ukrainian performing arts, now directs Mila, an Eastern European vocal group.

Mila, which is the vocal ensemble of the Ethnic Dance Theater, a Minneapolis-based cultural performance group, performed last summer at the National Folklore Festival in Koprivshitsa, Bulgaria. The group sang traditional Bulgarian and Macedonian songs, and was among the first foreign groups to perform at the prestigious festival.

The trip to Bulgaria was a turning point for Ms. Nowytski; it transformed her interest in Eastern European folk music into a passion. In the days leading up to the show, Ms. Nowytski had the privilege of studying Bulgarian singing techniques with Svetla Karadjova and Lilyana Galevska, two of the country's most esteemed singers. During her trip, Ms. Nowytski also learned to play a variety of traditional Bulgarian instruments, including the gaida, which is a bagpipe made from the body of a goat.

Ms. Nowytski said she would also like

to explore the ethnomusicology of indigenous cultures. Her dream is to travel to various regions of the world, especially Ukraine, to study folk music, including various vocal styles, as well as folk art design. She is currently planning a research trip with her sister, Olenka, during which they will study the music and art of ancient Egypt, the Greco-Roman era and Byzantium.

Since childhood, Ms. Nowytski has been involved with traditional Ukrainian arts, music and dance. She danced with the SUMivtsi (Ukrainian American Youth Association) for 13 years, played bandura with the ODUMivtsi (Ukrainian Democratic Youth Association), belonged to Plast (Ukrainian Scouting Organization) and began conducting her church choir at the age of 14. She has always felt the need to share Ukrainian culture with the world, or, in her words, "to keep Ukraine alive in our hearts."

Now, as the director of Mila, Ms. Nowytski has extended the group's Ukrainian repertoire to expose the world to the beauty of her native Ukrainian songs, much as she was exposed to new musical horizons while in Bulgaria.

Ms. Nowytski is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 487.

Self Reliance Syracuse, NY Federal Credit Union



211 TOMPKINS ST TEL. (315) 471-4074
SYRACUSE, NY 13204 FAX. (315) 474-2328

Savings accounts, CD's
checking, IRA accounts
children's and Christmas clubs

Not for profit, for charity, but for service to our members.

The Carpathian Ski Club of New York

under the auspices of the

Ukrainian Sports Association of USA and Canada (USCAK)

will hold

the annual TENNIS COMPETITION at Soyuzivka

SEPTEMBER 1-3, 2001 (LABOR DAY WEEKEND)

Tennis Tournament

for individual CHAMPIONSHIPS OF USCAK

and trophies of the

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

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

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:

Mr. George Sawchak
724 Forrest Ave., Rydal, PA 19046

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

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:

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

Schedule of matches:

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

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

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

REGISTRATION FORM

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

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Name | _____ |
| 2. Address | _____ |
| 3. Phone | _____ |
| 4. Date of birth | _____ |
| 5. Event | _____ Age group |
| 6. Sports club membership | _____ |

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

Palco Trading Corporation

Перелік цукрів

Амелера, Деліман, Меліман



Перелік цукрів
Амелера, Деліман,
Меліман
Список цукрів
Амелера, Деліман,
Меліман

Амелера, Деліман,
Меліман
Список цукрів

- до \$100 \$7.50
- від \$100 до \$200 - \$8.50
- від \$200 до \$500 \$17.50
- від \$500 до \$1000 - \$35.00



Телефон: 40

Підприємство працює з цукром та цукровими продуктами. Контактна особа: Ірина Шевченко. Адреса: м. Київ, вул. Миколаївська, 12. Тел: (044) 441-0456. Сторінка: www.perco.com.ua

Dr. Frank E. Sysyn...

(Continued from page 3)

the Vatican wanted the pope to be received by Metropolitan Volodymyr of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church [MP].

By refusing any contacts, the Moscow Patriarchate left Orthodox representation to the Kyiv Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church. These Churches were in a difficult situation. They are in the process of unity discussions and obtaining recognition from the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Constantinople, so they did not want to open themselves to charges of not fully upholding the Orthodox position. In addition, their following is concentrated in the areas where the Greek-Catholic Church is dominant (especially the UAOC), and they had to be mindful of their faithful's view that they are discriminated against in these regions.

Patriarch Filaret [UOC-KP] dealt with this situation diplomatically, even though he may well have seen the lack of a special meeting, rather than one of the framework of all Ukrainian religious groups, as demeaning to his office and Church.

Clearly the papal visit has been a catalyst to a new engagement of the division among the Orthodox in Ukraine that will soon be apparent in visits by the patriarchs of Moscow and eventually of Constantinople. If the Kyiv Patriarchate and the UAOC unite, the situation in the Orthodox world may begin to shift rapidly.

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

The papal visit provided the Ukrainian public with the example of a man of principle and faith who cared about their fate, a pastor. The visit may have a longer term impact in western Ukraine because it demonstrated that society can organize itself. Whether the visit will stimulate a political mobilization in western Ukraine, which has played its political cards so badly in the last decade, remains to be seen. While I do not expect the Greek-Catholic Church to enter politics by forming a Christian democratic party, the Church may well take a more active behind-the-scenes role.

The first indication of whether the Ukrainian government is reacting to the pope's visit will be whether it finally grants the much delayed official recognition to the Greek-Catholic Theological Academy in Lviv as a Ukrainian higher educational institution.

How will the visit and the beatification of martyrs for the Church serve the further growth of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, strengthen its identity in western Ukraine and affect its possible expansion beyond western Ukraine? Why do you think conditions are not yet favorable for the beatification of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky? What are the impediments?

While the beatification of the martyrs was a significant act, the failure to beatify Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky is just as significant. I would assume if it does not happen under this pontiff it will not happen. A pope not from Eastern Europe would not understand the complexities of Sheptytsky's world. Yet the pope's Polish heritage may play a negative role. The Polish hierarchy, including Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński, himself now a candidate for beatification, long opposed the beatification of Metropolitan Andrey.

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

Armenia will be an easy visit compared to Ukraine. There is one Oriental Church there, and there are few Uniates. The only possible point of contention will be if the pope's visit to the Armenian cathedral in Lviv indicates a renewed attempt to take it away from the Armenian Apostolic Orthodox Church and give it to the Armenian Uniates, who had it before the war but who are now a much smaller group than the Armenian Apostolic adherents in Lviv.

Kazakstan should not be a great problem, though efforts must be made that the pope not overlook the Ukrainians there. Belarus won't happen unless President Alyaksandr Lukashenka falls.

I think that the Moscow Patriarchate is waiting out the clock by delaying a papal visit to Russia and hoping it can cope better with the next pope. The Ukrainian trip will be an additional point of contention for the next few years.

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

Press coverage varied. The press corps, mostly situated in Moscow, at first took up the issue of the Moscow Patriarchate's objections and what the Ukraine visit might mean for an eventual Moscow visit. Generally the press had difficulty dealing with the religious dimension of the visit. Reporters such as Alessandra Stanley of The New York Times played fast and furious with the facts in interpreting the meaning of the statements by hierarchs.

In other cases the reporting got better as the correspondents travelled to Ukraine. Here Geoffrey York of the Toronto Globe and Mail must be commended for careful and comprehensive reporting. I am told the German press did a good job and had intelligent commentary.

While I do not hold that there is no such thing as bad news, I do believe the visit did give world focus to Ukraine. The Greek-Catholic Church in Lviv did an excellent job getting out information and using its diaspora English-speaking clergy to good effect.

The Carpathian Ski Club of New York

under the auspices of the

Ukrainian Sports Association of USA and Canada (USCAK)

will hold

the annual Labor Day weekend SWIMMING COMPETITION

at Soyuzivka

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2001

Swim meet

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

for individual championships of USCAK

and Ukrainian National Association Trophies & Ribbons

Warm-up at 9 a.m.

TABLE of EVENTS

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

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

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

Name: (English) _____

(Ukrainian) _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ Age _____

Male _____ Female _____

Club/Youth Association _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Please send this entry form with entry fee (checks made out to "Ukrainian Sports Federation") to:
 Marika Bokalo
 742 Linden Ave., Rahway, NJ 07065
 (732) 382-2223



MYCHAILO'S
UKRAINIAN DATING SERVICE



24 Belvia Road, Box 191,
 Toronto, Ont., Canada M8W 3R3



Tel.: (416) 695-2458

Міст - це завжди надійно!

МІСТ MEEST



Найбільше в світі українська висилкова фірма
по висилці грошей та папок в Україну,
країни СНД та Європи

MoneyGram



**ОТРИМАЙТЕ
ДЛЯ СЕБЕ
ДОДАТКОВО**

**ТИЖНЕВІ
\$100**

Візьміть участь в новій
виграшній грошовій лотереї
корпорації МІСТ

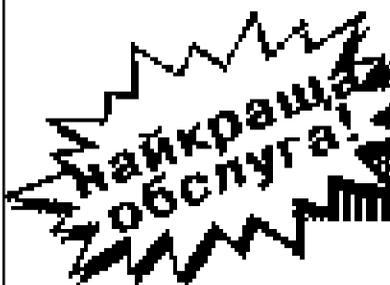


Грошові перекази
в Україну
та по цілому світі
за декілька хвилин.

**МІСЯЧНО
\$1000**

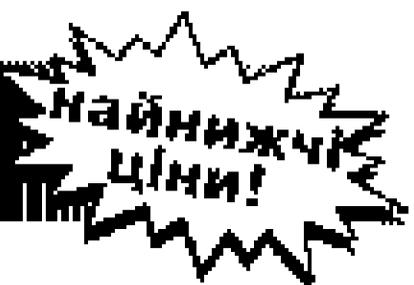
Доставляємо гроші
безпосередньо
до рук адресата

Висилаючи гроші з нами, Ви користаєте з найкращих цін за найнадійніший сервіс і автоматично приймаєте участь в новій виграшній грошовій лотереї корпорації МІСТ. Лотерея проводиться кожної понеділка за минулий тиждень та в перших числах місяця за минулий місяць. Деталі питайте у вашого корпоративного МІСТ.



Корпорація МІСТ -

вибір тих, хто добре розуміє свої гроші!



ТАКОЖ ВИСИЛАЄМО

ПАЧКИ

дарчові набори,
кур'єрські послуги,
комерційні вантажі
та інше

**Завжди гарантуємо
найшвидшу та
найнадійнішу
доставу**



Контейнери відправляємо щоденно, забираємо пакки з дому

Для кращої обслуги маємо понад 350 агентів у Північній Америці

За агентом у вашій місцевості дзвоніть безкоштовно 1-800-361-7345

РЕГІОНАЛЬНІ ПРЕДСТАВНИКИ:

MEEST Corporation Inc.
97 Six Point Road
Toronto, ON M8Z 2X3
Tel.: (416) 236-2032
1 (800) 361-7345

MEEST-AMERICA
609 Commerce Rd.
Linden NJ 07036
Tel: (908) 474-1100
1 (800) 288-9349

MEEST-KARPATY
2238 W. Chicago Ave.
Chicago, IL 60622
Tel.: (773) 488-9225
1 (800) 527-7285

MEEST-CALIFORNIA
500 E. Harvard St.
Glendale, CA 91205
Tel.: (818) 547-4910
1 (800) 617-2845

MEEST-ALBERTA
10834 97 Street,
Edmonton, AB T5H 2M
Tel: (908) 424-177
1 (800) 288-9949

Serhii Plokyh...

(Continued from page 3)

fast track for European integration.

The pope, who had opposed the disintegration of the USSR in 1991 and remained steadfastly loyal to [Mikhail] Gorbachev's vision of a reformed and liberalized Soviet Union with religious freedom for all denominations, now clearly upstaged the Moscow Patriarchate on its former "canonical territory."

John Paul II not only undertook a visit to Kyiv, "the cradle of Russian Orthodoxy," but also announced his intention to visit Russia's allies in the Caucasus, Armenia, and its Central Asian neighbor, Kazakhstan. The pope's visit to Ukraine demonstrated his determination to continue his trips to the former Soviet Union and left no doubt of his firm support for Ukraine's Greek-Catholic Church. Clearly, John Paul II has no intention of sacrificing the Uniate Church which emerged from the 1596 Union of Brest for the sake of better relations with the Russian Orthodox Church.

What, in your view, will be the effect of John Paul II's visit on the position of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Church and civil affairs in Ukraine?

The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church received an enormous boost from the pope's visit, which dramatically increased the Church's visibility and importance in Ukrainian society, and assured it of an important role in future relations between Western and Eastern Christianity. The beatification of 28 Ukrainian Greek-Catholic martyrs not only highlighted the Church's heroic history of struggle and survival under the oppressive rule of the Communist and Nazi regimes, but also increased its prestige in the Catholic world, giving it an edge in its unofficial competition with Ukraine's Roman Catholic community, which is significantly smaller but better represented in Rome.

Are there any setbacks for the UGCC emanating from this visit?

What has been overlooked so far by many observers of the religious scene in Ukraine is that the pope's visit, despite all its positive significance for Ukrainian Greek-Catholics, also proved a major setback for some of their long-cherished plans and aspirations.

This applies, first and foremost, to Rome's recognition of patriarchal status for the Church. For many supporters of the patriarchal movement, the pope's visit to Ukraine was the last hope of achieving this goal in their lifetime. After all, it was the pope himself who, prior to the disintegration of the USSR, promised the Ukrainian bishops a patriarchate once they acquired their canonical territory in Ukraine. The pope has not yet fulfilled his promise, and with his visit to Ukraine now receding into history, it is unlikely that he will do so in the future. The Vatican's unwillingness to upset Moscow even more should probably be counted among the reasons for the pope's silence on the issue of the patriarchate.

Another setback for Ukrainian Greek-Catholics has been the Vatican's refusal to make any substantial progress on the beatification of the Church's major figure, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. Moscow's position on this issue, as well as unfounded accusations of the metropolitan's collaboration with the Nazis, are most likely responsible for the lack of progress in this area. Meanwhile, the beatification of 28 Greek-Catholic martyrs by the pope during his visit to Ukraine created a situation that many

members of the Church find difficult to comprehend. While the Vatican has basically placed the beatification of Metropolitan Andrey on hold, the metropolitan's brother, Archimandrite Klymentii Sheptytsky – a less prominent and more controversial figure in Ukrainian circles – has been beatified as a priest who died as a result of Soviet persecution.

Nevertheless, there is some hope that the pope's visit will help to bring about a more favorable treatment of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, whose bishops, in contradistinction to their Roman Catholic counterparts in Ukraine, are not allowed to have bishoprics in the eastern part of the country. The grounds for this restriction lie in the Vatican's desire not to upset Moscow as well as in the lack of historical precedent for Greek-Catholic eparchies in traditionally Orthodox areas of Ukraine. One of the consequences of the pope's visit is that the most recent Church synod, which took place in Lviv in early July 2001, approved the creation of exarchates for the Odesa and Donetsk areas. There is also a well-founded hope that the papal visit will improve the Ukrainian government's treatment of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church and speed up government accreditation of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Theological Academy in Lviv.

Such hope stems from the fact that Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma has emerged from the visit as one of its major beneficiaries. Both the pope and the leaders of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church went out of their way not to offend the president, who was recovering from the worst political crisis of his career. Not only was President Kuchma spared public criticism on the part of the pope, but at the request of a prominent cleric, the president was well received by the Church's faithful who numbered over 1 million at the UGCC liturgy in Lviv.

Apparently, the pope was genuinely grateful to President Kuchma for issuing the invitation to visit Ukraine despite the protests of the Moscow Patriarchate's powerful lobby in Kyiv. For his part, President Kuchma should have been grateful to the pope for ending his international isolation, imposed on the Ukrainian leader de facto by Western leaders ever since the beginning of the tape scandal. Appearing with the pope in front of television cameras also gave President Kuchma legitimacy in the eyes of his own citizens, many of whom still hold him responsible for the death of the opposition journalist Heorgii Gongadze.

What was the major significance of the pope's visit?

The main outcome of the visit was the pope's successful attempt to cross the new East-West divide that is increasingly becoming a reality in Europe – a divide that puts Ukraine in the same camp as Moscow, as opposed to Warsaw, Vienna and Rome. The pope's message was one of love and hope. He encouraged Ukrainians to rediscover their European Christian roots and values, reassuring them in more ways than one that their independence is valued in the West and that Ukrainians as a nation are still welcomed there.

There are signs that this message has been received and appreciated. For the short period of time that the world focused on Ukraine for reasons other than nuclear arsenals or political scandals, Ukrainians rose to the occasion. By accepting the pope and rejecting Moscow's protests, the Ukrainian people showed the world that their country is an independent actor on the world scene, capable of choosing for itself its spiritual values and orientations.

CELEBRATE

UKRAINE'S 10 YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE

1991 ~ 2001

Friday, August 24, 12 noon

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY FLAG RAISING
Boston City Hall Plaza

Share the spirit and wear your embroidered shirt

Sunday, August 26, 12 noon

UNRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE COMMEMORATIVE PICNIC

Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church

146 Forest Hills Street, Jamaica Plain

FOOD ~ MUSIC ~ RAFFLE ~ FUN and GAMES

Saturday, September 8, 6:00 p.m.

UNRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE COMMEMORATIVE BANQUET

Moseley's on the Charles, 50 Bridge Street (Route 109), Dedham

COCKTAILS ~ DINNER ~ PROGRAM ~ DANCING

\$50 for Adults - \$45 for Students and Seniors

Reservations required by August 15

Tel.: (617) 524-7301 - Tues. and Thurs 1:00 p.m. - 7:00 p.m.

PLEASE SUPPORT THESE EVENTS AND GIVE GENEROUSLY
PROCEEDS TO BENEFIT HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS IN UKRAINE

All checks payable to: UFFCU Account 975
Ukrainian Fraternal Federal Credit Union of Boston
P.O. Box 185, Boston, MA 02132

SPONSORED BY:

10th ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF UKRAINE
COMMITTEE OF MASSACHUSETTS

~ A cooperative of 13 local Ukrainian organizations ~



Українська Федеральна Кредитова Кооператива

„САМОПОМІЧ“

у Філядельфії

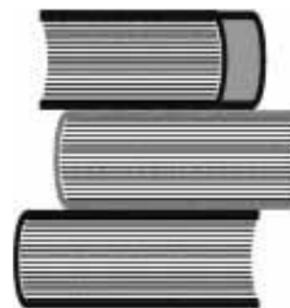
UKRAINIAN SELFRELIANCE CREDIT UNION

1729 Cottman Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19111

Phone: (215) 725-4430 • Fax: (215) 725-0831

Телефонуйте, або ще краще, зайдіть до нас за інформаціями про нові типи позичок. Ми маємо вже тепер:

TUITION LOAN



For Kindergarten,
Elementary
& High School
ONLY

7.99%

Up to \$5,000 per child per year
Maximum 12 month term

Call us for details!

\$5,000 loan, 7.99 APR, term 12 month, monthly P&I \$434.75

\$2,500 loan, 7.99 APR, term 12 month, monthly P&I \$217.38

За ближчими інформаціями тел. на число (215) 725-4430

З-поза границь Філядельфії – безкоштовно на

1-888-POLTAVA (765-8282)



Visit us on the Web.: www.ukrcreditunionphila.com

SELFRELIANCE
 Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union
 Українсько-Американська Федеральна Кредитова Спілка
 „САМОПОМІЧ”

Let us help make
 your dream come true!

FIRST MORTGAGES
 CONVENTIONAL, JUMBO & COMMERCIAL
LINES OF CREDIT
 HOME EQUITY AND BUSINESS
 Contact the Loan Department for details

www.belkredit.com

MAIN OFFICE 2351 W. Chicago Ave. Chicago, IL (773)-487-6528
 NW Chicago, IL (773)-585-0077 • Newark, NJ (973)-373-7889
 Jersey City, NJ (201)-795-6061 • Parsippany, NJ (973)-451-0200

BRANCHES: Solonville, IL • Brookingsdale, IL • Palms Park, IL • Memphis, TN

SUPPORT THE WORK OF THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY.
 Send contributions to: The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund,
 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

UNA Mortgages

Are you concerned about high interest rates? Ask about our First Mortgage Program. Don't miss our low interest rate. It's an affordable way to save thousands of dollars!

- Consolidate your bills
- Eliminate your worries
- Make home improvements
- Lower your interest rate
- Reduce your monthly payments

New purchase or refinance
 Call 1 (800) 253-9862 ext. 3036
 Ukrainian National Association, Inc.

WHAT? YOU DON'T HAVE YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION?

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

NAME: _____
 (please type or print)

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

PHONE (optional): _____

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

UNA Branch number _____

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, August 12
RIVERHEAD, N.Y.: St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church is holding a chicken barbecue on the church grounds at Pondview Road and Franklin Street in Riverhead, Long Island. The barbecue is at 3-5:30 p.m. Advance tickets are requested. For information, call Father Ihor Tarasiw, (631) 727-2766, or Cyril Bezkorowajny, (631) 765-1977.

Friday, August 24
BOSTON: The 10th anniversary of Ukrainian independence will be celebrated with a flag-raising ceremony on the Boston City Hall Plaza at noon. The ceremony is sponsored by a joint committee of 13 Massachusetts Ukrainian organizations. For more information call (617) 524-7301 on Tuesdays or Thursdays, 1-7 p.m.

Sunday, August 26
BOSTON: Christ the King Ukrainian Catholic Church invites the community to come celebrate 10 years of Ukrainian independence. A picnic will be held at noon at the church, located at 146 Forest Hills St., Jamaica Plain. The event is sponsored by a joint committee of 13 Massachusetts Ukrainian organizations. Proceeds will benefit humanitarian organizations in Ukraine. For more information call (617) 524-7301 on Tuesdays or Thursdays, 1-7 p.m.

Thursday-Sunday, August 16-19
ROCHESTER, N.Y.: St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church will host a Ukrainian Festival commemorating the 10th anniversary of Ukrainian independence and the 100th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Rochester. The program will include nightly dance music and performances by the dance troupes Dunay and Yevshan on Saturday and Sunday. Local artisans will sell and provide demonstrations of Ukrainian embroidery, ceramics, pysanky and gerdany. The festival will take place from 6 p.m. to midnight on Thursday and Friday and from 1 p.m. to midnight on Saturday and Sunday on the church grounds on 940 Ridge Road E. For the schedule of events or more information call (716) 266-2255.

Saturday, September 8
BOSTON: A banquet commemorating the 10th anniversary of Ukrainian independence will be held at Moseley's on the Charles, Dedham. The event, sponsored by a joint committee of 13 Massachusetts Ukrainian organizations, will include cocktails, dinner, a brief program and dancing. Proceeds will benefit humanitarian organizations in Ukraine. Reservations are required by August 15. For reservations or to advertise in the commemorative book, call (617) 524-7301 on Tuesdays or Thursdays, 1-7 p.m.

Saturday, September 15
ROUND LAKE, III.: The third annual Plast Open Golf Outing, organized by the Pobratymy Foundation, will be held at the Renwood Golf Club. Starting times are 11 a.m.-2:10 p.m., to be followed by an awards banquet at the Self-Reliance Resort at 6:30 p.m. Fee for the outing is \$125 per person, which includes tee-time, cart, gifts and awards banquet (\$90 for those under 21). The Pobratymy Foundation, a 501 (c) (3) tax-exempt corporation, was established in 1992 by members of the Pobratymy Plast fraternity to support the developmental activities of Plast, particularly in the area of counselor training. For more information call Oleh Skubiak, (630) 574-1961, or e-mail skubiak@devry.com.

REMINDER REGARDING REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

At Soyuzivka: Miss Soyuzivka 2002

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian National Association's upstate New York resort will crown a new Miss Soyuzivka on Saturday night, August 11, following a special presentation of the operetta "The Brave Rooster."

The selection of Miss Soyuzivka 2002 will take place during the evening dance, slated from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m., to the music of the ever-popular Tempo Orchestra. The winner of the title and her runners-up will be announced, as has become tradition, just before midnight.

Candidates for the Miss Soyuzivka title should be between the ages of 19 and 25; they may register on the day of the contest with UNA Advisor Stephanie Hawryluk at the Main House.

Miss Soyuzivka wins \$300 plus a week's stay at Soyuzivka. The first runner-up wins a week at the UNA resort, while the second runner-up wins a weekend at Soyuzivka.

Also slated for that weekend at the resort is an exhibit of ceramic art by Daria Hanushevsky.

For information about Soyuzivka, or to book a reservation, call (845) 626-5641.