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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Russian plane downed over Black Sea, Kyiv denies early reports of errant missile

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — A Russian charter plane flying from Israel to Novosibirsk apparently exploded in mid-air with 77 passengers aboard before finally crashing into the Black Sea at 12:44 p.m. local time on October 4, according to U.S. and Ukrainian officials.

Serhiy Pohoreltzev, consul general for Ukraine in New York, and Hennadiy Nadolenko, press liaison at Ukraine's Embassy in Washington, confirmed that a Russian-made Tupolev 154 had indeed crashed into the Black Sea 114 miles off the Russian coastal city of Adler, leaving unanswered questions on the flight's chosen path and on what actually brought the plane down.

According to the Associated Press, an anonymous United States official speculated on the possibility of accidental Ukrainian military involvement saying, "This looks to be a military training exercise gone terribly awry," a reference to joint Ukrainian-Russian naval and air force exercises under way in the Black Sea at the time of the crash.

Ukraine's Defense Ministry immediately issued a statement categorically denying Ukrainian military involvement in the accident, although the BBC reported that a military source on the scene had said it was a Ukrainian missile that hit the plane. Speaking on the Ukrainian television news program Studio 1+1, broad-

cast at 7:30 p.m. Kyiv time, Lt. Col. Kostiantyn Khivrenko, press spokesman for the Defense Ministry, said: "Neither the direction nor the range (of the missiles) correspond to the practical or theoretical point at which the plane exploded. So the Ukrainian military has no involvement, either practical or theoretical, in this accident."

The plane was believed to be carrying 66 Israeli passengers and 11 Russian crew members while en route to Novosibirsk, about 1,750 miles east of Moscow. Reuters reported that the Sibir Airlines flight was on its way from Tel Aviv, but a Sibir Airlines official in Novosibirsk said the plane "appeared to have been off course."

Mr. Nadolenko pointed out that "live fire" missiles were being used in the training exercises, explaining that "the missiles are intended to self-destruct upon missing their target drones."

Because of the recent terrorist attacks on the United States, initial speculation about the crash focused on the possibility of a terrorist act. Russian President Vladimir Putin was quoted by Reuters as telling a meeting of European justice ministers: "A civilian aircraft crashed today and it is possible that it was the result of a terrorist act." Reuters also reported that a U.S. government official in Washington stressed: "We want to get away from this notion ... that this was an act of terrorism."

Ukraine's chief prosecutor clears Kuchma of complicity in Gongadze case

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Procurator General's Office of Ukraine has cleared President Leonid Kuchma of complicity in the disappearance of Heorhii Gongadze and rejected a request by the mother of the slain journalist that it launch a criminal investigation regarding the actions of the president and his top officials in the affair, reported Interfax-Ukraine on September 28.

Assistant Procurator General Oleksander Bahanets said in a letter he sent Lesia Gongadze, the journalist's mother, that his office had looked into the actions of the president and two of his top-ranking officials, Chief of Staff Volodymyr Lytvyn and Minister of Internal Affairs Yuriy Kravchenko, based on conversations on a tape recording in which voices allegedly belonging to them are heard to be planning the journalist's abduction that Interfax-Ukraine reported. In the letter Mr. Bahanets explained that his office had found all allegations against the three to be false. Mr. Bahanets did not respond to The Ukrainian Weekly's request for comment.

The tape recordings at the center of the Gongadze affair were made by Maj.

Mykola Melnychenko, a former bodyguard in Mr. Kuchma's presidential service, and released a little over two months after Mr. Gongadze, a radio journalist and founder of the Internet newspaper Ukrainska Pravda, disappeared on September 16, 2000.

Law enforcement officials have maintained that the digital recordings — allegedly made with a piece of equipment hidden behind a couch in the president's office — are, at the very least, creatively edited conversations between Mr. Kuchma and his cohorts, and could even be utter fabrications. Both official and independent tests have not been able to authoritatively either verify or reject the authenticity of the recordings.

Andrii Fedur, attorney for Mr. Gongadze's mother, said on October 3 that neither he nor Mrs. Gongadze had received any official correspondence from the country's chief prosecutor in answer to their request for an investigation of the president. He also stated that he expects a refusal, adding that he has never heard of any investigation undertaken by the Prosecutor General's Office to determine the involvement of the Ukrainian president or those

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President says he will veto Ukrainian election law, again

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma indicated on October 3 that he will reject yet another version of a new election law for Ukraine's parliamentary elections, a move that is expected to inject uncertainty and confusion into the electoral process days before it is to start.

Meanwhile, the much-respected Committee of Ukrainian Voters, a citizens' group, said the same day that, although the process remains in the air without a new law, many parties and politicians have already started the campaign season.

Speaking in the city of Uzhhorod in western Ukraine, President Kuchma said he sees major problems in the newest version of an election law that he has already vetoed three times. Although national deputies eventually caved in to his unyielding demand, made over the course of most of the year, that any new law limit by-party representation to half the elected members of the new Parliament scheduled to be chosen on March 31, 2002 — Mr. Kuchma vetoed three earlier bills that had given political parties larger proportions of overall seats — the president found still other problems in the way the current statute is constructed.

"I can state demonstratively that the

problems [with the new election law], which relate to the statute itself, give me the right to say that today the president may simply have no alternative but to veto it," said Mr. Kuchma.

The Ukrainian leader said two major issues with which he did not agree will force him to return the bill to the Parliament. First, he believes the length of the election process needs to be reduced to 90 days — from the current 170 days — which if heeded by the national deputies would push back the start of the campaign from the currently scheduled date of October 12. Second, the president said, the requirements for party representatives to sit on local and regional election councils must be opened up, and should not be limited to those parties that crossed the 4 percent threshold to receive seats in the 1998 elections to the Verkhovna Rada.

Mr. Kuchma also rejected assertions that the veto is a political ploy to move the elections back so that there would be less time for campaigning.

"This is not a political game on the part of the president," said Mr. Kuchma.

The president expressed optimism that most of the changes he will propose would be accepted by the national deputies after they review them.

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Skala family and friends offer prayers of hope

by Andriy Bihun

CYMnet

NEW YORK — The September 11 terrorist attack on New York City has deeply affected not only Americans, but the public around the world. Those close to New York City stared at television screens in disbelief as events unfurled before their eyes that day, but one young adult member of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) was much closer to the scene than most.

Ivan "Yash" Skala, a 31-year-old SUM member from Passaic, N.J., is a paramedic as well as a Port Authority Police officer, serving at Manhattan's Lincoln Tunnel. On the morning of September 11, Officer Skala reported to work at 7 a.m. Approximately two hours later, he and fellow officers were among the very first who were notified about an emergency at the World Trade Center immediately after a plane struck the first building.

According to an account by the The



Ivan Skala

Record, a northern New Jersey newspaper, friend and fellow officer Robert Greff said he was there when Mr. Skala volunteered to enter the build-

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FOR THE RECORD

U.S. delivers statement on freedom of expression at Warsaw meeting

The following statement on freedom of expression was delivered by the United States at the Human Dimension Implementation Meeting of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe held in Warsaw, Poland. The statement was delivered on September 24 by Orest Deychakiwsky of the U.S. delegation.

Since we last met, freedom of expression has been under severe strain, if not outright attack, in numerous participating states. The brutally shocking murders of journalists Heorhii Gongadze and Ihor Aleksandrov in Ukraine, José Luis Lopés de la Calle in Spain, Milan Pantic in Serbia and Georgy Sanaya in Georgia and the “disappearance” of Russian ORT cameraman Dmitry Zavadsky in Belarus is an indication of the need to put an end to this downward spiral of civic deterioration now, or all of our freedoms will suffer the same fate. Not one of these murders or “disappearances” has been solved. The United States calls upon each of the governments concerned to find the killers – no matter who they are – and punish them to the fullest extent of the law. Anything less is to encourage further violence against our voices of conscience.

In this context, the United States supports the efforts of the Representative on Freedom of the Media Freimut Duve to assist in the creation of an independent commission of inquiry into the disappearance and death of journalist Heorhii Gongadze.

I wish to stress that this is not a mere political matter. The presence among us of several of the wives of the people whom I have just mentioned makes it clear that this is a human and personal tragedy as well.

Our OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media Freimut Duve has stated that freedom of expression has not

improved in recent years, and that in fact some participating states have seen renewed attacks on free journalism with certain governments believing that independent journalism poses a threat to them. “Censorship by killing,” criminal defamation laws and regulation of, and limited access to, the Internet were seen as part of the problem.

In March of this year the participating states met in Vienna at the Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on Freedom of Expression, where participants discussed legal restrictions on media, attacks on journalists and possible restraints on the Internet. While there was a consensus that the OSCE could play a more active role in promoting freedom of expression, through both legislative and technical assistance to governments, and by providing training and promoting better access to the Internet, it is clear that the basic responsibility for guaranteeing that this freedom goes unfettered lies with the states. They should protect it.

Unfortunately, threats to freedom of the press continue to occur within OSCE states. Oftentimes, journalists who publish information critical of local governments and influential businesses, and investigative journalists writing about crime, corruption and other sensitive issues, continue to be subjected to threats of physical violence, beatings and murder.

The United States finds the acts of targeting opposition activists, and cracking down on freedom of the press particularly disturbing. In particular, the United States is deeply concerned about Belarusian authorities’ suppression of free media where hundreds of thousands of copies of independent newspapers were confiscated and computer equipment seized in the run-up to the presiden-

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Committee to Protect Journalists seeks international investigation into Gongadze case

NEW YORK – One year after the disappearance of Ukrainian journalist Heorhii Gongadze, the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) joins Mr. Gongadze’s widow in calling for an international investigation into the unsolved case.

“President Leonid Kuchma and other Cabinet officials have spent an entire year obstructing this inquiry,” said CPJ Executive Director Ann Cooper. “Journalists in Ukraine will not feel safe until the government’s role in Mr. Gongadze’s disappearance is fully clarified, and those responsible for his abduction and death are behind bars,” she added.

Mr. Gongadze was editor of the Internet news site *Ukrainska Pravda*, which often reported on alleged high-level government corruption in Ukraine. He disappeared on September 16, 2000, after several weeks of harassment by police officials. In early November 2000, a headless corpse believed to be his body was discovered in a forest outside Kyiv.

Several weeks later an opposition leader released tapes recorded by a former bodyguard of President Kuchma implicating his government in Mr. Gongadze’s disappearance. The tapes

caused a nationwide political crisis and led to numerous protest demonstrations against the Kuchma government.

Governments concerned about Ukraine’s poor human rights record have also increased their pressure on the Kuchma administration in recent months. U.S. National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice visited Mr. Kuchma in late July to discuss U.S.-Ukrainian relations.

She told President Kuchma it was “very important to the world’s confidence” in Ukraine to conduct a thorough investigation into Gongadze’s disappearance, Agence France-Presse reported.

More recently, at a September 11 summit meeting between European Union and Ukrainian government officials in Yalta, senior EU representatives called on President Kuchma to improve press freedom conditions in the country during the run-up to parliamentary elections scheduled for March 2002.

At the opening of the summit, Guy Verhofstadt, the prime minister of Belgium, which currently holds the rotating EU presidency, stated, “These elections must be used to show that journalists can work freely in Ukraine,” according to Agence France-Presse.

NEWSBRIEFS

Two sentenced for Bilozir murder

LVIV – The Lviv Oblast Court on September 28 found Dmytro Voronov and Yurii Kalinin guilty of the premeditated murder of popular Ukrainian composer Ihor Bilozir and sentenced them to 15 and 12 years in prison, respectively, Interfax reported. Mr. Bilozir died in a Lviv hospital on May 28, 2000, after being beaten by Messrs. Voronov and Kalinin, who did not like his speaking and singing in the Ukrainian language while in a cafe. The composer’s death provoked violent anti-Russian protests in Lviv and exacerbated Ukrainian-Russian ethnic tensions in western Ukraine. Messrs. Voronov and Kalinin were also ordered to pay 50,000 hrv (\$9,430) in compensation to Mr. Bilozir’s family. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Plusch takes action against 10 deputies

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Ivan Plusch has filed a lawsuit with the Kyiv City Court against 10 government officials who have not given up their parliamentary mandates, Interfax reported on October 1. Under Ukrainian law, a national deputy going to work in the government must resign his/her parliamentary seat. The 10 include Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh, Vice Prime Minister Volodymyr Seminozhenko, and Environment Minister Serhii Kurykin. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Communists against opening airspace

KYIV – Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko on October 2 demanded an urgent discussion in the Verkhovna Rada of the decree issued by the Ukrainian president on opening an air corridor for U.S. military transport planes, UNIAN reported. Mr. Symonenko said the opening of Ukraine’s airspace to the United States “is an adventurous step in relation to the nation.” According to Mr. Symonenko, after the approval of this decision Kyiv became responsible for a possible beginning of a new world war and for possible significant human losses not only in Afghanistan, but also in Ukraine. The Communist Party leader suggested that this decision was adopted “for a miserable sop” from the International Monetary Fund. “The Communists are worried about Ukraine’s actual participation in the U.S. military campaign because the Communists believe that the U.S. is a country of terrorists itself,” Symonenko noted. (RFE/RL Newsline)

UNA-UNSO disrupts court hearing

KYIV – Some 200 supporters of the Ukrainian National Assembly-Ukrainian National Self-Defense Organization picketed a Kyiv court on October 2, demanding

the release of 16 UNA-UNSO activists who were to be tried for organizing mass disorders during an opposition rally in front of the presidential administration building on March 9, STB television reported. The police blocked the entrance to the court, but eventually allowed journalists and relatives of the arrested to enter the courtroom, which turned out to be too small for such a crowd. The judge announced a break in the hearing after failing to persuade the crowd to leave the room. The UNA-UNSO insists that the arrested activists, who include UNA-UNSO leader Andriy Shkil, are political prisoners. “I don’t believe that we were imprisoned just for two broken fingers,” Mr. Shkil told STB from a courtroom cage in which the arrested were held. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Nazarbaev meets with Kuchma

ASTANA – President Nursultan Nazarbaev met with his visiting Ukrainian counterpart, Leonid Kuchma, in Astana on September 26, ITAR-TASS reported. The two agreed to help with the counterterrorism effort, but President Kuchma said that “we will not move into Afghanistan for the second time” – a reference to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979. Mr. Kuchma also said at the meeting that he sees a great economic and political future for the Commonwealth of Independent States, Interfax-Ukraine reported. The two sides declared their readiness to participate, with Russia, in implementing a space program, and agreed on the creation of a joint venture with Russia to extract and process uranium for use as nuclear fuel, ITAR-TASS and Vek reported. Also discussed was the possibility of increasing exports of Kazak oil to Ukraine for refining. Mr. Kuchma ended his three-day visit to Astana on September 28. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yugoslavia’s PM visits Kyiv

KYIV – Ukrainian Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh met with his Yugoslav counterpart, Dragisa Pesic, in Kyiv on October 1, Interfax and the Associated Press reported. The two politicians discussed ways to combat terrorism as well as bilateral issues. They spoke about the renewal of shipping on the Danube River, which Mr. Kinakh said is a “priority matter in our bilateral relations.” Mr. Pesic said his government will issue a temporary permit for limited shipping this week. He added that the most pressing issue is to clear the Danube of debris resulting from the 1999 NATO bombing raids, and to construct at least one permanent bridge, with which Ukraine has promised to assist. The sides signed four documents, including a consular convention. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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REACTION TO THE TERRORIST ATTACKS ON THE U.S.

Ukraine's statement at the U.N.

Below is the text of the statement on terrorism delivered by the Ukrainian Ambassador to the United Nations Valeriy Kuchinsky on October 1 before the U.N. General Assembly.

The start of the new millennium has been marred by a tragedy of enormous proportions. The terrorist attacks of September 11, aimed primarily against civilians, became a direct challenge not only to the people of the United States but to the entire civilized world. Those responsible have put themselves beyond the laws of human civilization and deserve just punishment. Ukraine, together with other nations of the world, mourns the victims of the attacks and expresses its full solidarity with the people of the United States. By joining the global anti-terrorist coalition, my country confirmed its readiness to do its utmost in the global efforts to uproot this scourge. I would also like to use this opportunity to draw attention to the proposal made by my delegation to declare the tragic day of September 11 as an International Day to Combat Terrorism.

The brutality and proportion of the September 11 terrorist attacks have profoundly changed our perception of the global challenges facing mankind. Yet, despite all the imperfections and built-in weaknesses of our increasingly globalized world, the international community cannot afford to remain ill-prepared and ill-equipped in the face of new threats. Fully realizing the magnitude and implications of the recent events, member-states and policy-makers must develop new definitions, new terms and new strategies to stand up to these new realities.

Last week, the U.N. Security Council adopted a historic resolution designed to enhance an international response to threats of terrorism. It is a timely and necessary measure. The complex character of the tasks put forward by the Council compels the members of the United Nations to constantly revisit the progress of their implementation. I am sure that the views expressed during the current debate will provide valuable guidance to the Security Council in its further work. It would also be worthwhile to consider convening a ministerial meeting of the Council, specifically during the forthcoming debate in the General Assembly, to discuss the next steps.

Today, terrorists use new and sophisticated means to commit their hateful acts. One can imagine the consequences if tomorrow they get hold of weapons of mass destruction: nuclear, chemical or biological. This can well be the next stage and it may bring about a catastrophe of global proportions. Ukraine, therefore, considers that problems of non-proliferation of such weapons, their means of delivery and technologies acquire an additional significance.

Ukraine has repeatedly condemned, in the strongest possible terms, international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. We have consistently supported the concerted efforts by the United Nations to eradicate this scourge. My country has ratified most of the instruments of universal character in this field. Last year, Ukraine signed the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. The Terrorist Bombing Convention is to be ratified in the near future. We consider adherence and full implementation of the relevant international instruments by member-states as an essential contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security. We also hope that negotiations on two new universal instruments in this field will be concluded shortly. At the same time, we realize that legal instruments alone are not sufficient – there is a need for a strong commitment by states and genuine cooperation between governments and their law enforcement agencies in fighting terrorism.

(Continued on page 7)

Terrorist attacks on U.S.: the international reaction

Special from RFE/RL Newswire

Ukraine, U.S. finalize details of flights

KYIV – Kyiv and Washington on September 28 agreed on details regarding the use of Ukrainian airspace by American military transport planes, Interfax reported, quoting Mykola Palchuk from the Ukrainian armed forces' General Staff. Mr. Palchuk said U.S. aircraft may fly over Ukraine at an altitude of no less than 9,100 meters and use three military air fields and several air corridors. "[The U.S. planes] may leave us in any direction and use the corridors for return flights," Mr. Palchuk said.

Russian general speaks for CIS

MOSCOW – General Anatolii Kvashnin, the chief of the Russian General Staff, said on October 2 that no special forces from the Commonwealth of Independent States countries will take part in any military actions on the territory of Afghanistan, polit.ru noted. The website pointed out that until recently, Russian military officials spoke only about what Russian forces will or will not do. Now they openly talk about CIS forces as a unit.

U.S., Kazak officials discuss measures

ASTANA – U.S. Ambassador to Kazakstan Larry Napper on September 28 urged Zharmakhan Tuyaqbaev, speaker of the Mazhilis, the lower chamber of Kazakstan's Parliament, to expedite ratification of international conventions of the fight against terrorism, RFE/RL's Kazak Service reported. The same day, Kazakstan's Foreign Affairs Minister Yerlan Idrisov met in Washington with U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell to discuss Kazakstan's contribution to the international anti-terrorism coalition, ITAR-TASS reported.

Putin: CIS must unite against terrorism

MOSCOW – Speaking to a meeting of the prime ministers of the member governments of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), President Vladimir Putin on September 28 said that the CIS must unite to fight terrorism, Russian and Western agencies reported. For the first time in his presidency, Mr. Putin called the CIS countries Russia's "brothers," noting that they share with Russia a common heritage as "multicultural and multireligious" states, and that they all are committed to fighting terrorism, not Islam. The prime ministers in attendance approved a resolution condemning international terrorism and pledging expanded cooperation. Mr. Putin asked the CIS countries to make the CIS Anti-Terrorist Center a reality and added that Moscow will pay 50 percent of the center's budget, RTR television reported the same day.

Moscow pleased by shift on Chechnya

MOSCOW – Presidential aide Sergei Yastrzhembskii on September 27 said that Moscow is pleased by Washington's shift in its comments on Chechnya, Russian agencies reported. Meanwhile, other officials suggested that the United States now sees the Chechens as terrorists and that the U.S. is prepared to provide Russia with materials on Chechnya in exchange for information about Afghanistan, Interfax reported on September 28.

Ivanov: U.S. may play role in Chechnya

BRUSSELS – Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov said in Brussels on September 26 that he is open to the possibility that the United States and Russia may cooperate in the struggle against what he called "terrorists" in Chechnya, Interfax reported. He said that if the international community did cooperate to deny the militants funding, weapons and other supplies, the counterterrorism operation there would be over "in 15-40 days."

Russian mafia linked to bin Laden

MOSCOW – The Russian Foreign Affairs Ministry on September 27 issued a statement criticizing a report in The Washington Times that said there have been links between Russian organized crime and terrorist leader Osama bin Laden, and that these links were exploited in an apparently failed attempt by Mr. bin Laden to purchase Russian weapons of mass destruction, RIA-Novosti reported. The ministry said that such reports are clearly intended to undermine Russia's cooperation with the international anti-terrorism coalition by casting aspersions on Russia. But at the same time, the ministry said that "if these reports have any basis in fact, then this information should be sent to Russian security services via special channels."

Lithuania OKs use of airspace

VILNIUS – Responding to a U.S. request, the Lithuanian government on September 26 agreed to allow the United States overflight rights as part of the campaign against terrorism, the BNS news agency reported. Deputy Foreign Minister Giedrius Cekuolis told reporters after a meeting with U.S. defense attaché Lt. Col. Albert Zaccor that this action demonstrates Lithuania's political will as a loyal ally of the United States and

Economists optimistic about Ukraine's economy despite worldwide economic downturn

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine should be able to avoid the economic downturn that Europe, the United States and Japan are beginning to experience in the aftermath of the terrorist attack on the United States, according to both government leaders and economists.

Even as production falls and unemployment rises in the leading economies of the world, economists here said they remain bullish on the Ukrainian economy, which still is expected to meet optimistic government projections or even exceed them.

Ruslan Piontkivskyi, a senior economist at a non-governmental think-tank, the International Center for Policy Studies, and editor of its publication, Quarterly Predictions, said he expects Ukraine's economy to grow at an even stronger clip than the 7.3 percent increase in gross domestic product (GDP) predicted by the government, to at least 8 percent.

He said the economy would be minimally affected by the tragic events of the last weeks, which have shaken international business and the world economy.

"In the last four months all the Ukrainian economy needs to do is attain a 2 percent growth rate and we reach 8 percent for the year," explained Mr. Piontkivskyi. He said the economy could do even better than that if no major upheavals occur.

Ukraine is currently in the midst of a robust 10.8 percent economic expansion for the January-August time period, the most

dynamic in the Commonwealth of Independent States and Europe. That expansion lately has been driven by a stronger than expected agricultural harvest – now pegged to reach a 15-year-high of 40 million tons – but also by a rapidly expanding industrial sector booming along at a nearly 20 percent annual rate of growth.

Even with the economy on fire, inflation has remained very low, at 3.3 percent for the year. Most recently prices have even fallen, with the country recording a 1.7 percent decrease in July, 0.2 percent deflation in August and no evidence of inflation expected to be reported in September.

Mr. Piontkivskyi said some slowdown would invariably occur, induced also by 19 anti-dumping cases in various countries along with export quotas with Russia that will limit trade at the end of the year, but he explained that he sees no way in which negative growth will soon return.

"We are not looking at going from good to bad, perhaps merely from excellent to very good," said Mr. Piontkivskyi.

While acknowledging that trade levels with the United States and Europe would likely fall in commodities like textiles, metals and grains, the economist said it would be replaced with increased turnover with Russia and Central Asia, which had been occurring even before the dramatic events of September 11 set the world economy plummeting. He warned, however, that increases in oil and gas prices could affect the balance of trade with these countries.

Turning to Ukraine's financial markets, Mr. Piontkivskyi said they had not and would not be affected by world events because they were underdeveloped and isolated from the larger international financial community.

Government leaders said they too are bullish on the Ukrainian economy, although also with some caution. Minister of the Economy Oleksander Shlepak said on September 25 that while he believes the country will continue to see strong economic growth, he expects to see inflation rise in the final quarter of the year. However, he said possible price increases would be due to the worldwide economic decline from around 4 percent last year to about 2.1 percent, as currently predicted for this year – and not on an overheated Ukrainian economy.

Mr. Shlepak noted that trade reduction with Russia is a potential problem for next year, when Moscow introduces lower tax rates that could make Ukrainian products less competitive.

In an earlier interview in Interfax-Ukraine, Mr. Shlepak had warned that in case of a serious and prolonged war between the West and terrorists located in Islamic countries, one that reached "an immense scale," all predictions were off as to where the Ukrainian economy might head.

Meanwhile Anatolii Halchynskyi, President Leonid Kuchma's chief econo-

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Ukraine marks solemn 60th anniversary of Babyn Yar massacre

by **Maryna Makhnonos**

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – Ukraine marked the 60th anniversary of the Babyn Yar massacre on September 29 with top officials and news media reports drawing parallels between Nazi atrocities and today's terrorist attacks against humanity.

President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine said that modern terrorists follow Nazi methods. He said mass killings of civilians are based on "boundless and ruthless terrorism," which is the most severe crime against humanity.

Mr. Kuchma pledged Ukraine's support for U.S. efforts to build a global anti-terrorist coalition. "We must confront it together, in a coordinated way that would use every country's potential," he said in an appeal to Ukrainians carried by local media.

After unveiling a monument to children killed at Babyn Yar, Mr. Kuchma also urged all nations to contribute to the peaceful development of mankind. "Every nation can bring its contribution to mankind's development," the president said. "There cannot be anybody superior or anybody inferior."

The bronze monument includes three figures of broken and abandoned dolls that symbolize the fate of the estimated 40,000 children killed at Babyn Yar during World War II at the time of the Nazi occupation of Kyiv.

"We want this monument to be the evidence of fascism's evil," said Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko. "We have no right to forget anything and will do all pos-

sible not to repeat such a tragedy anywhere on the planet."

The Babyn Yar massacre began in late September 1941 when Nazi forces occupied the Ukrainian capital and ordered its Jews to gather with their clothes and all their valuables, creating the impression that the Jews were to be taken elsewhere. The Jews were then marched to Babyn Yar and shot.

More than 30,000 Jews were killed in just 36 hours. A total of 100,000 to 200,000 people, including Ukrainians, Russians, Poles and Roma, were killed at Babyn Yar.

According to a local television documentary, Nazi statistics said that about 150,000 Jews lived in Kyiv at the start of the Nazi occupation in 1941; 20 were left in 1942.

"The tragedy of Babyn Yar has become an eternal page in the black annals of genocide – an this extreme form of terrorism brought to the level of state policy," President Kuchma said. "The people and forces who want to resurrect this terrible ghost in our times cannot be justified or forgiven," he underscored.

Dozens of people, including elderly survivors of the Babyn Yar massacre and representatives of Jewish organizations from abroad, attended the anniversary ceremony on September 30.

The president, government officials and foreign diplomats laid wreaths at the memorial to Nazi victims and unveiled a cornerstone for a Jewish Heritage community center that will include the history of the Jewish people and the Babyn Yar massacre.

"This museum will show that we are alive and that we will live," said Ilia Levitas of the Ukrainian Jewish Council.

"Jewish life is thriving anew in Ukraine, despite the brutality of the Nazi excesses, and despite the repression of communism," said Gene Ribakoff, president of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee that sponsors the Jewish community in Ukraine.

"That such boundless hope can spring from such infinite darkness is enormously uplifting, particularly now when the free world confronts the dark tyranny of terrorism," Mr. Ribakoff said, according to the AJJDC's statement.

The Babyn Yar anniversary in independent Ukraine was marked nationwide this year – in sharp contrast to Soviet days. Most newspapers devoted issues to the tragedy.

The nationwide 1 + 1 TV channel on September 29 broadcast a special TV link

between Ukraine, the United States, Russia, Germany and Israel with stories about Babyn Yar survivors and Nazi atrocities.

"As a German citizen, I think that Germany and further generations showed that we are obliged to live with those terrible events in mind, that the policy of responsibility and morality is the only way ... [that we must] do everything for all this not to be repeated," said Germany's ambassador to Ukraine, Dietmar Stuedemann, speaking on the TV program.

The station devoted half of the program to the September 11 terrorist attacks against the United States, discussing racial, ethnic, political and religious intolerance. Station officials said in a statement: "All such tragic events ... define the outlook of the future. ... The world will never be the same after the terrorist acts in New York."

U.S. State Department on Babyn Yar anniversary

Following is the text of a statement delivered on September 28 in Washington by State Department Spokesman Richard Boucher on the 60th anniversary of the Nazi atrocities at Babyn Yar. The statement, as printed below, was released by the State Department's Office of International Information Programs.

September 29 marks the 60th year since the atrocities at Babi Yar, one of the most notorious events of the Holocaust. During a two-day period in 1941, Nazi soldiers killed over 33,000 people, most of them Jews, from the region in and around occupied

Kiev [sic], then part of Soviet Ukraine. Through the last year of World War II, the ultimate toll of those murdered, including Jews, Roma, homosexuals and others, is believed to have reached 100,000.

As a symbol of mass murder Babi Yar will never be forgotten. Today, we welcome and celebrate the resurgence of religious freedom in Ukraine since the end of the Soviet Union, including the rebirth and steady growth of a thriving Jewish community. The memory of the evil committed at Babi Yar serves today to strengthen our resolve to defend the values of freedom, tolerance and human dignity.

President says...

(Continued from page 1)

While the president's detractors have insisted they believe Mr. Kuchma wants to shorten the campaign season to give him the ability to better control where the votes will fall, he has insisted that the shorter period is in keeping with Ukraine's desire to fall into line with European traditions.

Oleksander Chernenko of the Committee of Ukrainian Voters said on October 3 that he is suspicious of the president's action, not the veto itself – he acknowledges that the law passed by the national deputies on September 27 is far from the best election law possible – but the fact that the president held the bill for 15 days before vetoing it. This occurred even though it was the fourth time the president had seen a version of the same draft law and well knew the legal and political ramifications involved.

"We find this highly suspect," said Mr. Chernenko. "It smacks of outright politics."

He added that the veto would complicate the electoral process for the country's Central Election Committee, which has established deadlines for organizing and carrying out the elections, as well as for some political parties and candidates. Some others will not be affected, noted Mr. Chernenko, because they have already begun their campaigns, albeit illegally.

He said that cultural programs and charitable activity on the part of politicians has increased dramatically in the last month, as have illegal campaign techniques.

Ihor Popov, chairman of the Committee of Ukrainian Voters, said that his organization, which has joined a pre-election, nationwide citizens' initiative called Your Voice, has already identified three key violations of campaign law and democratic traditions.

First, he said, his group has identified instances in which local and regional leaders, as well as factory managers, have threatened or intimidated their employees to join specific political parties. "First they force them to join, then they force them to

campaign, then they force them to vote for certain political parties," explained Mr. Popov.

Equally disturbing, Mr. Popov said, are increases in cultural and charitable events, which are officially not campaign-related but too often are sponsored by candidates and national deputies or their associates. He said that the gift-giving includes goods and services, and everything from food baskets to automobiles.

Mr. Popov explained that the major threat here is not the charitable work itself. The problem is that too often the money comes from government administrative resources or from corrupted wellsprings and leaves clean candidates with an uneven political playing field.

A third illegal activity identified by the committee is forced contributions from organizations and corporations to political parties, according to Mr. Popov.

Mr. Chernenko, the committee's press secretary, also noted that increased party activity in the months before the campaign season opens has resulted in huge increases in party membership lists. He noted that one political party, which he alluded to as the Regional Party of Mykhailo Azarov, had increased its party rolls from 5,000 to 230,000 members in merely six months, mostly in the Donetsk region.

The first political surveys regarding the March 2002 parliamentary elections suggest that up to five parties and three political blocs will surpass the 4 percent barrier to achieve seats in the next Verkhovna Rada. In two separate polls – one carried out by Democratic Initiatives, the other by the Center of Social Monitoring and the Ukrainian Institute for Social Research – the Communist Party, the Social Democratic Party (United), the Green Party and the National Rukh of Ukraine achieved approval ratings of more than 4 percent. The Batkivschyna Party also made it past the mark in the Democratic Initiatives poll.

The Communists led the field by far, with 19 percent, and 21 percent respectively, in the two polls, with the other parties

receiving no more than 4 to 6 percent in either poll.

When the political blocs that have formed in the run-up to the elections were included, the Communist Party still led the way in the Center for Social Monitoring/Ukrainian Institute for Social Research poll – even while going solo – with 17.2 percent of the respondents supporting it. Closely following it was the Our Ukraine bloc, led by ex-Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko and consisting of the two Rukh Parties, the Reform and Order Party and the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, with 16.5 percent of the respondents.

Our Ukraine was followed by the bloc known as TUNDRA, which comprises the Labor Party, Regional Party, National Democratic Party and the Agrarian Party – often referred to as the oligarchs – with 8 percent of the vote. Also making the cut was a bloc of the Socialist Party and the Social-Democratic Party, with 4 percent support by the respondents.

In the Democratic Initiatives poll, in addition to the individual political parties, the Our Ukraine bloc made the 4 percent cut, with 7 percent support from respondents who stated they would definitely vote for it in the upcoming elections.

Economists optimistic...

(Continued from page 3)

mist, said the world economy might even bounce back if and when a military response occurs to the terrorist attacks on the United States. He said that "an unpredicted outcome – up to a sort of economic revival" could occur in the United States and the European Union as a result of increased spending and production associated with the war on terrorism.

Mr. Halchynskiy explained that the Ukrainian economy would remain healthy for the short term, but added that "everything depends on further developments" in the U.S. response to the terrorist acts.

The International Monetary Fund, which finally resumed its extended fund facility

Also in the Democratic Initiatives poll, 32 percent of the respondents stated that, of all Ukrainian politicians, they most trust Mr. Yushchenko. Far back in the number two spot came Petro Symonenko, the leader of the Communist Party, with 19 percent trust. Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh fell in at the number three position, with 13 percent support.

Other well-known leaders, such as Hennadii Udovenko, leader of the National Rukh of Ukraine, Viktor Medvedchuk, leader of the Social Democratic Party (United), Oleksander Moroz, leader of the Socialist Party, and Yulia Tymoshenko, leader of the Batkivschyna Party, could muster merely 7 to 8 percent support from the respondents.

As for President Kuchma, 10 percent of the 1,200 respondents in the Democratic Initiatives survey said they trust him, while 52 percent said they do not. The survey, conducted on September 6-11, has a margin of error of 3 percent.

Of the 2,204 surveyed in the Center for Social Monitoring/Ukrainian Institute for Social Research poll, 27 percent said they trust the Ukrainian president. That survey was conducted during September and has a margin of error of up to 2.1 percent.

program with the country on September 20, when it agreed to extend a tranche of \$377 million, also gave the Ukrainian economy a positive assessment.

Anne Krueger, first deputy managing director of the IMF, said Ukraine's "economic performance in 2001 has been impressive," according to Interfax-Ukraine. She explained that monetary and fiscal policy has been on target in the first half of 2001 and that the country's external financial position "has improved markedly."

But the IMF also warned that to sustain growth and to stimulate foreign investment the country needed to accelerate and deepen structural reforms, as well as to continue budget austerity in the form of a 2002 budget with a deficit of less than 1.7 percent of the GDP.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Northern and Central New Jersey districts convene yearly meeting on organizing matters

by Roma Hadzewycz
UNA Advisor

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The New Jersey district committees of the Ukrainian National Association held their fall organizing meeting here at the UNA Corporate Headquarters on Friday, September 21.

The joint meeting was conducted by UNA Advisor Eugene Oscislawski and Michael Zacharko, chairmen, respectively of the Northern New Jersey and Central New Jersey district committees of the UNA.

Bringing the meeting to order at just after 2 p.m., Mr. Oscislawski welcomed branch representatives, district officers and members of the UNA General Assembly: National Secretary Martha Lysko, Treasurer Stefan Kaczaraj and Advisor Roma Hadzewycz. Also present was former UNA Advisor Andrew Keybida. President Ulana Diachuk was unable to attend the meeting due to illness, but Ms. Lysko noted that the UNA chief would mail her report to all those present at the meeting.

The organizing meeting began with a moment of silence for recently deceased UNA members from New Jersey, including longtime UNA Supreme Secretary and Honorary Member of the UNA General Assembly Walter Sochan, Branch 172 Secretary Stepan Kosonocky and Branch 490 Secretary Helena Chornomaz, as well as for the victims of the recent terrorist attacks on the United States.

National Secretary Lysko then proceeded to deliver a report on organizing results thus far for the year 2001. The Northern New Jersey District had fulfilled nearly 22 percent of its annual quota as of June 30, enrolling 36 new members insured for \$1.74 million, while the Central New Jersey District had met 13 percent of its mark, signing up six new members insured for \$77,000.

She also acknowledged that Julian Kotlar of Branch 42 had brought new applications of 10 members to the meeting.

As well, Ms. Lysko announced that three employees of the UNA Home Office had earned insurance licenses: Christine Brodyn, Oksana Trytjak and Stephan Welhasch.

Turing to organizing results for the UNA as a whole, the national secretary pointed out that of the organization's 238 branches only 68 had enrolled members thus far this year, meeting the 2001 quota of 1,250 new

applications by only 17.44 percent.

She also reminded UNA'ers that a minimum of 75 members is needed for a branch to have a delegate to the UNA convention, adding that only active members (i.e., those still paying dues) count toward the membership total to determine the number of a branch's delegates.

She urged her audience to step up organizing efforts during the last quarter of 2001 in order to fulfill the organizing quota before the next convention, scheduled to take place in May 2002 in Chicago. In conclusion Ms. Lysko urged branches to "choose delegates who care about the future of the UNA, not those who simply want a trip to Chicago."

Treasurer Kaczaraj reported that the UNA's bottom line is improving and that the deficit from its two official publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, is going down from the figures of last year and as of June 30 stands at just over \$54,000.

However, the situation at Soyuzivka is not improving, as the UNA resort is continuing to have an annual deficit of approximately \$500,000 per year.

As regards the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., its balance sheet will show marked improvement, according to the treasurer, now that the Social Security Administration is becoming a major tenant of the UNA Corporate Headquarters building.

Over all, the UNA's net change in surplus has shown an increase of more than \$1 million as of June 30 of this year when compared with the figures as of June 30, 2000.

Ms. Lysko then took up the next item on the agenda: proposed changes in UNA By-Laws. She said the size of the UNA General Assembly must be cut down from its current 25 members. The question, she said, is: "How many assembly members do we need? How many advisors, how many auditors?"

She also said that Canada currently has four seats guaranteed on the 25-member General Assembly: one executive officer, two advisors and one auditor. She questioned whether those slots should continue to be set aside for Canada if that country accounts for only 6 percent of UNA membership.

As discussion on the proposed changes ensued, the meeting was interrupted by a surprise visit from National Deputy Hryhorii Omelchenko, chairman of the

(Continued on page 20)



Participants of the fall organizing meeting of the Northern and Central New Jersey districts of the UNA gathered in the atrium of the UNA Corporate Headquarters.

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Babyn Yar and the "others"

Last week Ukraine marked the 60th anniversary of the Nazi massacre at Babyn Yar [the name means grandmother's ravine]. It was at that site, then located on Kyiv's outskirts, that the Nazis in 1941 perpetrated a most gruesome slaughter as part of Hitler's "Final Solution." The anniversary of this genocidal act was marked not only in Kyiv, where Ukrainian officials, Jewish leaders and foreign diplomats gathered, but also nationwide, with the news media offering special reports on this tragic chapter of history.

There was reaction also in Washington on the occasion of the 60th anniversary. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher issued a brief statement to the press in which he noted: "During a two-day period in 1941, Nazi soldiers killed over 33,000 people, most of them Jews, from the region in and around occupied Kiev [sic], then part of Soviet Ukraine. Through the last year of World War II, the ultimate toll of those murdered, including Jews, Roma, homosexuals and others, is believed to have reached 100,000."

"Others," the statement said. "Others."

The story of Babyn Yar is all about "others" – the "others" whom the Nazis wanted to exterminate, the "others" whom the Soviets wanted to scorn. Now the "others" are the tens of thousands ignored, thanks to unfortunate statements like our State Department's.

Ten years ago, on September 29, 1991, newly independent Ukraine remembered the horror of Babyn Yar with a weeklong series of commemorations that ended 50 years of official Soviet silence on the Nazis' mass killings of Jews, Ukrainians and various citizens of what was then the USSR. For decades, you see, official Soviet propaganda and officially sanctioned anti-Semitism would not allow the truth to be told. Even after a monument was erected at the site in 1976, the memorial plaque noted only that residents of Kyiv and prisoners of war had been executed there by fascists; the monument itself did not depict Jewish victims.

A new phase in Ukrainian-Jewish relations began in 1991. Fifty years after the first day of mass shootings in the ravine, thousands gathered near a menorah erected in memory of Babyn Yar's Jewish victims – the primary victims of that Nazi massacre. Among the mourners were official delegations from the U.S., Israel, Germany and Ukraine, as well as survivors and witnesses. As we noted in our editorial, "Babyn Yar: a shared tragedy," the solemn events recalled all the massacre victims.

The editorial cited an official German report which noted that all the Jews of Kyiv were ordered to appear on Monday, September 29, 1941, on the outskirts of the city. There, during a 36-hour period, Einsatzgruppe C, Sonderkommando 4A murdered 33,771 Jews. These children, women and men were stripped naked, shot and pushed into a ravine.

During the next two years – until the German retreat from Kyiv – an additional 170,000 persons were massacred at the ravine. Ultimately, Babyn Yar became a mass grave for 100,000 Jews, 70,000 to 80,000 Ukrainians, plus another 30,000 persons, among them Russians, Poles, Gypsies, prisoners of war, partisans and civilians. Among the Ukrainian victims were Kyiv Mayor Oleksa Bahazyi, poetess Olena Teliha and thousands who resisted the Nazi occupation.

Those were the "others" the State Department chose not to mention 60 years later.

On this anniversary of the atrocities at Babyn Yar, we can only hope that a part of this horrific episode's legacy will be to do away with the notion of "others" – others "less human," others "less worthy," others "less significant"...

October
7
1253

Turning the pages back...

October 7, 1253, marks the day Danylo Romanovych, prince of Volhynia and Galicia was crowned king of Rus' by Pope Innocent IV. Born in 1201 and living until 1264, Danylo unified Volhynia after a long struggle with neighboring princes and Galician boyars, and later went on to gain control of Halych and in 1239 took Kyiv. The text below is taken from the entry on Danylo in the Encyclopedia of Ukraine.

The Tatar invasion of 1240-1241, during which Kyiv, Volodymyr and Halych were destroyed, interfered with Danylo's plans for the unification of Ukrainian territories. He was nevertheless able, on August 17, 1245, to defeat a coalition of the Chernihiv princes, disaffected boyars, and their Hungarian and Polish allies at Yaroslav and finally to establish his control over Galicia.

In order to save his state, Danylo was compelled to recognize the khan's suzerainty, which he did in a visit to the khan's court at Sarai in 1246. Yet he prepared to overthrow his Tatar overlords. He sent raids against those who had become the Tatars' vassals who lived along the Sluch and Horyn rivers, built fortifications, and sought alliances in the West, particularly with Pope Innocent IV.

To get the support of the pope, Danylo agreed to acknowledge him as head of the Church in his principalities and accepted a crown from him in 1253. But these steps did not bring the aid Danylo had hoped for. In 1254 Danylo repulsed a Tatar attack on Ponyzia and Volhynia. The Tatar voivode Burundai led a new campaign in 1260, forcing Danylo to dismantle his fortifications and abandon his plans for independence.

Danylo was an exceptionally gifted ruler. For a time he unified the western territories of Ukraine. He built a number of new cities, including Kholm (his new capital) and Lviv; reformed the military forces, creating a heavy infantry based on the peasantry; and gained control over the boyars. Under his reign Western European cultural influences were strong in Ukraine, and Western European political and administrative forms took hold, particularly in the towns.

Source: "Danylo Romanovych," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine, Volume II*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1988.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Oriente Lumen Conference: ecumenical dialogue and beyond

by Roma Hayda

The Oriente Lumen Conference has now become an annual event at the Catholic University in Washington during which serious theologians and hierarchs of both Eastern and Western Christian traditions present their thoughts on issues that divide them. Differing theological emphases in their respective spiritualities and separate historical developments are important considerations, but the Gospel and tradition of the early Church speak of Christ's intent and show diverse Christian communities in eucharistic union with one another. These are the source and reference for the conference's discussion.

In the process of an open ecumenical dialogue, the Oriente Lumen Conference offers a great service in promoting better understanding of the nature of the Church in times of globalization to an increasingly larger audience.

This year's theme "Primacy and Conciliarity: Finding a Common Vision," focused on the matter of papal and patriarchal jurisdictions. Held on June 18-22, the gathering included the Ukrainian Catholic, Ukrainian Orthodox, Byzantine Catholic, Romanian Catholic, Carpatho-Russian Orthodox, Orthodox Church of America, Assyrian Orthodox, Coptic Orthodox, Greek Orthodox, and Roman Catholic communities. Attendance by Eastern Christians is always large, but generally speaking Eastern Catholics, Orthodox and Roman Catholics each continue to constitute about a third of the total number of participants.

In welcoming the fifth consecutive conference at the Catholic University, the Rev. Stephen Happel, dean of the School of Religious Studies, stressed the importance of continued dialogue and the university's genuine interest in creating an Eastern Christian studies center. This is a reflection of the fact that ecumenical dialogue cannot be achieved without exposure to diversity and without recognition that the Church in its various traditions – Eastern and Western – is a work in progress.

The Kyivan Church Study Group was perhaps first to bring ecumenical dialogue into the midst of the Eastern tradition of Catholic and Orthodox jurisdictions and effectively respond to the damaging gaps in the official dialogue. In addition to Pope John Paul II's inspirational apostolic letter on the wealth of Eastern spirituality, "Oriente Lumen" (Light of the East), John Figel, the conference chair, credits the Kyivan Church Study Group for the expansion of ecumenical discussion.

The Oriente Lumen conference has drawn visiting bishops and distinguished guests.

The newly appointed metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in the United States, Archbishop Stephen Soroka made a special effort to be at the opening of the conference even as he was on his way to Ukraine for the pope's pastoral visit to the Ukrainian Catholic Church. The capi-

Roma M. Hayda is active in the lay movement of the Ukrainian Catholic Church and is a member of *Obnova*, an organization of Catholic professionals and intellectuals which she helped renew in Ukraine in 1992. She was the official delegate of the Stamford Eparchy to the Patriarchal Council sessions held in 1996 and 1998 in Lviv.

tal's charismatic Cardinal Theodore McCarrick was a gracious host. The apostolic nuncio, Archbishop Gabriel Montalvo, and last year's host of the official ecumenical meeting in Baltimore, Cardinal William Keeler also were at the opening.

The search for a common vision of the Petrine Ministry of each successor of St. Peter requires going back to the scriptures. The Rev. Raymond Collins, scriptural scholar showed St. Peter's place before and after the Pentecost. Whether as a spokesperson among the 12 apostles or as the visible head of the fledgling Church, the apostles came to Peter in deference of his position. St. Peter kept the diverse Christian communities in Eucharistic union.

The acceptance of St. Peter and his successors as the Church's visible head was made especially clear by Bishop Mar Bawai Soro of the Assyrian Orthodox Church. Isolated for nearly two millennia, the absence of a eucharistic union among Christians has not even been part of this Church's consciousness.

The retired Roman Catholic archbishop of San Francisco, John Quinn, and the renowned Orthodox theologian, Bishop Kallistos (Timothy Ware, Ecumenical Patriarchate) spoke of the seat of papal authority. The College of Bishops is the current authority for Rome's primacy.

Admitting that the greatest obstacle to communion is the manner in which primacy is exercised, Archbishop Quinn said he thinks it is important to study the first millennium and differentiate the primacy of Peter from the pope's responsibility as the patriarch of the West.

Bishop Kallistos posed the question: How much do our existing structures of Church authority, whether Catholic or Orthodox, correspond to Christ's teachings? He reminded his audience that the primacy and collegiality of bishops also has to take into account "sensus fidelium" – the general conscience of the Church. Going back to the scriptures, Bishop Kallistos gave the ultimate example of communion: Christ's communion with the Father – not paternal or authoritarian, but flowing unimpeded in both directions.

While much discussion concentrated on the failings of Rome's primacy as practiced today, a contrasting view was presented on Christianity's painful experience in the absence of primacy.

Archbishop Vsevolod of Scopelos (Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Ecumenical Patriarchate) argued for the critical need to balance primacy and conciliarity. Notwithstanding the fault lines of Western primacy, such as centralization and aggrandizement of one at the expense of the other, Archbishop Vsevolod said he finds similar extremes with the Orthodox. Extolling "sobornist," for example, has led to problems of mistrust of the hierarchy, anti-clericalism and jurisdictional conflicts.

The duration of separation has also had an affect on Churches currently in communion with the Holy See. Hegumen Nicholas of the Studite Monastery (Byzantine Catholic Eparchy of Van Nuys, Calif.), stressed that for meaningful ecumenism to exist Eastern Catholic Churches have to accept responsibility for removing causes of estrangement. Essentially of Orthodox spirituality, these communities abandoned their spiritual

(Continued on page 27)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

What message is St. George's sending?

Dear Editor:

As I looked out my window in the East Village on the morning of September 11 my perfect view of the World Trade Center was marred by the billowing smoke rising toward the sky. The reality finally settled in. It was true – the Twin Towers were on fire and collapsing right before my eyes.

Was this a war? Were we being attacked by an unknown enemy? Is this the Armageddon that Nostradamus had predicted? Frightening thoughts raced through my brain. Relatives in other states were impossible to reach by the overloaded telephone circuits, so I ran outside to seek some solace and comfort.

What I saw was shocking! Thousands of soot covered people wandering around aimlessly, coughing, sobbing, covered with debris – reminding me of the World War II refugee stories my parents told me about when I was growing up.

All the churches in the neighborhood were open to the public. I myself was beckoned by a small Presbyterian church on Second Avenue and East 7th Street by a group of soft-spoken clergy and volunteers who knew exactly what their spiritual role was to their fellow men. Their gentle, soothing manner calmed my shattered nerves. Feeling somewhat relieved, I knelt down to pray for the safety of my friends in the financial district.

As I walked through the neighborhood I noticed that the local community centers also were opened and were distributing water and refreshments, offering restroom facilities, refuge and consolation to the walking wounded. I remember feeling such a great sense of pride for my community and the camaraderie everyone exhibited during the most catastrophic day New Yorkers and Americans have ever experienced.

On my way home I wondered what St. George's Church on East Seventh Street was doing for its parishioners. I thought of my parents, contemporaries and how terrified they must be. I guess the parish was not as concerned as I was about their spiritual needs – for St. George's was closed. When I called the parish to find out why the church was not open for counseling and guidance for the Ukrainian community, the very rude and curt response was shocking: "I don't have time, I have to go to the bank," ... "If we leave the church opened people will steal the valuables."

Obviously, the parish's finances and worldly possessions were more important than tending to the spiritual needs of its flock.

Where were the Ukrainian spiritual leaders the week of September 11? Where were they on Friday, September 14, the official day of mourning? Outside of their regularly scheduled daily early morning masses, there were no special masses or prayer vigils at St. George's as there were in so many houses of worship in New York City.

The clergy that was missing in action for the Ukrainians, that was just too busy for their own parishioners, that was diligently looking after its own assets was very willing and very much available to provide spiritual counseling to the faculty and students of Cooper Union.

The message is very clear isn't it?

Stefa Charczenko
New York

Thanks from Ukraine to a reader in Ottawa

Dear Editor:

I wrote an article for The Weekly some time ago (April 22) about a book-loving loner, Volodymyr Zhankovskyi, who lives in the deserted village of Novyi Myr, which is located in the Chernobyl exclusion zone. The story had a rather unintended but very pleasant consequence.

Several days ago I returned from that village in the Chernobyl zone, once again having spent time with Mr. Zhankovskyi, who has lived by himself in the village since he refused to relocate after the 1986 nuclear disaster. This time I had good news for him.

After my article appeared in The Weekly, one of the newspaper's readers, Irene Bell of Ottawa, read of Mr. Zhankovskyi's love of books and decided to present him with a small library of Ukrainian-language books.

She informed The Weekly's editorial office of her desire, which in turn informed me. Before long I was on my way into the Chernobyl zone to visit Mr. Zhankovskyi once again – this time carrying a special package from Ms. Bell.

A deeply moved Mr. Zhankovskyi, who still refers to himself as the president's representative to the village, expressed his sincere gratitude to Ms. Bell and wished her all the best. He also invited her to visit him in Novyi Myr.

I am pleased to be the one to carry the message of thanks to Ms. Bell, and I would also like to add my own appreciation for what she did: I sincerely thank you Ms. Bell, for your attention and sensitivity to a person with such an extraordinary fate.

Mr. Zhankovskyi is 70 years old, but is still vigorous and does not complain about his health. He lives on what Mother Earth provides – fish, mushrooms and wild berries – and lives in harmony with nature.

This year he will not be able to depend much on his garden plot. The potatoes did poorly and what few did grow were eaten by the wild boars, of which there are plenty in these parts. But he hasn't lost his positive outlook and still sings often.

In the year since I last visited Mr. Zhankovskyi not much has changed, there is the same daily grind and the same troubles. He still takes pride in his two horses, Kalyna and Zoria. Such intelligent horses belong in a circus, he says. And they are so healthy, happy and beautiful. Mr. Zhankovskyi believes that a horse is one of the most beautiful creatures on earth, and I agree with him.

If Ms. Bell ever travels to Ukraine and visits her new friend in the Chernobyl region, he will be very pleased to hitch up Kalyna and Zoria and take her for a ride around the exclusion zone. It will be an excursion unlike anything she has ever experienced. In the exclusion zone there are only several hundred inhabitants in a few dozen villages. Few are as isolated as Mr. Zhankovskyi, however. From his village it is 15 kilometers to the nearest person.

Danylo Kulyniak
Kyiv

Rep. Bob Schaffer extends anniversary greetings to The Weekly

The letter below was received at the editorial offices of The Ukrainian Weekly on October 3.

To my friends at The Ukrainian Weekly:

Congratulations on 68 years of first-rate journalism and service to the Ukrainian community. October 6 is a landmark anniversary and perhaps the clearest confirmation of your professionalism and devotion to excellence. Your growing readership reflects the confidence placed in you by Ukrainians worldwide.

As an American of Ukrainian descent, I know I speak for many in conveying my deepest appreciation for your success in enhancing the knowledge of our Ukrainian cultural heritage. I am most proud of the leadership provided by The Ukrainian Weekly, its publishers, contributors, and most of all, its dedicated staff. Many of us in the U.S. Congress rely on your timely reporting and thoughtful opinions as we consider important domestic and foreign policy decisions.

Please count me among your many friends and admirers in saying "Bravo!" Please keep up the good work, and may God's richest blessings continue to be with you for many years to come.

Very truly yours,
Bob Schaffer

Member of Congress from Colorado
Co-Chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus
Washington

Ukraine's statement...

(Continued from page 3)

Terrorist attacks constitute a clear violation of the recognized norms of international law. Their main purpose is to undermine international stability and to provoke a vicious circle of violence in international or inter-ethnic relations. The world community should not, in any circumstances, give way to such provocations. All national and international means of combating and suppressing the terrorism are necessary parts of the entire range of instruments that may be used for this purpose.

Of particular concern is the fact that terrorist organizations are financed through other criminal activities, including arms smuggling, drugs production and trafficking, and money laundering. It is regrettable that the treatment of these diseases is far behind the challenges they represent. It is our deep conviction that an increased international effort towards their virtual elimination would also be instrumental in our fight against terrorism.

What happened in New York, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania last month incontestably proves that no state – big or small, rich or poor – can feel safe against the threat of terrorism, which knows

no boundaries and makes no distinction between children and military targets, diplomatic and humanitarian missions. Nor should any state be left alone in its struggle against terrorism. It is only through the concerted efforts of the international community as a whole that we can effectively withstand this challenge.

The role of this organization will become even more crucial in setting a new framework for international cooperation in this field. We welcome the recent adoption by the Commission for Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice of a set of recommendations on specific national and international actions against terrorism. At the same time, my delegation is convinced that enhancing the potential of the United Nations in fighting international terrorism can still go beyond the task of strengthening the Terrorism Prevention Branch of ODCCP. We continue to maintain that there is a need for a proper institutional arrangement to coordinate the individual efforts of member-states in combating international terrorism and to ensure that the legal instruments we elaborated are implemented in the most efficient manner. We realize that more time is needed to consider this idea, and we hope that the Assembly will come back to this matter in due time.

Ukraine's chief...

(Continued from page 1)

associated with his administration.

He also repeated a previously cited complaint that the Procurator General's Office continues to deny his client access to the materials of the investigation.

"We have not been allowed to see the information, even though we should have access because Mrs. Gongadze has been designated as a victim," explained Mr. Fedur.

A criminal court gave Mr. Gongadze's mother and his wife, Myroslava, special status earlier this year, which allows them to closely follow the investigation, which includes access to documents and investigative meetings. The Procurator General's Office has said the court order would allow the two women to see the materials only after the case is closed.

Mr. Fedur said that once he receives the official notification from the chief prosecutor on the denial to open an investigation against the president – which he expects to be in the form of an official decision – he will appeal it to a court of law.

Mrs. Gongadze's attorney also said the situation regarding the controversial headless corpse found in mid-November, 75 miles outside of Kyiv near the town of Tarascha, remains unresolved. The nearly completely decomposed body continues to lie in a Kyiv mortuary because Mrs. Gongadze has refused to officially claim it. She maintains that she will continue to doubt that it belongs to her son until another independent analysis is made of the remains. Mrs. Gongadze has said previously that in her opinion law enforcement officials have replaced the body to destroy evidence in an elaborate cover-up.

According to Mr. Fedur, the Procurator General's Office has yet to make a decision on the matter of another test.

"I do not understand why there has been no decision. They probably have their own reasons. We, however, do not know them," said Mr. Fedur. "Even with appeals from human rights organizations, they have not budged."

The Council of Europe last week said it would consider supporting an independent investigation into the disappearance of Mr. Gongadze, as well as another analysis of the remains of the Tarascha body.

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

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY: Celebrations throughout North America

New Jersey

by Walter Bodnar

EAST HANOVER, N.J. – “We have reached the first 10-year milestone of independent Ukraine” was the theme at New Jersey’s statewide 10th anniversary celebration of Ukraine’s independence held at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J., on Saturday, September 22.

Although the atmosphere at the banquet, attended by more than 300 people, was somber and gray – colored by the heart-wrenching aura of the September 11 terrorist attack on the United States, the commemoration was carried off with solemnity and hope for a better future. The audience also received a preview of what to expect from Ukraine 10 years hence.

After the singing of the American and Ukrainian national anthems, the invocation was delivered by the Rev. Bohdan Lukie, pastor of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Newark. Banquet chairman John Burtyk introduced the master of ceremonies, Nestor Olesnycky, who called for a moment of silence for the victims of the September 11 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon, as well as the downed jet in Pennsylvania.

The first speaker was Hryhorii Omelchenko, who heads the anti-corruption committee in Ukraine’s Parliament. The national deputy asked whether we are satisfied with what we now have in Ukraine after 10 years.

“We must face ourselves and face the truth,” he said, “We yearned for a free Ukraine after many years under the yoke of Moscow, which dealt us famine, eliminated our intellectuals and hammered at our spiritual values. Our hopes were high at the announcement of independence in 1991, but the lack of morals in culture, economics, human rights and national ideals has resulted in corruption at top levels.”

Mr. Omelchenko continued: “You



Speakers address the banquet: (from left) Askold Lozynskyj, Hryhorii Omelchenko and Bret Schundler.

should know that censorship and harassment of journalists, and a denigration of the Ukrainian language exists under the present regime. However, once we take affairs into our own hands with a resolute effort of heart, mind and body, and form a coalition to oust the present corruptors, Ukraine will rise and we will regard our motherland with dignity, hope and a feeling of accomplishment. The present muddled situation will then become but a vanishing memory as we celebrate the 20th year of Ukrainian independence.”

Askold Lozynskyj, keynote speaker and president of Ukrainian World Congress, who took an active part in the recent third World Forum of Ukrainians in Kyiv, observed that as newly independent Ukraine celebrated its 10th anniversary some unwise decisions or mistakes were bound to happen. “We must be patient,” he said, “for better days are coming.”

He noted that, “although Leonid Danylovych Kuchma understands his mission more and more with each passing year, he will retire one day and

another president will take his place. We must acknowledge that President Kuchma has been very active in foreign affairs – visiting heads of state and taking part in international parleys. In 1996 Ukraine adopted a new Constitution, which is on par with other leading countries in the world. There have also been positive signs in the economic sphere.”

“There is only one Ukraine – we have no other,” the UWC leader underscored. “We must always keep the Ukrainian ideal in the forefront and vow in the next 10 years to unite with the least of our Ukrainian brethren. We in the diaspora must be a unit in this rebirth.”

Commenting on religious affairs, Mr. Lozynskyj noted that there are more than 3,000 churches in Ukraine. The Ukrainian Catholic Church has been making progress and Pope John Paul II’s recent tour of Ukraine has uplifted the Church – both the Byzantine and the Latin rites – in spite of the Russian Orthodox Church’s visible opposition to the papal visit.

Col. Victor Gvozd, military attaché at Ukraine’s Permanent Mission to the United Nations, stated that “it is a fact that Ukraine exists.” It is true that problems still persist, but they are steadily being solved, he explained, adding, progress is being made and a bright future is in store for Ukraine in the next 10 years.

A similar note was struck by Ukraine’s consul general in New York, Serhiy Pohoreltzev, who said that given more time everything will work out for the best.

A number of special guests appeared on the dais to offer their best wishes on this occasion of Ukraine’s 10th anniversary

while being cognizant of the difficult period the United States is now going through due to the recent terrorist onslaught.

Rep. Rodney Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.) said that we can “help to make this the greatest country on earth and to help keep Ukraine free.”

New Jersey State Sen. Anthony Bucco, Republican assistant majority leader, stated that, “with a unity of purpose, we can overcome our present difficulties.”

Bret Schundler, the Republican candidate for governor of New Jersey, said that in spite of the recent tragedy, we can advance the cause of peace.

Speaking on behalf of the Democratic candidate for governor James E. McGreevey, his mother, Bonnie McGreevey offered a solemn prayer to heal the wounds inflicted by destructive forces and conveyed the candidate’s best wishes to the Ukrainian community.

A proclamation for Ukraine’s 10th anniversary that was issued by Mr. McGreevey in his role as mayor of Woodbridge Township was read by the candidate’s sister, Sharon, who also noted the seriousness of the recent tragedy both for the United States and the world.

Michael Sawkiw, Jr. president of Ukrathe inian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) came from Washington to offer his best wishes for Ukraine’s 10th anniversary. The master of ceremonies read messages from numerous organizations and individuals, and acknowledgments were given to the Ukrainian National Association and the UCCA New

(Continued on page 20)

Chicago



CHICAGO – The Ukrainian American Community of Greater Chicago observed the 10th anniversary of Ukraine’s independence with a multi-faceted commemoration. On August 23 Mayor Richard Daley held a reception for the Ukrainian community at the Chicago Cultural Center. On August 24 a flag-raising ceremony took place in the city center at Daley Plaza. The next day there was a concert of music and dance at the North Shore Performing Arts Center. A march and rally on Sunday, September 26, culminated at the Ukrainian Cultural Center and at that time a memorial plaque marking the 10th anniversary of Ukraine’s independence was unveiled. Seen above during the unveiling of the commemorative plaque are: (from left) Consul Ludmyla Protasova, Rep. Rod Blagoyovich (D-Ill.), John Horodecky and Orest Baranyk.

– Orest Baranyk



John Burtyk (at microphone) of the New Jersey UCCA Council and Michael Koziupa, chairman of the statewide 10th Anniversary of Ukraine’s Independence Committee.

UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY: Celebrations throughout North America

Illinois

Thoughts on an independent Ukraine

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.— Gov. George H. Ryan proclaimed August 24 as Ukrainian Independence Day in Illinois in recognition of Ukraine's 10th anniversary of independence.

In a proclamation issued back on July 25, the governor noted Ukrainian Americans' "significant role in the progress of Illinois" and their "significant contributions to the advancement of the arts, sciences, business, medicine and education to our state and its citizens."

Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio – Gov. Bob Taft of Ohio on August 24 signed a resolution recognizing August 24 as Ukrainian Independence Commemoration Day in honor of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of independence approved by the Parliament of Ukraine in 1991.

The resolution noted "the creation of an independent Ukrainian state" and urged "all multicultural communities to join Ohio's Ukrainian community in celebration with appropriate activities and observances."

New Jersey

WOODBIDGE TOWNSHIP, N.J. – James E. McGreevey, the Democratic candidate for governor of New Jersey, issued a "Certificate of Honor" on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence proclamation.

The document noted that Ukrainians and Ukrainian Americans "dreamed and worked toward the realization of the age-old dream of independence."

by Robert De Lossa

Address delivered at Boston banquet marking the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. Robert De Lossa is president of the American Association for Ukrainian Studies, editor of the Journal of Ukrainian Studies, director of publications at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, and a non-resident research fellow of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta.

The idea of an independent Ukraine is a strange beast. And when people talk about it, one is always reminded of the ancient story of the blind men and the elephant: one man felt the trunk and thought it a snake, another felt a leg and thought it a tree, and so forth. So it is with Ukraine today. Some people see only a part of modern Ukraine and see the potential for religious civil war. Others see another part and see reunification with Russia. Still others see another part and see western Ukrainian secessionism and an insurmountable east-west divide.

None of them see Ukraine as a whole; this intellectual blindness with regard to Ukraine is usually due to an ignorance of its history and culture. Part of the reason for this is because people discount the richness and diversity of Ukrainian history and culture, and because they discount the robustness of the Ukrainian ideal. If one takes any single component of Ukrainian history: the princely era, the Kozak State (the Hetmanate), the experience under Polish-Lithuanian or Russian imperial domination, the period of the Ukrainian National Republic, or even the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (Ukrainian SSR) – if you take a single component and project it logically forward to the year 2001, you will not

get modern Ukraine.

None of the periods before 1954 and the Ukrainian SSR will give you the modern territorial configuration of Ukraine. But the Ukrainian SSR – in which the Ukrainian component in Ukraine's own history was viciously suppressed by the central Communist authorities – will not give you a modern Ukraine in which Mazepa could appear on a hryvnia note, Ukrainian soldiers could take part in maneuvers with American soldiers, and Russian speaking Ukrainian fans in Kyiv, during a soccer match between the Ukrainian and Russian teams, would chant "Bei, bei moskalei!" ("Pummel the Mosksals!")

We must be comfortable with the fact that Ukraine is a complex country with a complex history and many, many body parts. We must not mistake any one of those body parts for the whole being. And we must not fall into the trap (which many historians espouse right now) that Ukraine has an "abnormal" history. Most modern states have similarly complex histories if you take them in their totality.

So what are we to make of modern, independent Ukraine? It is worth quickly touching on the highlights that lead to modern independence.

The beginning, I think is Chernobyl in 1986. Reading through the literature and talking with Ukrainians about it, it is important in three critical ways. First, people understood from it that they could no longer trust a central authority that was not in Kyiv. Second, it poisoned the land, and reaffirmed the Ukrainian commitment not only to the territory of Ukraine, but the land itself. Third, it poisoned the children. It poisoned the children irrespective of their language and ethnicity. And it became clear to the

people that the Moscow authorities were willing to poison the children (by letting them march in the May Day celebrations) rather than admit their (Moscow's) failings.

This critical event fostered the beginnings of a national movement that became the movement for reform in Ukraine, Rukh. Within the crumbling Soviet Union, this movement began to reaffirm and renew Ukrainian culture, language and self-awareness. It also began to influence the Verkhovna Rada to the point where in July 1990 Ukraine could declare itself a sovereign state within the Soviet Union.

There were freedom movements in other Soviet republics, of course, and there were massacres in Tbilisi and Riga in early 1991. The empire fought back. But the center overplayed its hand in August 1991, when a group of reactionaries sought to turn back time, and initiated a putsch against Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev. It is clear from the memoirs of Kostiantyn Morozov, Ukraine's first defense minister, that the coup plotters hoped for civil unrest and bloodshed in Ukraine and the imposition of martial law that would frighten the rest of the republics. But they hoped in vain.

In hindsight, Ukraine was somehow ready for the test that the putsch represented. For the first time in a very long time, Ukraine had the right men and women at the right places at the right time: Kravchuk, Morozov, Drach, Pavlychko, Horyn, Chornovil, Yavorivskyi, Dzyuba, Zhulynskyi, and scores of others. The Churches already were re-establishing themselves as an important, open component of public life. The diaspora, nationally conscious in ways impossible for Soviet cit-

(Continued on page 21)

The Washington Group 2001 Leadership Conference

Ukraine : Focus on the Future

October 19 - 21 at the Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, VA

Conference Schedule

Friday, October 19

7:00-10:00 Reception at the Embassy of Ukraine

Saturday, October 20

8:00-9:00 Registration

9:00-9:15 Introductory remarks

9:15-10:00 Keynote address

10:15-11:45 Panel 1: United States Policy toward Ukraine

11:45-1:15 Lunch and Address by Hon. Borys Tarasyuk, previous Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine

1:15-2:45 Panel 2: Ukraine's Integration into the European Community and NATO

3:00-4:30 Panel 3: Building Civil Society in Ukraine

6:00-7:00 Cocktail hour

7:00-9:00 Awards Banquet

9:00-12:00 Dance: to the music of Montego

Sunday, October 21

11:00-1:00 Brunch and Cultural Program featuring Marianna Wynnytsky and Bratny Bloz

1:00-2:00 "Heartening a Nation: How John Paul II honored Ukraine's Past and Encouraged its Future," a presentation by Rev. Gudziak

Conference Registration Form

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Five Churchmen from Ukraine recognized during Pope John Paul II's visit to Kazakstan

Religious Information Service of Ukraine

LVIV – During his trip to Kazakstan on September 22-25, Pope John Paul II recognized five Catholics born in Ukraine as being among the victims of totalitarianism who suffered for their faith.

One, Bishop Oleksander Khyra, was a Greek-Catholic from Mukachiv, located in the far southwest corner of Ukraine. The four others were Roman Catholic priests from western and central Ukraine.

Bishop Khyra was born in 1897. After studies in Rome he was ordained in 1920. For almost 20 years he was professor and then rector of the Greek-Catholic seminary in Uzhorod.

After Stalin's liquidation of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in the 1940s, Father Khyra was secretly consecrated as bishop by Blessed Teodor Romzha, who was beatified this June during the papal visit to Ukraine.

In 1949 Bishop Khyra was arrested and sentenced to 25 years of servitude but was released from the camps in 1956 with the condition that he was forbidden to return to Ukraine.

After his prison term he continued his ministry in Karaganda, Kazakstan, and occasionally made illegal trips back to his home eparchy, where he ordained priests and bishops. All the faithful approached him simply as a priest because no one knew about his episcopal ordination.

Bishop Josef Werth SJ, the current Roman Catholic apostolic administrator of Novosibirsk, received his sacraments from the hands of exiled Bishop Khyra in the secrecy of the underground Church in Karaganda.

The young Father Werth did not even know the Latin mass until he was a teenager, since the only priest serving the German exiles in that city was Bishop Khyra, who for several years celebrated Byzantine Rite services in parishioners' homes in the German suburb of Maikutok.

On June 29, 1980, Bishop Khyra consecrated a church in Karaganda; he died there on May 26, 1983.

The four Roman Catholic clergymen recognized by the pope were: Fathers Tomas Gumberger, Josyp Kuczynski, Bronislaw Dziepetski, Wladislaw Bukowinski and Alojzy Kaszuba.

Kazakstan home to 800,000 Ukrainians

Religious Information Service of Ukraine

LVIV – Pope John Paul II made a pastoral visit to Kazakstan on September 22-25, where there is a sizable community of Ukrainians who arrived there as settlers and exiles.

According to Prof. Vasyl Markus, editor of the Encyclopedia of the Ukrainian Diaspora, there are about 800,000 Ukrainians in Kazakstan. Although groups from Ukraine have been there since the 19th century, the most recent wave of immigration occurred in the 1950s and 1960s under Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, who wanted these settlers to cultivate the virgin lands. Most Ukrainians live in the northern part of the republic.

The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC), Prof. Markus said, has had a presence in Kazakstan at least since the middle of the 20th century. After World War II a UGCC bishop sent into exile served Polish and German Roman Catholic faithful there. And a few exiled Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priests ministered in relative secrecy to the country's Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church currently has a bishop designated as apostolic visitor for

Kazakstan and Central Asia, and Ukrainian priests have formed new parishes since independence in 1991.

Prof. Myroslav Marynovych, a former dissident and currently director of Lviv's Institute of Religion and Society, was exiled to Kazakstan during Soviet times.

He recalled his trip there: "My mother told me there was a Ukrainian-speaking village on the way to the place of my exile. Some people stood in a shop communicating in Ukrainian. It was a true shock for my mother" that there was a Ukrainian-speaking community in Central Asia.

The life of one forced into exile, however, often lacks the comfort of contact with one's countrymen. Prof. Marynovych noted: "I spent three years among an exclusively Kazak population. I was the only Slav (to say nothing of Ukrainians) in the village. The KGB was afraid of placing me among Ukrainians."

Yet he did not regret this. "I seemed to benefit," he observed. "Kazaks were very close to nature – and very far from politics. It was easier to enter into normal human relations with the Kazaks, who were not as intimidated as the Ukrainians were."

The history of the Greek-Catholic Church in Kazakstan

Religious Information Service of Ukraine

With the liquidation of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) in Ukraine in 1946, all its bishops and many priests were arrested and sent to concentration camps. After Stalin's death many priests were freed. The majority decided to work in the underground all across the Soviet Union, serving exiled Catholics who had been forbidden to return to Ukraine. This, in fact, was the beginning of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Kazakstan, where thousands of Ukrainians from western Ukraine had been deported since 1939.

In the late 1950s many priests ministered on a regular basis, mostly in Karaganda, which had the largest community of exiled Ukrainians. Among those who served were Bishop Oleksander Khyra, Father Oleksei Zarytskyi, Father Nikolai Shaban and Father Stepan Pryshliak, to mention but a few.

At first they had to meet in huts or at parishioners' homes. This did not, however, prevent the priests from serving liturgy, hearing confessions, and performing baptisms and weddings.

In 1979 Catholics in Karaganda received permission to build a church. Beginning that year Greek-Catholic priests had the opportunity to conduct liturgies in the Roman Catholic church.

In the early 1990s priests from Ukraine started to come to Karaganda. In 1996 the German charitable foundation Renovabis erected a little wooden church at the request of the Greek-Catholics.

At the end of that same year the pope appointed Bishop Basil Medvit of the Order of St. Basil the Great (OSBM) the apostolic visitor for the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic communities in Kazakstan and Central Asia. On Christmas Day 1997 Bishop Medvit conducted his first visitation of the Kazak communities.

In April 1997 Father Basil Hovera arrived in Karaganda for religious ministry. Also that year, on Palm Sunday, Bishop Medvit, Archbishop Marian Oles and Bishop Jan Pavel Lenga, the local Roman Catholic prelate, consecrated the

Church of the Protection of the Mother of God in Karaganda. A few months later, at Bishop Medvit's request Father Vidal Klymchuk OSBM arrived in Karaganda from Brazil to stay for two years.

The congregation in Karaganda has gradually begun to expand. Of great importance is the fact that more middle-aged people as well as youngsters and children began to attend the church. Separate services are now held for youth.

Since Karaganda is a large city, many parishioners were confronted with the problem of commuting to the church. Therefore, another church was opened in the district where Greek-Catholics reside. The German foundation Aid to the Church in Need donated money to purchase the facility. On June 3 of this year Bishops Medvit and Lenga consecrated the new chapel.

After his first visit to Kazakstan Bishop Medvit requested that nuns be sent to start a mission in the country. For two years three sisters have been coming to Karaganda every month to teach catechism.

In June 2000 Sisters Vinkentia Nazarkevych, Mariana Yakymets and Mykhailyna Hornakevych arrived in Karaganda, where they opened the Holy Trinity House and started youth meetings and catechism classes.

Since Bishop Medvit was appointed visitor to Karaganda, he has visited Kazakstan every year, meeting with parishioners in Karaganda and other cities. In April 1999 Father Irynei Babynets and Brother Anatolii Holovchuk, both Basilians, came to Pavlodar from Ukraine. With the permission of Bishop Lenga, services were held on the premises of the cathedral.

In June 2000 with the help of the Ukrainian diaspora in the United States and Aid to the Church in Need, Father Babynets purchased a large house in Pavlodar, intending to make it into a church. This year on May 20 Bishop Medvit, Archbishop Oles and Bishop Tomash Peta, the apostolic administrator of Astana, consecrated the Church of St. Peter and Paul.

During the last year of his religious

service in Kazakstan Father Babynets helped start two other congregations outside Pavlodar: in Shidertakh (180 kilometers from Pavlodar) and Berezovka (190 kilometers from Pavlodar), where he regularly comes to serve.

In 1999 Bishop Medvit came to Astana, the new capital of Kazakstan, where he visited the Ukrainian educational complex and met with the Ukrainian community. Since then Father Hovera has been coming from Karaganda to Astana every month to hold a service for the local congregation in the capital's Roman Catholic church. On May 27 of this year Bishop Medvit celebrated divine liturgy in Astana.

Throughout the last four years the number of Greek-Catholic congregations has increased from one to seven (two in Karaganda, one each in the Karaganda

region, Astana and Pavlodar, and two in the Pavlodar region). It is possible to start new congregations, though this is rather difficult right now due to the lack of clergy.

The UGCC also has three seminary students from Kazakstan, one of them studying in Ukraine and two in Karaganda. Step by step the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church is growing stronger in this Central Asian country.

Readers interested in more specific information on the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Kazakstan may contact: Father Basil Hovera, 3 Pischevaya St., 470042, Karaganda, Kazakstan; telephone/fax, 007 (3212) 482564; e-mail, pokrova@nursat.kz.

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Sitch swimmers continue to dominate annual meet at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The Newark, N.J.-based Chornomorska Sitch team once again captured the team trophy at the annual swimming championships held at the Ukrainian National Association's Soyuzivka resort over Labor Day weekend.

Sitch swimmers came in first with 250 points – more than double the points earned by the second-place finisher, Tryzub of Philadelphia, whose members earned 124 points.

The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) and Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization came in third and fourth, respectively, with 51 and 11 points.

The meet was held under the auspices of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (known by its Ukrainian acronym as USCAK).

At the conclusion of the 46th annual meet, the club trophy, as well as medals and ribbons awarded to individual swimmers were presented to the winners by UNA President Ulana Diachuk, UNA National Secretary Martha Lysko, meet director Marika Bokalo and committee members Irenaueus Isajiw, Omelan Twardowsky, Oles Napora, Christine Prociuk, Taras Midzak and Olenka Halkowych. All prizes were funded by the UNA.

The annual meet was conducted by a committee consisting of the meet director and comprising John Makar and Ihor Wacyk, judges; Mr. Midzak, starter; and Mr. Isajiw, Mr. Napora, Ms. Halkowych and Ms. Prociuk, scorers.

The meet timers were: Peter Prociuk, Taras Kozak, Cathy Kozak, George Kobryn, Zenon Cybriwsky, Christina Tershakovec, Jeffrey Kibalo, Andrij Litosh, Yuriy Duda and John Midzak. Nick Prociuk and Angelina Kozak served as runners.

Fifty-three swimmers – competing in age groups from 10 and under to 15 and over – participated in the meet held on Saturday, September 1.

Terrorist attacks...

(Continued from page 3)

NATO. Lithuania also granted the right for American transport or military planes to use Zokniai airport near the city of Siauliai, whose runways are sufficiently long enough to be used by all planes.

Armenia permits U.S. overflights

YEREVAN – A spokeswoman for President Robert Kocharian told RFE/RL's Armenian Service on September 26 that the U.S. had asked for and has been granted permission for its military aircraft to overfly Armenia's territory.

Georgia opens airspace to U.S.

TBILISI – The Georgian government has acceded to a U.S. request for cargo planes to transit Georgian airspace within the parameters of the expected anti-terrorist strikes against targets in Afghanistan, Foreign Minister Irakli Menagharishvili told journalists on October 1, according to Caucasus Press.

Uzbekistan offers its airspace

TASHKENT – Branding terrorism as "the plague of the 21st century, Uzbek President Islam Karimov told a meeting of senior Uzbek security officials on October 1 that his country "is ready to make its airspace available" for participating military aircraft in the event of strikes against terrorist bases in Afghanistan, Reuters reported.

RESULTS OF 2001 SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Boys 10 and under

25 m freestyle

1. Basil Stolar, SUM, 22.14
2. Alex Hryhorowych, Sitch, 22.66
3. Andrew Duda, Tryzub, 24.38

50 m freestyle

1. Paul Tershakovec, Tryzub, 45.0
2. Alex Hryhorowych, Sitch, 54.16
3. Alex Kobryn, Sitch, 1:21.80

25 m backstroke

1. Basil Stolar, SUM, 26.01
2. Andrew Duda, Tryzub, 34.09
3. Yuriy Sendzimir, Sitch, 35.22

25 m breaststroke

1. Paul Tershakovec, Tryzub, 25.95
2. Basil Stolar, SUM, 27.48
3. Andrew Duda, Tryzub, 30.09

25 m butterfly

1. Paul Tershakovec, Tryzub, 22.22

4 x 25 m freestyle relay

1. Sitch (A. Hryhorowych, E. Popov, A. Kobryn, R. Kovbasniuk), 1:46.99.
2. Tryzub (A. Duda, M. Tershakovec, M. Duda, P. Tershakovec), 2:07.09.

Girls 10 and under

25 m freestyle

1. Lida Chopivsky Benson, Sitch, 20.07
2. Natalia Hryhorowych, Sitch, 22.73
3. Bohdanna Stolar, SUM, 23.21

50 m freestyle

1. Saga Arnott, Sitch, 1:20.37

25 m backstroke

1. Tara Wasylak, Sitch, 25.28
2. Lesia Chopivsky, Sitch, 27.70
3. Natalia Hryhorowych, Sitch, 27.92

25 m breaststroke

1. Lida Chopivsky Benson, Sitch, 28.86
2. Tara Wasylak, Sitch, 28.96
3. Lesia Chopivsky, Sitch, 32.50

25 m butterfly

1. Lida Chopivsky Benson, Sitch, 26.37
2. Natalia Hryhorowych, Sitch, 34.93

4 x 25 m freestyle relay

1. Sitch (L. Chopivsky, N. Hryhorowych, L. Chopivsky-Benson, S. Arnott), 1:54.45.

Boys 11-12

25 m freestyle

1. Nicholas Kobryn, Sitch, 17.66
2. Michael Kibalo, SUM, 18.16
3. Roman Kovbasniuk, SUM, 21.22

50 m freestyle

1. Nicholas Kobryn, Sitch, 40.96
2. Evhen Popov, Sitch, 45.33
3. Danylo Szpyhulsky, SUM, 57.57

25 m backstroke

1. Evhen Popov, Sitch, 23.19
2. Nicholas Kobryn, Sitch, 23.21
3. Roman Mozman, Sitch, 30.50

25 m breaststroke

1. Evhen Popov, Sitch, 19.49
2. Michael Kibalo, SUM, 22.04

3. Roman Mozman, Sitch, 29.82

25 m butterfly

1. Michael Kibalo, SUM, 21.19

4 x 25 m freestyle relay

1. SUM (D. Szpyhulsky, M. Kibalo, S. Halkowycz, B. Stolar), 1:42.17.

Girls 11-12

25 m freestyle

1. Melanie Huryn, Sitch, 15.90
2. Melasia Cybriwsky, Tryzub, 17.66
3. Nadia Wyrsta, SUM, 19.64

50 m freestyle

1. Tania Hryhorowych, Sitch, 34.71
2. Marusia Chopivsky, Sitch, 34.89
3. Melasia Cybriwsky, Tryzub, 40.82

25 m backstroke

1. Tania Hryhorowych, Sitch, 19.17
2. Nadia Wyrsta, SUM, 24.35
3. Melissa Perkowski, Sitch, 27.34

25 m breaststroke

1. Marusia Chopivsky, Sitch, 20.82
2. Melanie Huryn, Sitch, 21.41
3. Melasia Cybriwsky, Tryzub, 23.64

25 m butterfly

1. Melanie Huryn, Sitch, 16.46
2. Tania Hryhorowych, Sitch, 18.21
3. Marusia Chopivsky, Sitch, 18.85

4 x 25 m freestyle relay

1. Sitch (M. Chopivsky, M. Huryn, T. Hryhorowych, M. Perkowski), 1:14.08.
2. SUM (B. Stolar, K. Wyrsta, K. Midzak N. Wyrsta), 1:52.40.

Boys 13-14

100 m individual medley

1. William Makar, Sitch, 1:14.49

50 m freestyle

1. William Makar, Sitch, 29.22
2. Evan Litosh, Sitch, 45.47
3. Roman Mozman, Sitch, 54.54

100 m freestyle

1. Dmytro Shmyr, Sitch, 2:00.75

50 m backstroke

1. Evan Litosh, Sitch, 54.96
2. Dmytro Shmyr, Sitch, 59.95

50 m breaststroke

1. Evan Litosh, Sitch, 49.77

50 m butterfly

1. William Makar, Sitch, 31.94
2. Dmytro Shmyr, Sitch, 1:01.02

4 x 50 m freestyle relay

1. Sitch (N. Kobryn, D. Shmyr, E. Litosh, O. Popov), 3:26.20.

Girls 13-14

100 m individual medley

1. Roxolana Wacyk, Sitch, 1:21.74
2. Katya Chopivsky, Sitch, 1:30.87

50 m freestyle

1. Tara Wasylak, Sitch, 50.83
2. Olivia Perkowski, Sitch, 58.64

100 m freestyle

1. Olivia Perkowski, Sitch, 2:12.03

50 m backstroke

1. Roxolana Wacyk, Sitch, 37.53
2. Katya Chopivsky, Sitch, 38.69
3. Olivia Perkowski, Sitch, 53.47

50 m breaststroke

1. Roxolana Wacyk, Sitch, 43.16

50 m butterfly

1. Katya Chopivsky, Sitch, 39.17

Boys 15 and over

100 m individual medley

1. Andrew Midzak, Tryzub, 1:10.94

50 m freestyle

1. Anthony Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 26.30
2. Andrew Midzak, Tryzub, 26.56
3. Mark Makar, Sitch, 26.94

100 m freestyle

1. Andrew Midzak, Tryzub, 59.97
2. Mark Makar, Sitch, 1:01.30
3. Robert Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 1:03.66

50 m backstroke

1. Anthony Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 34.18
2. Walter Bzdel, Sitch, 1:01.33

50 m breaststroke

1. Tom Makar, Sitch, 34.97
2. Paul Midzak, Tryzub, 39.28
3. Robert Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 43.88

50 m butterfly

1. Paul Midzak, Tryzub, 30.52
2. Mark Makar, Sitch, 31.75

4 x 50 m medley relay

1. Tryzub (R. Tokarchyk, A. Midzak, A. Tokarchyk, P. Midzak), 2:09.30.
2. Sitch (W. Makar, T. Makar, M. Makar, W. Bzdel), 2:26.70.

Girls 15 and over

100 m individual medley

1. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 1:27.67
2. Inna Lonchyna, Plast, 1:36.16

50 m freestyle

1. Sonia Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 31.57
2. Stephanie Duda, Tryzub, 36.22
3. Christine Galonzka, SUM, 40.27

100 m freestyle

1. Inna Lonchyna, Plast, 1:24.83
2. Christine Galonzka, SUM, 1:42.00

50 m backstroke

1. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 39.73
2. Katherine Kosiv, Sitch, 46.62

50 m breaststroke

1. Stephanie Duda, Tryzub, 44.01
2. Inna Lonchyna, Plast, 44.92
3. Christine Galonzka, SUM, 59.98

50 m butterfly

1. Nina Celuch, Tryzub, 36.64
2. Sonya Tokarchyk, Tryzub, 37.26

4 x 50 m medley relay

1. Tryzub (N. Celuch, S. Tokarchyk, S. Duda, M. Cybriwska), 2:42.77.
2. Sitch/SUM (K. Chopivsky, O. Perkowski, R. Wacyk, C. Galonzka), 3:12.43.

Chicago celebrates with the schooner *Batkivschyna*



Chicago Mayor Richard M. Daley (left) accepts traditional bread and salt from Marko Guk (center), representing the Ukrainian community at the mayor's reception, while city staffer John Horodecki looks on.

by **Natalka Korsheniuk Pollock**

CHICAGO – On Saturday, August 24, the streets of Chicago were beautified by Ukrainians in colorful, embroidered shirts and dresses. Homes and businesses in the Ukrainian Village, the official name of a neighborhood a heartbeat away from downtown, proudly displayed blue-and-yellow flags, and even the mayor of this great city celebrated the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence with several events.

The schooner *Batkivschyna* had arrived at Chicago's Navy Pier as scheduled, the previous Thursday, marking the beginning of the weekend's events. With Captain Dmitrii Birioukovitch at the helm, 89-foot, three-masted sailboat from Kyiv cut a romantic figure against the impressive architecture of the Chicago skyline as the tall ship motored past modern-day pleasure boats, cruise liners and a newly renovated harborfront bustling with visitors and natives. This was to be *Batkivschyna's* last stop on its 17-city tour, which had begun in Norwich, Conn., on May 30.

"The Bat," as it has been nicknamed by the American press, had successfully reached the culmination of the American Sail Training Association's Great Lakes Challenge in time to celebrate with the 50,000 Ukrainians of Chicago. The graceful vessel sailed into the waiting arms of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund – Chicago Chapter, and into the hearts of countless well-wishers.

As the captain and his crew disembarked on dry land, they were welcomed by costumed children offering the tradi-

tional Ukrainian greeting of bread and salt. Speeches and singing added to the festivities. Even a steadfast contingent from Connecticut, led by John Nesklada, was on hand to lend support and join in the celebrations.

The boat had wintered in Norwich making many lasting friends there and in Hartford last June, where it stopped to thank its adopted home for taking them in after last year's Op Sail 2000 in New London. The *Bat* had attracted worldwide attention for its heroic journey originating in Kyiv and striking land in New York City for the International Parade of Tall Ships.

It was at Op Sail that the captain was introduced to Alex Kuzma, executive director of CCRF, and the two formed a mutually beneficial partnership. The *Bat* was on a mission to raise awareness of Ukraine as an independent country, and CCRF wanted to emphasize the need for more humanitarian efforts and funds to fulfill its mission of helping Ukrainian children suffering the devastating effects of the nuclear disaster in Chernobyl.

Now, on the last stop of its summer 2001 itinerary, the ship was invited to play a very visible role in Chicago's celebration of Ukraine's 10th anniversary of independence, as Ukrainians all over the country and perhaps the world were observing this historical marker.

Shortly after his arrival at the Navy Pier, the captain stood on the dais with Ukraine's Vice-Consul Ludmilla Protasova; Mayor Richard M. Daley and members of his staff; local legislators and other dignitaries; joining in the congratu-



N.K. Pollock

Alex Kuzma, executive director of CCRF (left), and Ukraine's Chicago Vice-Consul Ludmilla Protasova (right) join children in singing the Ukrainian and American national anthems. Children (from left) are: Anna Maria Bahan, Hanucia Dychij (back) Marianka Oharenko (front) and Martusia Sendun.

latory remarks and hopeful views of the future for his homeland.

Mayor Daley has honored the Ukrainian-American community before – at receptions at the Cultural Center and with awards for those Ukrainian Americans who have contributed in a special way to their community and the city as a whole. But this year the mayor's reception had a special tone as Ukrainians were celebrating a special milestone in their history. The mayor clearly understood the significance of this day.

"Chicago is a city built and maintained by immigrants" said Mayor Daley. "People from all over the world came here to make a better life for themselves and for their families. Over the years, these immigrants have woven a tapestry that makes Chicago one of the most culturally diverse cities in the world. We're very fortunate to have a thriving Ukrainian community that maintains business, family and cultural ties to Ukraine. And it's a community that continues to grow with new arrivals from Ukraine." He continued:

"We learn from each other – not only through the active Ukrainian community here in Chicago but through our sister city relationship with Kyiv, the capital city in your homeland. I want to commend Chicago's entire Ukrainian community for your strong sense of family and your great commitment to our city."

If the success of a party can be judged by the fact that the partygoers are reluctant to leave, then the mayor's reception was a resounding success. Long after the

music of the Ukrainian chamber orchestra had faded, the Hutsul dancers had left and the news media had dismantled their camera lights, excited conversations could be overheard.

On Friday, the day commemorating Ukraine's independence, another round of events was planned. Capt. Birioukovitch participated in the raising of the Ukrainian flag at noon on Daley Plaza at City Hall, and was given an opportunity to address the festive crowd of Ukrainian and American well-wishers.

An honor guard of Ukrainian war veterans hoisted the flag on the center flagpole between the flags of the United States and the City of Chicago, while spectators sang the national anthems of both freedom-loving nations. Young dancers again entertained, and short speeches were delivered. At the end of the program, the captain was barraged by autograph-seekers.

Later that same day, alongside the *Batkivschyna* at the Navy Pier, a formal welcoming ceremony, with the blessing of the schooner by Ukrainian Catholic Bishop Innocent Lotocky and Ukrainian Orthodox Archbishop Vsevolod, was conducted before a capacity crowd, despite intermittent rainshowers and threatening thunder.

Dr. Christina Petrykiw, president of the Chicago chapter of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, hosted the event, and the master of ceremonies, Tamara Kuzyk Storrie, set the event into context: "Freedom is not merely a document with an official seal, ... it is a feeling in the

(Continued on page 25)



Bishop Innocent Lotocky blesses the Ukrainian schooner during welcoming ceremonies at Chicago's Navy Pier.



Alex Kuzma, executive director of CCRF (at microphone), with Dmitrii Birioukovitch, captain of the *Batkivschyna* (center) and Dr. Christina Petrykiw, president of CCRF's Chicago chapter.

Grazhda summer concert series – 2001: an overview

by Kitty Montgomery

In this suspended time, following the attack on the World Trade Center, when man hangs on the edge of an abyss of dread at the prospect of a cycle of military retaliation that may unloose a Pandora's box of sinister weaponry, material edifices seem vulnerable and transient.

What skyscraper, what library or museum can stand against ravages of war in the 21st century? The sole enduring archive for human life is the human spirit, whose conservators and celebrants are our poets and performing artists. With each communal sharing, they pass on legacies of sorrow and joy, and illuminate the potential transcendence of our species.

Jungians refer to this enduring legacy as "the collective unconscious." Differently tempered by every race and nation's history, this psychic reservoir is our collective soul, which music may serve as the purest kinetic conduit.

No musician first picks up an instrument or sings with the conscious intent of tapping through to universals. The gift is innate, the quest instinctual, recognized and nurtured by those great teachers, themselves possessed of the Promethean capacity to pass light between worlds. We call the children who bear the gift "prodigy" and honor those musicians who transcend the vanity of aesthetic exhibition and the indulgence of personal catharsis with the title

Kitty Montgomery is a writer whose commentary on classical musicians performing in the Hudson Valley and New York City has been reprinted in Chamber Music America, Musical America, The New Yorker and The New York Times.

Nominated for the Pew Charitable Trust's Distinguished Arts Journalism Award, for "writers who will make a difference in the direction of American criticism," the eclectic range of her music reviews encompasses world beat artists Youssou N'Dour, Ladysmith Black Mambazo and Santana, young jazz legends Eric Person and Jason Marsalis, and rock groups performing in the Woodstock area, whose publicists employ the imagery and perception of her work in their promotions. Excerpts of these pop pieces have been read on National Public Radio.

Vincent Wagner, artistic director of Woodstock's Maverick Concerts, featuring world-class string quartets over six decades, referred to Ms. Montgomery as "the only critic in the business, who recreates the energy of a performance in a review."

Ms. Montgomery is a graduate of Sarah Lawrence College and former doctoral candidate in the department of comparative religion at Columbia University. Her artistic background includes study at Northwestern Drama School and the Juilliard School.

"artist."

Among a multitude of ambitious career contenders, their appearance is rare. Rarer still was a convocati of such musical titans – Ukrainians all – performing at the Grazhda concert hall in Jewett Center, N.Y., this past summer to celebrate the 19th season of a two-month festival series founded by composer Ihor Sonevytsky.

Before the thaw known as glasnost and before the dissolution of the Soviet Union, Maestro Sonevytsky featured outstanding musicians of Ukraine and Americans of Ukrainian descent at this intimate hall, hand-crafted for ethnic authenticity and acoustic resonance by master builders of the local Ukrainian community, who were drawn to this plateau in Greene County by its resemblance to regions of the Carpathian Mountains.

Some, like the Grazhda's pianist and composer-in-residence, Volodymyr Vynnytsky, a former winner of the Long-Thibaud International Piano Competition in Paris, made his American debut at the Grazhda before going on to perform in the country's great halls and festivals. Others, like pianist Alexander Slobodyanik and violinist Oleh Krysa, played Sonevytsky's festival series after the Soviet ban on travel was lifted, and they were allowed to resume stellar careers, previously established in the United States.

Mr. Slobodyanik's concert at Grazhda, witnessed 12 summers ago, came as an electrifying cultural shock, in context with aesthetic-oriented performances offered in many American chamber music forums. We survived the experience as an illuminating psychic seizure, and have returned to the hall every subsequent season to suffer, in degree, the ecstatic, heart-stopping, hackle-raising experience of that first exposure to the phenomenon of the "Ukrainian soul." Whether these artists who play Sonevytsky's festival have studied at the great conservatories of Moscow or Kyiv, or in America's music schools, for each of them the music begins when the infinite sings in.

If Dante's hell has its circles, so probably does the "Ungrund" of the collective soul have its corners and facets, uniquely struck and illuminated by individual artists. This season Yuri Mazurkevich and Mr. Krysa, both longtime protégés of David Oistrakh at the Moscow Conservatory, who qualify equally for the accolade – "greatest violinist of his generation" – performed separately and at the beginning and conclusion of the Grazhda season.

Mr. Mazurkevich, who recently returned to a solo career after leading the Leontovych String Quartet, played Paganini, Brahms, Sarasate, Vitali-Charlier and Sonevytsky, partnered by Mr. Vynnytsky. Even in the most virtuosic, demanding reaches, easily encompassed, of this repertoire, the song Mr.

Mazurkevich's strings sing, remains profoundly human, translating note to conversant emotion, rendering the infinite, intimate.

In contrast, Mr. Krysa, who recently assumed first chair in the Leontovych, is possessed of a laser-flash brilliance he deploys to strike and light seemingly impossible reaches of contemporary repertoire. In concert with the Leontovych for the last performance of the series, co-sponsored by the Catskill Mountain Foundation, the kinetic energy of his kozak's cut, moderated to fuse with the quartet's current ensemble, including violinist Peter Krysa, violist Borys Deviatov, and cellist Volodymyr Panteleyev, served to vaporize lines of Valentin Silvestrov's String Quartet (1974) to a hallucinogenic disturbance, conveying cries and whispers out of time. In a house of Sunday afternoon patrons making their first pilgrimage to the Grazhda, their performance engendered breathless awe.

Another pair of string players, cellist Natalia Khoma, a top prize winner at the Tchaikovsky and Belgrade international competitions, and Yuri Kharenko, long-time violinist with the Leontovych, who now pursues a solo career, joined Mr. Vynnytsky for a "Jewett Jubilee" gala, featuring solo performances and three Latin American trios, composed for the occasion by Mr. Vynnytsky.

Elena Heimur, winner of the Puccini Foundation-Licia Albanese International Competition Award and the Tchaikovsky International Competition, toasted the event with a champagne-festive selection of songs from popular operettas, tossed off with infectious exuberance in a lustrous soprano. Marianna Vynnytsky was an affecting interpreter of her husband's bleakly beautiful composition, "Healing Herb," set to the poem "Podorozhnyk" by Ivan Malkovych. Against an instrumental trio fusing Ukrainian folk modes and Latin rhythms, the singing protagonist is a cast-off, roadside waif, offering tormented flesh and soul to taunting passers-by.

Mr. Kharenko, who is presently in Ukraine to premiere composer Myroslav Skoryk's new violin concerto, is a native of Kyiv who studied with Abram Stern, one of an extraordinary dynasty of violinists to emerge from the famous Stoliarsky School in Odesa preceding the Russian Revolution, including Heifetz, Isaac Stern, Nathan Milstein and the great Oistrakh.

After two decades of discipline in a quartet structure, what Mr. Kharenko loosed at Grazhda, abetted by Mr. Vynnytsky at the keyboard, in a Brahms scherzo, a caprice by Kreisler and Vieuxtemps' brilliant satire "Souvenir d'Amérique" (Yankee Doodle), were free soaring lines of myriad timbres and emotive facets. With intonation honed to immaculate, in parings with the Leontovych's former lead violinists, Semen Kobets and Mr. Mazurkevich,

what stands out in Mr. Kharenko's play is the ecstatic. Tinged with a subliminal soul cry, the spontaneity of his executions reflects his genuine gypsy heritage, unquenchable, in classic servitude.

Performing two Hungarian dances by Brahms and compositions by Granados and Cassadó, Ms. Khoma's volatile play induced joy and beautiful grief. Her bowmanship is effortless, her pedal tones subsume the heart.

The instrumental trio collaboration in Vynnytsky's "Lost Tango and "Summer's Samba," sent up with the passion of a tango band and the finesse of infinite classic technique, evoked the dreams and lost hopes that haunt this dance of émigrés in exile, its sensuality and poignancy.

Singers Stefan Szkafarowsky and Stefania Dovhan shared separate evenings with Grazhda audiences. Basso Szkafarowsky performed with his accompanist Oksana Protenic, and soprano Dovhan was partnered by Mr. Vynnytsky.

Writing in the Hudson Valley's Daily Freeman this critic ascribed the source of American-born Mr. Szkafarowsky's gift to the vocal tradition of the Don Cossacks [Kozaks] "who sang riding into battle, side-slipped on their horses, to avoid the Tatar's arrows," continuing... the point being that his voice is immutable. He could sing standing on his head, and still, his awesome tones would flow, unchanging, in resonant, enveloping waves. Topping a depth of tone with the easy reach of a basso-profundo, Mr. Szkafarowsky has a spectacular brilliance in his upper register, with sustained tones all three of the famous "Three Tenors" would envy.

Shortly after his Grazhda performance, Mr. Szkafarowsky, who has sung principal roles with the New York City Opera and Canadian companies, was signed by the Washington Opera. He will perform with the Metropolitan Opera in New York this season.

Ms. Dovhan's concert was the surprise event of the Grazhda's 2001 season. A last-minute replacement for Kyivan Anna Kovalko, who was unable to obtain a U.S. visa, the 21-year-old soprano is a Kyiv native who studied at the Kyiv State Conservatory, with subsequent coaching in Munich, Germany, and at the University of Maryland in Baltimore, where she is a student. Ms. Dovhan was winner of the Rosa Ponselle Young Classical Singer Competition in 2000, and came to the mountaintop following a series of concerts in Baltimore and Washington, commemorating the 20th anniversary of Ponselle's death.

Speaking of Ms. Dovhan's performances of the Mozart arias "Dove sono" (from "Le Nozze di Figaro") and "Ch'io mi scordi di te," the Freeman wrote: she revealed a lyric instrument with a laser focus, capable of cutting an orchestra in any number of queenly, dramatic roles. ...

(Continued on page 23)



Mykola Suk



Yuri Mazurkevich



Volodymyr Vynnytsky



Yuri Kharenko



Stefania Dovhan



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

The last hetman

I have always enjoyed examining (and sometimes translating) original historic documents signed by famous people. Recently I obtained a copy of the postal card illustrated in Figure 1, which motivated me to do some research and compose this article. While perhaps not all that distinguished historically, the card was signed and mailed by an important personage of the 20th century, the last monarch to rule Ukraine – Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky.

The postal card was sent January 23, 1945, from Berlin, where the exiled hetman then resided, to a S. Starow in Freiburg. The message reads:

Berlin, January 23, 1945
Highly Esteemed Sir!

Enjoyed reading your letter. I am very happy for you that you live well but even so I think that the constant anxiety would disturb your scientific work.

Thank you for your delightful intentions for my son. May he work for the Fatherland, for his Family.

(signed) Truly yours respectfully,
Pavlo Skoropadsky

Three months and three days after dispatching this card the hetman would be dead, killed in a bombing raid. What was the hetman doing in Germany at the close of World War II? Why did he have to leave his homeland? And what did the reference to his son mean? The answers to these questions are best revealed in examining Pavlo Skoropadsky's rather eventful, yet controversial, life.

Background

The man who would be hetman has been vilified as a traitor, a treasonous German puppet who usurped the legitimate Ukrainian government in the spring of 1918 only to be willing to hand the fledgling state over to the Russians by the close of the year. On the other hand, he has been apotheosized as a Ukrainian savior, one of Ukraine's greatest statesman and patriots, whose rule did more to set the country on its course to statehood in his seven and a half months than the governments that preceded or succeeded him.

So, which viewpoint is correct? As usual when passions are polarized about controversial figures, the truth lies somewhere in between.

Pavlo Skoropadsky was born May 15, 1873, in Wiesbaden, Germany, into a distinguished Ukrainian family. One of his ancestors, Ivan Skoropadsky, was hetman from 1708 to 1722. Pavlo grew up on his father's estate, Trostianets, in the Poltava region. After completing the Starodub Gymnasium, he graduated from the elite Page Corps cadet school in St. Petersburg. In 1897, he married Oleksandra Durnovo; they would have six children, three sons and three daughters.

Young Skoropadsky chose to be a cavalry officer and soon began an impressive rise in rank and commanded a company of the Chita Cossack Regiment in the Russo-Japanese War. By 1905 he was aide-de-camp to Tsar Nicholas II; in 1906 he was appointed a colonel and in 1910 received command of the 20th Finnish Dragoon



Figure 2: Pavlo Skoropadsky in Kozak regalia (reproduced from "Ukraine: A History").

Regiment. The following year he was named major general and commander of a cavalry regiment in the tsar's House Guard.

During World War I Skoropadsky commanded several cavalry units, always distinguishing himself. He was decorated with the Order of St. George and promoted to the rank of lieutenant general, commanding the 34th Army Corps. Following the overthrow of the tsar in the February Revolution of 1917, Skoropadsky undertook the Ukrainization of the 34th Corps. Russian and other nationality troops and officers were replaced with counterparts of Ukrainian background, and the unit was renamed the 1st Ukrainian Corps. In October of 1917 he was named honorary otaman of the Free Cossacks, the Ukrainian volunteer militia that sprang up to maintain civil order in the confusion sown by the Bolsheviks (Figure 2).

Shortly thereafter (October-November), the disciplined 60,000 men of the First Corps and the Free Cossacks seized all of the railway lines leading to Kyiv. They thereby halted the pro-Bolshevik military units advancing into the heart of Ukraine from the southwestern and Romanian fronts. These forces were disarmed, demobilized and sent on their way into Russia. Not only Kyiv, but all of Dnipro Ukraine was thus saved from plundering.

Prelude to power

By the end of 1917 war-weary Bolshevik Russia began peace negotiations with the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria) in Brest (present-day Belarus). The Central Rada, which governed Ukraine after the abdication of the tsar, also sent representatives to these meetings. The Central Powers, however, refused to negotiate with delegates of a non-independent Ukrainian



Figure 4: A seal issued in 1970 by the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus to honor Skoropadsky on the 25th anniversary of his death.

government, which at that time was still contemplating federation with Russia.

This attitude compelled the Rada to finally proclaim an independent Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) on January 22, 1918. A few weeks later, on February 9, the Peace Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed between Ukraine and the Central Powers. The terms called for German and Austrian assistance in clearing Ukraine of Bolshevik forces. In return, Ukraine would provide foodstuffs to its new allies.

The Central Powers kept their part of the bargain and within weeks began to move on the Red Army. By the end of April, Ukrainian territories had been cleared of the Communist menace. Unfortunately, the Ukrainian government had difficulty meeting its requirement of grain deliveries. Frustrated, the German military decided to take matters into its own hands and replace the incompetent leadership in Kyiv with someone it felt could more effectively deal with the situation. The person singled out was Ukraine's highest-ranking military leader – Pavlo Skoropadsky.

On April 29, 1918, at the Congress of Landowners in Kyiv, many of the roughly 6,500 delegates from all over Ukraine voiced their dissatisfaction with the policies of the Central Rada. They heartily greeted Skoropadsky and conferred upon him the ancient title of hetman. The Rada, which had governed Ukraine for 14 months, was disbanded.

Difficult partnerships

In theory, the new hetman was supposed to be heading a provisional government, which would be replaced by an elected Ukrainian parliament. In practice, the opportunity for elections never really

(Continued on page 16)



Figure 1: Postal card mailed by Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky three months before his death. Above is the obverse side; below is the reverse side.

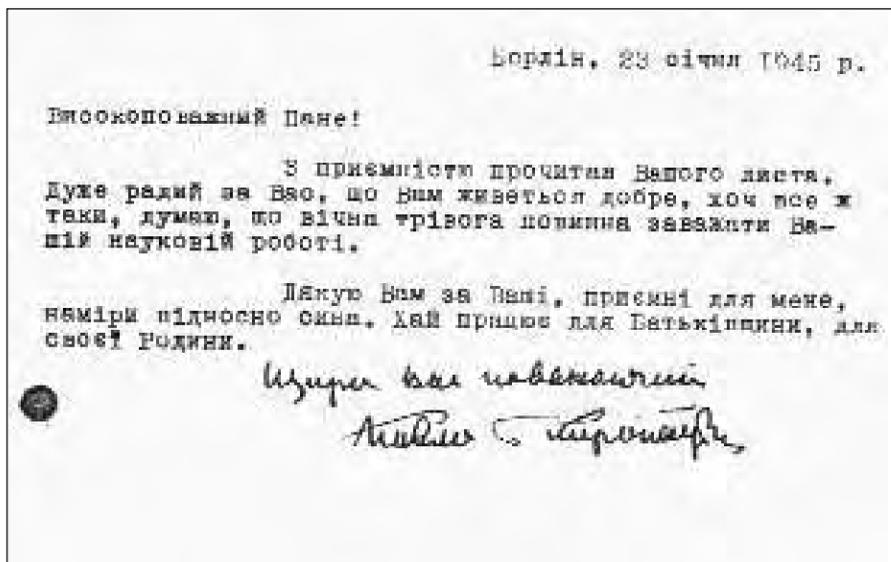


Figure 3: Pavlo Skoropadsky shortly after assuming power. The German inscription reads: "The new hetman of Ukraine, Gen. Skoropadsky, with his officers."

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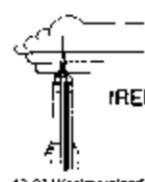
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The last...

(Continued from page 15)

occurred and Skoropadsky ruled by fiat. His period in power has come to be known as the Hetmanate.

The position in which the hetman found himself was extraordinarily difficult and complicated (Figure 3). The presence of 400,000 German and Austrian troops on Ukrainian soil was necessary to protect the fledgling country's frontiers. Yet, this foreign military structure functioned almost as a parallel government to his own. The persistent interference of the German military into Ukrainian internal affairs undermined Skoropadsky's authority and intensified anti-German sentiment. (Punitive German expeditions requisitioning grain often resulted in bloodshed.)

Additionally, the hetman had difficulty forming an effective government. Many potentially capable Ukrainians refused to work for the new government, forcing the hetman to rely on holdover tsarist-era bureaucrats, who were in most instances unsympathetic toward the new state. Nevertheless, although his new Cabinet did not contain many nationalists, it did include a number of skilled administrators.

At the same time, Skoropadsky failed to endear himself to the Ukrainian populace. His government was closely associated with the (mostly Russian) propertied classes, which sought to undo the land allocations previously won by the peasants. Large segments of the rural population were thus alienated. Protests soon turned to violence and armed resistance.

During the period of the Hetmanate, Ukraine was an island of stability compared to anarchic Russia; it became a refuge for great numbers of the former tsarist elite. The bureaucracy of Ukraine became inundated with Russians who sought only to restore an "indivisible Russia" and who cared nothing for Ukrainian sovereignty.

Nation-building

Despite the fact that his regime was so heavily dependent on outside support for its existence, the period of Skoropadsky's rule is noteworthy for its very positive impact on Ukrainian national development. The Hetmanate has been quite accurately described as "authoritarian in form, [yet] Ukrainian in content."

In the diplomatic area, Ukraine was recognized as a new state by a number of countries. In addition to the Central Powers, consular relations were set up with Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Poland, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Romania, Kuban, Soviet Russia and the Don Republic.

In internal affairs, the transportation system - ruined by the Bolshevik invasion - was restored and this helped bring about an economic revival. In fiscal matters, a new Ukrainian currency, the hryvnia, was introduced (August 1918) and it inspired a reasonable amount of confidence. To raise funds for the treasury, revenue stamps were introduced in June 1918 for use on documents and theater tickets. The following month Ukraine's first postage stamps were released. In August all remaining Russian stamps in Ukraine were ordered overprinted with the national trident emblem. This action provided for stamps of more denominations, helped minimize Russian influence, and generated funds for the treasury, since after October 1 all old Russian stamps became invalid without the overprint. (Because unique tridents were overprinted in most of the major cities and towns of Ukraine, dozens of different types were produced resulting in a specialized collecting area that remains very popular to the present day.)

The greatest legacy of the Hetmanate was in the cultural and educational spheres. The Ukrainianization of schools and gym-

(Continued on page 17)

The last...

(Continued from page 16)

nasia begun in 1917 by the Rada was dramatically expanded by the hetman's government, as were Ukrainian courses for teachers and the publishing of Ukrainian textbooks. In October new universities were opened in Kyiv and Kamianets-Podilskyi, and a college of history and philology was opened in Poltava. Each of these institutions now had departments in Ukrainian subjects. Existing universities in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odesa and Katerynoslav (present-day Dnipropetrovsk) received chairs in Ukrainian history, law, language, and literature.

In the summer and fall of 1918, Kyiv became the seat of a Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, a National Gallery, a National Museum, an Academy of Fine Arts, a National Chorus and Symphony, a Ukrainian State Theater, a National Library and a State Dramatic School. Therefore, the Hetmanate can, be credited, with laying the intellectual infrastructure for the new Ukrainian state.

The fall of the Hetmanate

By autumn of 1918 it was becoming evident that the Central Powers would lose the war and that the Hetmanate would lose its military prop. Belatedly, negotiations were undertaken with various opposition groups, and in October a new, more representative Cabinet was formed. Plans were even formulated to introduce land reforms and to convene a Parliament.

Within a few weeks, however, relations between the government and the main opposition Ukrainian National Union (UNU) had deteriorated to such an extent that the latter had decided to organize an uprising against the hetman. Simultaneously, Ukrainian Bolsheviks continued to agitate the already discontented peasant population.

With the situation rapidly deteriorating, Skoropadsky deemed it essential to come to some understanding with the Allied Powers (France, the United Kingdom, Italy and the United States). The leaders of the Allies, however, did not favor the fragmentation of the Russian Empire and did not look with favor at Ukrainian independence.

U.S. delivers...

(Continued from page 2)

tial elections. We hope these and other forms of censorship end. We call on Belarus to begin to adhere to its commitments.

Some states insist on keeping criminal defamation and insult laws on the books. The U.N. Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression, the OSCE Representative on Freedom of the Media, and the Organization of American States Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Expression issued a joint statement in February 2000 which said, in part, "Expression should not be criminalized unless it poses a clear risk of serious harm. ... Examples of this are laws prohibiting the publication of false news and sedition laws. . . These laws should be repealed – criminal defamation laws should be abolished."

For several years the United States has been deeply concerned about the tendency of some countries to attempt to silence opposition and independent media by means of lawsuits alleging insults "to the honor and dignity" of officials. The United States urges all governments to stop the intimidation of media outlets that have dared write about official corruption or other issues that might be embarrassing to those in power.

The U.S., along with the OSCE representative on Freedom of the Media, has also identified many cases of "structural censorship" throughout the OSCE region

Rather, they supported a union of all anti-Bolshevik forces under the "White" Russians in a common struggle against the "Red" Communists.

Faced with all of these competing pressures, the hetman made a fateful decision and carried out an audacious declaration on November 14. In an attempt to curry favor with the Allies and obtain aid from the "White" Russian forces, he proclaimed a federative union with a future non-Bolshevik Russia.

This single act has remained a key source of disagreement to the present day. Many "republicans" consider Skoropadsky's action treasonous, a complete abandonment of the principle of Ukrainian statehood. His "hetmanite" supporters, however, see the declaration as a tactful move to save the Ukrainian state by making it the nucleus of an anti-Bolshevik coalition. Regardless of the motives or reasoning, the gamble failed and the hetman's fall was sealed.

On November 14-15, 1918, the UNU, now led by its own government called the Directory (under the leadership of Volodymyr Vynnychenko and Symon Petliura) began its uprising against the hetman. Within a week, the Directory's forces reached Kyiv, but were unable to take the city defended by units loyal to the hetman and by German troops. A standoff followed that was to last three weeks.

Just prior to the hetman's ill-fated decision, Germany signed an armistice with the Allies ending World War I (November 11). German troops, eager to finally go home, entered negotiations with the Directory and were allowed safe passage to leave in return for neutrality. On December 14, as these troops left the city, the Hetman abdicated his office and fled to Germany by way of Switzerland. His government then surrendered power to the Directory.

Skoropadsky's note of abdication follows:

I, Hetman of All Ukraine, over the course of seven and one half months, have put forth all of my effort to extricate this country from the difficult position in which it finds itself. God has not granted me the strength to bring about this task, and today, owing to the conditions that have now

– including taxation and registration of media outlets, and governmental control of printing facilities, newsprint production and distribution – which unfairly target independent media outlets.

Many media outlets are under the direct or indirect control of powerful political families, leaving independent and opposition media under constant pressure and at serious risk. Now many governments are mandating the re-registration of all media outlets, a step that in the past has generally led to the banning of those inconvenient to that government. Additionally, some states limit the retransmission of foreign programs; some also subject Internet webpages to the same controls as print media. Moreover, media outlets can be held responsible for news not obtained from official sources.

We urge all participating states to uphold their commitments to the freedom of expression and to end all forms of harassment of the independent media.

We wish to thank the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights for making it possible to broadcast this meeting live on the Internet. We feel this is an important step towards greater transparency by enabling NGOs who were not able to travel to Warsaw to follow the proceedings. We encourage all OSCE institutions, participating states and NGOs to use the Internet whenever possible to further dialogue on all human dimension issues.

developed and guided exclusively for the well being of Ukraine, I relinquish my authority.

December 14, 1918, City of Kyiv
Pavlo Skoropadsky

Left behind in the treasury, untouched, were 3.3 billion karbovantsi in precious metals for the successor government.

Exile

For most of the interwar years, Skoropadsky lived in Wannsee, near Berlin, and indeed such an address appears on the postal card in Figure 1. During his time in exile, he headed the hetmanite movement, consisting of various monarchist émigré organizations. In 1926 he founded the Ukrainian Scientific Institute in Berlin which, until its liquidation by Soviet occupational forces in 1945, carried out many valuable programs (lectures, courses, publications and exhibitions) publicizing Ukraine and its struggle for freedom. During these years Skoropadsky never relinquished his claim to Ukraine.

In 1938 Danylo Skoropadsky, the hetman's son, was designated heir apparent. That same year the scion moved to England to continue to work for the hetmanite movement in the country most amenable to a monarchic system of government.

During the second world war, Pavlo Skoropadsky lobbied the Nazi government for the release of Ukrainian nationalist leaders imprisoned in concentration camps. Seeking to find a safe haven during the close of the conflict, he fled to Bavaria, but was wounded during an Allied air raid on the Plattling railway station (April 16,

1945). He passed away 10 days later and was buried in Wiesbaden, the city where he was born (Figure 4).

Epilogue

A concise and balanced assessment of Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky's reign is provided in a paragraph by Oleh Gerus in "A Survey of Ukrainian History." It serves as a fitting closing statement:

"Pavlo Skoropadsky was a good-intentioned but a weak-willed and irresolute man who could not divorce himself completely from his Russian training and environment. It was in exile that he became a genuine Ukrainian patriot, actively promoting the idea of Ukrainian independent statehood. While in power with the help of the German military, Skoropadsky was held responsible for the oppression of the peasantry and for the revival of Russian influence, even though much of what happened – forcible grain requisitions and German punitive expeditions – were beyond his control. Ukraine had become a German satellite as the result of the Brest-Litovsk agreements. The Central Rada voluntarily, though reluctantly, accepted German-Austrian protection with the inevitable impositions of definite restrictions on its sovereignty. Skoropadsky inherited this dependency but, nonetheless, strove to enhance the prerogatives of his office and the Ukrainian state. The hetman succeeded in elevating the formal sovereignty of Ukraine, though not its real independence."

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



On September 11, 2001, thousands of innocent people were killed by a terrorist attack on the World Trade Center.

Among those missing is our beloved

Oleh Wengerchuk

Born on October 4, 1944, Oleh worked as an engineer for Washington Group International, whose offices were on the 92nd floor of Tower 2.

A liturgy and panakhyda will be held on Saturday, October 6, 2001, at 6:00 p.m. at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, 30 E. 7th Street, New York, NY 10003.

Oleh leaves behind:

Mother: Stefania Czorny-Dosinchuk

Wife: Oksana Wengerchuk

Daughter: Andrea Wengerchuk

Brother: Ostap Wengerchuk

Sisters: Irene Andreadis, her husband Nicholas, and their children Larysa and Nicholas

Lydia Matiaszek and her husband Petro

Sister-in-law: Mary Ann Sakalosh

Relatives in the United States, Canada and Ukraine

In lieu of flowers, donations would be appreciated to either Plast in Ukraine (c/o Plast America) or the Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchal Cathedral Building Fund (c/o St. George's Ukrainian Catholic Church, New York).

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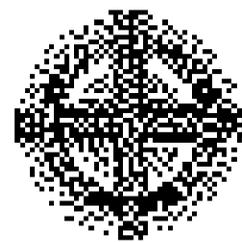
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Skala family...

(Continued from page 1)

ings of the WTC. "I helped snap on his Scott Air Pack and tighten the belt. The last thing I did was I grabbed him by the face and told him to be careful. I had all the intentions of seeing him afterwards," Mr. Greff related.

Officer Skala entered the building in a race to assist in the disaster unfolding on the floors above. In the ensuing minutes, as an inferno began to build in the floors around the plane crash and as the entire building became unstable, he continued to work assisting others within that building.

Approximately one hour later, at 10:05 a.m., the south tower collapsed, plummeting into the streets below and leveling the building. As the day progressed, it became clear that although many members of the Port Authority Police had made their way to safety before the collapse, Officer Skala was among the missing.

Port Authority Police officers and other rescue workers were soon digging through the rubble, trying to locate those who had been trapped in the fallen buildings. As the search continues, Mr. Skala's family, friends, fellow SUMivtsi and everyone who knows him continue to pray in the hope that he will be found safe and soon.

Olia Figol, past president of Passaic's SUM branch, held back tears as she spoke about her friend since childhood. "Yash is a very giving, generous person. He works two jobs, always helps anyone he can, in any way he can. He always volunteers to help SUM and the Ukrainian community. He has taught first

aid at summer camps and has assisted with security as well, whenever our children travel to Zlet in Ellenville in the spring, and at the Ukrainian Center here in Passaic."

Ms. Figol went on to say, "He is a wonderful, wonderful friend to all. We all pray that he's safe."

At St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Passaic, friends and family gathered in the days after the disaster to pray for Mr. Skala and others trapped beneath the World Trade Center. Other Ukrainian Catholic and Ukrainian Orthodox communities around the United States also have held services and vigils.

SUMivtsi in Passaic and other branches nearby have gathered to pray and to be together during such a difficult time. SUMivtsi around the world are sharing prayers of hope for a fellow SUM member Ivan, and are offering thanks to all who have volunteered to help in the search for those still missing.

Mr. Skala's immediate family and his entire SUM family have asked the community to please remember Ivan Skala in their prayers.

In related news, the family of Oleh Wengerchuk, 56, a Ukrainian American engineer who worked for Washington Group International on the 92nd floor of the World Trade Center's Tower 2, announced that he is among those missing in the aftermath of the terrorist attack on New York.

A liturgy and panakhyda were scheduled for Saturday, October 6, at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York.

Northern and...

(Continued from page 5)

had arrived in this country to address New Jersey's statewide banquet marking the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. Mr. Omelchenko addressed meeting participants and answered several questions from the audience before the UNA organizing meeting resumed its agenda following a short break for refreshments.

During the discussion regarding the number of members of the General Assembly there were questions regarding UNA advisors, the level of their insurance policies with the UNA, and their role within the UNA.

Ms. Lysko then continued the meeting by once again focusing on the UNA in Canada, where the organization has only 3,000 members, yet pays high fees to Canadian insurance authorities for the

right to do business in that country. She mentioned one possible solution to this problem: perhaps UNA members will be able to convert to American policies, for which they will pay in U.S. dollars and then receive benefits in U.S. dollars. Thus, they will remain members of UNA branches in Canada, but they will be considered UNA members on the same basis as members in the United States. Another less attractive possibility is for the UNA to transfer its bloc of members in Canada to another fraternal insurance company, and not necessarily a Ukrainian one. In conclusion, she said that UNA executive officers are still looking into this situation and explained that all foreign entities doing business in Canada have the same dilemma.

The meeting was adjourned by Mr. Zacharko.

New Jersey...

(Continued from page 8)

Jersey Council for providing the initiative in forming the statewide 10th Anniversary of Ukraine's Independence Committee.

A musical interlude followed, with selections from Ukrainian and other operatic arias sung by Olesh Chmyr, baritone, and Anna Bachynska, soprano, accompanied by pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky.

Concluding the program were remarks by the anniversary committee's chairman, Michael Koziupa, who thanked the statewide committee and its sponsors, namely the UNA, UCCA New Jersey Council, Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union and Michael Halibej, realtor.

Mr. Koziupa also gave a special tribute to the oldest generation in the diaspora for taking the more difficult road of raising their children as Ukrainian Americans, who remember their heritage, traditions and language. These "hyphenated Ukrainians" around the world are helping Ukraine achieve a brighter future, he said.

Mr. Koziupa also commended the Ramada Hotel's general manager, Orest Fedash, for his banquet arrangements and contributions to the cocktail hour which preceded the main event.

The Rev. Yuriy Sivko, representing the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., offered the benediction. This was followed by the singing of "God Bless America" by all present.

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Thoughts on...

(Continued from page 9)

izens, was becoming an important component of public life. Ukrainian self-dependence, something that would have been treated as a joke during the high Soviet years, was becoming an important component of public life.

And so, as the putsch fell apart, the Ukrainians moved. The Verkhovna Rada passed the Act of Declaration of Independence on August 24, 1991. And this act was affirmed by a national plebiscite on December 1, 1991. The readiness of the Ukrainian people to govern themselves in their own state is evidenced by the fact that over 90 percent of them voted for independence. America didn't have those kinds of numbers when it gained independence.

What of the period afterward? If we remember what a complicated and varied being Ukraine is, then the complexity of its independent life should not surprise us. Highs include its recognition by the international community as an independent country (Poland and Canada raced to see who would be first to recognize independent Ukraine - Poland won), the renunciation of its nuclear power status and relinquishing of its weapons (Trilateral Accord, 1994), joining NATO's Partnership for Peace (1995), establishment of its territorial integrity (via treaties with all of its neighbors), the first peaceful presidential transfer of power in the former Soviet Union (1994), the control of hyperinflation and introduction of a national currency (1996), the signing of a special charter with NATO (1997), the beginning of a positive expansion of the official economy (2000) and the papal visit (2001). These are just a few of many.

There are low points as well. One need say only three words: corruption, corruption, corruption. This was the socially transmitted disease that the Soviet Union, abusive partner to the very end, gave to all its

former brides as they divorced it and set up their own households.

Because Ukraine-watchers have tended to look only at the trunk or leg and then describe all of Ukraine, they have gotten most of their predictions wrong. Ukraine has not slid into civil war. The language and ethnic issue has proved far more complex than just Russian vs. Ukrainian. (Remember the Russophones screaming "Bei, bei moskalei!") The last presidential election showed that the east vs. west divide is too simplistic as well. And the supposedly pro-Russian Kuchma has managed to sit on the Crimea issue until it isn't much of an issue any more. What then is the whole Ukraine?

What is it if you put together the legs and trunk and ears and body, tusks and tail? Clearly, it is something that is informed by a particularism, but embraces a generality. The particularism that gives Ukraine coherence is the Ukrainian language and an idealization of "Ukrainianness" that goes with it. This is the filter by which the great, shining, complex, contradictory and dynamic generality - Ukrainian culture and history - can be understood.

I see it as similar to the American situation. There is in the American tradition an idealization of an Anglophobe protestant-secular ethic, but this is only a touchstone. The reality of "America" is one of many, many histories and cultures - east vs. west, north vs. south, Native American, African American, Hispanic American, Acadian, new immigrant, old established, etc. - but we hold it together through a belief in a common destiny that is fueled by the movement caused by its inherent contradictions.

All of you will recognize a similar competition of histories and cultures in Ukraine. The difference now, is that the dynamic interaction between them fuels a new ideal, which is Ukraine itself - not "empire" or "union" or "commonwealth," but "Ukraine." I believe that this dynamic vision of a whole Ukraine gives us great hope for the future.

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Grazhda summer...

(Continued from page 14)

Her exquisitely tempered voice, able to bear any weight, or sustain pianissimo phrases with fluency and loft, is most amazing for its absolute fusion with a sensibility of soul. There is a prodigy of spirit in this singer as well as a merely marvelous musical gift, that makes her an artist of profound and intimate reach. More than a singing, actress, she's some kind of St. Joan, unconsciously assuming, suffering and celebrating the evocative content of each aria and song."

Touching on Mr. Vynnytsky's gift to every musician with whom he works it was noted that "Vynnytsky's play enabled the singer's ariel flights and underscored emotion with weightless, intuitively empathetic executions." In Manhattan's studios and chamber music forums, this wizard of volatility has performed and recorded with Ms. Khoma, played Carnegie Hall to a sold-out house with cellist Vagram Saradjian, as co-winners of the Young Artists Distinguished Artist Award, and has appeared at Connecticut's Music Mountain as guest artist with the Leontovych and St. Petersburg string quartets, and this summer with the Zapolski Royal String Quartet of Denmark and with jazz piano virtuoso Adam Makowicz ("The Chopin

Connection" at the Windham Chamber Music Festival in Windham, N.Y.) What he shares in chamber music performance is a facet of his genius.

Mr. Slobodyanik has been compared to the legendary Sviatoslav Richter, the mentor who first sent him to the United States. Mykola Suk, the pianist who opened the Grazhda season this year, playing Mozart, Chopin, Revutsky and Kolessa, is said to resemble Brendel. (Unable to attend this first concert, but elsewhere acquainted with Mr. Suk's play, we amend this publicist's claim to resemblance by suggesting that if Brendel, who is famed for his elf-bell clarity of execution, ever made a Faustian pact with the devil to connect his technical facility with all the forces between heaven and hell, then he would resemble Suk.) Mr. Vynnytsky, however, stands unique. Beyond a fluency that lifts lines off the keyboard, beyond thunderbolt power play, or discernible sentiments rising from the archive of all souls, his keyboard artistry is transcendent, from a sphere where dream knits up, before form. Offered in a solo recital at the Grazhda, between his obligations as accompanist, the rendition of a Mozart sonata as played by Mr. Vynnytsky severed every earthly care and tie of the beholder's heart, loosing it like a helium balloon.



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Chamber music concert to benefit WTC relief

RANDOLPH, N.J. — County College of Morris will present a special benefit concert for the World Trade Center Relief Effort on Friday, October 12, featuring CCM faculty pianist Laryssa Krupa and clarinetist Michael Caputo, with special guest artist, Alan Stepansky, associate principal cellist of the New York Philharmonic for nine seasons and currently on the faculty of the Manhattan School of Music and the Peabody Conservatory of Music.

The chamber music concert, presented through the college's Center for Teaching Excellence, will present trios for clarinet, cello and piano by Beethoven, Brahms and Bruch.

The concert will be held at 8 p.m. at Dragonetti Auditorium on the County

College of Morris campus, located at 214 Center Grove Road in Randolph, N.J. Suggested donations are \$10; senior citizens and students, \$5. Proceeds from the concert will be forwarded to the American Red Cross.

UCCA slates Internet chat

NEW YORK — The next Internet chat with UCCA President Michael Sawkiw is scheduled for Wednesday, October 10, at 1 p.m. on the topic "Ukrainian American Relief Effort in Response to the Terrorist Attacks on America."

To participate, go to the UCCA's website, <http://www.ucca.org>, and enter Room No. 1.

Chicago celebrates...

(Continued from page 13)

hearts and minds of a people. Today we stand here on the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence and we welcome the new century proudly as a free and independent nation."

"We are honored to welcome Capt. Birioukovitch and his crew. After an amazing and arduous journey, we are privileged to welcome them to our windy but very hospitable city, and we wish them a memorable stay in Chicago," she stated.

The captain responded with warm and heartfelt thanks, reflecting on the significance of this day for Ukraine and its people, as well as for himself and his crew. He was presented with a wooden replica of a "chai-ka," a traditional sailing vessel in Ukraine, by Bohdan Kardashchuk, who made it by hand. Mr. Kardashchuk represents the Tovarystvo Novoprybulkyh, an organization of the latest arrivals from Ukraine.

Vice-Consul Protasova added greetings on behalf of the Ukrainian government and praised the captain and his crew for their endeavors to promote international awareness of Ukraine. Dr. Danylo Hryhorczuk of the University of Illinois School of Public Health, and Marta Farion, president of the Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Program, extended greetings in solidarity with Ukraine.

As the rain increased in intensity and umbrellas sprung up through the crowd, Mr. Kuzma of CCRF, summed up the significance of this event: "Today we welcome the tall ship Batkivschyna as a living symbol of Ukraine's newfound freedom. We give thanks for the vision and the fierce determination of Capt. Birioukovitch and his crew. Their legendary voyage across the Atlantic and the Great Lakes Expedition have won the hearts of literally hundreds of thousands of American and Canadian citizens who have visited the ship and marveled at its exploits."

"Over the past 14 months, the Batkivschyna has arguably done more to publicize Ukrainian independence and to raise more awareness about the heroic spirit of Ukraine than countless "akademiyi" or traditional community functions," Mr. Kuzma observed.

"In crossing the Atlantic Ocean, the Batkivschyna has reminded us that we Ukrainians are still capable of bold and daring ventures. We are capable of setting ambitious goals, of thinking big. We are capable of pursuing dreams that defy the odds, dreams that are not for the faint of heart."

The following day the festivities continued throughout the Ukrainian community. There was a concert at the Lake Shore Performing Arts Center in Skokie, followed by a dance party at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. Later that evening, the captain and his crew were seen celebrating with friends aboard the

Bat, and watching the fireworks over the harbor, courtesy of the Navy Pier.

Sunday was the final day of the observance, and for the captain an opportunity to address his newfound friends in Chicago one more time, and to regale them with stories of the adventures that brought him to their city. His talk was accompanied by a video of the odyssey, beginning with the building of the schooner and its departure from Kyiv two years ago.

Dr. Petrykiw described the work of CCRF-Chicago over the past years, which resulted in the raising of \$12,000 from the Chicago community toward the purchase of a neonatal incubator for the new neonatal intensive care unit at the Rivne Oblast Pediatric Hospital.

According to Dr. Petrykiw, "Similar neonatal units have been established in Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv, Chernihiv, Lviv, Poltava, Odesa, Lutsk and Vinnytsia. They have documented a reduction in infant mortality by as much as 50 to 80 percent."

On behalf of the Ukrainian women of Chicago, Mrs. Jarosewych presented the captain's wife, Nina, with a bouquet of sunflowers in recognition of her perseverance in sailing with her husband across the Atlantic.

By the end of the evening, almost \$3,000 in donations was collected in support of the joint Batkivschyna-CCRF effort.

After its departure from Chicago, the Batkivschyna will travel from Lake Michigan down the Calumet River on its way to the Mississippi River, of which the captain has dreamed ever since reading the works of Mark Twain. After stops in St. Louis and New Orleans, the crew expects to reach Tampa, Fla., in mid-October.

The next issue of The Ukrainian Weekly's

Wedding Announcements

will appear on October 21, 2001.

For a wedding announcement to be included in that issue, all information must be received in our offices by October 15.

Along with wedding announcements, we will include greetings from friends, family members, bridesmaids and ushers — from all those who wish to share in the excitement of a new marriage.

We hope you will announce your wedding in The Ukrainian Weekly, or send a greeting to your favorite newlyweds.

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Visit www.ukrweekly.com to view a wedding announcement sample page.

Announcement

The annual meeting of the Orphans Aid Society will be held on Saturday, October 20, 2001 at 12:30 p.m. at the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church Hall, 171-21 Underhill Ave., Flushing, N.Y. Tel. 718-359-8946.

We ask sponsors and community members to take part in the meeting.

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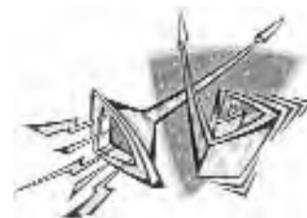
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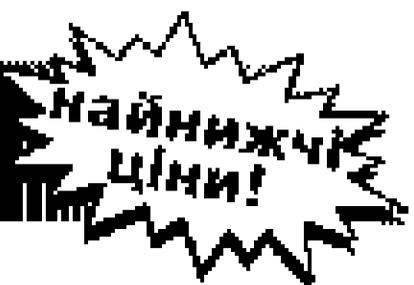
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 28)

on the Future." Borys Tarasyuk, Ukraine's previous minister of foreign affairs, will address the conference on October 20; the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of the Lviv Theological Academy, will make a presentation on October 21, titled, "Heartening a Nation: How Pope John Paul II Honored Ukraine's Past and Encouraged its Future." Conference panels will discuss U.S.-Ukraine relations as analyzed by representatives from the State, Defense, and Commerce departments and the FBI; Ukraine's integration into NATO and the EU, as seen by ambassadors to the United States from Bulgaria, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Ukraine; and the role of Ukraine's women and non-governmental organizations in building a civil society. For more information see the TGW conference ad in this issue or call Ihor Kotlarchuk, (703) 548-8534.

Sunday, October 21

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America invites everyone to their Halloween Costume Party for children, with emcee Marta Sawycky, director of Music & Me. The party will be held at UIA, 2 E. 79th St., at 2 p.m. There will be a costume parade, professional face painting, and a magic show, as well as refreshments for the children. Donation: \$20 per family. RSVP by October 15 by calling the UIA, (212) 288-8660.

Wednesday, October 24

OTTAWA: The Chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa presents the second in its "Ambassador's Lecture" series, featuring Ambassador Danièle Smadja, head of delegation of the European Commission in Canada, who will deliver a public lecture addressing the topic "The European Union and Ukraine." The presentation will be held on campus in the Senate Room (No. 083) Tabaret Hall, 75 Laurier St. E., at 7:30 p.m. For additional information contact Chair Coordinator Irena Bell, (613) 562-5800 ext. 3692; e-mail ukrain@uottawa.ca; or see the website <http://www.uottawa.ca/academic/graduate/ukr>.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Saturday, November 10

NEW YORK: The New York City and New Jersey chapters of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America (UESA), the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) and the Ukrainian Institute of America invite their members

and the general public to the first annual "Fall Zabava in New York City," with music by Luna. The event will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., starting at 8 p.m. Admission: members, \$35 in advance, \$40 at the door; non-members, \$45 in advance, \$50 at the door. For additional information call (212) 288-8660; e-mail nj@uesa.org or nyc@uesa.org, or view the website at www.uesa.org

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Detroit Regional Council, is staging an all-day fund-raiser at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 26601 Ryan Road., to benefit needy school children in Ukraine via the "Milk, Buns and Books" program. The theme is "Giving Angels." There will be a pre-Christmas bazaar, silent and live auctions, cocktails and buffet dinner; entertainment will include music, singers, dancers and surprises. The featured performer is comedienne Luba Goy, star of radio and TV's "Royal Canadian Air Farce." General admission: \$45; seniors, \$35; bazaar only, \$1. Tickets and detailed information are available locally from Svitlana Korduba, (248) 615-7675.

Sunday, October 28

WARREN, Mich.: The Ukrainian Arts Society presents a concert featuring baritone Oleh Chmyr and concert pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky in a program of works by Schumann, Chopin, Tchaikovsky, Ravel, Lysenko and Liudkevych. The concert will be held at 4:30 p.m. in St. Josaphat Hall, Ryan Road. (just south of I-696). For more information call (248) 879-8167 or (248) 541-3886.

CHICAGO: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 29 invites the community to a charity luncheon to establish a Foster Parents' Fund in Ukraine. The luncheon will be held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., at 1:30 p.m. Donation: \$25. For reservation call Lina Kosyk, (847) 965-5396, no later than October 20. We are asking for your support.

CHICAGO: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 85 invites all to its annual fund-raiser for its Ukrainian Pre-School (Svitlychka) in a program titled "A Children's Masquerade." The masquerade will take place in the church hall of St. Joseph's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 5000 N. Cumberland, at 2-4 p.m. There will be music and a parade, as well as refreshments for children. Admission: \$5 per person.

Oriente Lumen...

(Continued from page 6)

heritage by conforming to Western practices to be "more Catholic" or in the name of some perceived "tolerance."

In addition to discussion, the Oriente Lumen conference offers the invaluable experience of worship in different Christian traditions. For example, the Assyrian Orthodox Holy Qurama, or Liturgy of the Eucharist, is entirely conducted in Aramaic, the language of Jesus' times. Its celebration is centered in two distinct places: the main altar and a seat in midst of the congregation. It is very different from the Latin Mass or the liturgy of St. John Chrysostom.

The vespers of the Coptic Orthodox Church of St. Mark in neighboring Fairfax, Va., with a young male choir of deacons singing psalms to a subdued beat of percussion instruments and the abundant use of incense gave participants a taste of worship in the ancient Church of Alexandria.

There were many other services complementing the conference and its location in the Washington area makes these services accessible to a broad audience.

But where do we go from here? The talks were not only interesting, but had direct implications for all Christian communities. Having participated in the Oriente Lumen conference for the second time as a Ukrainian Catholic layperson, this writer's thoughts turned to that Church.

To take the Ukrainian Catholic Church into the new millennium, requires much greater discernment than ever before. At an earlier time, communion with Rome led us to Latinization because we were ill-prepared then to swim upstream.

Today globalization is a force to be reckoned with. Issues discussed at the conference, such as primacy, jurisdiction, the source of ecclesial authority and more, are very much relevant to our existence. It is not only a matter of removing the causes of estrangement with our Orthodox heritage, it is also finding meaning and coherence for today.

To accomplish this and to anchor itself outside Ukraine, the Ukrainian Catholic Church needs to locate its Eastern Christian Studies within a visible center of theology. The Catholic University of America is open to such a center. Tucked away in Ottawa, the Sheptytsky Institute that spearheaded the work of the Kyivan Church Study Group is best qualified to be where the action is – to secure our Church's presence in a recognized world center for our Church in North America and Ukraine. Accessibility, an academic and theological environment and supporting structures seem to point that way.

The sponsors of the conference are the Society of St. John Chrysostom, an organization of Catholic and Orthodox theologians, Eastern Christian Publications (Fairfax, Va.) and the School of Religious Studies of the Catholic University of America.

The ecumenical dialogue that comes through the capably prepared Oriente Lumen conference represents a real effort to move toward the Eucharistic union the Church enjoyed in the first millennium. In what is not a merger but a communion, the Churches will have to accept the vibrant differences between their respective spiritualities while finding the See of St. Peter in service for Church unity. That challenge equally faces the Churches of the West and the East.

"UKRAINE AND POLAND: THEIR CHALLENGES IN THE 21ST CENTURY"

Dedicated to the memory of Prof. Oscar Halecki

Sponsored by the Ukrainian Institute of America in cooperation with:

East Central European Center of Columbia University
Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences of America
Shevchenko Scientific Society, USA

The conference will be held on October 20, 2001, at the
Ukrainian Institute of America

2 East 79th St.

New York, NY 10021

Tel. No. (212) 288-8660

Fax No. (212) 288-2918

The conference will start at 11:00 a.m.

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|-----------|--|
| 11:00 | Welcoming remarks by Walter Nazarewicz, president of the Ukrainian Institute of America. |
| 11:10 | Introductory comments by the conference director, Prof. Taras Hunczak, Rutgers University. |
| 11:20 | "Oscar Halecki as a Historian" by Tadeusz Gromada, professor emeritus of European History at New Jersey City University and executive director of the Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences. |
| 11:40 | "Nervous Neighbors: Contemporary Polish-Ukrainian Relations" by Prof. John S. Micgiel, director of East Central European Center of Columbia University. |
| 12:30 | "The Geopolitics of Muddling Through: Ukraine and East Central Europe" by Prof. Sherman W. Garnett, dean of James Madison College of Michigan State University. |
| 1:30-3:00 | LUNCH BREAK |
| 3:00 | "Business Relations: Outlook for Cooperation" by Andrew Bihun, US Commercial Service of the Department of Commerce and former commercial attache of the US Embassy in Ukraine. |
| 4:00 | "Why has Ukraine Returned to Economic Growth?" by Dr. Anders Aslund, senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. |

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The subscription rate for this special offer for the academic year is only \$40 (\$35 if the student is a member of the Ukrainian National Association).

So please fill out the form below and mail this form with a check to: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, PO Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, October 13

NEW YORK: Dr. Susan Heumann, associate professor of history at Manhattanville College and author of "Kistiakovsky: The Struggle for National and Constitutional Rights in the Last Years of Tsarism" (Harvard Series in Ukrainian Studies, 1998), will discuss the rule of Bohdan Kistiakovsky in the struggle for human rights. The presentation will be held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call the sponsoring institution, NTSh, (212) 254-5130.

Ukrainian Museum of Canada, Ontario branch, invite the public to a lecture by Volodymyr Mezentsev, Ph.D., visiting professor, Slavic department, University of Toronto, who will speak on the topic "Baturyn, Capital of the Kozak Hetman State: New Historical and Archaeological Discoveries." The lecture, accompanied by a slide presentation and delivered in English, will be held at the institute, 620 Spadina Ave., at 6:30-8 p.m. For additional information call (416) 923-3318.

Thursday, October 18

WATERVLIET, N.Y.: The local branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America will celebrate its 50th anniversary at the Ukrainian Club. The celebration will start with a cocktail hour at 5 p.m., followed by an anniversary program at 6 p.m., featuring the Zorepad dance ensemble, under the direction of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky, and the Charivnyi Homin vocal ensemble, under the direction of Yaroslav Kushnir. Donation: \$10 per person. Representatives of local and neighboring communities have been invited to attend. For more information contact Stanley Mochulsky, branch president, (518) 274-7038, or Taras Myshchuk, head of the anniversary committee, (518) 274-7958.

NEW YORK: The Harrimann Institute of Columbia University presents a lecture in the "Roundtable Series: Language Situation and Language Policy in Ukraine" by Lada Bilaniuk, assistant professor, department of anthropology at the University of Washington, and Shklar Fellow, Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, titled "The Social Life of Surzhyk: Conflicts Over Mixed Ukrainian-Russian Language in Ukraine." The lecture will be held at Harriman Institute, 420 W. 188th St., Room 1219 1AB, at 12:15-1:45 p.m. For further information contact (212) 854-4623.

Friday-Sunday, October 19-21

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group will hold its annual Leadership Conference at the Key Bridge Marriott in Arlington, Va. The conference theme is "Ukraine: Focus

Tuesday, October 16

TORONTO: St. Vladimir Institute and the

(Continued on page 27)

PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

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

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