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UKRAINE CELEBRATES 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS INDEPENDENCE

by **Roman Woronowycz**

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — For a 10th anniversary birthday bash, one day is not enough. Ukraine decided it needed a week to celebrate, and then did so with a flourish. The culmination came on August 24 when nearly 50,000 residents of Kyiv came out onto the capital city's main thoroughfare, the Khreschatyk, on a sunny, late summer day to view the largest military parade in the country's decade of existence.

Three foreign leaders — Russian President Vladimir Putin, Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski and Macedonian President Boris Trajkovski — stood on the reviewing stand alongside Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma and much of the country's government and legislative leadership. Also on hand were representative delegations from several other countries, including Canada, the United States, China and Chile, as Ukraine first put its military hardware on display and then the talents of its youth. The show was a striking exhibition of that which ostensibly assures security now and what will secure its existence in the future.

Minister of Defense Oleksander Kuzmuk gave the single

address of the celebration, a short presentation in which he underscored the current readiness of Ukraine's military force after the completion of extensive organizational restructuring, which was followed by the national anthem, the religious hymn "Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi" and the release of hundreds of white doves into the bright blue sky.

After that came the goose-stepping soldiers in sharp military dress — more than 4,000 in all from the various branches of the armed forces, law enforcement agencies and many of the military academies and lyceums. The hardware followed, some 300 pieces, led by armored personnel carriers and U.S.-donated Hummers. After that 10 of Ukraine's state-of-the-art main battle tanks, T-84s, which the country claims are on par with any similar piece of machinery in the West, rumbled down the Khreschatyk in a cloud of diesel smoke. Long-barrelled howitzers and thin-nosed Zenit series anti-ballistic missiles on carriers brought up the rear.

The first part of the two-and-a-half hour show concluded with a flyover of 42 various Ukrainian aircraft, including a short aerial exercise of MiG-29 fighter jets by the Sokil aerial exhibition squadron and the appearance of the world's two largest airplanes, the AN-124 Ruslan and the AN-225 Mria. The finale included a daytime fireworks display, during which five Ukrainian blue-yellow standards appeared from a burst of pyrotechnics and floated downwards under miniature parachutes.

Singers on parade floats, dancers and colorful pageantry came next, with the spotlight on youngsters, before Ukrainian Olympic champions carrying a huge blue-yellow banner and para-Olympic athletes along with more youngsters, these from the various athletic clubs and sports federations of Ukraine, completed the spectacle with a gymnastics display before the reviewing stand.

Increasingly larger crowds, which reached more than half a million according to police estimates, filled the city center as the day continued, culminating in a series of rock and pop concerts throughout the city in the early evening hours and a huge fireworks salute to end the day's events.

For Ukrainians the party officially began the previous

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AP/Viktor Pobedinsky

A statue symbolizing independent Ukraine stands atop an ornate column in Kyiv's central square.

Orthodox mark 950th anniversary of Kyiv's Pecherska Lavra amid controversy over participants

by **Roman Woronowycz**

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — While representatives of all the Churches of world Orthodoxy gathered at the Pecherska Lavra the Monastery of the Caves, on August 28 to commemorate its 950th anniversary, two of the three Ukrainian confessions were absent. They were barred from taking part in the celebration of one of Orthodoxy's most holy shrines because they are considered "uncanonical."

The two alienated Ukrainian Churches — the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP) and the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (UAOC) — held separate morning liturgies at their respective cathedrals because officials of the Russian Orthodox Church in Ukraine, the UOC — Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP), said they would not allow their representatives onto the grounds of the Monastery of the Caves, which the UOC-MP controls.

Both the UOC-KP and the UAOC are not recognized by world Orthodoxy because they broke with the Russian Church without permission and without consulting the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Constantinople.

Later that same day the badly fractured Orthodox Church of Ukraine jointly, if awkwardly, commemorated the event at a state celebration.

There, President Leonid Kuchma told the leaders of the three Ukrainian Orthodox Churches at the Shevchenko Opera House that spirituality is the strength of the nation, and ultimately the state, and called on the religious leaders to make an effort to resolve their differences.

"I call the Churches and their leaders to discussion. Each has its own viewpoint and opinion, but the greater good is the well-being of the nation," stressed Mr. Kuchma. "Ambitions and misunderstandings

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AP/Valery Soloviev

Seen at the beginning of the gala concert at the Ukraina Palace of Culture on August 23 are: (from right) Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma with his wife, Liudmyla, President Vladimir Putin of Russia, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Ivan Pliusch, President Aleksander Kwasniewski of Poland, Ukraine's Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh, and President Boris Trajkovski of Macedonia.

ANALYSIS

Kuchma speaks about achievements of independence

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

"Independent Ukraine came into being ultimately and irrevocably," President Leonid Kuchma said in Kyiv on August 23 at a gala meeting to mark the 10th anniversary of the country's independence.

Mr. Kuchma said some 17 million young people have been educated in schools and educational institutions of independent Ukraine. "We have a potentially powerful human resource, not burdened with canons of the past, which is capable of taking responsibility for the future," Interfax quoted the Ukrainian president as saying.

Mr. Kuchma stressed that the nation's main achievement in the past 10 years is the peaceful way in which Ukraine's independence has been established.

"One thing is beyond doubt: the Ukrainian state has never taken up arms against its citizens, and its soldiers have not fought against other countries," President Kuchma said.

Mr. Kuchma noted, however, that this peaceful way of building Ukraine's independence has had its price, too. "We were forced to make grave compromises with enemies of democracy, private ownership, free entrepreneurship, [as well as] of the independence and statehood," he said.

The Ukrainian leader admitted that "the results of the decade [of independence] are not such as we would like to see them or

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

such as they could be." But, he added, "great deeds are [usually] accompanied by great difficulties."

President Kuchma took advantage of the solemn occasion to stress his own role in Ukraine's transformation: "As the head of state, I have demonstrated to Ukrainian society and the entire world my dedication to the lawful, generally accepted democratic principles of resolving the problems [that surfaced during Ukraine's transformation]," he said.

The Ukrainian Weekly, a respected publication of the Ukrainian diaspora, interviewed a number of Ukrainian politicians "from different points on the Ukrainian political horizon" on what they think is the greatest achievement of Ukraine's 10 years of independence. The Weekly's correspondent reported in the paper's August 26 issue: "The response, although less than enthusiastic and optimistic, nonetheless succinctly explains an incontrovertible fact: State independence is in and of itself by far the most important achievement for a Ukrainian nation that suffered over 300 years of imperial hegemony, according to the politicians we queried. Everything else is secondary and simply follows logically from that which happened first."

From July 25 to August 5, the GfK-USM polling center conducted a survey among 1,000 Ukrainians on their assessment of the first decade of independent Ukraine. Of those polled, 32.2 percent said "not everything took place [in independent Ukraine]

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Anniversary of failed coup contains many ironies

by Kathleen Knox

RFE/RL Newsline

On August 20, 1991, Russian journalist Yevgenia Albats was sitting in the offices of the Moskovskie Novosti (Moscow News), faxing reports on the events unfolding in Moscow to other newspapers around the world.

The day before, the group of hard-line conspirators – including Vice-President Gennadii Yanayev and KGB chief Vladimir Kryuchkov – had formed a state emergency committee in a bid to seize power and also had attempted to shut down all independent newspapers. "The three of us reporters were sitting in the newspaper office and writing leaflets and sending information to newspapers around the globe," Ms. Albats said. "We were stunned that we were allowed to do this. It was still the Soviet Union and international faxes worked. People from the United States were able to reach us. No soldiers or KGB guys came into the Moskovskie Novosti office, even though we were calling the offices of all coup leaders. During this night it became clear that something went wrong for those who tried to conduct the coup."

By the next evening the coup had failed, faced down by an opposition centered around Boris Yeltsin, then the president of Russia. The fate of the Soviet Union had been sealed. Within months, Communist Party rule ended, the Soviet Union disintegrated, and Mikhail Gorbachev resigned as the last Soviet leader.

For Ms. Albats, those three days in August were the best of her life. "That was a great time, when we had a lot of hopes, and I believe we had all the reasons to expect the country to turn into a normal, civilized, lawful, democratic

country," she said.

What followed instead was disillusionment for many. Economic reforms swept away personal savings, and powerful business tycoons – known as the "oligarchs" – bought up large chunks of industry and exerted influence over government policy.

According to Ms. Albats, many in Russia believe today that the current administration of President Vladimir Putin is a kind of vindication of the failed coup.

"Many of those who came to power now, [Putin's] colleagues from the KGB, see the current situation as their victory," Ms. Albats said. "They openly say in conversation that they got back into power, that they have gained back what they lost 10 years ago."

This is certainly the spin that the surviving – and amnestied – plotters are giving on the event 10 years later. At a news conference last month, co-conspirator and former Soviet Prime Minister Valentin Pavlov said that President Putin's administration is carrying on the work the plotters had tried to start 10 years ago – that is, to restore control over the country. Mr. Putin hosted one of the plotters – his former boss at the KGB, Mr. Kryuchkov – at the Kremlin for his inauguration in May last year.

Archie Brown, a professor of politics at Oxford University and the author of several books on Russian politics, agreed that the goal of the 1991 plotters still finds some sympathizers within Russia's current leadership.

"I'm sure there are a number of people there now who sympathized with the putschists of 1991," Prof. Brown said. "Mr. Putin has invited Mr. Kryuchkov to the Kremlin. Mr. Putin's position is that these people's hearts were in the right place, and he sympathized with their aim of trying to maintain the union, but that they went about

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NEWSBRIEFS**NATO hails Ukraine's 10th anniversary**

BRUSSELS – NATO on August 24 congratulated Ukraine on the 10th anniversary of its independence from the Soviet Union and urged Kyiv to stay on the path of economic and political reforms, Reuters reported. "Since 1991, NATO and Ukraine have made great strides in developing a special relationship in a Europe that has overcome the dividing lines of the past," the Atlantic alliance said in a statement. "NATO will continue to support independent, democratic and market-oriented Ukraine and encourages Ukraine to take the reform process forward, including in the critical field of defense reform," the statement said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Poland, France, Germany greet Ukraine

KYIV – On the eve of the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, the foreign ministers of France, Germany and Poland sent a joint letter to the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry, Polish and Ukrainian media reported on August 21. The letter underscores Ukraine's importance as a European country and expresses support for Ukraine's efforts toward rapprochement with European structures. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Officials tapped for European integration

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has appointed Vice Prime Minister Vasyl Rohovyi as Ukraine's authorized representative for European integration and Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Oleksander Chalyi as state secretary of the Foreign Affairs Ministry in charge of European integration. Last week Mr. Kuchma issued an edict renaming the Economy Ministry the Ministry of Economy and European Integration Issues. (RFE/RL Newsline)

U.S. wants democratic Ukraine

KYIV – U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs Elizabeth Jones said in Kyiv on August 24 that support for a democratic and market-oriented Ukraine underlies U.S. policies toward Kyiv, Interfax reported. Ms. Jones said that one of the most important of Ukraine's challenges is to lay foundations for a market economy, including the adoption of tax and land codes, as well as laws to protect intellectual property rights. Ms. Jones also stressed the need for Ukraine to pass a new election law and ensure freedom of speech. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Envoy says U.S. will not employ sanctions

KYIV – U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual on August 24 said the

United States will not introduce trade sanctions against Ukraine over video piracy, Ukrainian Television reported. According to Mr. Pascual, Washington is displeased with the way Kyiv is combating video piracy, but the U.S. government has decided to wait on the measure. Ambassador Pascual noted that if legislators adopt tough copyright laws in September, there will be no sanctions, and terms for Ukrainian imports into the United States will merely be amended slightly. "The U.S. might introduce a duty of up to 3 percent on some types of Ukrainian products. However, this will not take place today, and Ukraine's losses will stand at some \$20 million in this case. At the moment, there are more important issues than trade sanctions," the envoy stated. (RFE/RL Newsline)

TV cameraman beaten in Luhansk

LUHANSK – Unidentified attackers on August 27 beat Oleksii Movsesian, a cameraman of the independent Efir-1 television in Luhansk, into unconsciousness, after which he was hospitalized, Interfax reported the next day. Police reportedly arrested several participants in the scuffle. Efir-1 Director Tetiana Kozhanovska suggested that Mr. Movsesian could have been beaten for Efir-1's regular critical reporting on activities of the Luhansk City Council and Luhansk Mayor Volodymyr Landyk. Last week the station showed Mr. Landyk physically assaulting Mr. Movsesian as he shot tape of City Council discussions. Mr. Movsesian later complained to police about the attack. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma: Aleksandrov murder is solved

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma told journalists on August 25 that the investigation into the murder of television journalist Ihor Aleksandrov is nearing completion and that those who killed Mr. Aleksandrov as well as those who ordered the killing are known. Meanwhile, Deputy Procurator General Serhii Vynohradov said the same day that one suspect in the Aleksandrov case has been arrested. Mr. Vynohradov did not name the suspect or the possible motives behind the crime. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Trade union body joins opposition

KYIV – The Confederation of Free Trade Unions of Ukraine on August 27 decided to join the anti-presidential Forum for National Salvation, an electoral bloc of the democratic opposition led by former Vice Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, UNIAN reported. The confederation's leader, Mykhailo Volynets, recently

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INTERVIEW: Borys Tarasyuk on the conduct of Ukraine's foreign relations

The following interview with Borys Tarasyuk, former minister of foreign affairs of Ukraine, was conducted in mid-July at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute. Mr. Tarasyuk has been named the Petro Jacyk Distinguished Fellow in Ukrainian Studies at HURI this year to work on a book on Ukrainian foreign policy and international relations. In connection with this project, he spent two weeks at Harvard this summer and will return in the fall semester to continue his research and writing. During his summer visit Mr. Tarasyuk also lectured to students at the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute and consulted with scholars at HURI and other Harvard centers devoted to international affairs.

One of the most respected Ukrainian figures on the world stage, Mr. Tarasyuk has been responsible for much of the success in Ukraine's conduct of its foreign relations over the first decade of its independence. His diplomatic activities began in the mid-1970s, and by 1991 he had gained extensive experience both in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Ukrainian SSR and at Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations.

His experience and his remarkable personal qualities served Ukraine well in the various positions Mr. Tarasyuk held over the 10 years since independence, including those of vice minister for foreign affairs, ambassador to the Benelux countries and liaison ambassador to NATO, and other important posts. From April 1998 to October 2000 Mr. Tarasyuk was minister of foreign affairs of Ukraine.

He is the founder and director of the Institute for Euro-Atlantic Cooperation, and director of the Institute of Social Sciences and International Relations at the Inter-Regional Academy of Personnel Management, both in Kyiv.

The interview below was conducted, transcribed and edited for *The Ukrainian Weekly* by two students of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute: Cyril (Kyrylo) Horiszny, doctoral candidate in contemporary history at the Sorbonne in Paris, and Anna Fournier, Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore.

— Lubomyr Hajda, associate director, HURI.

Do you share Zbigniew Brzezinski's view of a European geopolitical union that ends at Ukraine's eastern border with Russia?

I think that this is the only, that this is the best, scenario for Ukraine's development in the future. Ukraine should finally find its natural place in Europe, because Ukraine never was and is not a Eurasian country like Russia. Ukraine is obviously a European country. Historically, Ukraine belonged to Europe.

Now we are in the process of returning to Europe. Not geographically, but rather conceptually, politically, economically. In terms of security policy also we are returning to Europe. So here I can only support the prediction of Brzezinski that the eastern borders of Ukraine may be the borders of the European Union. The problem is that Ukraine already long ago declared its intention to join the European Union, but without any adequate response from the European Union. That is the problem.

Conceptually, we still are in the process of debate with the European Union, during which Ukraine is claiming to become part of the EU – that is, being a future member of the EU – whereas the EU is still having doubts about the prospect of Ukraine's membership. So that is the major problem, a conceptual problem.

For the United States, there is no conceptual problem of where Ukraine should be in the future. For example, the position was recently expressed by President [George W.] Bush that if the people in Ukraine are claiming that they belong to Europe, so let it be, let us support Ukraine. But there is no adequate response from Europe.

How do you envision the relations between Russia and Ukraine during the next 10 years?

In principle, I see no alternative to Ukraine and Russia having a friendly, good-neighborly relationship. No alternative. I exclude any possibility of a military confrontation between the two. We have to take into account that the nature and status of the relationship between them is of significance not only to themselves but to the whole of Europe, if not the world, because the condition of that relationship depends not only on the stability between these two countries and their peoples, but stability in Central and Eastern Europe, and in Europe as a whole. So the relationship between Ukraine and Russia is a very important subject of European policy and of geopolitics.

Having said this, I need to mention that we may see in the future a continuation of debates between the two countries, which sometimes may take a heated tone. But, at the same time, taking into account the conditions I explained earlier, we may expect the gradual settlement of disputes between Ukraine and Russia. The major question is whether Russia will eventually abandon its quest to become

a dominating country over Ukraine. If these attempts are not going to dominate Russian foreign policy, we may expect a more or less smooth development of the relationship between both countries.

It will certainly be different if Russia's objective is to establish control or domination over Ukraine, as well as over other countries of the former Soviet bloc, as official policy.

What Russia's objectives are, these used to be the objectives of the former Soviet Union: to keep control not only within the Soviet Union but over Central and Eastern Europe, which the Soviet Union lost.

But the enlargement of NATO is actually endangering the restoration of that control, not of the former Soviet Union, but by Russia over Central and Eastern Europe in the long term. So that is why Russia is so hysterically, I would say, opposed to the idea of NATO enlargement, because it would mean, in a strategic, long-term perspective, its complete loss of the possibility of restoring control over Central and Eastern Europe.

What role could Ukraine's participation in GUUAM [Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova – a group formally founded in 1996 as a political, economic and strategic alliance] play in the country's eventual integration into Europe?

I would not say just Ukraine's participation, but Ukraine's leadership. I would say without exaggeration that the leadership of Ukraine in GUUAM is designed to bring Ukraine closer to Europe. If we look at the other constituent countries of GUUAM, they are at a less prepared level for European integration than Ukraine. So they are not the catalyst for Ukraine's drawing closer to Europe.

I would look at this issue rather in geopolitical terms. It is Ukraine's, so to say, destiny to carry out the role of leader for countries like GUUAM having similar political security views, especially regarding the CIS. There is a kind of strategic and regional obligation for Ukraine to become a leader of such countries.

And at the same time, this association serves as a kind of counterweight to the influence of another center within the CIS, that is Russia. And only together with Ukraine, which forms the core of this association, can those countries represent a counterweight to Russia's integrationist policies conducted through the CIS.

In addition, the GUUAM countries are quite natural partners for the realization of what is actually an intercontinental project, the project known within the European Union as the TRACECA project [Trans-Caucasus transportation corridor] and known in history as the Old Silk Road from Europe to Asia. Supported by the European Union, this project connects Europe, via Ukraine, the



Borys Tarasyuk

Caucasus countries and Central Asia to China.

Did you leave your post in September 2000 with a sense of unfinished business? If so, do you foresee continuing what you began under a future government?

I spent two years, five months and 12 days as foreign minister. Indeed, I did and do have the feeling that I was prevented from finishing – not finishing, it is impossible to finish such things, but from implementing my plans as leader of Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Even for the fall of 2000 I had specific plans for trips similar to the one I made to Latin America in the spring of 1999. On my itinerary were African countries with substantial potential as markets for Ukrainian goods. The program was already fixed, and it is a pity that my successor did not exploit this possibility. After all, these were not Mr. Tarasyuk's interests, but the interests of Ukraine. Similarly, I had planned a trip to Southeast Asia and the Pacific. Yes, I did have plans in foreign policy that did not materialize, unfortunately, because I was prevented from realizing them.

Thus, I do have a feeling of unfinished business which I

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Photo exhibit in Senate building dedicated to Chernobyl's 15th anniversary



WASHINGTON – The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund and photographer Joseph Sywenkyj on July 16 opened a four-day photography exhibit in the Rotunda of the Russell Senate Building, across the street from the U.S. Capitol. The exhibit marking the 15th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster was sponsored by U.S. Sen. Robert Torricelli of New Jersey. It featured images from several Ukrainian hospitals and orphanages that are providing treatment for children stricken with cancer and birth defects. Mr. Sywenkyj captured these photographs while on assignment for CCRF during the summer of 2000. Among those in attendance were representatives of the Embassy of Ukraine, U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, U.S. Library of Congress, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, The Washington Group and spokespersons for CCRF.

Laryssa Blaha of Whitestone, N.Y., is chosen as Miss Soyuzivka 2002

by Andrew Nynka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – If four contestants weren't enough to raise the anxiety of this year's participants of the Miss Soyuzivka contest on August 11, the four additional candidates that entered just before the registration deadline must have added to the uncertainty of the outcome. However, it did indeed provide for yet another wonderful Miss Soyuzivka pageant.

Miss Soyuzivka 2002 is Laryssa Blaha of Whitestone, N.Y., who at the age of 19 is preparing for her second year at Iona College, having achieved dean's list recognition. Ms. Blaha is a member of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) and the SUM choir Prolisok, and participates in various sports, dance groups and clubs. Ms. Blaha is a member of Branch 86 of the Ukrainian National Association.

The Miss Soyuzivka contest is held annually at the Ukrainian National Association's Soyuzivka resort and is preceded by an evening dance from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m. with the judges' decision coming just after midnight. The evening featured the music of Tempo orchestra, who entertained the guests well into the night.

The judges, Alex Chudolij, UNA Advisor; Bohdanka Puzyk, Soyuzivka activities director; and Marianne Wasylyk, former Miss Soyuzivka 1993, were presented with an obviously difficult consideration. As Saturday evening turned into Sunday morning, the judges arrived at a decision on the winner, but voted a tie for first runner-up.

Daria Krycki, first runner-up, of Clifton, N.J., has finished her first year at Lock Haven University where she is active in dance and physical therapy, and has achieved dean's list honors. Ms. Krycki is also a member of SUM, sings in her church choir, and is active in various sports, dance groups and volunteer activities. Ms. Krycki

is a member of UNA Branch 269.

Lesia Bida, first runner-up, of Jenkintown, Pa., is starting her senior year at St. Basil Academy, where she is active in sports, language and drama clubs, and has an active interest in music. Ms. Bida has been inducted into the National Honors Society, the Who's Who and the principal's list. Ms. Bida is a member of UNA Branch 231.

Second runner-up Natalie Rojowsky of Brooklyn, N.Y., attends Pace University, where she is studying marketing. She is a member of SUM and sings in the SUM choir Prolisok as well as in the church choir. Ms. Rojowsky was valedictorian of the class of 1998 at St. George Academy. She is a member of UNA Branch 130.

The evening was emceed by Ms. Wasylyk and coordinated by UNA Advisor Stephanie Hawryluk.



Andrew Nynka

Miss Soyuzivka 2002 Laryssa Blaha.



The new Miss Soyuzivka (right) with runners-up (from left) Natalie Rojowsky, Daria Krycki and Lesia Bida.

Children enjoy Ukrainian heritage and fun at Soyuzivka camp

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Fifty children ages 4-10 took part in this year's one-week Chemney Fun Center day camp at Soyuzivka, enjoying arts and crafts, sports, singing and Ukrainian dancing.

Other activities included singing and roasting marshmallows at a bonfire, the Chemney Camp Olympics and a field trip to a nearby farm where children picked blueberries, enjoyed a hayride and visited a petting zoo.

The children and their parents were also treated to the sights and sounds of the Ukrainian National Association

resort's own Hutsul and Odesa nights, where they ate and danced and were entertained with live Ukrainian music.

On Saturday, July 14, the camp concluded with a program at the Veselka Hall called "How the Veselka Got Its Colors." The story was created and narrated by camp director Marianka Wasylyk. All the campers sang throughout the story, and when the Veselka finally got its colors the campers danced.

Ukrainian dance instruction by Andrew Oprysko was part of the campers' daily schedule. Other camp assistants included

Bohdanka Puzyk, Nadia Hrynovetz and Tatiana Flis, and Lesia Bida, Andriy Kedyuluch and Karolina Kalinowski served as counselors. Parents of the campers also assisted as "helping hands" during the weeklong program.

At the closing ceremonies UNA First Vice-President Steffo Kuropas thanked the camp director, Ms. Wasylyk, and the counselors for their dedication to Ukrainian children. He also urged parents to continue coming to Soyuzivka and stressed the importance of their membership in the UNA.

UNA Advisor and Branch 88 Secretary Stephanie Hawryluk was present to give each camper a gift and a certificate from Soyuzivka. Former manager of Soyuzivka Dan Slobodian and UNWLA President Irena Kurowycky were in attendance to watch their grandchildren perform in the program.

Ms. Wasylyk thanked the parents and management of Soyuzivka, John Flis, John Kocur and Sonia Semanyszyn, for all their help and wished everyone a safe trip home and "Do pobachennia" until next year.



Children enjoy blueberry picking at Kelder Farm.



A scene from the program titled "How the Veselka Got Its Colors."

COMMUNITY CELEBRATIONS: Wildwood marks Ukrainian Independence Day

by Zenon Halkowycz

WILDWOOD CREST, N.J. – The third full week of August is known as “Ukie Week” in Wildwood Crest, N.J. Many Ukrainians from the tri-state area, as well as Canada and beyond, converge on Wildwood for fun in the sun. The time spent is rewarding: old friendships are renewed, new relationships are formed, Plast and SUM youths are spotted speaking to each other in Ukrainian.

This year’s celebration of the 10th anniversary of Ukraine’s independence was unique. For the past decade, Ukrainians have been celebrating Ukrainian Independence Day in their own small way on the beach. This year called for something special.

Michael Koziupa, a known community activist, started organizing Ukrainians on the beach, in the motels and just about anyplace there were Ukrainians. Olenka Halkowycz made posters announcing this event and with the help of City Councilman Stefan Tatarenko of Clifton, N.J., placed them strategically in various locations with Ukrainian and American flags.

On Friday, August 24, at 2 p.m., Mr. Koziupa stood with a large Ukrainian flag in front of the Park Lane Motel. Slavko Kuziw, a well-known Ukrainian businessman, filled blue and yellow balloons with helium and distributed them to the children gathered with their parents for the march to the beach for the festivities.

A group of about 15 people started walking towards the beach. Once on the sands, the Ukrainian college students and youths who gather at the rear of the beach started to join the march. By the time the group reached the beach area near the water there were close to a hundred people in the march. At the water’s edge another group of about a hundred



Ukrainian Americans gather on the beach at Wildwood Crest, N.J., to celebrate Ukraine’s independence anniversary.

were already waiting. There, both Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians were waiting to see what was going to happen.

Orest Temnycky and his family had made a giant “tryzub” (or trident, the national emblem of Ukraine) in the sand. Everyone made a giant circle with Mr. Koziupa in the middle holding the Ukrainian flag.

Zenon Halkowycz opened the festivities by reminding all that Ukraine’s 10th anniversary of independence should be celebrated joyfully and by noting that through the years all had contributed to its success.

The master of ceremonies introduced Stefan Tatarenko. Holding an American flag, he reminded the gathered Ukrainians that they are also Americans and asked a young boy to lead all in the “Pledge of Allegiance.”

Mr. Halkowycz then introduced Mr.

(Continued on page 24)



Leading the celebration in front of a sand tryzub are: (from left) George Huk, Stefan Tatarenko, Anna and Michael Koziupa, and Zenon Halkowycz.

UNA awards more than \$16,000 in scholarships to university students

by Peter Steciuk

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association has awarded more than \$16,000 in scholarships to 129 college students throughout the United States and Canada for the 2000-2001 academic year.

The recipients, all members of the UNA, submitted applications in late May for consideration by the UNA Scholarship Committee, consisting of Treasurer Stefan Kaczaraj, Auditor Yaroslav Zaviysky and Advisor Vasyl Luchkiv.

This year’s UNA scholarships add to the more than \$1.78 million awarded by the UNA since 1946, continuing its tradition of supporting the education and development of today’s Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian youth.

The Scholarship Committee awarded \$100 to each of 36 incoming freshmen, \$125 to each of 30 sophomores, \$150 to each of 25 juniors and \$175 to each of 29 seniors.

The nine remaining recipients, whose applications required a personal statement, were awarded special scholarships, entitling them to greater financial assistance from the UNA. These special awards were designated as follows.

- The Joseph and Dora Galandiuk Scholarship, in the amount of \$2,000, was awarded to Larissa Babij (UNA Branch 387), 21, of Manchester, Ct., a senior majoring in architecture at Barnard College.

- The \$750 Vera Stangl Scholarship was awarded to Rishi Barran (UNA Branch 777), 20, of Auburn, N.Y., a sophomore

majoring in broadcast journalism and minoring in government at the University of Maryland at College Park.

- The Joseph Wolk Scholarship, carrying a \$750 stipend, was awarded to Tonya Kornlyo (UNA Branch 367), 19, of Rochester, N.Y., a sophomore majoring in political science at Russell Sage College.

- The \$1,000 Jaroszewycz Scholarship was awarded to Halyna Salabay (UNA Branch 269), 20, of Jersey City, N.J., a junior majoring in psychology and minoring in women’s studies and art history at Rutgers University.

Five students were awarded the \$500 Blackstone Scholarships:

- Julie Erickson (UNA Branch 206), 21, of Woonsocket, R.I., a senior majoring in human development and family studies and minoring in psychology at the University of Rhode Island;

- Karen Erickson (UNA Branch 206), 19, of Woonsocket, R.I., a sophomore majoring in athletic training and minoring in nutrition at Ithaca College;

- J. Nicholas Hull (UNA Branch 241), 20, of St. Petersburg, Fla., a junior with a double major in Slavic studies and history at Brown University;

- Halyna Kosovay (UNA Branch 277), 18, of West Hartford, Conn., a sophomore majoring in psychology and minoring in advertising at the University of Connecticut; and

- Stephanie Kun (UNA Branch 206), 19, of Herndon, Va., a sophomore majoring in telecommunications at Ohio University.



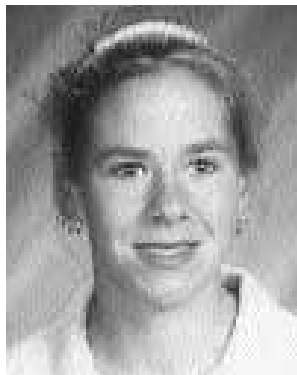
Larissa Babij



Rishi Barran



Julie Erickson



Karen Erickson



Nicholas Hull



Tonya Kornlyo



Halyna Kosovay



Stephanie Kun



Halyna Salabay

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Celebrating the 10th

The gala celebrations in Kyiv of the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence assumed many forms: public and private, official and unofficial, those for the elite, those to which one had to have an official invitation...

Our focus in this piece is the truly public celebrations, the ones we witnessed on the streets of Ukraine's capital city as we opted to be "z narodom" – with the people. The centerpiece of those celebrations was independent Ukraine's largest military parade ever – with over 4,000 military personnel and cadets marching and 300 military vehicles rumbling down the Khreschatyk, as well as a flyover of fighter jets, helicopters and the two largest cargo planes in the world. Yes, it was a military display that some might find reminiscent of Soviet times, but it was also a manifestation of pride in Ukraine and its potential in terms of its people and their talent.

To Ukraine's credit, the August 24 parade also celebrated the country's myriad ethnic groups and its folk ensembles, its athletes and its youth, as well as its history and culture. Perhaps one of the most inspiring moments of the parade was Lysenko's beautiful religious hymn, "Prayer for Ukraine" ("Bozhe Velykyi Yedynyi, nam Ukrainu khra...") – lyrics by Konysky) whose strains were heard down the Khreschatyk at the start of the festivities that day.

The parade's onlookers included all segments of Ukrainian society, people of various ethnic origins and representatives from various Ukrainian groups from beyond the borders of Ukraine. Uniformed members of youth groups were present to watch the parade. Plast members from Ukraine and the United States, and other points abroad, mingled; a large contingent of SUMivtsi participating in a worldwide Zlet was in attendance. It was a day for all to celebrate.

The festivities on the Khreschatyk actually began with the official re-opening on August 23 of Independence Square and the unveiling of a new monument, a 62-meter-high column topped by a somewhat mysterious woman. Just who she was, the public did not seem to know. Officially, however, the structure is known as the monument to Ukraine's independence. So be it. The celebrations continued the next day with more concerts and other events as the city center and, indeed, all parts of the city, were buzzing with people from near and far. The Ukrainian and Russian languages, among others, could be heard throughout, and Ukrainian citizens and guests of all backgrounds were seen proudly wearing blue-and-yellow neckerchiefs and headbands, and waving Ukrainian flags.

During these festive days the Khreschatyk was bedecked with colorful billboards that greeted the public and Ukraine: "Greetings on Independence Day" "On your holiday, dear Ukraine." Others exhorted the public, in poet Volodymyr Sosiura's words, to "Love Ukraine" – a patriotic poem for which the Soviets once had branded him as a "bourgeois nationalist."

Even commercial establishments got into the act. Perhaps most notable was the Reebok shop on the city's main boulevard which offered eloquent greetings on Independence Day to: "All those who are lucky to have been born Ukrainian, who learned at least a few new Ukrainian words during the last 10 years, who root for our team at the Olympics, who vote in the elections, who love the Carpathians, who believe that their future is here, who will never leave this land for the sake of illusory promises of the good life abroad, who are Ukrainian not only because of a stamp in a passport or even despite a stamp in a passport."

It was an inclusive and inspiring message marking the first decade of Ukraine's independence. "Mnohaya Lita, Ukraino!" And "Mnohaya Lita" to all your people, whoever and wherever they may be.

NEWS AND VIEWS

In tribute to the late Anatol Kurdydyk, "a mere editor of the Ukrainian press"

by R. L. Chomiak

"Anatol Kurdydyk, 95, longtime editor..." I read in The Ukrainian Weekly of July 15, had passed away.

He was that – longtime, and full-time, and he let nothing deter him in that quest, although his early years in journalism were full of deterrents.

I read about Mr. Kurdydyk's death in Kyiv, and I couldn't suppress a smirk, because in Ukraine today journalists whimper continually about how bad things are – this in their own country, which publishes 5,127 periodicals, of which 2,128 are newspapers and 2,296 are magazines, plus all kinds of periodic collections of scholarly articles, various bulletins, calendars and digests. (The figures are those of Ukraine's State Committee on Information Policy).

Mr. Kurdydyk began writing professionally in western Ukraine, then annexed by Poland, whose policy was to hinder Ukrainian publications in myriad ways, but primarily through taxation and censorship, with occasional jailings. Yet the newspapers, magazines, journals and books were published, bought and read thanks to the efforts of people like Anatol Kurdydyk (and their publishers who even made a profit, despite the taxes and a real police-state atmosphere for uppity Ukrainians).

Then came the Germans with their Third Reich. They allowed a limited number of Ukrainian publications, but the Propaganda Ministry supervisors gave strict instructions: these publications had to cater to maids, drivers, mechanics and cooks. No intellectual exercises, no philosophizing, no high culture, and certainly no straying from the Nazi party line.

Yet here, too, Mr. Kurdydyk and people like him found ways to get around the restrictions, writing and editing stuff that people of various social strata read eagerly.

Wherever he wrote – in publications edited by someone else or in those he edited – Mr. Kurdydyk always sought to engage his reader, to keep the reader's interest. And he really liked what he was doing. Everything interested him – from postage stamps to theater, from politics to icons – and he enjoyed sharing it with his readers in exciting and interesting ways.

Unlike many in today's independent Ukraine, people like Mr. Kurdydyk never had any doubt about who they were or where they were. There may have been white-and-red Polish flags overhead or huge red Nazi flags with swastikas in white circles on building facades, but they knew they were Ukrainians and in Ukraine; the absence of independence or self-rule to them was a temporary aberration. No time for tears or whimpering.

After World War II in Germany, with the infrastructure destroyed, Kurdydyk and people like him found ways to publish Ukrainian newspapers and Ukrainian books. In addition to finding a working print shop in the American zone of occupation it was also necessary to obtain

permission from the U.S. military government to publish. A real estate lawyer from Omaha or a department store manager from Brooklyn in the uniform of U.S. Army captain or major wasn't really sure what these displaced persons in refugee camps were up to. His permission to publish wasn't always routine.

One of the Ukrainian newspapers Mr. Kurdydyk edited was set in Latin characters; the nearby print shop didn't have any Cyrillic fonts. But the paper came out with the authorization of the military authorities, and Ukrainian refugees bought it, and read it, and talked about it.

When he came to Toronto, Mr. Kurdydyk helped revive a newspaper that had an old linotype and an old press, but no staff or readers, and a name from 1920s and 1930s socialist activism: *Ukrainskyi Robitnyk* (Ukrainian Toiler). There was the new publisher, who also set type and ran the printing press, and Mr. Kurdydyk, who was the editor and writer. And they acquired a piece of modern equipment, a German Klischograf, that reproduced photographs directly on plastic plates for printing. Kurdydyk was as happy about this machine as a child with a new toy, because he could make his newspaper more interesting for the readers with photographs, without the cumbersome and expensive chemical process for making photo "cuts" then in use. Later, with more investment from slightly richer recent Ukrainian immigrants, Ukrainian Toiler became the flashier *Vilne Slovo*, also known as "Kurdydyk's paper."

Anatol Kurdydyk's journalism was infectious. He had a way of involving people as investors, as writers, as readers. I knew him in Lviv when I was a child and read his publications, because he was a close friend of my parents.

When we met again in Toronto and he learned that I wrote for Plast and school publications, he immediately suggested I write for him. It was in the 1950s, and I made the "big press," as the Hamilton, Ontario, correspondent – with useful guidance from Mr. Kurdydyk, my mentor.

A few years later, when I was in my senior year in college, Mr. Kurdydyk called me and asked me to come to Toronto. "Dragan and Halychyn are coming and I want you to meet them," he said. Anthony Dragan, editor-in-chief of *Svoboda*, and Dmytro Halychyn, president of the Ukrainian National Association, were on a business trip in Canada. Mr. Kurdydyk had learned that they also were looking for someone to work on The Ukrainian Weekly, and he thought it should be me. They came; we met; he talked me up. Later I applied for the job formally, and on July 5, 1960, I was working for The Weekly, my first full-time job, and for *Svoboda* in a pinch.

The obituary notice said Anatol Kurdydyk wanted to be remembered "as a mere editor of the Ukrainian press." He earned it – at times when Ukraine existed in his heart and in his head, but the Ukrainian press was hard copy.

Sept.
8
1989

Turning the pages back...

Twelve years ago, The Ukrainian Weekly reported on the historic congress in Kyiv that formally declared the establishment of the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova, or Rukh. According to eyewitness reports, the event stirred a packed hall to joyful tears and fraternal embraces as all present sang the words of Taras Shevchenko's "Testament."

The following is based on the first news story about the founding of Rukh.

* * *

The three-day congress, held at Kyiv's Polytechnical Institute on September 8-10, was punctuated with one emotional moment after another, as well as with moments of unprecedented candor, in a republic that continues to struggle under the forces of stagnation and repression, according to various sources.

Viewing the Popular Movement of Ukraine for Perebudova as a political threat, the ruling conservative elements led by the chief of the Communist Party of Ukraine, Volodymyr Scherbytsky, had held up the formation of Rukh for a year and a half with an anti-Rukh propaganda campaign in the mass media.

Despite this campaign, the congress attracted approximately 1,200 delegates, Soviet and foreign media, and guests, who hailed from all over Ukraine, other Soviet republics, Poland, Western Europe and North America.

Kyiv writer Oles Honchar delivered the opening remarks: "Gathered here are not those who are driven by ambition, as the bureaucrats attempt to assert. From this congress's rostrum the truth of life will speak, as well as concern for the fate of perebudova, the fate of Ukraine. Only a tradition of labeling could treat the totally natural activity of the Popular Movement in the rebirth of the Ukrainian language and culture as aimed against someone. These are old tunes – sowing suspicion, cultivating hatred, inciting one nation against another – a method well-known since the ancient Romans ('divide and conquer')."

In a hall full of people waving banned Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flags and deco-

(Continued on page 24)

Don't let your subscription lapse!

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This way, you'll be sure to enjoy each issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, and will keep yourself informed of all the news you need to know.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukrainian independence and Connecticut events

Dear Editor:

Citizens of Ukrainian descent in Connecticut have annually observed January 22 as their date of independence as it reflected the general mood of its citizens, focusing on the turn of history and joy of independence. Each and every Ukrainian parish in Connecticut celebrated this event with gatherings at their churches or auditoriums.

Back in 1945, the Mayor of New Haven, Richard C. Lee, accepted the blue-and-yellow flag of Ukraine and stipulated that it be flown each January 22 from the flagpole at New Haven's Central Green. This event attracted many citizens of New Haven who, since 1923, when Ukraine was an occupied country of the Soviet Union which forbade all national acts, took this event as a very special and meaningful celebration.

In 1987 Michael S. Mowchan Sr. from Newington, Conn., contacted his friend State Sen. Joseph Harper. A bill was passed in Connecticut that made Ukrainian Day a law in the state. It was passed by both houses and Gov. William O'Neill signed it into law. In 1995 after talking to a few Connecticut Ukrainian leaders, Mr. Mowchan, with the aid of State Rep. Theresa R. Gerratana, had the Ukrainian Day changed from January 22 to August 24. The move also had to pass both houses and had to be signed by the governor.

Michael S. Mowchan Sr. has also been the one responsible for persuading of Gov. O'Neill to designate a part of I-291 in the name of Taras Shevchenko, honoring Ukraine's 19th century poet, artist and freedom fighter. Shevchenko is to Ukrainians what George Washington,

Abraham Lincoln and John F. Kennedy are to Americans. Substitute Senate Bill No. 82, dated June 20, 1985, designated part of this highway as the "Taras Shevchenko Expressway."

Gov. O'Neill remarked: "This is more than naming a highway, it's perpetuating a great name from a great nation." Shevchenko was born a serf, but died a free man. Through his poetry he lifted the spirit of the entire Ukrainian nation.

Wasyll Gina
New Haven, Conn.

Stephen Kuropas will be missed by community

Dear Editor:

All Ukrainian fraternal communities in the country were saddened at the news that Stephen Kuropas peacefully passed away at the age of 100.

Mr. Kuropas represented a generation of Ukrainians who migrated to America seeking freedom and a better way of life for their families. He brought with him all the family values, love of God and a work ethic that all the new arrivals practiced.

His involvement in the Ukrainian community, especially in the Ukrainian National Association, is legendary. His son Myron and grandson Stefko have followed his example.

Members of all Soyuzes send their sympathy not only to the family but also to his beloved Ukrainians in Chicago.

We will all miss the passing of a legendary fraternalist.

May his memory be eternal.

Joseph Charyna
Boston

Congressional banquet to commemorate 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence

WASHINGTON – The Capitol Hill commemoration of Ukrainian Independence Day is an important tradition in Washington that has even greater meaning on this 10th anniversary of the August 24 declaration of Ukraine's independence.

To appropriately commemorate this momentous occasion, Ukrainian organizations have collaborated to establish a steering committee, the Committee to Commemorate Ukraine's 10th Anniversary of Independence.

A congressional banquet will provide a forum for members of Congress to express their solidarity with the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian American community.

This year's congressional observance falls in between two major Ukrainian conferences in Washington. The first, a two-day conference titled "U.S.-Ukraine Community Partnership Project," will be held beginning on Thursday, September 13. The second conference, "Ukraine's Quest for Mature Nation Statehood – Roundtable II: Taking Measure of a U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership," will be held on September 20-21. Both will be at the U.S. Congress.

A special congressional banquet will be held on Wednesday evening, September 19, at 6-10 p.m. on Capitol Hill in the Hart Senate Office Building, Room 216, Second and C Streets, NE. Formal evening wear is requested, though considered optional.

Nearly 40 senators and representa-

tives, Ukrainian hierarchs and members of the diplomatic corps have endorsed the congressional banquet by agreeing to serve as members of the honorary committee for the event.

The event will begin at 6 p.m. with a cocktail hour (cash bar), following which the official program will begin promptly at 7 p.m. Vice President Richard Cheney and Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Anatoli Zlenko have been invited to provide the keynote addresses. Members of Congress will be afforded the opportunity to deliver remarks regarding the anniversary. A cultural program also will be featured. The participation of Ukrainian Americans is encouraged in order to express the community's gratitude to the members of Congress who will join in this celebration of Ukraine's anniversary.

The cost of the banquet is \$100; space for the banquet is limited to seating for 175 individuals, and registration is on a first-come, first-served basis. Reservations must be made by September 10, and checks should be made payable to the UCCA and sent to the following address: Ukrainian National Information Service 311 Massachusetts Ave., NE, Washington, DC 20002.

For further information, contact Serhiy Zhykharev, UNIS director of congressional relations, at (202) 547-0018, or Ihor Gawdiak, president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, at (301) 680-0415.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



I believe in Ukraine

Ukraine lives! The nation-state established by the people of Ukraine has survived for 10 years – longer than at any time in history. This is truly a time to rejoice, to celebrate, to dance for joy, to sing and shout.

The dreams of thousands of diaspora Ukrainians were finally realized in August of 1991 when well over 90 percent of the people of Ukraine voted for independence. How delighted we all were to know that Ukraine finally had a government that was beholden to no foreign power – not Moscow, not Warsaw, not anyone.

The first few years of Ukrainian independence were exhilarating. The Communist Party was outlawed and it was as if the gates of hell were thrown open and heaven was around the corner. Ukrainians could travel freely. They could say what they wished, write what they wanted and read what they pleased. They could build churches and worship where and however their convictions dictated. The elixir of freedom was intoxicating, and we all had our fill after a long, long dry spell.

Our joy was not to last. Slowly and almost imperceptibly, things began to change. Thanks to pressure from the West, the Communist Party was legalized. Ukrainians were informed that democracies should tolerate all political parties. Legalization allowed the same Communist thugs who oppressed the Ukrainian people during Soviet times to make a comeback. They allied themselves with criminals and charlatans. Soon the Communists were the major power in the Verkhovna Rada. Some elections were rigged. Some government officials proved to be swindlers, pirates, corrupt to the core. Honest presidential candidates met with unfortunate accidents and died.

Some journalists critical of the government were either murdered or simply disappeared. As crooked government officials and oligarchs built obscene new houses and dachas with stolen money, doctors, teachers, engineers and skilled workers weren't paid for months. Old people were swindled out of their apartments to make room for Ukraine's new criminal class. Confiscatory taxes were leveled against honest businessmen. Monies were siphoned out of the economy and stashed in foreign bank accounts. Unemployment soared. Anyone who could, fled, and the population of Ukraine declined, along with the average life span.

We in the diaspora watched Ukraine's degradation with growing dismay. This couldn't be happening, we told ourselves. The people of Ukraine are like us. They're good people, religious people, hard-working people. Independence wasn't supposed to be like this.

How naive we were. We didn't realize that our vision of an independent Ukraine was different from the vision of Ukraine's bosses. We couldn't understand that their values, their aspirations, were different from ours. We yearned for freedom, justice and civility. They were driven by a lust for power.

Our disillusionment was soon followed by anger. We yearned to know what went wrong while fearing the worst. Things will get better, we rationalized. Ukraine cannot change overnight. Slowly and reluctantly, however, we began to confront reality. Gradually and ever so hesitantly we became openly critical of our beloved Ukraine, the same Ukraine we waited all of our lives to

see independent.

"Give us time," replied officials in Ukraine. We held back again, fearful lest our condemnations hurt Ukraine's chances for Western assistance. But when life in Ukraine continued to decline, when the situation went from bad to worse, we became even more vocal. And this really angered certain officials over there. "How dare you? What right do you have to judge us? We don't need your advice," they responded.

The fact of the matter is that we in the diaspora not only have the right but the obligation to call attention to the outrages currently being perpetrated against the people of Ukraine.

Think about it. While many of Ukraine's present leaders were happily singing "The International," we in the diaspora were passionately proclaiming "Sche Ne Vmerla Ukraina." While they enthusiastically exhibited their hammer and sickle medals and banners, we proudly displayed the trident. They spoke Russian. We spoke Ukrainian. They destroyed churches. We built them. They waved the red-and-blue flag of Soviet Ukraine. We marched with blue-and-yellow flags. They celebrated the October Revolution. We commemorated the declarations of 1918 and 1941. They fought for a Marxist-Leninist world. We sent our sons and daughters to fight Communists in Korea and Vietnam. I ask you: Who has more of a moral right to speak out, Ukraine's present nomenklatura or us?

Complaining is not enough, however. We must continue to help Ukraine find its way. And we must maintain our faith, the same faith that sustained us in the past. We need to believe in Ukraine's future greatness.

I believe that someday Ukraine will be a nation of laws, not of oligarchs and petty bureaucrats more interested in their own personal aggrandizement than in the welfare of the people of Ukraine.

I believe that someday Ukraine will have a president who will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, especially those provisions that call for freedom of speech and the press.

I believe that someday Ukraine will have a justice system that will provide equal protection for all, not just the rich and powerful.

I believe that Ukraine will one day establish an economic system predicated on natural and human resource development, free markets and honorable individual initiative.

I believe that the people of Ukraine will finally come to grips with their Soviet past, identify the most egregious crimes of the Soviet horror and punish the perpetrators.

I believe that the Orthodox people of Ukraine will forget their personal differences and ambitions and unite into one powerful Ukrainian Orthodox Church. I also believe that all Ukrainians of faith – Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant, Jew and Muslim alike – will come to respect each other and realize that there is but one God.

I believe all this because it's true. Ukraine has a long history of survival against the greatest of odds. And things are better in Ukraine today than they were 10 years ago. They really are. I am convinced that the people of Ukraine will weather the present crisis and live to experience a glorious and fulfilling future. Slava Ukraini!

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



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

Flowers tops in Narbut Prize vote

The final results of the balloting for the 2001 Narbut Prize for the best-designed Ukrainian stamp of last year are in, and the winner is the spectacular souvenir sheet depicting Wildflowers of Ukraine (Figure 1). With so many excellent philatelic designs released in 2000, it was expected that the voting would be very close. However, the floral souvenir sheet finished well ahead and garnered 24 percent of the ballots, 11 percentage points better than the second-place finisher, an equally striking souvenir sheet of St. Volodymyr the Great (Figure 2).

As has been the pattern of recent years, four stamp issues ended up dominating the voting. In third place, with 12 percent of the votes, was the Ukrainian Easter egg (pysanky) souvenir sheet (Figure 3), while in fourth place (11 percent) were the 2000 stamp issues of the ongoing Ukrainian Kozak Hetmans series (Figure 4), which last year depicted Hetmans Danylo Apostol (1654-1734) and Ivan Samoilovych (?- 1690). No other stamp release received more than 6 percent of the votes.

Souvenir sheets, remain a very popular format with the voting public. This was the fourth year in a row that such a sheet finished ahead in the competition. However, unlike the previous three years, this year's winner did not depict a historical topic.

The designer of this charming and unusual floral philatelic release is Kateryna Shtanko. She will receive the \$250 Narbut Prize honorarium and a special award certificate. Ms. Shtanko is only the second female designer to win the prize since its inception in 1993.

The Narbut Prize is now recognized as the premiere philatelic art award in Ukraine. A record number of votes was received this year from Ukraine (some 55 percent of all participants), spurred in part by the fact that e-mail ballots were accepted for the first time. Interestingly, the Ukrainian ballots slightly favored the Ukrainian Hetmans stamps more than the

floral or pysanky souvenir sheets. In voting from the rest of the world, though, the Wildflowers were by far the favorite issue.

This year's winning design is unusual in that it is composed of 10 stamps, considerably more than the two, three or four typically found on most souvenir sheets. Since each stamp is valued at 30 kopyky, the total value for the sheet is 300 kopyky or 3 hryvni (about 50 cents U.S.). Only 50,000 of these sheets were printed, about the same as for most recent Ukrainian souvenir sheets. Because of its new status as the Narbut Prize winner, however, and because of its obvious beauty and collectability, it would not be surprising if this particular item becomes more highly sought and eventually increases in value.

The souvenir sheet is meant to highlight the natural beauty of Ukraine, both floral and human. Flowers are often used to adorn Ukrainian women, particularly at festivals or celebrations. Six of the depicted wildflowers compose the floral wreath worn by a hazel-eyed young lady. (Such dark-colored eyes [kari ochi] are frequently lauded in Ukrainian song and poetry.)

Starting in the upper left, the flowers in the oversized headdress are marigolds (chornobryvti), camomile (romashka), hollyhocks (malva) and the field poppy (mak). The middle left stamp shows periwinkle minor (barvinok). This plant has a special significance at Ukrainian weddings, as wreaths of periwinkle are made for both the bride and groom. The middle



FIGURE 1

right stamp displays the last flower in the headdress, the bachelor's button or cornflower (voloshka). It is frequently used to decorate wedding wreaths.

The remaining four wildflowers making up the "field" in front of the central figure are: morning glory (krucheni panychi), lilies (lileya), peonies (pivonia) and bluebells (dzvonyky).

Readers wishing to examine all of last

year's stamps (or the issues from any year) in full color may do so online at The Ukrainian Electronic Stamp Album (www.compumart.ab.ca/vesna/menu.htm). Click on 2000 or on any other year's issues you may wish to check out.

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

Provisionals catalogue continues to impress

by Inger Kuzych

The only comprehensive catalogue thus far released on provisional stamps from the former Soviet Union continues to collect awards for its thorough treatment of the subject matter. About a quarter of all the provisionals prepared in the newly independent republics came from Ukraine, and all these issues are set forth in "The Provisional Postage Stamps of Ukraine, 1992-1995" by Hryhorii Lobko.

This 272-page, English-language volume won vermeil awards at last year's American Philatelic Society Stampshow and Chicagopex literature exhibitions, as well as large silver medals at The Stamp Show 2000 in London and most recently at the National Philatelic Literature Exhibition in New Zealand.

This second edition provisionals catalogue was compiled by Mr. Lobko, an indefatigable researcher

(Continued on page 21)



FIGURE 2



FIGURE 3



FIGURE 4



THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

Embassies in Ukraine share their thoughts on the first decade

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

To round out our comprehensive coverage of the celebration of Ukraine's 10th anniversary, The Ukrainian Weekly decided to turn to the diplomatic community in Kyiv. We contacted six foreign embassies in Kyiv whose countries have close relations with Ukraine – Belarus, Canada, Germany, Poland, Russia and the United States – to request their thoughts on 10 years of Ukrainian independence.

The specific questions posed to the ambassadors were: In your estimation, how has your country's position vis-à-vis Ukraine changed over the past 10 years? How do you see relations developing further between your country and Ukraine?

Not all the ambassadors responded directly, two gave answers through subordinates, and only the Embassy of Russia failed to provide any response. Initially, a representative of the Russian Embassy told The Weekly that Ambassador Viktor Chernomyrdin was in Moscow. In later attempts to reach the ambassador we were simply informed that he was busy and not available for comment.

Following are the responses of five embassies.

Ambassadorial Aide Valerii Baranovskyi of the Republic of Belarus:

Ukraine and Belarus were among the first to recognize one another's independence and to develop diplomatic relations, which have since developed very dynamically. There have been 69 international and intergovernmental accords signed between Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus.

Among the fundamental documents that establish our relationship and our economic cooperation are the Agreement on Friendship, Good Neighborliness and Cooperation between Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus and the Agreement between Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus on economic cooperation for the years 1999-2008. There also are intergovernmental agreements on free trade, on stimulating investment and on military-technical cooperation.

In the 1995-2001 timeframe there were 14 meetings between Presidents Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine and Alyaksandr Lukashenka of the Republic of Belarus. In 2001 the president of Ukraine visited the Republic of Belarus twice, and the prime minister and minister of foreign affairs once each.

The various ministers and heads of governmental departments of Ukraine and the Republic of Belarus are in constant contact. We also have a very active Ukrainian-Belarusian inter-governmental commission on economic and trade cooperation, which has met officially six times.

Relations between Belarus and Ukraine can and should develop only for the better, as should be the case between brotherly Slavic neighbors. We have many common and interesting projects, which when implemented will benefit both countries. We have many common interests in the international arena and much in common in our cultural life.

The last 10 years have included events of great importance that have changed the political map of the world. In this time the countries and circumstances under which we live have changed. The developmental tendencies of Ukraine in the last decade of the 20th century are

similar to those of the rest of the countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

As regards Ukraine, of primary importance is that it became an independent country, which develops its own foreign policies and takes an active part in international organizations. Ukraine is actively building a fully democratic civil society. The country is developing legislation that meets international norms.

The president of Ukraine and the government are working purposefully to ensure the needs of society. This is a difficult task, without a doubt, with many obstacles.

Canada believes that a vital and independent Ukraine has a critical role to play on the regional and international stages.

However, we, its closest neighbors and friends, believe that Ukraine will overcome temporary difficulties and will very soon become the most prosperous country of the region.

Ambassador Designate Andrew Robinson of Canada:

Since 1991, when Canada was the first Western country to recognize Ukraine's independence, the two countries have continued to develop a strong and productive relationship. As Ukraine grows increasingly confident in its independence, the strengths of its people and its manifold resources, reinforces its prospects for economic growth, and takes advantage of opportunities to participate in regional and international initiatives and organizations, the relations between our two countries will continue to grow and strengthen.

From the Polish point of view, the appearance of an independent Ukraine on the map of Europe is one of the most important events of the 20th century.

Canada is interested first and foremost in the development of a healthy, economically prosperous and democratic Ukraine. Our bilateral relations continue to be directed to furthering this goal. In this regard, our technical cooperation program, manifested in many forms and economic sectors, plays a positive role in encouraging these welcome developments. Ukraine's economic growth of the past year, as well as its prospects for this and the next year, create new opportunities for partnership and trade. These will only be enhanced by continued attention to developing the rule of law, transparency and the promotion of conditions favorable to foreign investment.

Canada believes that a vital and independent Ukraine has a critical role to play on the regional and international stages. In this respect, we are particularly pleased to see Ukraine take an active part in the United Nations through its current membership in the Security Council, and by its continuing participation in the U.N.'s global peacekeeping operations. Ukraine's constructive and

close cooperation with NATO also is warmly welcomed by Canada. Developing Ukraine's international and multilateral role will mean new opportunities for Canadian-Ukrainian cooperation. Our partnership is driven by a special dynamic of friendship and shared history, which will ensure its strength and success.

Ambassador Ditmar Schtuedemann of the Federal Republic of Germany:

The Federal Republic of Germany, without exaggeration, can be called one of those that aided in the birth of today's independent Ukrainian state. The change

between Poland and Ukraine it must be said, first and foremost, that it is in regards to the existence of two independent countries. Until 1991 we did not have the abilities to develop relations with a free and independent Ukraine. From the Polish point of view, the appearance of an independent Ukraine on the map of Europe is one of the most important events of the 20th century.

I believe that earlier, when one spoke of Poles and Ukrainians, historical themes dominated: Volyn, Akcja Wisla, and even more distant historical events. No one considered how Ukraine and Poland would live alongside one another at the end of the 20th century.

When an independent Ukrainian state appeared, many people in Poland asked the question: How can it be – how will we be able to live with this country, which was not on the map earlier and about which many stereotypes existed in Poland, a country with which many were altogether unfamiliar? What type of domestic and foreign policies would it pursue?

But I believe that rather quickly after Ukraine's independence Poles came to understand that [the country] is one of Poland's best neighbors.

I believe this portrays fully the context of the changes that have taken place in the last 10 years: the initial reservations and unfamiliarity with this full partner, which changed into unbridled confidence and the development of relations in practically all spheres.

Ambassador Carlos Pascual of the United States:

I think that the relationship between the United States and Ukraine has evolved over the years and that it will continue to evolve, particularly as Ukraine's own policies change and evolve. But I also believe that there continues to be a consistent vision of this relationship: a Ukraine that is a part of Europe that is whole and free and at peace, a Europe that shares with the United States the common values of a democratic society and a market-oriented economy.

Ten years ago Ukraine made a choice for independence and sovereignty, and Ukrainians declared their hopes for integration into Europe. Ukraine has made progress in the difficult tasks of building a new state and a new society. Today's Ukraine is still not what all Ukrainians hope it would be. Much remains to be done to complete and consolidate economic reform and to guarantee democratic institutions and individual rights. The United States continues to work with Ukraine on these difficult issues and to urge Ukraine's leadership to make the choices that will bring about a stronger, more prosperous and more democratic Ukraine.

During the coming months, Ukraine has another historic opportunity to demonstrate that it is moving in the right direction. Holding free and fair parliamentary and local elections will be a big step along this road, as will the transparent and conclusive resolution of the cases of the journalists [Heorhii] Gongadze and [Ihor] Aleksandrov. We hope that our relations with Ukraine, with its government and with its people, can continue to grow and develop. But this can happen only on the basis of Ukraine's forward movement on these important issues.

Chargé d'Affaires Wojciek Zajaczkowski of the Republic of Poland:

In speaking of the relationship

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

INTERVIEW: An academic and professional viewpoint of Ukraine

by Andrew Nynka

The 10th anniversary of Ukrainian independence has given us an opportunity to evaluate Ukraine's first independent decade. Below is the conclusion of a three-part series of interviews with academics and professionals on the topic of Ukraine's progress towards building a democratic state and nation.

DR. ROMAN SOLCHANYK is a research analyst with the Rand Corporation based in Los Angeles and a formerly specialist on Soviet nationality affairs at the RFE/RL Research Institute in Munich. He has published widely in scholarly journals and participated in symposia on East European history and Soviet nationality problems, and is the author of a study titled "Ukraine under Perestroika: Politics, Religion and the National Question" as well as the newly released book "Ukraine and Russia: The Post-Soviet Transition," Rowman and Littlefield Inc., 2001.

As a specialist and researcher in the field of Ukrainian affairs, what is your perspective on the progress Ukraine has made in its efforts at state- and nation-building from 1991 to the present?

I think it's more useful, more constructive, if we look at Ukraine in "big picture" terms. I could easily say something about language issues or problems with minorities, specifically the Russian minority, or democratic and economic reform, but I think it is better to look at the big picture.

Ten years is not a long time, but people tend to forget the things that were happening in 1990 and 1991. If you recall, most observers, politicians and columnists were saying that such a place like Ukraine couldn't possibly exist. This was the view of the West, not to mention people and politicians in Moscow. If you remember, liberal individuals like [Anatolii] Sobchak, then Mayor of St. Petersburg, or [Sergei] Stankevich, then deputy mayor of Moscow, were basically treating the notion of an independent Ukraine as a joke. On the one hand as a joke and on the other hand as a sort of threat to the world. I remember very clearly,

Sobchak, who is now deceased, saying if Ukraine is allowed to have an army and if it is allowed to be independent it will create some kind of third world war. These were well-respected people who, during the period of Perestroika, were appearing on CNN almost every other day.

I remember President George Bush and his famous speech on August 1, 1991, in the Ukrainian Parliament in which he was essentially saying: Ukraine should not be independent because it cannot be independent. It would cause disastrous problems for other people, for humanity. Nobody, whether in Moscow, Washington, or London, believed that this place was, number one, legitimate; and number two, [they believed] if it was independent, it shouldn't be.

I remember very clearly one of these think tanks in Washington – one of these public policy places – actually suggesting that this would be a terrible calamity. They said the best thing the United States could do is to persuade the Ukrainians to voluntarily give away some of its territory, presumably Crimea or Donetsk, to Russia in order to avoid conflict.

It was also predicted that if this place, Ukraine, is allowed to exist we will have some kind of Rwanda situation – some kind of genocide against Russians.

If you look at Ukraine over the last 10 years you will find that it is one of the bright spots among the post-Soviet states. Let's compare Ukraine to its immediate neighbors. Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka – a person who is recognized largely by most people in Europe as a dictator and has brought Belarus to the position of a pariah state in the middle of Europe. Moldova – a country where a large chunk of its territory has not been politically controlled by the capital. Look at Russia. The coup attempt in August, the shelling of the Russian parliament in October 1993, tanks in the streets, individuals like [Vladimir] Zhirinovskiy claiming that Finland will be reincorporated into Russia; the list of nonsense that's been going on in Russia, including the two wars in Chechnia, is long. You can look at problems regarding shooting, killing, enclaves and so on. Many of these areas are turning into dictatorships with

one-man rule. So, when you compare Ukraine to its "fraternal former Soviet republics," you have a pretty nice place.

Where do you see Ukraine's place in the European context?

The major problem that Ukraine faces – the big question mark – is when or if Ukraine will actually become part of Europe.

Ukraine has articulated a position that it wants to integrate itself into all European structures: political, economic and security. Now, that's fine, but for it to become a success there need to be some objective and subjective factors in place. Objective factors need to be democratic reforms and economic reforms that would allow you, for example, to become a member of the European Union. And the subjective factor, one of the most important factors, is whether the Europeans are ready to accept a place like Ukraine, and that seems really doubtful.

So I think the big-picture question is: Will Ukraine become a part of Europe in some form or another? Maybe not a hundred percent, maybe it will never be a member of the EU, maybe it will never be a member of NATO. Or will it become what I call a new Eastern Europe, in other words, a new kind of gray no-man's land between the East and the West – between Russia and Europe. That's the big question as far as I'm concerned.

Ukraine has accentuated a desire to build itself into the European framework. Do you believe that the European Union and NATO view this favorably?

What I find interesting here is that countries like Bulgaria and Romania, whose economies are, frankly, not very much better than Ukraine's, are being embraced by Brussels, by the European Union. They will eventually become members of NATO, and they may eventually also become members of the European Union, which shows to me that the Europeans, namely that those people who sit around those nice big tables in Brussels and make policy, don't consider Ukraine to be a European country.

I don't know if you saw in the New York Review of Books a couple of weeks ago,

Timothy Garton Ash had an article about European issues in which he actually said that in a private conversation with one of the commissioners of the European Union, that individual, he didn't name him, said that there's no way Ukraine will ever become European. NATO's position will be that "oh yeah, we want a stable and secure Ukraine because it serves our security interests," but the notion of Ukraine ever becoming European is considered to be absurd by people in Europe.

Is it fair to say that from early 1991 Europe, for the most part, couldn't see Ukraine as an independent state, but at least now it's come to the point where they recognize it as a state but feel that it's not the type of state they want becoming a part of Europe? Can you comment on this?

I think that's very well put. One can think about this as a two-stage process. In the initial stage there was this laughing Ukraine off as an impossibility, as a fake, as an invention, as illegitimate. And if it should actually be allowed to exist it would probably be a danger to humanity, as Sobchak said.

And now this next stage – phase two: "OK, well it hasn't disappeared, but really what do we do with this place?" would be the sound from Europe. The answer would probably be: "Well, we don't do anything." The new Europe, when it finally evolves – when Poland and the rest of the countries become members of the European Union – will stop at the borders of Ukraine.

What degree of legitimacy do you see foreign heads of state giving Ukraine? Have they begun to treat Ukraine as a legitimate independent country?

I think it's fair to say that the United States and Canada remain the major supporters of Ukraine in spite of the difficulties there – in spite of the human rights violations. Traditionally a place like Germany, in terms of the European continent, is the leading supporter in terms of credits and economic aid. Traditionally places like Paris have always had a skeptical view of Ukraine. I think it's fair to say that France has not shown any major commitment to places other than Russia in the former Soviet Union. But again, this is anecdotal.

One can certainly distinguish between specific countries, and certainly the United States and Canada stand out above anyone else, and I think that the leadership in Kyiv should consider itself fortunate that this is the case. Even under this administration, although there will probably be cuts in foreign aid, I think the situation could have been much worse.

Can you comment on the development of the Ukrainian language over the course of the past ten years, specifically with regards to any conflicts with the ingrained Russian language?

I think that a lot of the diaspora's perception and judgments on issues of language were misplaced. For some reason, even though I considered myself an unbiased researcher, well-educated and so on, it seems to me that subconsciously I bought into this idea that there was a Ukrainian-Russian friction in terms of language.

The point is that there really isn't. Whatever friction there is, is minimal, and if you look at the public opinion surveys you'll find, consistently over the last 10 years, that the overwhelming majority of people have no problems, certainly on an ethnic basis. They don't say that they've



Marta Kolomayets

Levko Lukianenko leads a protest against the signing of the union treaty on June 23, 1991, in Kyiv.

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been discriminated against. The value that they assign to the language that people speak is minimal, minuscule and so on.

I think this is one of those disparities that you have between the diaspora and the situation there on the ground. Namely, that the language issue really is not much of an issue for the overwhelming majority of the people there.

TARAS HUNCZAK is a professor of history and political science at Rutgers University. His most recent publication includes: "Russian Imperialism from Ivan the Great to the Revolution," University Press of America, 2000.

Is it safe to say that Ukrainian politicians, faced with the possibility of leading a country for the first time, were very timid and inexperienced in 1991?

I would say that would be a realistic assessment. They were truly afraid because, after all, there was still a powerful army and KGB control from Moscow, but people on the street were demonstrating outside of the Parliament shouting "Freedom for Ukraine, Freedom for Ukraine!" Thousands of people shouting. They closed the windows in the Parliament building, but the windows were vibrating at the time.

Now, having said that, of course after 1991 what you have is the representatives of Rukh in particular, beginning to escalate their activities, but unfortunately they did not understand what politics is really all about. I cannot fault anybody really. While they had good intentions, they had no experience in political matters. The experience was in the hands of the members of the former Communist Party.

What were some of the expectations for the newly independent Ukrainian state?

The expectations were great that there would be a transformation from one system to another immediately and that Ukrainianism would assert itself. Well it didn't. And, objectively speaking, it couldn't because the Soviet Union had been working at its system very consistently for over 70 years and now all of the sudden to change things – well it would have taken more than a human effort. So from my perspective, having spent a lot of time in Ukraine, I would say that, yes, the expectations of the idealists were not realized completely. Although not everything was destroyed by the Communists, despite their efforts to destroy the national idea.

When the pope went to Ukraine the reaction of the Ukrainian people was very positive even in Eastern Ukraine; even what the leaders of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church said in the newspapers was very positive. And that in itself is a very, very positive fact. But there is a revival, so I don't think you can negate everything.

Yes, there is a rather significant Russian influence, but it will take time for those who are under this influence to realize that they are citizens of Ukraine. What the Ukrainians need is not so much an ethnic national consciousness but the idea of political nationalism. Your origin should not be of concern – whether you are a Georgian like Heorhii Gongadze – you are a Ukrainian citizen. In any case, this also takes time. And they seem to be going slowly in that direction. The problem is somewhat in the leadership camp. They seem to be ambivalent about which direction they want to take.

Did you see, in 1991, that the man on

the street was highly motivated and certain of what they wanted to accomplish while the government officials were inexperienced and uncertain?

For the man on the street to have an idea you have to somehow be educated in the spirit of the ideal. Yes, you did have a protest here and there, but for the most part the typical man on the street in Ukraine was never educated in certain political ideologies. You really have to discuss the intelligentsia because it is the political and intellectual elites that provide a sense of leadership for society, and that elite was not prepared to provide Ukraine with a sense of direction. In Ukraine they were educated to do something else – that everything leads to Moscow. The problem was that there was a sense of inferiority. For example, with this question of language, the residue of the Russian language stays around with people for a long time.

Has there been a change in this mentality since 1991?

Well, there is a change among the younger people. I noticed that when I was teaching at universities and giving lectures. There are already elements of youthful exuberance and political consciousness. There are people who are already of a different mental framework. And it is important to note here that we cannot divide this along regional lines. Western Ukraine was not so hot either, despite the fact that the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) was there for a long time, but even today western Ukraine has people left over from the same Soviet regime.

The expectations of an immediate national culture were unrealistic because the dominant culture was the Russian culture. Anybody educated or of some significance spoke Russian. People from a collective farm spoke Ukrainian. How do you change this mentality? It was not so long ago that one young lawyer here said: "What kind of language do we speak here at this gathering?" They replied: "You know, we are pro-Americans, we speak professional English." The person who replied is Ukrainian-born mind you. This kind of problem existed there, and it will take time before this fact changes.

The problem is that change should proceed from the center of the government. If Ukraine had different people at the top who would insist "that in my government, in my Cabinet, in my whatever, you speak the state language – the Ukrainian language." If you go to the Ukrainian Parliament you speak the official language of the Ukrainian Parliament. But it will take a new generation to overcome these obstacles.

So what could one say happened over the last 10 years? Well, even the latest reports show a growth in Ukraine's economy. It is not reflected yet in the income of the people, but it takes time. We should understand Ukraine still has to retool its industries to serve consumers.

Do you believe the recent upturn of the economy is a sign of significant future growth, or is it a mere glitch and will subside?

Well, we don't know which way it will turn. Look at the American stock market for God's sake. There seems to be no rhyme nor reason for its recent activity. It goes up and down, and up and down, and yet everything seems to be functioning. It seems that in the diaspora some people read with satisfaction the shortcomings in the country and pretend they are suffering while, at the same time, they don't contribute a penny to help Ukraine. There are many permanent critics. I can say that with authority because I spend a lot of time organizing various types of assistance.



A commemorative stamp issued by Ukraine on the occasion of its 10th anniversary of independence features a historic photograph taken by Efrem Lukatsky of Parliament members bringing the Ukrainian blue-and-yellow flag into the session hall after the independence declaration was approved on August 24, 1991.

There are a lot of problems, there is no doubt about it, but look at the issue of education. In the city of Kyiv for example, schools have been Ukrainianized to the point where I think that only 17 schools are left with the Russian language of instruction. That is a fantastic accomplishment for a city in which something like five, or thereabout, families spoke Ukrainian in 1905. There are things that have improved and yet there are still problems.

There are problems with the press, for example, as everybody knows, publication of books, etc., but these things are passing. In 10 years things have improved tremendously. Even the Ukrainian armed forces publish a journal called Ukrainian Army – perhaps the best military journal in Eastern Europe. So I am not enthusiastic, but in a guarded fashion I am optimistic that things will improve with the passing years as the younger generation comes to power.

As far as the economic condition, you had people who lost a sense of private property. John Locke said that what constitutes an independent country of equals is their belief in the protection of life, liberty and property. Well, they lost that sense of property – individual property. In Soviet-era Ukraine you had collective farms and an industry – instead of being created to serve the needs of community, three-quarters of it was created to produce and serve the interests of the Soviet military machine. Even today this remains a problem.

There is a common belief that Ukraine's future can follow three paths: towards a union with Russia and Belarus towards the other polar extreme, nationalism; or towards a middle or "muddled" path in between both of the previous directions. Will Ukraine stay this middle path or will it, in the future, decide its own destiny?

The muddled way is a good expression, it's kind of making declarations as President Leonid Kuchma does but never really making any significant change or movement. Ukraine will not go the way of [Belarusian President Alyaksandr] Lukashenka or go towards Russia for a very simple reason: even the oligarchs of Ukraine are enjoying their independence, and their children will not want to become subservient to what somebody says in Moscow, money or no money. Ultimately, people who already made all of their

money like the Kennedys want to be in politics – they want to be in decision-making positions.

The oligarchs may at some crucial point become the real champions of independence, should it become necessary, because it would affect them most directly. So Ukraine will continue to be an independent state, and I think that the younger generations will champion this cause. Part of the problem with Ukraine is these old administrators. Right now, because there are still so many of this older generation, they control the process due to their number of votes. The collective farms, the factory administrators and the veterans of the so-called "Fatherland War." Basically they're true Stalinists.

With their passing the country will gain a new opportunity for the younger people to develop the country as they see fit. I think the future of Ukraine is a democratic society concerned with the well-being of its citizens.

ADRIAN KARATNYCKY is the president of Freedom House and author of "New Nations Rising: The Fall of the Soviets and the Challenge of Independence," Wiley, John & Sons Inc., 1993 and "Freedom in the World: The Annual Survey of Political Rights and Civil Liberties 1997-1998," Freedom House, 1998.

What progress, if any, has Ukraine made over the course of its first independent decade?

Well, the first point to be made is the fact that Ukraine exists as a relatively functioning state. That it is now in its second year of some significant economic upturn, the fact that it is at peace with its neighbors, and the fact that it is, in terms of inter-ethnic relations, at harmony at home suggests that a lot has been accomplished. It is very true that many people regarded the possibility of Ukrainian statehood with skepticism. They thought that there would be an early move towards the Commonwealth of Independent States, and I think it is to the credit of the leaders of Ukraine, both in terms of opposition and civil society, and also government leaders, that they steered a course that built statehood. And that is an immense accomplishment and cannot be denigrated or denied.

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At the same time, I think it is very clear that Ukraine's evolution, economically and politically, has been distorted by the definite emergence of very high levels of political and economic corruption by patterns of semi-authoritarian behavior at the top echelon of its leadership.

Yes, a journalist can be killed under very suspicious circumstances, but what this does is it brings greater international attention, greater public scrutiny domestically and greater examination of the types of issues that this man was addressing in his life. It seems to me that in the Gongadze case we have an embodiment of two co-existing Ukraines.

One is the democratic, open and tolerant Ukraine in which there are more and more Ukrainian citizens, particularly in the younger generations, that believe society has to be governed by the same open rules they see in Western Europe, the United States or even in Central Europe in places like Poland, Hungary, or the Czech Republic.

The other Ukraine has people enmeshed in this more corrupt system who want to keep things in the dark, who want to know what other people are doing to discover their wrongdoings, the corruption and the malfeasance which is part of the current Ukraine.

It seems to me that you're dealing with a quasi-authoritarian president who has limits on how he can function and behave. You have a fairly active civil society, particularly in the center in Kyiv, where a lot of the politics is shaped. You have economic growth with some new pluralistic economic forces, and you have economic players who are not playing by the old corrupt rules, who are making money the old fashioned way – they're earning it.

Are the citizens of Ukraine, the general population, passive about what's happening to Ukraine? And, if that is the case, how do you break that mentality – break the citizens' Soviet mentality?

In order to encourage its citizens, Ukraine must look after economic growth, the creation of a bigger middle class, ensuring that its citizens do not have to worry about the next week's paycheck – Ukraine

must first solve these issues. If the patterns of economic growth are sustained I think that Ukraine's society will become more interested. Once this begins you will see more interest groups developing to sustain that pattern of growth.

Secondly, I think that we've seen a change in Ukrainian politics. Although you still have – and I think this is the biggest obstacle that continues in Ukraine – the fact that about 25 to 35 percent of the electorate always cast votes for an irrelevant opposition party that, in the Parliament and even in presidential politics, makes it very difficult to shape a broad coalition so long as this irrelevant Communist Party exists. The reason being that it siphons off protest votes and opposition votes from people who are legitimately unhappy with the situation. It puts them in a direction which is so unconstructive that neither the oligarchic pro-presidential groups nor the anti-presidential reformer groups can be in a stable bloc or coalition.

There is some attrition of the Communist vote – it's a generational thing. It's also very important that you have such factors as [Oleksander] Moroz and [Yulia] Tymoshenko – two structures around which radical opposition sentiments have an electoral expression which is outside that of the Communists or some ultra-nationalist or extremist party. The development of a normal left and a normal right in Ukraine, which I think we are beginning to see, suggests that maybe that deadlock will be broken. In Ukraine you will have normal civic activism, people preparing and people basically focusing on electoral politics, the use of the media, normal civic activism. Some of this is beginning in Ukraine and, as the economic turnaround takes hold, you will see more of it in the future.

Which of the three broad directions, in terms of international affairs, do you see Ukraine taking: back towards Belarus and Russia; towards nationalism and the far right; or an indefinite path or "muddled way"? If Ukraine is taking this last path could this be a case of Ukraine's inexperience on the national stage or a case of geopolitics – playing the East off against the West?

Well, I think that the current elite will continue this attempt, in effect to balance off Russia and the West to maintain the maximum degree of room to maneuver in

terms of corrupt practices and quasi-democratic practices at home. That's a very auspicious place to be, but I do think that concessions have to be made to external factors: public opinion, pressure from the West and also an alternative pressure from Russia.

I don't think that a Belarusian type solution is possible for Ukraine because the kind of passivity you see and the lack of national consciousness that you see in Belarus you could maybe extend to a portion of the Ukrainian population, primarily in the more Eastern outposts, but I don't think that you can say that for all of Ukraine. There is a very substantial, engaged and nationally patriotic electorate which would oppose moves towards either political repression or towards integration with Russia.

And I don't think that any leader who is in the middle of political difficulties, as President Kuchma is, would dare take his country on a path that would increase internal domestic tensions. I think that what this whole crisis has shown is not the strength of Kuchma but, in a sense, the limited space for him to maneuver. He is trapped by the oligarchic structures that have emerged in which he has either, if you believe the tapes, encouraged or at the very least, if you believe the evidence, has never attempted to resist or fight against.

Geopolitically President Kuchma cannot lean to one or the other direction because of his weakness – his inability to take on a full-fledged conflict either with Russia or the West. President Kuchma has tried to make compromises with existing political movements which he does not control and which he cannot fully trust. So I think he is in a more vulnerable position, but at the same time this also means that he is behaving in a more reasonable fashion. He is not moving in an authoritarian direction, he is not lurching either towards Russia or towards the United States. So this uncertainty around the president, which in some sense looks like stability, is a stability built on the fact that he has chosen to make substantial compromises. And with each of these compromises he has made, with external and internal forces, his room to maneuver as a completely unchallenged authoritarian leader is constricted and constrained.

What will help Ukraine gain popular standing in the eyes of Eastern Europe, NATO and the European Union?

The things that are encouraging officials in Europe and the United States to think positively about the integration of Ukraine into the world community is precisely the civic reaction and trouble caused by civil society and the independent media which the Ukrainian elites complain about. I think that Europeans, if they think the Ukrainian public is passive and doesn't share their views of an open rule-of-law-based system – if they believe that the populace is simply content with authoritarian and corrupt practices – will hesitate about Ukraine's integration into Europe.

Ukraine stands a stronger chance of integration into Europe if they show a dynamic European consciousness or a democratic consciousness mobilizing itself through media and civil society – in other words, when the people on the streets protest they are actually helping Ukraine's earlier ascension to the West. Although the Ukrainian government may think they are creating an image of instability in the country, they're actually creating an impression of forward-thinking openness and a future that is a fully realized democracy within Ukraine.

The Ukraine of today is very different from the Ukraine of five years ago which had money poured into it. To some degree it is different because some of that money has made it to civic groups, some of it has made it to independent media, some of it has made it to help less corrupt forms of privatization and some efforts to promote and push the economic education of the political elite to a degree where you now have a very large cohort of people working in ministries and the private sector who know what the country needs – who know that it needs only the political will at the top and the political will within the Parliament to fix the remaining gaps.

In general, what are some of the differences in Ukraine between now and five years ago?

Well, I think you have a much better probing media. You have some substantial land reform and some sense of direct ownership or direct responsibility which has made the agri-business/food-processing sectors much more potentially efficient and independent of their old subsidy orientation, a very different civil and civic society with a practical understanding of the craft of building a modern political system, a substantial amount of sophistication in civil society. You now have ministers and individuals who've worked in government and Parliament who understand the types of reforms and structures that are necessary in order to implement and promote change. You now also have the experience of two years of economic growth so that you don't have the kind of intense skepticism that greeted the past economic reform package five years ago.

We spoke earlier about the level of corruption in Ukraine. Has it gotten worse?

I think it's gotten far worse in the last few years. It's really within the last four or five years that it has gotten considerably worse and become systemic rather than episodic. Many of the younger generation feel that they can operate in a normal, more open environment and know how to operate and succeed economically in a transparent society.

If these politicians don't make a move toward open, transparent reform and continue to operate under the basis of past corruption with these skeletons in their closet, once the democratic opening comes, as it inevitably will, whether it comes in two years, in five years, or in 10 years, these people will – well, let them read the reports of what's going on in Croatia today. That's their future.



National deputies, carry the Ukrainian flag into the Verkhovna Rada session hall, recreating the historic scene that occurred in the Ukrainian Parliament 10 years earlier after independence was declared.

THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINE'S INDEPENDENCE

Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus travels to Ukraine for anniversary celebrations

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Somewhat disgruntled with Ukrainian organizers, but generally satisfied with its performances, the legendary Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus of North America made its third tour of Ukraine since independence between August 15 and 21 – this one in conjunction with 10th anniversary celebrations of Ukraine's independence.

The creative and administrative directors of the renowned musical ensemble said on August 20 that they were disappointed by the way the organizing committee for the cultural program of the Third World Forum of Ukrainians had treated them, especially by insisting that they not play a preferred song.

Oleh Mahlay, conductor and music director of the legendary chorus known throughout the world for its dumas, ballads and marching songs, and the kobzar tradition it maintains, said that as far as he was concerned the organizers stifled their creative freedom.

"At the least, it raises the issue of censorship," explained Mr. Mahlay.

Mr. Mahlay said the song in question, "March of the Ukrainian Youth," with words by Ivan Bahrianyi, was chosen because in his opinion it symbolically describes the situation in which today's Ukrainian youth finds itself.

He explained that he was asked to cut the song from the chorus repertoire for the "Ukrainian Song in the World" program at the Palats Ukrainy on the evening of August 18, which was the gala concert of the Third World Forum of Ukrainians, even though the group had prepared it and four other songs especially for the occasion.

Mr. Mahlay and the president of the chorus, Anatolii Murha, said they believe the organizers were intimidated by the words of the song, which includes phrases such as "Let the dark-powered enemies beware, young Ukraine is coming forth."

Mr. Murha said the bandurists were told there was no time for their full repertoire and that they should get rid of the homage to Ukrainian youth, even though others there had told them it was their best song.

"We are kobzars; we send a message in our songs," explained Mr. Mahlay. "We thought the song fit really well. It had a message we wanted to send." In their opinion it was a message the organizers did not want heard.

However, Ms. Bench-Shokalo, the concert's music director, said the real issue was not in the words of the song or even the lack of time, but fairness.

"The Bandurist Chorus had five songs scheduled, while other artistic groups who had never appeared in Ukraine, like an Argentinean dance group and an accordionist, had only one number," explained Ms. Shokalo. "I thought they would at least give some of their time to a Canadian dance ensemble [Rusalka], which also had but a single dance scheduled." Two Ukrainian Canadian folk dance ensembles performed at the concert: Rusalka of Winnipeg and Ukraina of Toronto.



The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus on stage at the Teachers Building in Kyiv on August 18.

Ms. Shokalo emphasized that the song is not all that controversial in Ukraine and used to be heard often, whereas the other songs in the bandurists' repertoire were less known, and that is why she suggested striking that one.

While the musical director said she was disappointed with the chorus's indifference to the desires of fellow performers and their confrontational attitude, the two leaders of the Detroit-based Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus said they were put off by the concert director's attitude towards them and by a screaming fit she allegedly had when they tried to convince her unsuccessfully to allow them to play the song in question.

Mr. Mahlay and Mr. Murha agreed that the problems at the concert were but one aspect of a general state of disorganization that surrounded the musical appearances they made at the two official venues they played during their five-day stay in Kyiv.

"I think that to a large extent it is a reflection of the problems in Ukrainian society," said Mr. Mahlay.

They had better experiences during four other performances, at a free show at the fabled Teachers Building organized by the U.S. Embassy, at St. Michael's Golden-Domed Cathedral where they sang the Sunday divine liturgy, at Askold's Tomb where they sang a panakhyda to the students killed at Kruty in 1918, and then at a private reception for World Forum guests and delegates from the United States at the residence of the American ambassador.

For Mr. Mahlay the highlight of the trip, which he said turned out well even with the organizational irritations, was the performance at the Teachers Building. "It was such a

wonderful feeling," he explained. "We had just walked on stage and received a standing ovation immediately."

According to him, the Ukrainians present there were the true future of the country.

"These are the people Ukraine will have to rely on for a better Ukraine," he explained. "The track record just doesn't show that the by-invitation-only crowd will build a democratic Ukraine."

This was the third visit to Ukraine by the famed bandura ensemble since Ukraine declared independence in 1991.

The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus was founded in 1918 and has a long and rich history as one of the top bandurist choruses in the world. After suffering persecution under the Stalin terror, its members fled to the United States after World War II. Its legendary music director and conductor, the late Hryhorii Kytasty, settled in Detroit, and made the city the new home for his bandura ensemble.

In 1991 the chorus returned to Ukraine with a 14-city tour of the country under the direction of conductor Wolodymyr Kolesnyk. It returned for a second tour in 1994, this time of the southern oblasts and Crimea.

The 2001 tour came after the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council designated the chorus as the official representative cultural group from the United States for the 10th anniversary celebrations in Ukraine.

The ensemble is the 1992 recipient of the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian State Prize, the highest award that can be bestowed by the country for excellence and contribution to the arts.

Ukraine celebrates...

(Continued from page 1)

Saturday, August 18, when the Third World Forum of Ukrainians opened, and ended on Sunday, August 26, when the last concert on Kyiv's European Square ended in the evening.

By August 25 celebrations had hit such a crescendo that the sale of hard liquor was banned in the city center until after the nightly concerts were over at about 10 p.m. Law enforcement officials, however, reported no serious problems with crowd control and even noted a reduction in crime during the four days that Ukrainians officially had off from work.

Not everything was all-out partying, however. There were also solemn commemorations, official celebrations and much wreath-laying, along with the opening of the city's revamped Independence Square and the introduction of a new 62-meter column, atop which stands what state officials hope will be Ukraine's lady liberty.

In one of the week's highlights, Kyiv city officials, led by Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko – whose stature as a person who gets things done continued to grow with this latest success – presented the

bleached concrete and granite plaza, which stands at the very heart of the city, to Kyiv residents and the Ukrainian nation on August 23 with a colorful show that included huge balloon arrangements and an effective daytime fireworks display. The center of attention was the gilded female figure in a green patina holding a guelder rose (kalyna) above her head perched atop the 62-meter granite column that dominates the square.

President Kuchma, who attended the ceremony along with President Kwasniewski of Poland and an entourage of Ukrainian government officials, said in a short speech that he hoped that 10, 20 and even 100 years from now the statue would come to symbolize Ukrainian independence, democracy and liberty.

"This monument and this renewed square, which carries the hallowed name 'Independence', must carry with it other symbols liberty, faith and beauty, respect for human intelligence and human toil," stated Mr. Kuchma.

The president also said he would like the figure to represent the unity of the various ethnic and religious groups in Ukraine.

It was an event-filled day for the president, beginning with a moleben at St.

Sophia Sobor in the heart of Kyiv, which was attended by representatives of all the major religious confessions of the country. There the president, Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Ivan Pliusch lit prayer candles for the country.

Then Mr. Kuchma traveled to the St. Volodymyr the Great Monument overlooking the Dnipro River for another prayer service before moving on to memorials to Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's bard, and Mykhailo Hrushevsky, the president of its first republic, as well as to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, where he laid wreaths.

After the afternoon appearance at the opening of Independence Square, the president was off to a jubilee concert at the Ukraina Palace of Culture (Palats Ukrainy) concert hall along with Presidents Kwasniewski, Putin and Trajkovski. Mr. Kuchma was the single speaker before the beginning of the multimedia show. He gave a lengthy 50-minute discourse on Ukraine's accomplishments of the last 10 years and a delineation of what still needs to be done.

The president said that in terms of its importance to the Ukrainian nation, the Act of Declaration of the Independence of

Ukraine passed on August 24, 1991, could be compared to the christening of Kyivan Rus' in 988. He said that Ukrainian independence is "irreversible" and called the 10th anniversary "the end of the first and most difficult stage."

The previous day, in another highlight of the week's commemorations, the same members of the Verkhovna Rada who had carried the large Ukrainian flag into the session hall 10 years ago when the Parliament voted to proclaim Ukraine's independence and to leave the Soviet Union re-enacted the historic event to mighty applause during a ceremonial session of the Verkhovna Rada.

A large portion of the Kyiv diplomatic corps, along with most of the past and present members of the Parliament as well as President Kuchma, Prime Minister Kinakh and his Cabinet, and Supreme Court and Constitutional Court judges were on hand to view the proceedings, which included an address by Chairman Pliusch.

The session also included the reading of a proclamation by National Deputy Ihor Yukhnovsky from the Verkhovna Rada to the parliaments of the world in which the Ukrainian legislature pledged to continue the development of parliamentarism and democracy in the country.

KYIVANS AND GUESTS CELEBRATE UKRAINE’S INDEPENDENCE



The presidium at the Third World Forum of Ukrainians during opening ceremonies on August 18. Mykhailo Horyn is at the podium.



Young gymnasts prepare to participate in the opening ceremonies of the revamped Independence Square on August 23.



Photos by Roman Woronowycz
Sailors march with the flag of Ukrainian naval forces during the parade on August 24.



Ukraine’s new T-84 tanks rumble down the Khreschatyk as part of the military parade.



Members of the presidential guard, dressed in 18th century uniforms, march on Ukrainian Independence Day.



The monument to independence, the new centerpiece of Independence Square, on the day before it was officially unveiled.



"Love Ukraine..." is the message on this billboard on the Khreschatyk amidst a festival-like atmosphere.



Children from a Ukrainian art nursery school walk past the reviewing stand.



Verkhovna Rada members, past and present, President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh and guests in the Verkhovna Rada building on August 22, the day of the special ceremonial session marking the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence.

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Kuchma speaks about...

(Continued from page 2)

as it should have," while 51.5 percent said "everything took place in the way it should not have." Only 6.6 percent declared that "everything took place as it should have," while 9.7 percent were unable to answer the question.

In a poll conducted by the Oleksander Razumkov Center for Economic and Political Studies among 2,007 adult Ukrainians on August 14-23, 80.5 percent of respondents said they would participate in a referendum on Ukraine's independence if such a referendum were organized today, and 67.9 percent of them declared that they would back Ukraine's independence. In comparison, in the December 1991 referendum, Ukraine's independence was supported by some 91 percent of voters.

The same poll found that 51.1 percent of Ukrainians believe that Ukraine has failed to become an independent state in the 10 years following the declaration of its independence; and only 36.6 percent said Ukraine actually is an independent state.

Anniversary of failed coup...

(Continued from page 2)

it the wrong way."

If President Putin – the chosen successor to Mr. Yeltsin, who faced down the coup conspirators – really is the true heir to the plotters, it would be just one of many ironies of the failed putsch.

Prof. Brown said it is also ironic that the conspirators accused Soviet President Gorbachev of indecisiveness, when it was clear from their first disastrous public appearance that they lacked direction and did not know exactly what to do.

Another irony is that, in the end, the failed putsch achieved the opposite of what its organizers had aimed to do: it accelerated the demise of the Soviet Union that it had hoped to maintain.

Andrei Ryabov, a scholar in residence at the Carnegie Moscow Center, said the current Russian administration and a large section of the Russian establishment today have a split attitude about the coup.

"Of course, they understand that without the events of August 1991 the victory of the new political order in Russia, the creation of a market economy, would be pushed back for a long time, at the very least. So they recognize the positive influence of these events," Mr. Ryabov said. "But on the other hand, for many of them it represents the collapse of the state, and right now this idea is being put forward by a large section of the political elite. From this point of view, this weakening of the state as an institution can't really command sympathy with these people, so the attitude is a dual one."

Mr. Ryabov said he expected President Putin to highlight both the good and bad consequences of the failed putsch if he makes an appearance marking the anniversary.

"On the one hand, he will undoubtedly recognize the great significance of these events for the development of Russia along the path of democracy and a market economy," Mr. Ryabov predicted. "But on the other hand, he'll probably say a certain anarchy arose then as a result of the wrong choice of economic reforms, and that this has had a negative impact on the economy in the last 10 years, on social relations and on the weakening of the state, and that he, as the new president, is now working to rid the country of these negative effects."

The ambivalent nature of the Russian administration's attitude toward the failed coup is matched by the feelings of many ordinary Russians. If no one is in a celebratory mood during the anniversary, it won't be much of a surprise, Prof. Brown said. After all, the Soviet Union disintegrated a few months after the coup – something that many Russians still regret.

SPORTSLINE

Gymnastics

• Ukrainian National Team member Alina Kozych beat out a very strong field to win the all-around title at the European Youth Olympic Days in Murcia, Spain. The 13-year-old Kyiv resident, who plans to compete in the 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens, trains with Serhij Butsul at Children's Sports School No. 20.

Track and field

• The Ukrainian track and field team won four medals at the DN Galan meet in Stockholm at Olympic Stadium, an arena built for the 1912 Summer Games.

Andrei Sokolovski earned a bronze medal in the men's high jump competition, clearing a height of 7 feet, 5 inches. Sweden's Steffan Strand, competing before his home crowd, took gold with a jump of 7-6. The second-place finisher was Mark Boswell of Canada, who tied Sokolovski's 7-5, but had fewer misses than the Ukrainian.

Zhanna Pintusevich-Block finished second behind LaTasha Jenkins of the United States in the women's 200-meters. The Ukrainian sprinter finished in 23.14 seconds, with Jenkins recording a 22.86. Merlene Frazer of Jamaica came in third at 23.43 seconds.

Tatiana Tereschuk-Antipova won a silver medal in the women's 400-meter hurdles with a time of 55.29 seconds. Tereschuk-Antipova trailed Lonela Tirlea of Romania, who was clocked at 54.65 seconds.

Inga Babakova won gold in the women's high jump after clearing 6 feet, five inches. Babakova out-jumped second- and third-place finishers Kajsa Bergqvist of Sweden and Hestrie Cloete of South Africa.

• Viktoria Palamar took second place in the women's high jump at the Herculis meet in Monte Carlo, Monaco, on July 20, clearing 6 feet, 5 1/2 inches. Bergqvist cleared a height of 6-6 1/4 to win first place, and Cloete took third with a height of 6-5 1/2, out-leaping fourth-place Babakova, who cleared 6-4 3/4.

Tatiana Tereschuk-Antipova won bronze in the women's 400-meter hurdles, finishing behind Debbie-Ann Parris of Jamaica and Daimi Pernia of Cuba.

Oleksii Lukashevych placed third in the men's long jump, leaping 26-4 1/4, just shy of second-place James Beckford's mark of 26-5. First-place winner Danilo Burkenya of Russia barely edged out the Jamaican Beckford with a jump of 26-5 3/4.

• Ukraine took home three medals at the eighth IAAF World Championships in Athletics in Edmonton, including a gold

from Zhanna Pintusevich-Block's stunning .01 second victory over defending champion Marion Jones of the United States in the 100-meters (see The Weekly, August 12).

Inga Babakova, the defending world champion, placed second in the women's high jump on August 12. Hestrie Cloete of South Africa won the event on a countback, with both jumpers ultimately clearing 2 meters.

Vita Pavlysh took bronze in the women's shot put on August 5, with a mark of 19.41 meters. She finished behind Yanina Korolchik of Belarus, 20.61 meters, and Nadine Kleinert-Schmitt of Germany.

Andrii Skvaruk placed fifth in the men's hammer throw on the same day, with a distance of 79.93 meters. Szymon Ziolkowski of Poland won the event with a mark of 83.38 meters.

In the men's shot put on August 4, Yurii Bilonoh took sixth place with 20.83 meters, in a competition won by the United States' John Godina, 21.87 meters.

Oleksii Lukashevych placed sixth in the men's long jump on August 11 with a jump of 8.10 meters. Ivan Pedroso of Cuba won gold with a mark of 8.40 meters.

Olena Hovorova placed 10th in the women's triple jump on August 10 with a jump of 13.85 meters. Tatyana Lebedeva of Russia won the event with a distance of 15.25 meters.

Swimming and diving

• Roman Volodkov and Anton Zakharov of Ukraine took third in the men's synchronized platform diving at the swimming and diving World Championships in Fukuoka, Japan, on July 26. The Ukrainians earned a score of 336.06, just behind Eduardo Rueda and Fernando Platas of Mexico, whose 336.63 points earned them second place. Tian Liang and Hu Jia of China won first place with a score of 361.41.

Maggie Bowen of the United States upset Yana Klochkova in the women's 200-meter individual medley on July 28 in Fukuoka. Klochkova, the current Olympic champion in the event, finished in 2:12.30, while Bowen won with a time of 2:11.93. Qi Hui of China finished in 2:12.46, winning a bronze medal.

Klochkova came back, however, with a runaway victory in the 400-meter individual medley, beating second-place Bowen by more than two seconds. The 18-year-old Ukrainian gained the lead in the backstroke leg and kept it for the remainder of the race, finishing in time of 4:36.98. Bowen finished in 4:39.06, while bronze medalist

(Continued on page 23)



Yana Klochkova (left) with her rival Beatrice Caslaru of Romania during a swim meet in 2000.



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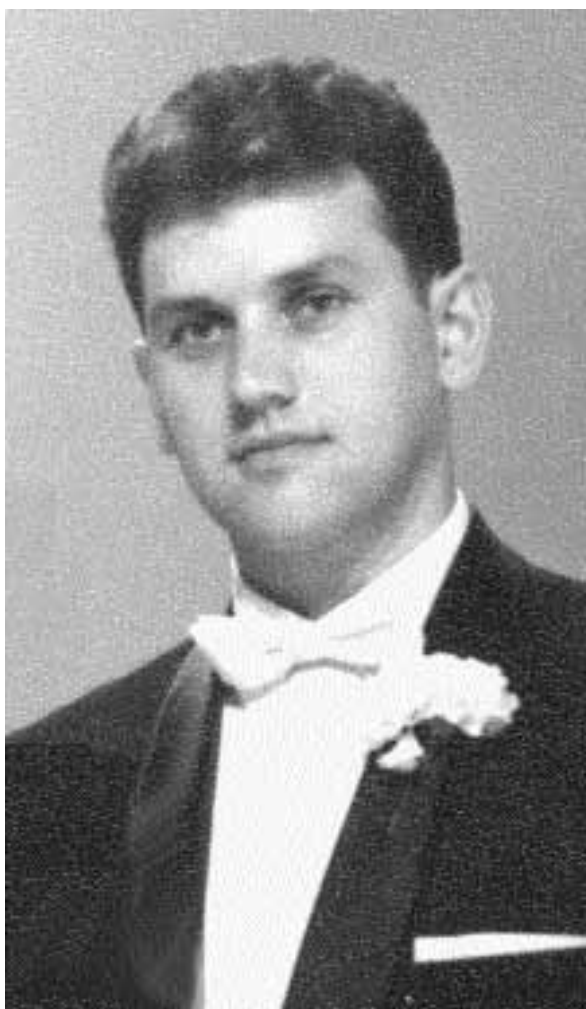
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In memory of Ihor Olshaniwsky

Submitted by the Executive Board of Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine



On Memorial Day, during the annual ceremony of remembrance of departed comrades of Ukrainian American Veterans Post 6 at their monument in Hollywood Cemetery in Union, N.J., the names of the departed comrades were read out loud, prayers were given, hymns were sung and taps were played. Among the names inscribed on the Veterans' monument was also the name of Ihor Olshaniwsky.

Fifteen years have passed since he died. He was only 56 years old and was full of "joie de vivre" and enthusiasm. Ihor left a legacy of service to his country – the United States – and community in the defense of human rights. In addition to serving in Korean War, he headed the Committees of Defense of Valentyn Moroz and later, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine.

Ihor Olshaniwsky was born in 1930 in Halych, Ukraine, which recently celebrated its millenium. Through the vagaries of war and post-war migration, he was separated from his mother and sister but shared the same lot with his late father, Karlo, a veteran of the Sichovi Striltsi.

In 1950 they came to the US with other displaced persons and settled in New York City. Just a few short months after his arrival he was drafted into the US army, served his basic training in Scofield Barracks in Hawaii (where he received special citation for his physical fitness), departed for Japan for further training in communications and then sent to the front in Korea.

He was assigned to the artillery division as a telephone lines repairman in a no-man's zone. He had to work at night crawling on his belly very quietly and in total darkness to search for and repair breaks in the telephone lines which were caused by the repeated shooting of the guns from both sides in the daytime. While doing this in the no-man's zone he was exposed to shots from the North Korean side since even a slight noise would prompt shooting from the enemy. After repairing the lines, he would crawl back to the American side prior to the break of dawn. He performed this hazardous task for more than two years.

After an honorable discharge in 1953, Ihor enrolled in the New York University school of engineering under the GI Bill. He married Bozhena

Pawlyshyn in 1956 and with her established his family with three children. He worked in a variety of jobs including being an organizer for the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association and an inspector of federal buildings for HUD in New Jersey.

During the rapid rise of the human rights movement in the 70's, he seized the opportunity to defend the "shestydesiatnyky" in Ukraine and to publicize the plight of Ukraine and repressions by Soviet Union. The hunger strike of Valentyn Moroz in 1974 in Soviet prison served as a wake-up call to Ukrainians all over the world.

Ihor realized that lobbying the US Congress through the human rights aspect would gain the most attention and success. In his memoirs, Dr. Ihor Koszman writes with warmth and empathy about Olshaniwsky: "After meeting Ihor Olshaniwsky I realized that we saw eye-to-eye on many issues. Olshaniwsky had better skills in organizing and coordinating activities and had a stronger power of persuasion. We gathered a group of enthusiasts and organized a series of Committees in the Defense of Valentyn Moroz. We met at weekly brainstorming and briefing sessions and traveled frequently to Washington, DC."

Dr. Koszman continues: "Ihor Olshaniwsky gathered a group of people who shared the same ideals. He directed its work toward all the members in the US Congress which succeeded in getting several important resolutions through Congress which were printed in the Congressional Record. In addition, many speeches made by individual congressmen in the defense of Valentyn Moroz and Leonid Plushch were recorded in the Record."

"We considered this to be very important since the entire Congress was informed about their plight and several copies of the Record went to the Kremlin where they were translated into Russian and read by the key members of the Soviet authorities. I learned this from a New York Times correspondent who told me about the existence of a special department in Moscow which translates the New York Times and the Congressional Record."

"At this time I came to the realization that Ihor had the drive to work much harder than I and was happy when he became the head of the Moroz Committee while I headed the Ukrainian Republicans of New Jersey. I cannot remember the innumerable times he traveled with others to Washington, DC in order to personally lobby for the persecuted in Ukraine and how many resolutions, letters of appeal and speeches were given by legislators in their defense."

"One of the most important congressional bills was the bill which the late Millicent Fenwick (R-NJ) proposed to form: a Congressional Commission which would monitor the adherence to human rights according to the Helsinki Accords of 1975 agreed to by its 35 signatory nations. The State Department and the House Foreign Affairs Commission (chaired by Dante Fascell (D-FL)) opposed the creation of an additional body, arguing that this matter could be dealt with by existing commissions. After much effort and the promise of a chairmanship to Mr. Fascell, he relented and thus in 1976 the Congressional Helsinki Commission was created by Congress.

It is comprised of nine members from the United States Senate, nine members from the House of Representatives, and one member each from the Departments of State, Defense and Commerce. This Commission is still functioning today and holds a very important position in the field of defense of human rights in the US and Europe."

Dr. Koszman continues: "With the arrival of Valentyn Moroz to the US, all committees named after him were dissolved and the group that worked with Ihor Olshaniwsky regrouped and changed its name to "Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine – AHRU." I was chosen as vice-president. We worked successfully and received active support from the Ukrainian American community. We organized 19 branches in

various states and attracted many members. We raised the consciousness and spontaneity of the diaspora and worked in a professional manner."

The arrival of General Petro Hryhorenko to the US in 1977 was the culmination of the defense of political prisoners since he embodied one of them. Although he came for medical and surgical treatment and was not speaking out publicly, the Soviet government revoked his citizenship and thusly shut the door for his return to Moscow.

This spurred him on to open activities and criticism of Soviet Union such as public speaking, a visit to Washington, DC with President Jimmy Carter, an official visit to West Point, trips to Europe and Asia, etc. At each opportunity he spoke about human rights activists who were being persecuted, about the necessity of the independence of Ukraine, about Soviet violations of the Helsinki Accords, etc.

Olshaniwsky devoted much time and effort to promote the dissemination of information about the General, about the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords – the Ukrainian Helsinki Group which Hryhorenko helped to establish on November 9, 1976 in Kyiv with nine other members. Hryhorenko was simultaneously a member of the Moscow Helsinki Monitoring Group and the Kyiv Helsinki Monitoring Group which broadened the scope of his importance and influence. In addition, Olshaniwsky helped the General and his family to obtain political asylum and assisted him with writing of his memoirs.

Through the efforts of Olshaniwsky, both houses of the US Congress approved Resolution 205 in the defense of the Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group which ultimately resulted in a proclamation by President Ronald Reagan honoring them in 1982 on their sixth anniversary.

In his proclamation President Reasan, among other things, stated: "The spontaneous formation on November 9, 1976, in Kyiv, Ukraine, of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords affirmed once more that the human spirit cannot be crushed and that the desire for human freedom cannot be conquered."

Ihor Koszman continues: "From 1982 to 1984, during the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine of 1932-33 in Ukraine, Ihor Olshaniwsky traveled to Washington, DC practically every week and vigorously lobbied the US Congress to establish a commission to study and analyze the causes and aftereffects of the murderous famine in Ukraine. As we know, such a commission was established, \$500,000 was appropriated for the project by the US government, and the commission started to work in May 1986, just when Ihor Olshaniwsky's health was taking a turn for the worse."

Koszman continues: "In 1985 Olshaniwsky decided that we should defend John Demjanjuk. I was hesitant, since I thought it would be detrimental to our defense of political prisoners in the USSR. However, Olshaniwsky's powers of persuasion were so strong that I simply could not oppose him. Soon afterwards, Olshaniwsky became ill with a heart condition and spent time in a hospital. I took his place as a speaker at public rallies which were very well attended, people gave generously for the defense of Demjanjuk and the money was given to the defense attorney."

"After improving somewhat, Olshaniwsky spurred himself to further vigorous action and neglected his rehabilitation and recovery. When the case of Myroslav Medvid hit the media, he and Walter Bodnar traveled to Washington, DC and to New Orleans in an effort to save the young seaman."

Koszman finalizes his remembrance with this observation: "I think that Ihor Olshaniwsky overburdened himself which caused his exhaustion. His condition worsened and his heart gave out. May he rest in the Kingdom of Heaven."

AMERICANS FOR HUMAN RIGHTS IN UKRAINE

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

appealed to Ukrainian Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko, Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Smirnov and National Deputy Hryhorii Omelchenko to immediately investigate the shadowing of him and his family. Mr. Volynets said he and his son have been shadowed since May. (RFE/RL Newsline)

80% of Russians back union with Belarus

MOSCOW – According to a poll conducted by the Center of Sociological Research of the National and International Security Foundation and reported by Interfax on August 22, 80 percent of Russians approve of the formation of a union state between Russia and Belarus. Thirty-eight percent would like it to become a union similar to the former USSR, 24 percent favor its development as a confederated state, and 26 percent believe Belarus should be absorbed into the Russian Federation. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainians positive toward Russia

MOSCOW – Participants in an academic roundtable discussion in Moscow on August 22 said that the overwhelming majority of Ukrainians have a positive attitude toward Russia, ITAR-TASS reported. Pollsters told the scholars that 61 percent of Ukrainian citizens have a positive attitude and 13 percent more have a “more positive than negative” one toward Russia, and that more than a third would like the two countries to reunite. Mykhailo Pohrebinskyi, director of the Kyiv Center for Political Studies, told the group that 60 percent of Ukrainians believe that Kyiv should give priority to developing relations with Russia, while 25 percent say that their government should first focus on ties with Western Europe. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moldova to be integrated into energy grid

CHISINAU – Now that Ukraine is being integrated into the Russian electrical power system, Moldova will follow, Vremia Novostei reported on August 22. The paper said that Chisinau will gain from this arrangement because of transit fees for the export of power and also because of the enhanced role it will give the central Moldovan government over the breakaway Transdnister region. To secure its place in these arrangements, Moldova will hand over to Russia 76 percent of the shares in its largest electrical power station, Moldovan officials said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Putin, Kwasniewski meet in Kyiv

KYIV – While in Ukraine for celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the country's independence, Russian President Vladimir Putin declared at an August 23 meeting in Kyiv with his Polish counterpart, Aleksander Kwasniewski, that he will pay an official visit to Warsaw in mid-January 2002, Russian and Polish media reported. “Relations between our countries have achieved a new level of quality,” Mr. Putin said after the talks, adding that the Russian-Polish trade turnover reached \$5.5 billion last year. Sergei Prikhodko, deputy chief of the Russian president's administration, commented after the meeting that Russia and Poland intend to increase cooperation in connection with the exportation of Russian gas to the European Union. The two presidents also touched upon the future role of Russia's Kaliningrad enclave and agreed that further discussions will take place in four-way talks that will include Russia, Poland, Lithuania and the EU. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Warsaw to have Shevchenko monument

WARSAW – In a solemn ceremony in the Polish capital on August 3, the corner-

stone was laid for the foundation of a monument to Taras Shevchenko. The monument to Shevchenko will be installed in the center of Warsaw in a public garden bearing its name. The monument was created by Ukrainian sculptor Kusch as a gift from Kyiv to Warsaw; it will be carried to the Polish capital in the near future. Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski sent his greeting to participants of the ceremony. Mr. Kwasniewski said the monument will be a symbol of friendship and mutual understanding between two friendly nations. (UNIAN)

Putin visits grave of Kuchma's father

VELIKII NOVGOROD, Russia – While visiting Velikii Novgorod on August 22, Russian President Vladimir Putin laid flowers at the grave of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma's father, Interfax Northwest reported. President Kuchma's father died during World War II, but his grave was located only in 1996. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Website focuses on Russian-Ukrainian ties

MOSCOW – Gleb Pavlovskyi, who serves as Russian President Vladimir Putin's media adviser, has launched a new Internet site, Ukraine.ru, to promote Russian-Ukrainian relations, Internet.ru reported on August 23. On its opening page, Mr. Pavlovskyi said his main goal is to inform Russians about developments in Ukraine, where he said, “Putin is even more popular than in Russia.” He added that President Putin wants both countries to be part of a “united Europe” but not become “copies of the West.” He said his site will also seek to overcome obstacles to this among many Ukrainians: the notion of some in the Ukrainian elite that Russia remains a threat and that Ukraine can join Europe without Russia. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma vetoes election bill for fourth time

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has again vetoed an election bill stipulating that 115 members of the 450-seat Parliament are to be chosen in single-mandate constituencies, while the remainder are to be elected from lists fielded by political parties. It marked the fourth unsuccessful attempt by the Verkhovna Rada this year to change the current election law, which calls for electing 225 deputies in single-mandate constituencies and another 225 deputies from nationwide party lists. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Diasporans eligible for long-term visas

KYIV – Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry has introduced new visa rules allowing ethnic Ukrainians who live abroad to obtain five-year, multiple-entry visas instead of one-entry visas valid for six months, Ukrainian media reported on August 14. Ukrainian Television added that the participants in the Third World Forum of Ukrainians, held in Kyiv on August 18-20, would get their visas free of charge. (RFE/RL Newsline)

MDs accused of stealing human organs

LVIV – Several doctors from the Lviv Regional Clinical Hospital are suspected of trading in healthy body organs, which they allegedly removed from the bodies of living road-accident victims. ICTV Television reported on August 14 that the physicians removed undamaged organs of victims of road accidents and then stated that death resulted from the injuries received. In addition, the station reported that no less than 10 people were released from the hospital after treatment without one kidney. Some of those people have agreed to testify against the doctors. Prosecutors opened an investigation into the alleged crimes, but none of the suspects have been arrested. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Farewell by Mr. A. Birko from members of Bandurist Choir during the funeral of Dr. Myroslav Hnatiuk

Grieving family, reverend father, dear brothers and sisters!

Today the Ukrainian Bandurist Choir is bidding farewell to our brother Myroslav. He was with us 17 years, but his contributions and accomplishments were tremendous.

Myroslav joined UBC in 1985 and, because of his abilities, was elected to the post of the president in 1989.

The most important accomplishment of Dr. Hnatiuk was probably the organization of our concert tour through Ukraine in June of 1991. This was our first visit of our homeland after 50 years of separation and two months before the breakup of the Soviet empire. The concert tour, which included concerts in the best halls of Kyiv, Kaniv, Poltava, Kharkiv, Donetsk, Dnipropetrovsk, Zaporizhia, Kryvyi Rih, Vinnytsia, Chernivtsi, Ivano-Frankivsk, Ternopil and Lviv was born, as a concept, in creative mind of Myroslav and was made a reality through Myroslav's hard work, cooperation with Kyiv agency “Ukraina” and the help of our artistic director Volodymyr Kolesnyk.

We would like you to know, dear Myroslav, that we are most thankful to you for your idea and your extreme effort which allowed the “Apostles of Bandura,” for the first time in 50 years, to glorify Ukraine with our song not from abroad but on our native Ukrainian soil.

Dear brother Myroslav, we all remember your great contributions to the Chorus as the president and friend. We deeply feel our great loss. We will not forget you. We wish that the friendly soil of America be like dawn to you!

DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Rich Krauze

Metropolitan Volodymyr Sabodan (left) of the UOC-MP officiates at services marking the 950th anniversary of the Pecherska Lavra.

Orthodox mark 950th...

(Continued from page 1)

must be set aside for the greater good."

The extent to which the Kyiv Patriarchate and the UAOC are alienated from the Moscow Patriarchate was evident in the way the priests and bishops congregated in separate groups inside the hall and in the vestibule.

Even the three leaders, UOC-KP Patriarch Filaret, UOC-MP Metropolitan Volodymyr (Sabodan) and UAOC Metropolitan Mefodii, although seated in the same row, were separated by as many places as possible, with Mr. Kuchma and his delegation aside the UOC-MP leader.

Earlier in the day, metropolitans and bishops representing all 15 of global Orthodoxy's national Churches, from such far-flung and exotic places as Antioch, Alexandria, Athens and Cyprus, as well as the newer Churches of North America and Poland, took part in the official divine liturgy and anniversary ceremony at the Trapezna Church of the Monastery of the Caves. Not present, however, were Patriarch Bartholomew of Constantinople and Patriarch Alexei II of Moscow, both of whom sent emissaries.

ROC Patriarch Alexei, whose highly publicized scheduled appearance was at the center of a storm of controversy for weeks leading up to the anniversary affair, ended up remaining in Moscow.

Bishop Ahafas of Odesa provided one reason for the patriarch's failure to appear. He explained at a press conference that day that the Ukrainian government had not offered suitable accommodations for the patriarch, so it was decided that he should not travel to Kyiv.

However, at least one Ukrainian government official stated unofficially that the patriarch refused to travel to the commemorations because Ukraine had failed to extend an official invitation, one similar to what had been accorded Pope John Paul II for a visit this past June.

While the pope is the head of a state, the Vatican, Patriarch Alexei is not.

In an effort to treat the three Ukrainian Orthodox Churches equally, President Kuchma, along with an official delegation, attended all three ceremonies, ending up at the Monastery of the Caves for the finale there.

He presented Metropolitan Volodymyr of the UOC-MP a 300-year-old Ukrainian Bible as a gift in commemoration of the anniversary. The president also visited the relic of Apostle Andrew the First-Called, whose remains were brought to the Monastery of the Caves by Archbishop Christodul of Athens of the Church of Hellas.

Archbishop Christodul and the other leaders of the various Churches prepared written statements in support of the UOC-

MP as the single Ukrainian Orthodox Church, and these were released to the press. In his sermon during the liturgy the Greek archbishop underscored that his Church recognizes only UOC-MP Metropolitan Volodymyr as the leader of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

The UOC has been divided since just before Ukraine achieved independence, when several Ukrainian bishops of the Russian Orthodox Church left to reorganize the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church without asking permission of either the patriarch of Moscow or the ecumenical patriarch of Constantinople. Later the UAOC experienced a further schism, with some of its bishops forming the Ukrainian Orthodox Church - Kyiv Patriarchate.

While the UAOC and the UOC-KP seem to be moving slowly towards reunification, the remnant of the ROC, the UOC - Moscow Patriarchate, strongly opposes the other two, as does the Ecumenical Church in Constantinople.

Patriarch Filaret, who heads the UOC-KP, explained at a separate jubilee commemoration at the Kyiv Symphony Hall on August 27 that while neither the UOC-KP nor the UAOC were invited to attend services and celebrations on the grounds of the Monastery of the Caves, they felt a need to celebrate jointly at least at the state function at the opera house.

"We are celebrating this holiday with the nation together and yet separately as well," explained the only patriarch from among the three Ukrainian Church leaders. "This is because the Monastery of the Caves is a sacred place for the whole nation. It is a symbol of our need to be united and our desire to pray together."

The failure of the UOC-MP to include the other two Ukrainian Orthodox confessions in the celebrations led to demonstrations outside both the ancient monastery and outside the Kyiv Opera Theater, where several hundred demonstrators from the Ukrainian National Rukh Party, the Sobor Party and the Prosvita Language Society chanted, "Russian priests, get out."

The Monastery of the Caves, famous for its extensive labyrinths of tunnels and caves where monks sheltered themselves from secular life to pray and fast, was established in 1051 by the monks Antonii and Teodosii Pechersky and became the center of Kyivan life after the Mongol horde leveled the city in 1240 and occupied the country. For centuries it has been a bastion of the Ukrainian Orthodox faith and an educational and cultural center.

The monastery was closed in 1926 after the Bolsheviks strengthened their grip on Ukraine, but reopened after the German occupation in 1941 before again being shut down in 1961 for another 27 years. In 1988 it was reopened after the onset of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika and glasnost programs.



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Walk/bike-a-thon to benefit museum

NEW YORK – A truly special event dubbed "Stride and Ride to Build" will take place on September 23. The event is a walk-a-thon/bike-a-thon intended to raise money for The Ukrainian Museum in New York City; all proceeds from this benefit will go to the museum's building fund.

With support from around the globe, last year's Stride and Ride 2000 raised over \$30,000 for The Ukrainian Museum. This year's event is even more crucial, as everyone has an unprecedented opportunity to double, even quadruple (with company matching programs), their donations through a challenge grant that is part of a generous donation from Eugene and Daymel Shklar matching dollar for dollar any donation the museum receives in 2001.

The Stride and Ride to Build is designed for the entire family; the fund-raiser will feature an easy three-mile family fun hike through the scenic grounds of the Ringwood Estate in New Jersey.

The route consists of paved and dirt roads, and crosses a mowed grass field. Participants of all ages are welcome. Child carriers, strollers with larger wheels, or wagons are recommended for those wishing to bring their toddlers along. The bike-a-thon phase of the fund-raiser is better suited for participants looking for a bigger challenge. The mountain bike route will consist of a seven-mile tour of moderate difficulty through the trails of Ringwood State Park. The route will include climbs, rocky downhill and some single track, and will be guided by experienced riders. Bike participants must be at least 14 years old and have some mountain biking experience, their own mountain bike, related equipment and water. Bike helmets are mandatory; riders will not be permitted to ride without them.

Provisionals catalogue...

(Continued from page 8)

who literally traveled from post office to post office in Ukraine to obtain accurate information on these issues – when they were produced, in what quantities, and how long they remained in circulation. Mr. Lobko's manuscript was masterfully translated by Andrew O. Martyniuk in order to make these stamp issues more widely known.

The literature judges were duly impressed, and some of their comments speak for themselves:

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The provisional stamp issues of every province are grouped by the post offices in which they were produced. The exact location of each of these post offices is shown on the provincial maps that introduce each section of the catalogue. Valuations are provided for all of the stamp issues. Additionally, special information is included on how to readily distinguish forged materials from legitimate releases. Added features such as those described above prompted philatelic judges to rate this tome as "the definitive work" and "a sterling contribution to the growth of philately."

Collectors of Ukraine and the former Soviet Union will find this catalogue and handbook of immense value. The cost is \$32 postpaid for U.S. orders and \$35 postpaid for overseas orders. Copies may be obtained from: Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, P.O. Box 3, Springfield, VA 22150.

After completion of designated routes, all participants will join in a picnic to celebrate their accomplishment. The general public is also invited to show their support and cheer the participants. The picnic will include food, volleyball, face-painting, prizes and a special visit from Ron Cahute and Pan Barabolya. Admission to the picnic is free to all participants and \$50 sponsors. The general public will be asked for a donation of \$50.

The Ukrainian Museum strongly encourages the entire community to come together and participate. The fund-raising goal is to have every individual participant raise \$150 and every family raise \$250. In return, participants will receive Stride and Ride T-shirts generously sponsored by Self Reliance (NY) Federal Credit Union. Participants are encouraged to ask everyone for sponsorships: friends, family, neighbors, co-workers and business associates, as well as out-of-towners.

The Ukrainian television network Kontakt is providing coverage for the event and will air details of the upcoming Stride and Ride. Everyone can visit the website at www.infoukes.com/kontakt/ to see highlights of last year's event, updates and coverage of Stride and Ride 2001.

A motivated group of 10 women with a love for the outdoors and an appreciation for the Ukrainian culture is responsible for organizing the walk-a-thon/bike-a-thon. The mission is not only to raise money for The Ukrainian Museum but to also raise an awareness of the existence and importance of the museum for our entire Ukrainian community as well as the American public.

The Ukrainian Museum in New York City was founded 25 years ago to collect, preserve and display objects of artistic or historic merit which relate to Ukrainian life and culture. It has become a resource for all to broaden their knowledge of Ukrainian culture and its centuries-old history. It conducts educational programs in Ukrainian folk art in the form of regularly scheduled courses and workshops for adults and children. Lectures, concerts and films are also part of the museum's programming.

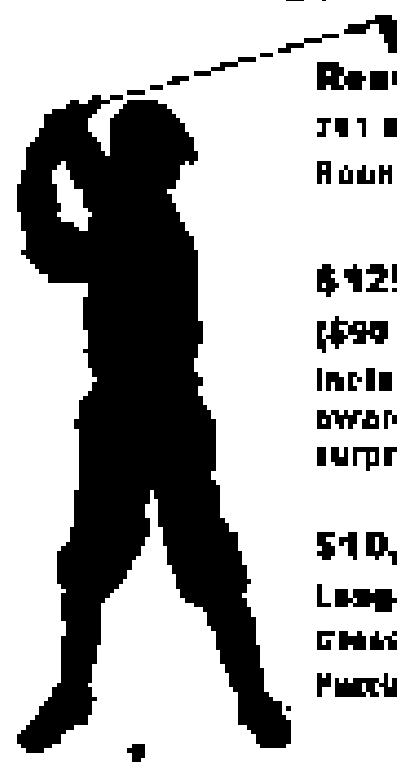
The museum is currently housed in a small building in downtown Manhattan. However, its ever-growing collections and expanded programs demand more space. Therefore, the museum has committed to start construction on a new building this fall as soon as the city approves its building permit.

For more information visit the website www.ukrainianmuseum.com, e-mail odulakfamily@aol.com or phone Olenka Terleckyj, (973) 771-1156.

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Our website provides additional information

For more information visit the website www.infoukes.com/kontakt/ to see highlights of last year's event, updates and coverage of Stride and Ride 2001.

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Sportsline

(Continued from page 17)

Beatrice Caslaru of Romania finished in 4:39.33.

Klochko won her second gold medal of the championships on July 30 in the 400-meter freestyle in 4:07.30. She was trailed by Claudia Poll of Costa Rica, who finished in 4:09.15. Hannah Stockbauer of Germany placed third, finishing in 4:09.36.

Oleh Lysohor of Ukraine won the talent-laden men's 50-meter breaststroke in 27.52 seconds, beating out Roman Sloudnov of Russia, who was a close second at 27.60. Domenico Fioravanti of Italy won a bronze medal, finishing in 27.72.

• Ukrainian swimmer Ihor Snitko won gold in the 400-meter freestyle at the World University Games in Beijing, China, on August 26. He edged out American Kevin Clements by .01 seconds, with a winning time of 3:51.94.

Sailing

• Atlanta '96 gold medalists Yevhen Braslavets and Ihor Matvienko are the new European champions after winning the Bord Gais 470 European Sailing Championship at Dun Laoghaire, Ireland, on July 19. The Ukrainians snatched the gold medal from the leading Israeli boat during the last day of competition, a calm day in which the Ukrainian team's patience and consistency paid off. The Israelis had built a sizable lead during high winds in the first few days of competition.

Rowing

• Germany made waves on Sunday, July 15, by winning the rowing World Cup for the fifth straight year in Munich. Germany finished with 172 points, followed by Great Britain second at 142 points and Belarus third at 78. A Ukrainian crew took first

place in the men's quadruple scull, but, with no other boats earning medals in the 15 regattas, Ukraine failed to place in the top 10 in overall scoring.

• No Ukrainian crews medaled at the 2001 Rowing World Championships in Lucerne, Switzerland, on August 18-26, despite a few strong showings. The Ukrainian men's heavyweight quadruple scull finished fourth, with a time of 5:44.98, despite leading at the 1,000-meter mark, with Germany capturing the gold. A Ukrainian crew finished sixth in the women's heavyweight quadruple sculls final, finishing the course in 6:30.78, well behind Germany's gold medal pace. The only other Ukrainian crew to qualify for the grand finals was the open men's coxed pair, which finished sixth overall.

Soccer

• CSKA Moscow goalkeeper Serhii Perkhun, a Ukrainian national, died on Tuesday, August 28, from head trauma. He had been in a coma since August 18, when his head collided with that of an opposing striker in a game against Anji Makhachkala.

Climbing

• Three Ukrainian athletes from Kharkiv swept the women's speed climb event at the 2001 Summer X Games in Philadelphia on August 19, according to the Philadelphia Inquirer. Elena Repko won gold, setting a time of 15.904 seconds for the 60-foot wall. She was followed by Olha Zakharova, who won silver, and Olena Ostapenko, who took bronze.

In the men's speed climb, Maksym Stenkovi of Nikopol took gold, with a winning time of 10.43 seconds. Vladimir Zakharov of Kharkiv took second.

— Compiled by Andrew Olesnycky and Peter Steciuk.



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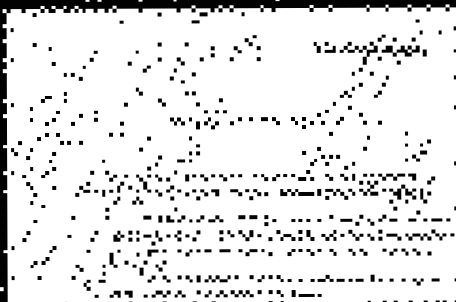
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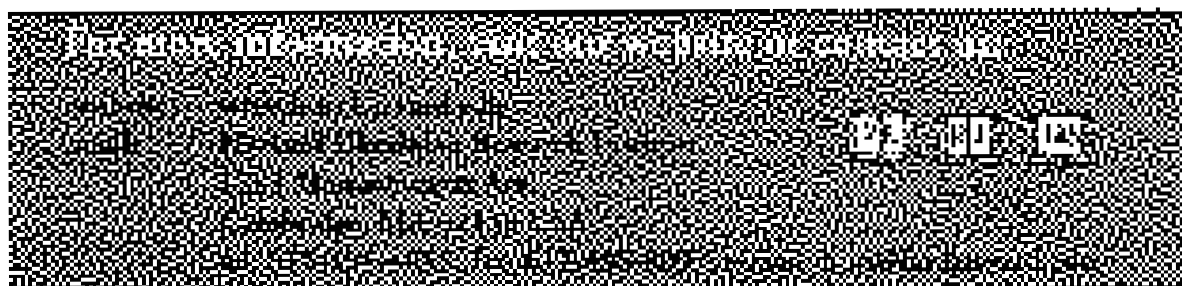
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15-го вересня, 2001
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Coming from Rt 80 going west: Take Exit 57 to Rt 19 South. Take Exit to Valley Rd South. On the lights turn right (2 o'clock) to Mountain Park Rd. Turn right on Weasel Drift Rd. and follow it to a "T" intersection with Rifle Camp Rd. Turn left and follow signs to the park, which is on the left-hand side.

Coming from Rt 46 going east: Take Exit to Great Notch and turn left on Notch Rd. Go over Rt 46 to Rifle Camp Rd. and follow the road for a mile to Rifle Camp County Park on the right.



Wildwood marks...

(Continued from page 5)

Koziupa as the chairman of the New Jersey Committee Celebrating the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. Mr. Koziupa informed everyone of the official banquet to take place on September 22 at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J.

Mr. Halkowycz then thanked all the participants for making time to honor Ukraine, its leaders and the many heroes throughout the centuries of the struggle for independence. Everyone then sang the Ukrainian national anthem "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina."

Afterwards the Ukrainian flag was placed at the head of the tryzub in the sand. During the whole afternoon grandparents and grandchildren, parents and children, and even couples came to the site to take pictures next to this unique expression of Ukrainian pride.

Turning...

(Continued from page 6)

rated with historical emblems, speakers expressed suggestions ranging from the resignation of Mr. Scherbytsky and full sovereignty for Ukraine within a confederation of free republics, to outright independence.

Rukh's platform, as outlined in a program and statutes adopted in principle on the second day of the congress, resembled those adopted a year earlier by the popular fronts in the Baltic republics. Guided by "the principles of humanism, democracy, glasnost, pluralism, social justice and internationalism," Rukh's platform calls for political and economic sovereignty, the reversal of decades of Russification in Ukraine, protection of the environment, and protection of the rights of national minorities and ethnic groups living in Ukraine.

The congress also elected Kyiv poet Ivan Drach, who heads the Kyiv regional Rukh organization to lead the republican Popular Movement. Serhii Koniev of Dniprodzerzhynsk, one of 32 members of the Congress of People's Deputies of the USSR from Ukraine who attended the congress, was elected vice-chairman. Mykhailo Horyn of Lviv, a leading activist of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, was elected to head the Rukh secretariat.

A number of representatives of popular movements, parties, public organizations and foreign delegations from the Baltic republics, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia and Uzbekistan, as well as representatives of the Crimean Tatars, delivered greetings.

Among the highlights of the congress was the dramatic speech delivered by Solidarity activist Adam Michnik, who headed a six-person delegation from Poland's Solidarity, traveling on Polish diplomatic passports.

Mr. Michnik expressed Solidarity's support of the Rukh: "We are glad that now, on this historic day, at this solemn moment for Ukraine and for all of Europe, there are Poles in this hall. We are glad that at this time of national rebirth – for which you paid the price of camps, trials, suffering, pain and the death of the best sons of this land – Solidarity is with you, Poland is with you. May fortune be with you! May God give you strength! Long live a democratic, just, free Ukraine!"

Source: "Popular Movement for Perebudova founded in Ukraine," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, September 17, 1989, Vol. LVII, No. 38; also in "The Ukrainian Weekly 2000," Volume 2, Parsippany, N.J.: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2001.

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- ☐ News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ☐ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ☐ Photographs (originals only, no photocopies or computer printouts) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be

returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

- ☐ Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ☐ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ☐ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- ☐ Persons who submit any materials must provide a daytime phone number where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- ☐ Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Borys Tarasyuk...

(Continued from page 3)

have partially tried to satisfy by founding the Institute for Euro-Atlantic Cooperation last May. Through this institute I am going to bring the idea and the merits of Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic future to the broader society. It is important for me to get support from society rather than merely to convince one or another politician. This is how the system works in democracies. You have to convince society, you have to gain the support of the people, and then your policy can be successful.

About the future, I do not exclude my return to service in the field of foreign policy, but not now. Under our Constitution, the president implements leadership over the conduct of foreign affairs. We have different views on foreign policy, and so I cannot serve under this president. It is impossible.

Do you think there is a big gap between the Ukrainian elite and the rest of the population in terms of awareness of international relations?

Yes. Naturally there are differences in the perception of foreign policy objectives between the elite and society [in general]. From my point of view, the elite, the professionals, have a more aware and informed judgement on the subject. Polls conducted among the members of the elite show that they are usually in favor of Ukraine's joining both the European Union and NATO. Some polls – which have been conducted for five years among Foreign Affairs and Defense Ministry officials, members of the Rada, and correspondents writing on foreign affairs – show a figure as high as 75 percent in favor of NATO membership.

Some public opinion polls in the late 1990s showed support for Ukraine's EU membership, sometimes as high as 79 percent. Thus, these are some indicators that Ukrainian public opinion, in principle, is quite open to the idea of the European choice for Ukraine. I would say that the level of emotional support among Ukrainians for a Western orientation was very strong immediately following independence. The increasing hardships of the transitional period and the hostile attitude demonstrated by the West regarding nuclear weapons in 1993 lessened this support somewhat.

But, in principle, I do believe in the natural wisdom of the Ukrainian people, who naturally are striving to get to the same level and standard of living other Europeans have. But the Soviet system was eradicating the sense of entrepreneurship from the people's minds for more than 70 years. The system actually prevented Ukrainians from realizing their natural desire to work toward a better life, and its effects are still being felt. The system of collective farms was destroyed institutionally only last year.

Yulia Tymoshenko and Viktor Yushchenko have recently created two separate pro-democracy coalitions in view of the legislative elections of 2002. Do you think that this division could reduce the possibilities of victory for democracy?

No, I think that if different political forces have the same objective – that is, the building of a democratic, prosperous and economically viable European state – they can have different tactics, different approaches. For example, the coalition led by Ms. Tymoshenko is basing its tactics on protest, on criticism, on so to say negative factors, whereas the coalition of Mr. Yushchenko is building its tactics on a constructive approach that is pro-nation, pro-Ukrainian interests.

There are serious differences in tactics between both. I do not think that it is possible for them to get together in the course of the election campaign, but I do not exclude the possibility of them getting into a coalition after the elections, provided that both get enough votes in the Parliament.

Do you perceive Ukrainian youth as having a special role to play in political mobilization?

Certainly. I consider Ukrainian youths and the youth in the Ukrainian diaspora the world over as a natural asset for Ukraine, because of the natural desire of youth to right wrongdoing and injustice, to favor democracy and freedom. This natural impulse among all people is especially evident among the youth.

Let us recall the year 1990, when Ukrainian youths demonstrated against the old system, and, as a result, the government was forced to resign. Do you remember these protests and the tent camps on what is now Independence Square? Nobody believed that this could be achieved.

This year again the youth of Ukraine demonstrated because they no longer wanted to be the objects of policy, but rather wanted to be the subjects and participants of the political process in Ukraine. This resulted in their active protest and, again, the construction of tent camps. And who initiated this campaign in Ukraine called "For Truth"? Again, the students. Students were never passive onlookers.

Unfortunately, the system is now trying to prevent students from actively participating. I myself have seen this phenomenon. For example, I was on a trip to Ivano-Frankivsk. The organizers agreed that I could have a meeting with the students at the university. Unexpectedly, the rector said: "You know, it is impossible to fit it into the plans."

It became known to me afterwards that the rector had received a call from above, saying that if Mr. Tarasyuk were to speak before the students, it would lead at least to a reprimand, a serious reprimand – possibly a dismissal. But no power has ever been able to dampen the enthusiasm of youth.



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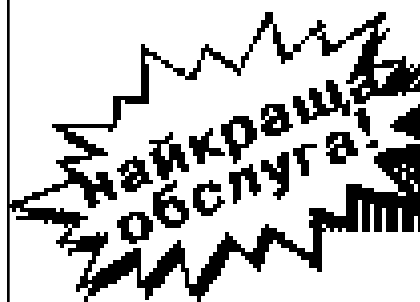


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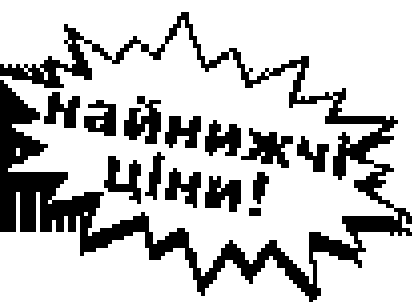
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Rutgers Newark offers two Ukrainian courses

NEWARK, N.J. – In the context of the newly reorganized Central and East European Studies Program, and with the support of Ukrainian credit unions in the area, the Department of Classical and Modern Languages at Rutgers University, Newark, will offer two Ukrainian courses during the fall semester.

"Introduction to Ukrainian Literature" (21:957:205), meets Tuesdays and Thursdays in the fifth period (2:30-3:40 p.m.) in Room 345, Conklin Hall. Seventeen students have already registered for the course. The course will be taught by Dr. Antonina Berezovenko from Kyiv, who is currently teaching Ukrainian at Columbia University. The language of readings and lectures (Ukrainian or English) will depend on the composition of the students. Prof. Berezovenko may be contacted at ab476@columbia.edu.

The "History of Modern Ukraine" (21:510:370), meeting Tuesdays and Thursdays in the third period (11:30 a.m.-12:40 p.m.) in Room 342, Conklin Hall, will be taught by Prof. Taras Hunczak.

The first meeting for both courses will be Tuesday, September 4, at Conklin Hall, 175 University Ave.

The courses fulfill college requirements in literature and history and may be counted toward a major or minor in Central and East European Studies. Students from other colleges and community members are welcome.

For information about the Central and East European Program contact Prof. Myroslava Znayenko or Prof. Alexander Motyl, directors of the program; call (973) 353-5498 (secretary) or (973) 353-5051 (Prof. Znayenko's voice mail); or write to Znayenko@andromeda.rutgers.edu.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 28)

November 29. Registration will be held on September 17 and 19. A full-time intensive English course will also be offered, starting September 10. MSU is located at the intersection of Valley Road and Normal Avenue in Upper Montclair. To register, or for additional information on class schedules and locations, call the Center for Continuing Education, (973) 655-4353.

Saturday, September 22

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va.: The Tidewater Ukrainian Cultural Association (TUCA) will host a gala banquet to commemorate the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence and the fifth anniversary of the TUCA's establishment at the Broad Bay Country Club, 2120 Lords Landing, Virginia Beach. There will be an icon exhibit, cocktail hour and traditional welcoming ceremony, as well as an entertainment program by Petro Vaschuk of the Batkivschyna. The dinner program will feature Marta Zielyk, Ukrainian interpreter at the State Department, as the main speaker, and guests Col. A. Taran and Capt. S. Necheporenko of the Military Attaché Office of the Embassy of Ukraine in Washington. Reservations are required, and tickets are \$35 per person. Call Andy Grynewych, (757) 874-3155, e-mail andygryn@aol.com, or visit <http://www.webhost4you.com/tuca>.

Saturday, September 29

CLIFTON, N.J.: St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church Sisterhood will sponsor an all-day trip to Atlantic City, stopping at Taj Mahal casino. The bus will depart at 9 a.m. from the church grounds at 73-81 Washington Ave., Clifton. Tickets are \$25 and must be purchased by September 21. For information or purchase, call Mary Yurcheniuk, (973) 365-1762.

Saturday-Sunday, October 6-7

SAN FRANCISCO: The Ukrainian Professional and Business Group of Northern California and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) present "Zabava: San Francisco 2001" – a dinner, dance and Napa Valley wine tour. Tickets: Saturday night dinner and dance, \$75; Sunday wine tour, \$25. Tickets increase in price by \$10 after September 15. For tickets and information call (415) 986-0835.

Thursday-Sunday, October 11-14

CLEARWATER, Fla.: The Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA) will hold its 24th annual convention at the Adam's Mark Resort and Convention Hotel. The program features issues in intellectual property, immigration and law practice management, including a workshop on computers and the Internet. Participants may take part in sunset cruises, excursions to Disney World and other social activities. On Saturday evening, a dinner banquet will be offered with a speech by Roman Woronowycz, editor of The Ukrainian Weekly's Kyiv Press Bureau. For UABA hotel room rates call (800) 444-ADAM; for airline discounts available from US Airways, (877) 874-7687; for more information, (718) 721-7600 or (888) UABA-LAW.

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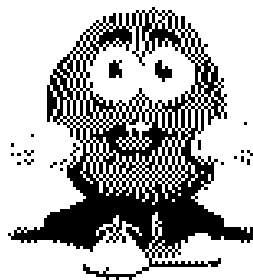


Stride and Ride to Build

A Walk-Bikeathon and Picnic in Benefit
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For additional information visit our website at www.ukrainianmuseum.org

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* Tickets subject to an additional \$10 fee when purchased after September 15.

Hotel rooms are being held until September 5
at San Francisco's Beresford Hotel (415) 673-9900.
For more information on hotels in San Francisco,
visit www.hotelres.com

For tickets and information, call (415) 986-0835

Notice to publishers and authors

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

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

Send new releases and information (where publication may be purchased, cost, etc.) to: Editorial Staff, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, September 8

MONTREAL: The Ukrainian Congress of Montreal will host the second annual Ukrainian outdoor festival at 1-6 p.m. at Parc de l'Ukraine at Bellechasse and 12th Avenue to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Ukrainian independence and the 110th anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Canada. The festivities will continue with a dance at 9 p.m. at the Ukrainian Youth Center, 3270 Beaubien East. For further information call Olenka Cechmistro, (514) 593-3989, or Zorianna, (514) 481-5871.

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: St. Andrew's Ukrainian School will mark the beginning of the 2001-2002 academic year with a moleben at 10:30 a.m. in the chapel of St. Sophia Seminary, followed by refreshments. All returning and prospective students are invited to attend with their parents. For more information call Christine Syzonenko, (973) 895-4868, or Annette Lyszyk, (908) 203-9728.

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: St. Andrew's Brotherhood will hold its annual pig roast picnic at St. Andrew's Memorial Church Hall. All members of the extended Ukrainian family are invited to enjoy good food and drink in the company of friends from 15 other Ukrainian parishes. For those watching their cholesterol intake, there will be foods other than pit-roasted pig, such as kovbasa, barbecued chicken, hamburgers and hot dogs. Food and drink will be served buffet-style. Price: adults, \$15; children, \$5. Music, games and volleyball will be available. For more information call Ihor Sawon, (908) 231-7266.

Sunday, September 9

STAMFORD, Conn.: The 34th Ukrainian Day festival sponsored by the Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee will be held at St. Basil's Seminary on Glenbrook Road beginning with an 11 a.m. liturgy celebrated by the Most Reverend Basil Losten. Ukrainian food, picnic food and drinks will be available after mass. The musical program begins at 2:30 p.m., featuring the dance ensembles Zoloty Promin and Yunist, Ukrainian pop diva Irchyk and the Lvivyany Ukrainian ensemble, which will also provide music for dancing after the program. Emcee Olga Chodoba-Fritz will also sing and perform on the bandura. Tickets are \$3 in advance or \$5 at the gate. Children under age 12 are admitted free. For more information call (203) 269-5909.

Tuesday, September 11

IRVINGTON, N.J./NEW YORK: Celebrating its 30th year, Muzychne Doshkillia – Music & Me will hold its first session at the Ukrainian Community Center, 140 Prospect Ave., Irvington, and at the Ukrainian Institute of America Inc., 2 E. 79th St., New York. For more information call Marta Sawycky, (908) 276-3134.

Thursday, September 13

NEW YORK: There will be a benefit recital for the Shevchenko Scientific Society Scholarship Fund (for college students in Ukraine) at India House Inc., One

Hanover Square in Lower Manhattan. The program will feature Metropolitan Opera soloist Paul Plishka and pianist Thomas Hrynkiw, presenting selections from opera to classical Ukrainian and current American compositions. A cocktail reception will begin at 5:30 p.m., followed by a recital at 7 p.m. and a champagne reception to meet the artists afterwards. Ticket price: \$150 (\$120 tax-deductible). Post-recital dinner reservations (not included in the ticket price) may be made at either Bayards or Harry's at Hanover Square. For additional information and reservations for the recital, contact India House Club Manager Peter Scheffer or Membership Manager Heather Minton, (212) 269-2323.

Friday-Sunday, September 14-16

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Carpathian Ski Club (KLC) will host the annual KLC Fall Weekend at Soyuzivka. Events will include tennis, dining and dancing. For more information call Vira Popel, (732) 297-0786. For reservations call Soyuzivka, (845) 626-5641.

EDMONTON: The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) will hold a convention at the Ukrainian Canadian Archives and Museum, located at 9543 110th Ave., honoring the 50th anniversary of the UPNS and the 10th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. It will be an opportunity to acquire, sell, trade and learn more about Ukrainian stamps, booknotes, coins and medals. There will be a talk on Ukrainian philately on Friday evening at 7 p.m., with the exhibition continuing on Saturday from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on Sunday from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Dr. Inger Kuzych, The Ukrainian Weekly's "Focus on Philately" columnist will answer questions. For further information contact John-Paul Himka by telephone, (780) 431-0388, or e-mail, jphimka@yahoo.com.

Sunday, September 16

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Orthodox Parish of St. Vladimir will mark its 75th anniversary with a divine liturgy at 9:30 a.m. celebrated by Archbishop Antony. The jubilee observance will continue with a gala banquet at the nearby Ashbourne Country Club. Banquet tickets may be reserved for \$40 by September 8. There is a children's menu for \$10. Preceding the Sunday observance, couples married 25 and 50 years will be honored at a 5 p.m. Saturday vesper service and reception. Additionally, five young people will be elevated to the office of reader. The church is located at 6740 N. Fifth St., Philadelphia. For information, directions and banquet reservations, contact Father Frank Estocin at the church office, (215) 927-2287, or Andrea Swan, (610) 828-2651.

Monday and Wednesday, September 17 and 19

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N.J.: Montclair State University is offering an eight-week "English as a Second Language" program. Beginning- to advanced-level classes are available, day and evening, two or three times a week, from October 1 to

(Continued on page 27)

REMINDER REGARDING REQUIREMENTS:

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

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