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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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## Air Ukraine, Uzbekistan Airways agree to begin joint service

by Irene Jarosewich

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — Air Ukraine and Uzbekistan Airways have signed an agreement to share air routes, including Air Ukraine's traditional New York to Kyiv route. Kyiv-bound flights now continue to Uzbekistan's capital Tashkent. The two airlines will provide joint service for the entire route.

For several weeks in late March and early April service to Ukraine was curtailed as the transition to a joint service was made, however, the regular Tuesday, Friday schedule to Kyiv has been fully resumed and additional flights on Sunday begin this month.

According to Mykola Kravets, general manager for Air Ukraine USA, the agreement signed on April 2 is very beneficial financially to the Ukrainian air carrier. Air Ukraine has air rights to fly to JFK International Airport in New York, but does not have the appropriate planes to fly into New York from Kyiv. In turn, Uzbekistan Airways owns aircraft, but does not have air rights for flights into JFK. With the joint service agreement Air Ukraine now leases space on Uzbekistan Airway's Boeing 767-300, while Uzbekistan Airways pays royalties to fly into New York.

Air Ukraine, which until recently had been flying older Soviet-made Iliushyn jets to New York, decided to pull them from its New York route. According to Mr. Kravets, the planes are technically solid and still very good, and will continue to be used on other Air Ukraine routes. However, the older Iliushyn planes consume much more fuel than newer aircraft, therefore their use is not advantageous, environmentally and economically, for long-distance commercial flights.

Mr. Kravets noted that Air Ukraine plans to obtain its own aircraft, also Boeing, by next spring, at which point, he says, the number of direct flights each week to Kyiv will increase.

Joint service between air carriers is common in the airline industry; several U.S. and European carriers have such agreements. However, the switch to joint service to New York is only part of the agreement between Air Ukraine and Uzbekistan Airways. While Uzbekistan Airways gains access to New York through Air Ukraine, Mr. Kravets notes that the real advantage for Air Ukraine is the foothold into the Central Asian and Far Eastern market that this agreement will give the airline.

"This agreement is a long-term, strategic move for us," he explained, "since Air Ukraine wants to fly to the Far East. We plan to eventually service such destinations as Korea, Bangkok, Singapore and even Australia, which can be done through Tashkent. It is less expensive to do this jointly."

Ticket reservations for New York-Kyiv can be made through Air Ukraine or Uzbekistan Airways; ticket prices are the same and the two airlines split the number of seats each flight. Each airline sells tickets directly from its block of seats or through authorized travel agencies. To order tickets directly from Air Ukraine, call (718) 632-6909 or (212) 599-0395, or fax requests to (718) 995-0270.

## New group to begin work on Ukraine's budget

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — In an effort to avoid the political squabbles and the inaccurate projections that have been a hallmark of the country's budget process in the last several years, Ukraine's Ministry of Finance and several members of Parliament announced on June 9 that they have formed a joint working group to preempt foreseeable political problems and roadblocks in the formation of the 2000 budget.

The committee will attempt to improve cooperation and communication between the Cabinet of Ministers and the various Parliament factions in the budgetary process, which often broke down over failures to meet preparation deadlines and over ideological differences in budget priorities.

Formed by a Cabinet of Ministers resolution of May 27, the working group is headed by Minister of Finance Ihor Mitiukov and the secretary of the

Parliament's Budget Committee, Valerii Khoroshkovskiy, a member of the National Democratic Party of Ukraine.

"This committee is not formally associated with the Verkhovna Rada Budget Committee. It is an initiative committee," said Mr. Mitiukov. "We hope that it helps the budget committee in its work to help reach a consensus among the various political powers in the Verkhovna Rada so that the budget process proceeds normally."

Mr. Khoroshkovskiy underscored, on the other hand, that the group is far from agreement on the details of the budget package, and that the intent is not to gather like-minded individuals for political strength.

"Just because we are behind the same table does not mean that we agree on everything," said Mr. Khoroshkovskiy. "It means that we want to reach an agreement so that the process does not break down again."

The working group faces a major initial hurdle due to the fact that it has no

members from the leftist factions; the faction holds a simple voting majority in Parliament, which gives them influence over the legislative process and as such the budget. However, Mr. Khoroshkovskiy said his group will make every effort to draw the Communists and Socialists into the effort.

Mr. Khoroshkovskiy said one of the group's main objectives is finally to develop a balanced budget for Ukraine. That is a goal put forth also by the International Monetary Fund, whose loans to Ukraine are used to cover budget shortfalls.

The biggest obstacle the budget process has faced in the last years is the determination by the leftist majority to maintain an extensive system of subsidies to nearly all segments of society during a time of very limited resources. The leftists have shown little regard for Western-based ideas of balanced budgets and fiscal responsibility.

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## Visit to Lukianivska Prison reveals reforms in penal system

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The notorious Lukianivska Prison, like Ukraine's penal system as a whole, is slowly losing the vestiges of its Soviet and Russian colonial legacy.

Human rights abuses are, for the most part, a thing of the past, as are political prisoners, who were incarcerated at Lukianivska Prison regularly and in large numbers almost from the time the prison was constructed in 1863.

Two of Ukraine's pre-eminent independence leaders of the early 20th cen-

tury, Volodymyr Vynnychenko and Mykhailo Hrushevsky, who led the short-lived Ukrainian National Republic, were held here. So were many of the academics and literary figures destroyed by the Stalinist purges of the 1930s. In the 1970s, the Soviets imprisoned the Ukrainian political dissident Mykola Horbal here. In the 1980s it was the undesired domicile of Serhiy Naboka, one of the very last political dissidents to be imprisoned.

The current Lukianivska is far different from what it was said to be under Soviet and Russian rule, when it was widely known as a dark, dank and dirty

torture chamber and starvation machine.

Today nearly 3,500 individuals are held at the Lukianivska Prison, now known as the Kyiv Investigative Confinement Facility. They are men, women and teenagers awaiting criminal court proceedings on charges ranging from petty larceny and racketeering to murder, or convicts who are serving out sentences.

Although conditions are much improved and torture is no longer officially sanctioned as Ukraine begins to

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Serhiy Naboka

Teen-age inmates of the Kyiv Investigative Confinement Facility in their prison cell.

## ANALYSIS

## Tkachenko's announcement leaves leftists more divided

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

With Verkhovna Rada Chairman Oleksander Tkachenko's May 29 announcement of his intention to run in the October presidential elections, the political climate in Ukraine has heated up considerably. Some analysts believe that Mr. Tkachenko may be the most serious challenge to President Leonid Kuchma's re-election bid.

Despite widespread speculation in the Ukrainian media to the contrary, Mr. Tkachenko had been assuring everyone until the very last moment that he would not run. His about-face, he says, was prompted by President Kuchma's recent anti-Parliament rhetoric about "dissolving the Verkhovna Rada" the day after his re-election. "As parliamentary chairman, I must take appropriate decisions [in such circumstances]," Mr. Tkachenko emphasized.

Mr. Tkachenko's candidacy was formally proposed by the Peasant Party of

vote and facilitate Mr. Kuchma's re-election.

Before Mr. Tkachenko announced his presidential bid, President Kuchma's biggest challenge had appeared to be preventing Mr. Moroz from reaching the second round of voting. Mr. Kuchma seems to have succeeded in reaching that goal, since Mr. Moroz has been unable to reach an understanding with Ms. Vitrenko and Mr. Symonenko to set up a leftist election coalition. Moreover, enmity between Ukraine's Communists and Socialists has recently intensified, and neither side seems disposed to back the other in a possible runoff against the incumbent.

The emergence of Mr. Tkachenko has changed the electoral prospects of leftist candidates. Presumably, it has also led President Kuchma to reconsider who his main rival will be in the presidential campaign.

On the one hand, it appears that Mr. Tkachenko's bid has weakened the

## "The countryside is the cradle of Ukraine."

— Oleksander Tkachenko's campaign slogan.

Ukraine (PPU) at its congress on May 29. "We shall win. Truth is with us. Millions of people back us," PPU Chairman Serhii Dovhan told the enthusiastic delegates.

Some right-leaning newspapers have ironically commented that not long before the congress Mr. Dovhan had been promoting Petro Symonenko, presidential candidate of the Communist Party. Those same newspapers recalled that Mr. Dovhan's party had entered into an alliance with the Socialist Party in last year's parliamentary elections. Now the PPU candidate will compete against Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz in the presidential polls.

The fourth major leftist hopeful is the sharp-tongued populist Nataliia Vitrenko, chairwoman of the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine. So far, Ukrainian polls show she is leading the presidential race, with a backing of 17 to 20 percent. Some observers believe that Ms. Vitrenko's bid is strongly supported by the presidential administration in order to split the leftist

potential of the leftist anti-Kuchma electorate by splitting the left-wing votes still further. Mr. Tkachenko, a 60-year-old career Communist with links to the agricultural sector, can count on votes in the countryside in both eastern and western Ukraine. However, those votes will not be enough to secure him a play-off with President Kuchma, let alone victory. Therefore, he will need votes from the traditional Communist/Socialist electorate.

On the other hand, if Mr. Tkachenko were to beat Mr. Moroz, Mr. Symonenko and Ms. Vitrenko in the first round, he would be the most dangerous rival for President Kuchma in the runoff. It is almost certain that the defeated leftist candidates would ask their voters to cast ballots for Mr. Tkachenko. Despite political and personal animosities that prevent them from supporting one another, Mr. Symonenko, Mr. Moroz and Ms. Vitrenko strongly dislike the incumbent, and that

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## Moroz cites obstacles to campaign

RFE/RL Newswire

KYIV — Oleksander Moroz, head of the Ukrainian Socialist Party and a presidential hopeful, has accused the authorities of blocking his presidential campaign, the Associated Press reported on June 7.

Mr. Moroz said the Central Election Committee (CEC) is refusing to give him forms to collect the required signatures supporting his candidacy. "We are facing a deliberate and planned campaign aimed at preventing my participation in the elections," the agency quoted Mr. Moroz as saying.

The same day the Supreme Court began considering Mr. Moroz's complaint that he has received only 110,000 forms, instead of the necessary 260,000. "I know that the strategy of [President Leonid] Kuchma's present team is to prevent me

from registering [as a presidential candidate]," Mr. Moroz was quoted as saying in the June 5 issue of Zerkalo Nedeli.

The Supreme Court on June 8 ordered the CEC to issue another 150,000 voter registration forms to the candidate. The candidates registered to run in the October 31 presidential elections must use such forms to collect at least 1 million signatures by July 13 in support of their candidacies.

Electoral officials said they will fulfill the court decision, although, according to the Associated Press, one of them, Viktor Alsufiev, commented that the court "allowed itself to be dragged into political games." Mr. Alsufiev noted that the court earlier had refused to give more registration forms to President Leonid Kuchma and Hennadii Udovenko, the candidate from Rukh.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Kuchma decries no-confidence discussion

SYMFEROPOL — President Leonid Kuchma said in Symferopol on June 4 that the Parliament's decision to discuss on June 16 a no-confidence vote in the government is a "political provocation," Interfax reported. "It suits some political forces to escalate the situation in Ukraine yet again, five months before presidential elections," Mr. Kuchma remarked. The debate was proposed by Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko. On June 3 Mr. Symonenko had demanded that the Verkhovna Rada sack Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko and National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Viktor Yushenko because of their efforts to privatize Sberbank, a state savings bank. Mr. Symonenko accused both of violating the law in privatizing Sberbank, arguing that the bank should first compensate Ukrainians for all the savings that have been lost due to inflation since 1991. The prime minister said the next day that the Communist motion is a "political reprisal." He stressed that the government is doing its best to improve the financial situation in the country, including paying wage and pension arrears. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Slovakia to restrict entry of Ukrainians

BRATISLAVA — Slovakia's Internal and the Foreign Affairs ministries will issue instructions "in the next days" on restricting the entry of, and the granting of residency permits to, Ukrainian nationals, the CTK news agency reported on June 4, citing Radio Twist. Vladimir Palko, chairman of the Parliament's Defense and Security Committee, said the main reason for imposing the restrictions is that the "Ukrainian mafia has become a problem in Slovakia." Mr. Palko said that Ukrainians were involved in the murder of former Economy Minister Jan Ducky earlier this year and may be responsible for other murders as well. In related news, on May 31 the Czech government had said it will examine imposing visa requirements on Ukrainian nationals. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Ukraine criticizes Czech move on visas

KYIV — Verkhovna Rada Deputy Chairman Viktor Medvedchuk has said the Czech Republic's plans to introduce visa requirements for Ukrainians are not in line with the Czech leadership's declared intention to support Ukraine's bid for membership in the European Union. According to Mr. Medvedchuk, such actions contribute to strengthening the influence of leftist forces in Ukraine and other CIS states, Ukrainian Radio

reported on June 3. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### TV station complains of harassment

KYIV — The STB television company, a popular private network set up in Ukraine in 1997, has complained of political pressure that, it says, is part of a growing battle for control over the media during the presidential campaign. The Associated Press and Reuters reported that STB acting chairman Dmytro Prykordonnyi told journalists on June 8 that the government had ordered the channel to stop broadcasting outside Kyiv by means of satellite. According to Mr. Prykordonnyi, if implemented the order would deprive STB of access to half its viewers. He also said tax inspectors are almost constantly at STB's offices, looking for tax violations. In March STB had appealed to the president and the Parliament chairman for protection against assaults and intimidation of its journalists. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Nazi-era laborers sue German companies

MUNICH — Nazi-era forced laborers from Ukraine sued the Siemens electronics company and the automaker BMW in the Munich Labor Court. The plaintiffs, 134 citizens of Ukraine, are demanding between \$13,000 and \$21,000 each as back wages and compensation. The court said it must first rule on whether it has jurisdiction to hear the case. However, that process could take months. (The New York Times)

### Ukraine's foreign debt totals \$12.4 B

KYIV — The Kyiv newspaper Biznes reported on June 7 that Ukraine's foreign debt totaled \$12.4 billion as of May 1. The country owes \$2.79 billion to the International Monetary Fund (24.3 percent of the total debt), \$1.89 billion to Russia (16.5 percent), \$1.77 billion in fiduciary loans (15.4 percent) and \$1.21 billion to the World Bank (13.8 percent). (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Turkmenistan presses Ukraine on debt

ASHGABAT — Turkmenistan is demanding that Ukraine either pay its debt for gas supplies in 1998, totaling \$120 million, or restructure the sum into a "sovereign debt," the Eastern Economic Daily reported on June 8. Turkmen sources estimate that Ukraine's debt for gas supplies in 1999 so far exceeds \$300 million, while the total debt for Turkmen gas received by the end of 1998 stands at \$450 million. Turkmenistan halted gas supplies to Ukraine last month. (RFE/RL Newswire)

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# Ontarians re-elect Tory government and two Ukrainians in provincial balloting

by **Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj**

*Toronto Press Bureau*

TORONTO – Gerard Kennedy, a former food bank activist of Ukrainian background, captured the High Park-Parkdale riding in Toronto for the Liberal Party in the Ontario provincial elections on June 3; for the first time in over 15 years the winner in that riding did not reflect the party that formed the government.

The Progressive Conservatives (PCs), led by Mike Harris, returned to office with a majority of 59 seats. The Liberals won 35 and the New Democratic Party (NDP) finished with nine.

Mr. Kennedy was re-elected as a member of the provincial Parliament (MPP) by a landslide count of 23,020 votes to 12,699 over Annamarie Castrilli of the PCs, who had "crossed the floor" from the Liberals after losing a bitter nomination fight in a different riding.

Irene Atkinson of the New Democratic Party, a former school trustee, finished a distant third with 4,855 votes, part of the hammering her party took as it failed to secure official status in the legislature (it is granted to parties with at least 12), and, seven years after its surprise win in the 1992 elections, sunk to its lowest level of popular vote (12.5

percent) since the 1960s.

Mr. Kennedy's star is likely to continue its rise in his party after a disappointing effort from current leader Dalton McGuinty. Many observers felt the Tory (PC) government was vulnerable because of dissatisfaction over a decision to finance a tax cut by borrowing money and raft of cutbacks to health and welfare services and education.

## Ministers ousted

In fact, Tory Education Minister Dave Johnson lost his seat in Toronto's Don Valley East riding to another former school trustee, David Caplan, after being targeted by a coalition of community groups and the provincial public school teachers' unions.

On May 21 Mr. Johnson had met with representatives of the International Languages Division of the Metropolitan Toronto Separate (Catholic) School Board and told members of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress's (UCC) Provincial Education Council they would have to embark on a fund-raising effort if they wished Ukrainian language instruction to continue.

After the results were announced, Mr. Harris repeated a theme voiced during the election campaign, saying that most of the

cutbacks envisaged in his party's 1995 policy statement known as "The Common Sense Revolution" were over and that he would work to reconcile some of the social antagonisms created in his government's first term in office.

On June 4, Volodymyr Halchuk, president of the UCC Sudbury branch and the chair of the UCC Provincial Council's Nominating Committee, sent the PC leader a congratulatory letter, in which he wrote: "We are pleased that you, our premier, were gracious in victory and that you look forward to working together with all Ontarians toward a better future."

Mr. Halchuk also wrote to Mr. Caplan, asserting that "we are certain your term in office will be far more beneficial to the people of Ontario than that of your predecessor. Hopefully the next Minister of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation (CCR) will be more aware of the multicultural reality in Ontario and remove the stain of indifference."

During the tenure of Marilyn Mushynski as CCR minister, the multiculturalism directorate was abolished because of alleged "overlap" with the federal secretariat. Isabel Bassett, Ms. Mushynski's successor in the portfolio who was unsuccessfully lobbied to restore the directorate, lost her Toronto

Centre-Rosedale seat to Liberal Michael Bryant, but Ms. Mushynski won in Toronto's Scarborough-Centre riding.

## Backbencher back

Elsewhere in the province, an influential Tory backbencher of Ukrainian background made it back as an MPP. In the Cambridge riding (about 60 miles west of Toronto), Gerry Martiniuk was re-elected by a 14,000-vote margin over the Liberals' Jerry Boyle.

Appointed as a parliamentary assistant to Attorney General Charles Harnick in November, 1997, Mr. Martiniuk also headed the Ontario Crime Control Commission. Prior to that, he was chairman of the Standing Committee on the Administration of Justice.

Other Ukrainian political campaigns for office included Liberal Lorne Boyko's losing effort against probable Tory ministerial appointee Tim Hudak in Erie Lincoln (just west of Niagara Falls), PC Roy Kostuch's unsuccessful challenge to Liberal incumbent Richard Patten in Ottawa Center, Linda Antonichuk's 202 votes as a Natural Law Party candidate in Oakville and independent Megan Hnatiw's 112 votes in Ottawa West-Nepean.

## Visit to Lukianivska Prison...

(Continued from page 1)

meet modern-day standards for prisoner treatment, Lukianivska Prison is not without its problems.

Mostly it suffers from overcrowding and a shortage of corrections officers – a result of the huge increase in crime and criminals after the strong arm of the Soviet police state withered away and a Ukrainian economy that has failed to provide adequate jobs and living standards for its citizens.

Even after several expansion projects, the Lukianivska Prison is still meant to hold only 2,850 inmates. To make room for everyone, the incarcerated must live six in a cell that averages approximately 4 meters by 7 meters (12 feet by 21 feet).

There are merely 444 prison guards to control the prison population, which is far below the European standard for inmate to guard ratio of 2:1. The same problem exists in most of Ukraine's 183 detention centers, a figure that includes 139 penal colonies and 32 facilities such as Lukianivska. Surprisingly, there have been relatively few violent incidents and escape attempts among the 223,900 inmates who comprise Ukraine's prison population, of whom more than 180,000 are convicts.

In 1998-1999 officials reported only two deaths from violent encounters among prisoners, one severe beating and 89 escape attempts.

The overcrowding has brought with it another more deadly problem: a plague of tuberculosis. The disease runs rampant among the prison population today and the fatality rate is high. Of the 1,901 prison deaths registered in the system in 1998, 45 to 50 percent were from the disease.

The concrete buildings of the Lukianivska Prison, with their thick, white-washed walls, are still cold and damp, but the prison cells are clean, the corridors well lit. Although no officials hide the fact that there is little money forthcoming from government coffers, the inmates look reasonably healthy and well fed.

The prisoners get fresh bread daily along with their three meals. They have their own showers and enclosed toilets, access to a library, a chapel and a television room and are given recreation time. They work daily in the prison's kitchens and production facilities helping to prepare their own meals and manufacture their own linens, pillows and garments. Those with clean prison records are allowed to work on crews maintaining the prison grounds.

The prison also has a 120-bed hospital, but, like everywhere in Ukraine, there is a shortage of medical supplies. Like hospital patients throughout Ukraine, inmates find they are mostly responsible for obtaining needed medicines through their families.

Upon arrival at the facility, each inmate is tested for tuberculosis and venereal diseases. During his incarceration he is allowed to write letters and correspondences freely and as often as he chooses, and can see visitors once a month for four hours.

The conditions at Lukianivska are much better than they are at local prisons scattered around Kyiv and in the regions, prison administrators and several of the inmates agreed.

Among them was Maya, who is serving a three-and-a-half-year sentence for racketeering. She is one of 10,300 female convicts imprisoned in Ukraine nationwide and one of the 240 at Lukianivska Prison.

Even as the 52-year old inmate protested to reporters gathered around her cell during a tour of the prison that she was unjustly convicted, she admitted that the living conditions at Lukianivska were ever better than at the district prison where she was held earlier.

"In the Leninhradskyi district we were held 12 to a cell and had to take turns sleeping on six beds," said the inmate. "Compared to there, this is absolutely heaven."

Thirty of Lukianivska's inmates sit on death row, but no one believes that they, or Ukraine's 380 other death row inmates, will soon face execution. President Leonid Kuchma issued a moratorium on capital punishment in March 1997 and, although dozens have been sentenced to death since then, no one has faced execution by firing squad, the state's preferred method.

The Ukrainian government issued the general stay of execution after much pressure was brought to bear by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, in which Ukraine holds membership. The assembly threatened to ban Ukraine from its proceedings and even to revoke its membership if it did not begin to uphold pledges it had made upon entering the international body, including one that rejects "state murder."

The "Europeanization" of Ukraine's penal system has quietly moved forward, even as its refusal to abolish the death penalty, which a majority of Ukrainians support, has made it somewhat of a pariah in the Council of Europe.

Since declaring independence in 1991, Ukraine has signed onto several European concords in which it has promised to bring its penal system and human rights standards to Europe's levels.

In March it began the process of separating the penal system administration from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ukraine's state police, and forming an independent State Department of Penal Corrections.

Ivan Shtanko, director of the new department, noted to what extent the mission of the penal system has changed. He explained that today the department's responsibility is not only to punish but to rehabilitate. "The job of the penal system is also to return the incarcerated to society and to his family in a healthy state," said Mr. Shtanko. He added, "Today we have to ensure that their basic needs and human rights are met."

The director acknowledged that the corrections system also holds responsibility for training its inmates and preparing them for re-entry into society at large.

He said the basis for the human rights procedures being developed by the penal corrections department are Ukraine's Constitution and European standards.

"There is an ongoing review of our operations so that they stay in line with the Constitution and with European norms" said Mr. Shtanko.

Since 1992 Ukraine has issued a series of changes to its penal laws and procedures, including 16 statutes passed by the Verkhovna Rada, 11 presidential decrees and 15 resolu-

***Ukraine has 183 detention centers, including 139 penal colonies. The prison population comprises 223,900 inmates, of whom more than 180,000 are convicts.***

tions of the Cabinet of Ministers. The reforms are aimed at reorganizing the penal system with emphasis on four areas: developing a high quality legal and normative base utilizing precedents established in other countries; developing the material-technical base for the penal institutions, including the formation of adequate facilities and conditions for the incarcerated; implementing new types and methods of correctional techniques; and providing access for the inmates to highly trained professionals.

Much of the effort is being coordinated with the Legal Committee of the Council of Europe, as well as with most of the law enforcement bodies of Ukraine.

There already have been several noteworthy achievements. Twelve additional prison colonies, which can hold 10,200 prisoners, opened throughout Ukraine between 1994 and 1998 to give inmates more breathing room in the detention facilities.

To give the inmates better access to training and education, prison administrators have developed a staff of professionals in 30 diverse fields who work in most of the penal institutions.

To meet inmate psychological needs and to help socialize deviant behavior, a corps of psychologists has been added. In addition to providing counseling while in prison, the psychologists work with the inmates to help them adapt to life on the outside as well.

The State Penal Corrections Department has identified, not only rehabilitation, but inmate adaptation after his release as a major goal. It is developing a network of adaptation centers throughout Ukraine that will provide counseling and ex-convict services for those who have re-entered society. Thus such centers already exist in Zhytomyr, Lviv, Kharkiv, Kyiv Oblast and the Crimea.

With all the energy that Ukraine seems to be expending to make life for the incarcerated bearable, perhaps one event provided the best and quickest improvement in the lives of many prisoners. In July 1998, on the anniversary of the Constitution, the Verkhovna Rada and the government agreed to grant a general amnesty to 38,500 inmates convicted of lesser crimes. Although some penal experts believed the release would be followed by a crime wave, only 201 of those granted amnesty have been re-arrested in the last year, which has led Mr. Shtanko to push for a similar general amnesty this year.

For those held at the Lukianivska Prison and at similar facilities throughout Ukraine who did not and will not qualify for the amnesty, improvement in their living conditions is all they can hope for. As Mr. Shtanko said, "No matter what, the world of the prison is a truly sad world in all countries."

## New Jersey retiree founds package service to fulfill his mission of mercy

by Camilla Huk

RUTHERFORD N.J. – Those who believe that being Ukrainian is synonymous with goodness, caring and generosity can cite Michael Horvath as an example. Quiet, soft-spoken, he is not the sort of person you would focus on in a crowd. Yet he is the one who focuses on the needs of others.

We first met more than 10 years ago when we worked together at Hoffmann La Roche. He was the one you called when you needed technical help with your computer; he was also the one who managed to find one of the first Ukrainian software programs for me. I remember reading some of the letters from Mr. Horvath's relatives in Ukraine, all of which began with, "Slava Isusu Khrystu" and "Slava Ukraini." These letters led Mr. Horvath, a first-generation American, to travel to Uzhorod and Mukachiv seven years ago to visit his relatives.

When he saw the deplorable living conditions in the Zakarpattia region, Mr. Horvath returned with a mission: a mission of mercy. Utilizing his relatives in Ukraine, and inspired by his wife, Henrietta, who urged him to "do something" since she knew that, even as a retiree, Mr. Horvath had more energy than most, he sprang into action. Mr. Horvath decided to help raise the standards of living of his relatives and others in Ukraine with a humanitarian aid, package and freight consolidation service founded in 1992 that came to be known as Ukraine-Pac.

With the support of his parish, St. Michael's Cathedral in Passaic, N.J., the Byzantine Catholic Eparchy of Passaic, and its former eparch, Bishop Michael J. Dudick, and the continued support of Bishop Andrew Pataki, the current eparch, Mr. Horvath managed to ship liturgical items, including complete vestments, chalices and icons – all donated by such groups as the Sister Theresa Roman Catholic Church, Medjugorje Prayer Group in Massachusetts – to Catholic bishops in the Carpathian regions of Ukraine and Slovakia.

Thanks to his and others' efforts, the Bishop Theodore Romzha Seminary was dedicated in Uzhorod, and liturgical items

are now found in some of the Catholic churches of Ukraine that previously had none.

Mr. Horvath has also helped orphanages, such as the ones run by the Basilian Sisters in Mukachiv and Lviv. He said he was deeply moved when he visited these orphanages and heard the youngsters sing the "Otche Nash" (Our Father), as they fell on their knees in thanksgiving for the clothing and toys he'd brought. Mr. Horvath recalled that he thought of his own three daughters, all now grown and pursuing professional careers, and how much they had in their lives compared to these youngsters.

Mr. Horvath didn't stop at providing toys. He has supplied Ukrainian dentists with equipment donated by retired dentists in the United States. Four years ago, in an attempt to combat the deadly Colorado beetle, which had attacked the potato crop in Ukraine (the Colorado beetle had first contaminated potato production in 1936, when it was imported to Europe via the Berlin Olympics), Mr. Horvath sent a

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Bishop Andrew Pataki with Michael Horvath.



Visiting priests gather for the blessing on April 21, 1996, of the new seminary in Uzhorod.

## CCRF's Rochester chapter bolsters sister cities initiative

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – The Rochester Chapter of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF) has launched a major campaign to provide medical technology and training to combat infant mortality in the city of Poltava in eastern Ukraine.

The new campaign is designed to bolster the Irondequoit-Poltava Sister Cities Initiative, which has been working to promote economic development and citizen's contacts between the two cities since 1991.

The Rochester Chapter donated a check for \$15,000 toward the effort, and the National Office of CCRF used these funds to secure more than \$96,000 worth of intensive care respirators, a radiant warmer, two incubators and pulse oximeter for the Poltava City Clinical Maternity Center.

Although Poltava was not directly affected by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, it harbors 30,000 evacuees from the Chernobyl region. The city suffers from a very high infant mortality rate, and earlier fact-finding visits to the city's pediatric and maternity hospitals verified that local health providers were in desperate need of new technology to protect the health of mothers and their newborns.

The CCRF was encouraged to find a qualified neonatal specialist, Dr. Stepan Vernyhora, who had received extensive training in Vienna and had substantial experience in the use of such equipment. In April, the CCRF held a major training conference in Kyiv for neonatal specialists from eight oblasts to further

(Continued on page 18)



Myron Babiuk, (left) president of the Rochester chapter of the CCRF, presents a check for \$15,000 to Tamara Denysenko (fourth from left), the coordinator of the Irondequoit-Poltava Sister Cities Project. Also in the photo (from left) are: Gabe Geiger and Sue Masters of the Irondequoit Rotary District No. 7120, Dave Schantz, town supervisor for the borough of Irondequoit; the Rev. Richard Kinsky of the Basilian Fathers; and Alex Kuzma representing the CCRF national office.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## Statement and appeal of UNA Auditing Committee

During the period of April 26-28, the Auditing Committee, in accordance with the By-Laws of the UNA, conducted a review of the business operations of the Ukrainian National Association for 1998 and the first quarter of 1999. The previous audit took place on November 4-6, 1998.

The Auditing Committee's plan of action consisted of reviewing the implementation of the decisions of the 34th Convention of the UNA, operations of the financial and recording departments, and the management of the UNA's vacation resort, Soyuzivka.

Following the review, the Auditing Committee has issued the following reports.

### 1. Implementation of resolutions of the 34th UNA Convention

Delegates to the 34th Convention adopted a series of resolutions that were conveyed for implementation to the General Assembly and Executive Committee of the UNA. A list and summary of the resolutions that were implemented was published in the previous report of the Auditing Committee (November 1998).

As of March 31, 1999, the following resolutions remained to be implemented:

- A referendum about amendments to the Charter and By-Laws of the UNA with the aim of creating a new management structure for the UNA is to be conducted. The proposed new administration of the UNA would be composed of 11 members of the board of directors elected by the UNA convention to conduct business matters for a four-year term (the period between conventions).

The referendum is planned for 1999.

- A meeting with district chairpersons is to be held every four years, beginning two years after the convention, with the aim of exchanging ideas regarding organizing activity.

The first meeting will take place in the year 2000.

- The possibility of using donations and other methods of fund-raising to provide financial support for the UNA's fraternal activities, especially Soyuzivka, is to be examined in detail. These new methods are to be aggressively implemented to increase the annual income and improve the financial state of the UNA.

- A monument to His Holiness Patriarch Mstyslav I is to be erected at Soyuzivka.

The monument will be built only when the necessary funds, totaling \$15,000, are raised.

- The merger of the UNA with the Ukrainian National Aid Association remains unapproved by the insurance authorities of the State of New Jersey.

### 2. Financial Department of the UNA

In comparison with 1997, the financial deficit of the UNA for 1998 had decreased by \$712,000 and totaled \$1,240,000. This significant reduction of the deficit testifies to the fact that the UNA Executive Committee is positively applying necessary methods to attain a balanced budget. In accordance with the financial projections of the UNA treasurer, Stefan Kaczaraj, the UNA budget will be balanced in the year 2001, if the recommended methods are implemented and budget forecasts are reflected by reality.

The Executive has reported that most

of the space in the new UNA building is rented. It is planned that the remainder of the space will be rented during the course of 1999. In addition, according to the budget for 1999, the space occupied by the Home Office will be decreased by 10,000 square feet, and that space, too, will be rented during the current year.

From the time of the sale of the UNA building in Jersey City, a sum of \$400,000 has been kept in an escrow fund; it remains untapped. The reason for the delay was that the buyer of the building required that it be determined whether the UNA print shop had polluted the environment. The required detailed analysis of the land beneath and around the building was conducted. The results of the analysis are in keeping with the standards set by the Department of Environmental Protection of the State of New Jersey. As a result, the money in the escrow fund should be returned to the UNA in the first half of 1999.

### 3. Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly

As of the end of March 1999, the number of Svoboda subscribers was 7,569, while the number of subscribers to The Ukrainian Weekly was 7,169. In comparison with the end of 1997, the number of subscribers to Svoboda has decreased by

40, while the number of Weekly subscribers decreased by 29.

The editorial staffs of both newspapers are putting into effect a plan to improve the contents of the papers and to attract new subscribers. The deficit for 1998 was \$578,000, and in 1999 will be approximately \$100,000.

It is foreseen that during the next two to three years the budget of both publications will be transformed from deficit-producing to profit-making.

### 4. Soyuzivka

Income of Soyuzivka for 1998 totaled \$1,385,000, which is \$57,000 more than in 1997.

Expenses of Soyuzivka during 1998 were \$1,757,000, which is \$117,000 less than in 1997. The deficit for 1998 was only \$372,000, which is \$175,000 less than in 1997.

The uncertainty that existed at the beginning of the previous year concerning the future of Soyuzivka had a negative effect on reservations for wedding and banquets in 1998. Reservations this year have improved markedly.

It also should be noted that the program of regular advertisements in foreign-language publications has brought positive results.

### 5. Organizing Department

During the report period, which was a convention year, branch secretaries and professional organizers in the United States and Canada enrolled 823 new members insured for \$11,822,430; dues collected amounted to \$2,415,894. In 1997, 944 new members were enrolled for \$26,652,930 of insurance coverage; dues collected totaled \$2,704,400. During the first quarter of 1999, 143 new members were enrolled for approximately \$1 million of insurance coverage.

Taking into account the extended life expectancy of citizens in the U.S. and Canada, the Executive Committee decided to begin selling life insurance up to the age of 85 and, for those who choose single-premium life insurance, up to age 90. These changes allow all persons of older age to become members of the UNA and, consequently, receive discounts on subscriptions to Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, as well as for accommodations at Soyuzivka.

As of December 31, 1998, the UNA Executive dismissed the UNA's director of insurance operations in Canada, Robert Cook, and eliminated the UNA's Canadian sales office.

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## Chicago UNA presents: Barabolya

CHICAGO – Barabolya means potato! The Ukrainian National Association means fun! That was the message on Friday, April 30, when some 250 kids, parents, grandparents and the curious attended a UNA-sponsored concert by Barabolya, best described as a Ukrainian "kiddie fest," at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Chicago.

All had come to see the wildly popular Ron Cahute and Ihor Baczynskyj, two exceptionally talented musicians from Canada who created music by which to learn Ukrainian. Their first album, "Barabolya" was released in 1996 and featured the Ukrainian alphabet, the seasons, counting to 10, months of the year,

days of the week – all sung for youngsters learning the rudiments of the Ukrainian language. Two more albums – "Tsyboola" (Onion) and "Booryak" (Beet) have since been released, and a fourth album, "B.O.R.S.C.H.T. is coming out in the fall.

Barabolya stopped in Chicago as a result of the efforts of the local UNA District Committee, especially Stefko Kuropas, UNA vice-president, and Andriy Skyba, UNA advisor, both of whom are fathers of pre-schoolers.

Barabolya has a natural appeal to American-born youngsters. A highlight of the evening was a conga line in which some 100 youths participated.

Parents also loved Barabolya, and "wow" was the common reaction to the kid-friendly songs. "The UNA really scored big with this one," one grandparent was heard commenting. "Let's bring these guys back every year."

Barabolya was on a musical tour that took them from Windsor, Ontario, through Warren, Mich., Chicago, Minneapolis, Winnipeg and on to seven other cities in Canada, as well as the Vesna Festival in Saskatoon.

Asked if the UNA plans to bring the popular group back next spring, Messrs. Kuropas and Skyba replied in unison, "You bet. We've got big plans for the UNA in this city."



Live: it's Barabolya (Ron Cahute and Ihor Baczynskyj) performing for kids of the Chicago area.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Saluting our seniors

Twenty-five years ago, an association of seniors affiliated with the Ukrainian National Association was founded. This year the organization, called the Ukrainian National Association Seniors, is celebrating its silver jubilee during the 25th Seniors Conference to be held at Soyuzivka on June 13-18. The anniversary of this significant organization is a fitting time to reflect on its activity.

The Ukrainian National Association Seniors assembled in 1974 in order to promote seniors' issues – most notably the construction of a home for senior citizens who are UNA'ers – and to serve as a sort of support group and social/community organization. The seniors first convened in November of 1975 and 52 seniors participated thanks to the organizational efforts of Stephen Kuropas, then supreme vice-president of the UNA. Since then, many other seniors have played leading roles in the organizations and the attractiveness of its seniors conference, now an annual gathering, has grown tremendously. This year Soyuzivka is filled to capacity for "Seniors Week."

At the 16th Seniors Conference on June 21, 1990, members unanimously adopted by-laws for the organization that delineate the purpose of the UNA Seniors as follows: to support the Ukrainian National Association in its endeavors to preserve and cultivate the Ukrainian heritage, to promote unity, to develop social activities and to maintain Ukrainian community life in America.

The seniors have kept these purposes in mind at each of their conferences. And they have seen to it that their activity is inclusive: all proceedings are bilingual, conducted in both the English and Ukrainian languages.

Their conferences have focused on Ukrainian folk and fine arts via exhibits, discussions, lectures and other presentations; their donations have supported such cultural mainstays as The Ukrainian Museum based in New York City.

The group has certainly done well in terms of promoting unity and social activities: members arrive for annual conferences from all corners of the United States and they participate in diverse activities ranging from sing-alongs of Ukrainian folk songs and field trips to hosting prominent guests speakers. They play bingo, share slides and videos, organize bonfires and even learn square dancing. And there are more serious pursuits as well, including presentations offering legal advice on wills, trusts, etc.

The seniors also devote much time to discussion and reflection on topics such as the work of the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard University and current developments in Ukraine and within the Ukrainian diaspora.

The seniors always remember to support Ukrainian causes, whether that's the Babusia Fund for aid to needy elder women that functions under the aegis of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, or the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund. And they keep in the mind the needs of all generations via their support of Soyuzivka, which plays host to myriad activities for young and old. Last year, for example, realizing the financial assistance required by Soyuzivka, the UNA Seniors donated \$1,000 earmarked for the resort to the Ukrainian National Foundation.

Our Ukrainian National Association Seniors have demonstrated through the years that they are active on all fronts. As we greet them at their 25th annual gathering we say: Long live the Ukrainian National Association Seniors – may your organization have many more productive years!

June  
18  
1905

### Turning the pages back...

Levko Medved was a pioneer in the field of occupational hygiene – the science of identifying and preventing hazards in the workplace. He was also one of the few who actually benefitted from living in the hellish conditions of Stalin's

Soviet Union, and yet can be considered a positive figure. Medved stands as one of the paradoxes that allows for dramatic medical advances in times of crisis.

Medved was born on June 18, 1905, into a poor peasant's family in the village of Chorna Hreblia in Olhopil county in Podilia, about 100 miles south of Vinnytsia. In his youth he worked in a sugar refining factory, but also studied and was accepted to the Vinnytsia Pharmaceutical Institute, graduating in 1927.

Doubtless his path to Kyiv was speeded thanks to Ukrainization and the massive movement of people from the countryside to the cities. He graduated from the Kyiv Medical Institute (KMI) in 1939. The regime had an obvious bias in favor of a person of Medved's specialization and interests. Furthermore, massive purges swept through the USSR's medical profession. This confluence of circumstances resulted in his appointment as director of the KMI two years later.

As the Nazi-Soviet war raged, in 1944 Medved founded the department of occupational hygiene at the KMI and served as its director until 1951. A leading figure in helping Soviet Ukraine recover from the conflict, he was appointed deputy minister of health in 1947 and minister shortly thereafter, serving until 1952.

In 1952, he left the ministry to found and assume the directorship of the Kyiv Scientific Research Institute of Occupational Hygiene and Disease, a post he held until 1964. That year he was appointed director of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Hygiene and Toxicology of Pesticides, Polymers and Plastics.

Medved organized a wide range of research through his students and colleagues at the institutes he directed, helped set occupational health standards in the USSR's agricultural sector and in industry, and established scientific grounding for legislation regulating occupational hygiene in agriculture.

Medved was an internationally acknowledged expert on the health effects of pesticides, and introduced a hygienic system of classification of pesticides that was accepted in the USSR and abroad. He wrote over 250 works on agricultural and industrial hygiene, and pesticide toxicology, as well as a history of Soviet health care.

Levko Medved died in Kyiv on February 22, 1982.

Source: "Medved, Levko," *Encyclopedia of Ukraine*, Vol. 3 (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1993).

## TRIBUTE: Dr. Sofia Parfanovych, physician, activist and writer, 1898-1968

by Dr. Pavlo Pundy

CHICAGO – On June 7, 101 years passed since the birth of Dr. Sofia Parfanovych – prominent Ukrainian physician, writer, community activist and Ukrainian patriot. She lived only 70 years, but accomplished enough to fill three lifetimes.

Her life can be divided into two periods. Prior to the second world war, she completed her medical studies and specialization in gynecology. She actively participated in activities of the Ukrainian Medical Association and in the Ukrainian Women's League. She was involved in public health activities, including anti-alcohol and anti-smoking campaigns in her native Halychyna (western Ukraine).

The second period, or post-World War II, encompasses Dr. Parfanovych's her medical and educational activities in Germany and later her medical, social and writing activities in the U.S.

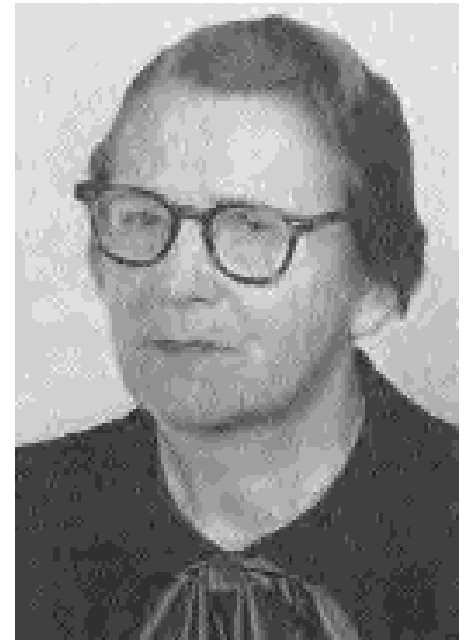
She was born in Ukraine into the prominent Parfanovych (Parkhomenko) family, many of whom were clergy and army officers.

Her father, Mykola, a railway operator, was a socialist and organizer of Ukrainian laborers. A talented writer, he published several works.

There were five children in her immediate family, all of whom received university degrees: Constantine, Sofia and Theodore became physicians; Julia and Olga – teachers. Sofia graduated from the girls' high school in Lviv in 1916 with honors. During World War I her family moved to Vienna.

In 1917 Sofia began her medical studies at the University of Lviv. During her second year, as a result of the war between Poland and Ukraine, she was forced to emigrate to Prague, where she continued her studies in 1923-1925. In 1925 she moved back to Lviv, where she graduated in 1926 as a doctor of medicine. Dr. Parfanovych was active as a student in medical organizations in Lviv, and in the Ukrainian Academic Group and in the Women Students' Association in Prague.

In 1926 Dr. Parfanovych became a member of the Ukrainian Women's League (Soyuz Ukrainok), with whom she continued to work for the remainder of her life.



Dr. Sofia Parfanovych

Since 1926 she was also a member of the Ukrainian Medical Association. She gave lectures at the association's meetings and conferences, and published papers in its journal, *Likarskyi Visnyk* (Physician's Newsletter).

Dr. Parfanovych established a private practice as a gynecologist in Lviv and volunteered her services to the Narodna Lichnytsia Public Hospital clinic. She was one of founders of the Ukrainian Hygienic Society in Lviv and in 1929 was head of the society's anti-alcohol section.

In 1929 she joined the anti-alcohol and anti-nicotine Vidrozhennia (Rebirth) Society and became editor of its journal in 1930.

In 1934 Dr. Parfanovych married banker Pylyp Volchuk. The couple was bound by their common interest in social services and in the anti-alcohol campaign. During their marriage Dr. Parfanovych authored many articles and books on medical and anti-alcohol topics for the Ukrainian press.

Her faithful friend and loving husband, who published many of her works, died in Augsburg, Germany, in 1946.

During the first Soviet occupation of

(Continued on page 19)

### An activist in anti-alcohol campaigns

After examining the archives of Dr. Sofia Parfanovych, one is impressed by how much energy she devoted to the anti-alcoholism and anti-nicotine campaign in pre-World War II Halychyna. Alcoholism was already a significant public health issue during the late 19th century in western Ukraine, after the end of serfdom in 1848, which brought with it tremendous social and economic upheaval.

The Ukrainian Catholic Church was the first to address this social ailment. Bishop Mykhailo Levytsky of Peremyshl (1774-1858) published newsletters for all Catholic parish priests describing the widespread problem of alcohol abuse and encouraged the establishment of "sobriety groups" (brotherhoods) at church parishes. The movement gained further momentum under Cardinal Josyf Sembratovych. Enthusiastic priests organized missions and brotherhoods of sobriety.

Many articles on alcohol abuse issues were published in reputable journals and newspapers of the times. Cardinal Josyf Sembratovych's social programs began to make an impact on Ukrainian citizens.

Bars and taverns were closed and alcohol production declined. This angered the Polish nobility, which occupied Halychyna at that time and made money from alcohol production and consumption. The anti-alcohol campaign was closely aligned with the movements for Ukrainian rebirth, which also angered Polish nobles. They appealed to state authorities, who then transferred Cardinal Sembratovych to Rome.

The fight against nicotine paralleled the anti-alcohol campaign. The detrimental health effects of nicotine such as lung cancer and heart disease, were emphasized.

Toward the end of the 19th century Ukraine was trying to establish its own identity. The "narodovtsi" assumed leadership of political, cultural and educational programs. They believed that Ukraine had the power to reorganize itself from within among its own people.

The first congress of Vidrozhennia, the anti-alcohol and anti-nicotine society, was held in Lviv in February 1909. In 1910 Vidrozhennia had already opened

(Continued on page 18)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Do nothing, get nothing

Dear Editor:

It was ironic and amusing to see R.L. Chomiak's letter next to Myron Kuropas's column in the May 16 issue. Dr. Kuropas was right on the mark with his "Been there, done that!" warning re: "pan-Slavism" being a slippery slope to the Russian Empire's resurrection.

Let's not repeat history. Along comes R.L. Chomiak with his "do nothing approach": everything will be all right because those who insult us will know that we know they owe us something for their insults.

Let me remind Mr. Chomiak that we've relied too much on the "do nothing" approach; we've truly "Been there, done that!" Had we done that in the case of "60 Minutes" hate-mongering, does he really believe CBS moguls would have respected us and felt they owed us something? Would the legal bills be paid for another "almost apology?" One can go on and on.

Allow me to let Mr. Chomiak in on a little secret: You get nothing for nothing!

**Jaroslav Sawka**  
Sterling Heights, Mich.

### Column's rationale was questionable

Dear Editor:

Although one may often disagree with Dr. Myron Kuropas's opinions on Ukraine and its North American diaspora, the rationale for their appearance in a newspaper devoted to Ukrainian life here and in Ukraine is obvious. However, what is one to make of a piece such as "Gideon's spies," which, on the surface, has absolutely nothing to do with things Ukrainian?

As far as I can judge, the only rationale for its appearance in *The Ukrainian Weekly* is to signal to the Ukrainian reader the possibility that his/her Jewish neighbors may be "sayanim," volunteers in the service of the Israeli Mossad, capable not only of penetrating the White House, but even powerful enough to compel the pope to visit a Jewish synagogue in Rome – to say nothing, therefore, of their potential threat to the Ukrainian community.

Precisely: to say nothing, to insinuate, to suggest, to play on and thus subtly (or rather, crudely) arouse the anti-Semitic sentiments of many members of that community.

If someone can provide me with a more cogent rationale for the writing of this commentary, please do. It would be instructive indeed.

**Roman Koropecykj**  
Los Angeles

*The writer is assistant professor of Slavic languages and literatures at UCLA.*

### "Skewed history" and Harvard

Dear Editor:

Dr. Ivan Kochan's critical assessment of the popularizing trade book "The Russian Chronicles: A Thousand Years that Changed the World" ("Russian Chronicles" and "Skewed History," May 30) as a whole is accurate: it is a quasi-textbook, sloppy from a scholarly perspective and meant to be a popularizing, Russocentric history of the East Slavs.

Of special concern is the implication in Dr. Kochan's letter that the Ukrainian

Research Institute at Harvard University (HURI) had some special role in the production or content of this volume. That absolutely is not the case. HURI had no formal or informal role with the book. The Harvard faculty listed in the book were consulted many years ago at an early stage of the project. They had no control over the book's content or final product, and are not listed as contributors. Anyone familiar with their specialized work on the early history of Rus' knows that their views do not correspond at all to the Russocentric presentation of the book.

The appearance of a book like "The Russian Chronicles" reminds us that the battle over a balanced and truthful presentation of East Slavic history is not over. The Ukrainian American community has done a remarkable job supporting the publications program at HURI, and we are grateful for that support. HURI books, along with those from the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS), have made a significant impact on world scholarship, as evidenced by new work in the field that cites our books and the hundreds of positive reviews from American, Canadian and international periodicals that we have received.

However, the support of the Ukrainian-American community is still extremely important since its purchase of HURI and CIUS books helps our programs to grow and meet challenges like this.

I would like to suggest to all those who are incensed by "The Russian Chronicles" that a constructive response might be the purchase of a book from the Ukrainian Research Institute or CIUS for themselves, their families or their local libraries. This is one important way that we can make a history like "The Russian Chronicles" a thing of the past.

**Robert De Lossa**  
Cambridge, Mass.

*The writer is director of publications, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University.*

### Commendations for May 30 issue

Dear Editor:

I wish to commend the effort that went into the May 30 issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*, specifically the editorial "On Memorial Day" and the commentary in *Faces and Places*, "An opportunity to lead," by Myron Kuropas.

It seems there is something unusual about Ukrainian Americans who specifically remember the significance of observing Memorial Day each year here in the U.S.A. It seems that our Ukrainian American forefathers have instilled into their offspring values that appear to be missing in American culture. Keep up your good work.

Also you do a good job in publishing the commentary by Dr. Kuropas. Ukrainian Americans have something to offer to preserve in this country of their heritage. We may be small in number but our parents taught us to excel and to contribute. I am looking forward to a report on the outcome of the June 23-25 Joint Conferences of Ukrainian American Organizations. I agree with Dr. Kuropas that sessions including the UCCA and UACC and perhaps even the UNA and UFA would have been valuable.

There is hope and optimism for the future of Ukrainian Americans with the work of your editorship and a commentator such as Dr. Kuropas.

God bless you all!

**Joseph Jackson**  
New Providence, N.J.

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Ukraine-bashing continues

No matter how things change for Jews in Ukraine, there will always be someone ready to believe the worst.

The latest example of this kind of Ukraine-bashing is an article that appeared in June 7 issue of *The Weekly Standard*, an increasingly influential, neo-conservative journal edited by Irving Kristol. Titled "Ukraine: Back to the Future" (ironically the title of one of my own recent pieces), it was written by Arnold Beichman, a research fellow at the prestigious Hoover Institution, stomping ground of such renowned academics as Robert Conquest. Despite his impressive credentials, Dr. Beichman's commentary is a superficial, fact-deficient, hearsay-laden bit of Ukrainophobic miasma.

A Jew whose father emigrated from Kolky, a shtetl located three hours' drive from Zhytomyr, Dr. Beichman decided to pay a visit to his father's village. "Before making travel arrangements," he writes, "I inquired whether there might be a local rabbi to shepherd me around Kolky. I got my answer: No. Kolky was 'Judenrein,' the Nazi word for a town or city free of Jews." He doesn't say who gave him that answer, but it certainly couldn't have been a local Ukrainian who remembers the Nazi terror.

After mentioning this incident by way of introduction – there is no other reference to Ukraine – Dr. Beichman proceeds to analyze growing anti-Semitism in Russia and concludes incredibly, that "The story is much the same throughout the former Soviet Union ... self-exile seems to be the only course left to Russian and Ukrainian Jews. Their bags, I'm sure, are already packed."

The truth, of course, is quite different. With an estimated population of some 600,000, Jews today are the second largest of 130 minority groups in Ukraine, surpassed only by the Russians. Although many Jews left Ukraine in the early years of independence, most left for economic reasons, a fact confirmed by Yaakov D. Bleich, chief rabbi of Kyiv, during a meeting with Ukrainian American leaders on March 17.

A recent poll summarized in a publication of the All-Ukrainian Jewish Congress (AUJC), one of four Jewish umbrella groups in Ukraine, reported that 62 percent of the Jews surveyed had no intention of leaving Ukraine. A rather unexpected development, moreover, is the fact that some 5,600 Jews (with their families) have re-emigrated to Ukraine.

An extensive report titled "Ukraine: Situation of the Jews," prepared by the Research Directorate of the Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board notes that Jews in Ukraine are experiencing a religious-cultural renaissance unthinkable during Soviet times. The report reads: "This revival has been characterized, among other things, by the opening of 14 full-time schools, including International Solomon University in Kyiv and the establishment of Hebrew studies departments at the universities of Kyiv and Odesa. There are currently 70 Sunday schools, 11 daycare centers, eight yeshivas and 70 ulpan (Judaic study centers) in Ukraine, where around 20,000 children and adults receive instruction and more than 300 teachers are employed, as well as 40 Jewish religious societies and 24 synagogues operating in Ukraine, including Zhytomyr. In Kyiv alone there are two synagogues, three Jewish newspapers and two professional theater companies.

Although there are reports of "escalating anti-Semitism" in Ukraine from Jewish

sources outside of Ukraine, notably the National Council of Soviet Jewry (NCSJ), the United Council of Soviet Jewry (UCSJ) and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), other investigations, such as the "Anti-Semitism World Report 1997" published by the Institute for Jewish Policy Research and the American Jewish Committee, conclude that since independence "Ukraine has been a democratic state in which the rights of the Jewish minority have been fully respected." It should be pointed out that UCSJ Director Micah Naftalin, reported on a June 24, 1998, interview with two Jews, one in Lviv, the other in Kyiv (hardly a representative sample) in which they described an intense anti-Semitic climate in western Ukraine. One can only speculate, moreover, why, almost 10 years after the collapse of the Soviet Union, Jewish organizations still work on behalf of "Soviet Jewry."

Finally, at a 1998 conference in Kyiv organized by the European Center on Actions Against Anti-Semitism and Racism, it was concluded that Ukraine's record, though not perfect, was hardly that described by Dr. Beichman and certain Jewish American organizations.

Are Jews suffering in Ukraine? Yes, along with millions of other Ukrainians who can barely afford to make ends meet because of the disastrous economic situation. But the Jewish community receives substantial financial assistance from Israel and Jews throughout the world. According to a recent AUJC report, some \$25 million is received by the AUJC annually from such sponsors as Chabad, Yad Israel, Sukhnut and the L. Pinkus Fund. Thousands of Jews are successful businessmen; and some have become millionaires.

Does anti-Semitism exist in Ukraine? Unfortunately, yes. But it is largely confined to such fringe extremist groups as the Ukrainian National Assembly, the State Independence of Ukraine Party, the Ukrainian Social National Party, and the Ukrainian Conservative Republican Party (a most unfortunate name). To date, they have elected no deputies to the Verkhovna Rada. Ukraine may have many problems, but rampant anti-Semitism is not one of them.

I can appreciate why the NCSJ, the UCSJ and HIAS behave as they do. Their livelihood depends on perpetuating the notion that Jews are threatened. No threat, no organization, no jobs. But what motivates someone like Dr. Beichman? I have always believed that research fellows at prestigious institutions do serious research. This does not appear to be the case with Dr. Beichman, who still confuses Ukraine with Russia and labors under the delusion that former Soviet republics have remained essentially the same.

I believe Dr. Beichman's uninformed commentary is an enormous disservice to the Hoover Institution, *The Weekly Standard*, and Jewish neo-conservatives like Mr. Kristol and John Podhoretz who have labored to make *The Weekly Standard* a journal of high integrity.

It is the irony of ironies that Jews and Ukrainians in Ukraine, a land just emerging from the shadow of class hatred and ethnic animosity, appear to be getting along, whereas in the United States, a land that prides itself on its "multicultural sensitivity," Jews and Ukrainians remain at loggerheads.

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

# CANADA COURIER

by Christopher Guly



## The boys of summer

This Father's Day, my dad is the sports hero he probably never thought he would be.

On June 5, he and the other "Boys of Summer" from the Canadian Ukrainian Athletic Club (CUAC) in North End Winnipeg were inducted into the Manitoba Baseball Hall of Fame at a banquet in Morden, a town southwest of Winnipeg and 12 miles north of the Canada-U.S. border. This year's event marks the third time the province's star athletes from days past were so honored. The evening was highlighted also by the opening of a museum dedicated to hall of fame inductees. The CUAC Blues – Greater Winnipeg Senior Baseball League champions from 1941 to 1944 – are among the three teams and 20 individuals this year who will join the ranks of the elite.

Frank Guly joined the team in 1944. By then, he had been playing competitive ball for nearly a decade, first with the Exhibition Tigers midget team and then with the East Kildonan Rangers.

Inspired by Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and New York Yankees catcher Bill Dickey, my father was mainly motivated by instinct. He had the game in him, as did his fellow CUAC Blues teammates – the likes of Peter Ezinicki, Nick Melnyk, Wally Romanow, Joe Popiel and the Shaley brothers (coach Nick and Stan, who served as player and manager).

During the dog days of summer, they'd practice batting balls and catching them. Only rain would prevent them from playing. Their field of dreams was the Old Exhibition Grounds – a stone's throw from where my dad grew up.

Dad was one of the lucky ones. He and his older brother by five years, Walter, honed their baseball skills together. They'd go behind their home on Arlington Street: Frank practiced pitch-

ing and Walt did the catching.

"We'd be in the back and he'd hold the glove up there and I'd have to hit it smack center," my dad recalled.

Walt, who played first base for the CUAC Blues, became known as "Wham," a nickname he earned from the sound produced when he would bat an oncoming ball, hitting homers "like crazy." Dad, meantime, became known as "Fireman" Frank Guly, thanks to a sports writer with the Winnipeg Free Press who so dubbed him after watching my father putt out fires when he would pinch-hit as the team's pitcher.

A CUAC history recounts one game in 1945, when the team "used young Guly to do the pitching chore for the club," noting that "although getting himself in hot water several times, he came through with some fine hurling."

Actually, Dad began his baseball career as a catcher. One day, when there was a shortage of pitchers, he was called upon because he had a good arm. "I could throw fast," he explained. "My main strength was in control. That is, I could put the ball any place I wanted to." Believe it.

"I remember pitching one game 12 innings against a semi-pro team on CUAC grounds. I pitched the whole bloody game. I must have thrown 200 pitches. The next day I could hardly lift my arm," he continued.

Today, the game is different. "Right now, baseball is very scientific. They don't look at how many innings [a pitcher] has pitched, but how many pitches he's thrown. When he reaches a hundred, they take him out of there." Throwing the ball has also become more sophisticated, my father continued, "When I was pitching, all I threw was a fast ball and a curve ball, and maybe try a knuckle ball."

Sounds simple, but so was life. Fans would throw nickels and dimes into a hat to

cover their admission. Simple.

But it was also a tough time. The period when my father played ball on five teams spanned the Depression and World War II. Baseball was an irresistible respite for him and the other men – claiming Ukrainian and other ethnic backgrounds – who dignified their world with athleticism and a pure love for the game.

Perhaps Guly could have been a Ruth. But scouts back then didn't frequent senior amateur games and nurture up-and-coming players. My uncle went beyond the CUAC and played semi-pro ball in Calgary, where he eventually began a contracting business.

Though his brother asked him to head west, my father remained in Winnipeg where he followed his father's footsteps and worked for the Canadian Pacific Railway as a carman looking after freight equipment. Dad continued to play baseball until he started dating my mother, Ollie, in the early 1950s.

"She didn't like me being away all the time," he said. "I'd be playing three times a week." While my dad fell head over heels for my mom's charm, a piece of his heart was broken when he hung up his mitt.

As a lad – pudgier longer than Dad was as a teen before sprouting into a lean, 175-lb six-footer – I remember my father playing ball with me in the lane behind our home. I certainly didn't possess his pitching strength. His face sometimes showed his heart break. But he never said a word.

That was part of the graciousness he acquired from the game and his years with the Tigers, East Kildonan Rangers, Army – Navy Vets, Elmwood Giants and the 1999 Hall of Fame CUAC Blues.

Now that he's in the big leagues as a star athlete, Fireman Guly can reflect on how good a ball player he truly was.

"The best thing I can remember about all my playing days was when I faced Stan Shaley and I struck him out," my dad said referring to the time when, as a Giants player, he faced his old CUAC teammate a decade his senior. "Oh, I'm telling you, I felt as if I had the world by the short hairs. He came up to bat and I struck him out with the stuff that he taught me how to throw. Boy, I'm telling you, that was a great thing. And he patted me on the back."

And now, I pat my hall-of-famer dad on his back.



Gladwyn Scott

Members of the CUAC Blues (1941-1944) were inducted as a special team into the Manitoba Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum. Seated (from left) Rose Shaley (accepting the honor for Stan Shaley), Marianne Wilson (Steve Shaley), Mary Antoniak (Bill Antoniak), Pat Marshall (Nick Shaley), Jean England (Gordie England), Carol Phillips (Bill Ceretti); standing Frank Guly, Paul Maybe (Joe Popiel), Tommy Kitchur, Glen Antoniak (Bill Antoniak), Terry Hind, Dave McConachy, Harry Barchuk and Frank Smith.

## Medvedev fails in French Open final against Agassi, but moves up in tennis rankings

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj

TORONTO — Andrei Medvedev has roared back into the top-50 on the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) rankings, thanks to an appearance in the final of the French Open against winner Andre Agassi of the U.S. played on June 6 on the "terre battue" clay courts of the Roland Garros tennis complex in Paris. Ukraine's tennis ace vaulted from 100th in the world prior to the second Grand Slam of the season to 30th as of June 7.

Along the way, the outspoken Kyiv-born player was the beneficiary of some Ukrainian solidarity, as pole-vaulter world-beater Sergey Bubka phoned him after every victory to offer encouragement. Mr. Bubka said he would come to Paris to watch the final if Medvedev was playing, but at press time it could not be confirmed if the track and field star had made the trip to Paris.

"Sergey has been a great supporter of mine," Mr. Medvedev told the Associated Press on June 4. "If he comes it would be fantastic, because to me he is the greatest athlete that I've ever met."

Mr. Medvedev was overpowering in the French Open final's early going, breaking Mr. Agassi's serve three times to take the first set 6-1 in a mere 19 minutes.

After Mr. Agassi took a 1-0 lead on serve in the second set, rain forced a delay that should have allowed Mr. Agassi a chance to recover his composure. He did play more strongly, but the Kyivan had answers for every shot attempted by the American and took it 6-2.

It was in the third set that the U.S. star, himself a Cinderella story at the French Open (seeded 13th, a position from which nobody had won before), finally awoke. Mr. Agassi's trademark, the best serve-return in the game, asserted itself, breaking Mr. Medvedev to take a 4-2 lead in the third. The tall Kyivan broke back, then took another

game without allowing Mr. Agassi a single point on serve.

The match became a true battle of wills, after Mr. Medvedev had evened the score at 4-4. The Ukrainian pressured the American into a break point at 30-40, and was one point away from serving for the championship. However, Mr. Agassi fought back, held serve to go up 5-4, then broke Mr. Medvedev in the next game, winning the set with a gambit that has become the Russian Ukrainian's trademark: a perfectly timed dropshot.

This appeared to demoralize Mr. Medvedev, and the momentum now shifted completely to the Las Vegas. The Ukrainian repeatedly sent shots into the net as he dropped the next set 6-3.

In the fifth and deciding set Mr. Medvedev regained focus until Mr. Agassi went up a break at 3-2, as the U.S. player's screaming backhanders down the line found their mark time after time.

In the eighth game, Mr. Medvedev found himself staring at three match points for his adversary, down 15-40 with the score 5-3 for Mr. Agassi. He responded by serving his 23rd ace of the match, then blasted a backhand winner of his own to arrive at deuce. He finally clinched the point by concluding a rally with a roaring cross court shot after Mr. Agassi had fought back three times from a Medvedev advantage.

Mr. Agassi would not be denied. He began serving intensely himself. At 40-15, a kicker wide to the Kyivan's forehand was too much to handle, the return sailed long — Mr. Agassi dropped his racket, turned to his friends in the stands with arms upraised, then buried his face in his hands, overcome with emotion after having secured a gruelling 1-6, 2-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4 win.

The Kyivan showed dignity and class in defeat. He came over to embrace the new champion, and in the post-game ceremony said: "I left my heart and soul on the court. I had

nothing left."

He paid tribute to his opponent: "I cannot say that losing to [Mr. Agassi] is an honor, but it's an honor to stand here with him because he made history ... I lost to a great player today."

Mr. Agassi had become only the fifth male player to have won all four Grand Slams (the Australian, French and U.S. Opens and Wimbledon) in a career.

The Kyivan also echoed this year's women's champion Steffi Graf of Germany in thanking the tournament's staff and organizers, and stood in pointed contrast to the petulance of the loser in the other final, Martina Hingis of Switzerland, who was recently fined \$1,500 for her on-court antics and who had marched off into the locker room and had to be retrieved by her mother after a three-set defeat.

### The road to the final

Mr. Medvedev played the role as one of the tournament's giant killers, as he was unfazed by the swirling and gusting winds that bedevilled many. The Russian Ukrainian's consistent, heavy and deep groundstrokes taken off short swings, a purposeful serve and excellently timed drop-shots brought him his best performance at a Grand Slam event in his career, and the best performance by a player of such a low rank ever at the French Open.

Ranked as high as fourth on the ATP tour five years ago, the Kyiv-born star ran into a string of injuries and, according to a June 5 article by Tom Tebbutt of the Toronto-based Globe and Mail, "got caught up in the big money of his early success and had problems being conscientious about his tennis."

Despite his height and heft (he weighs about 200 pounds), Mr. Medvedev has often been sidelined by physi-

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# Philadelphia Tryzub wins Ukrainian American soccer's Great Lakes Cup

by Levko Holubec

CLEVELAND – The Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals Tryzub soccer team defeated Newark Chornomorska Sitch Sports Club 3-1 in the Great Lakes Cup Open Division final last on Sunday, May 30, at Pokrova Parish Field in Parma, Ohio. Tryzub became the first team outside of the Great Lakes region to take the tournament trophy.

The fourth annual Ukrainian soccer tournament was hosted by Cleveland UASC Lviv, kicking off a yearlong 50th anniversary celebration of Ukrainian sports in greater Cleveland. Chicago UYA Kryla took home the "old boys (over age 30) trophy with a 2-0 win over Chicago Ukraina SC.

The Ukrainian soccer tournament for the Great Lakes Cup was born of a discussion between Detroit USC Chernyk's Vlodko Hnatiuk and Toronto SC Ukraina's Bohdan Lypka at a tournament in 1995. Subsequently, Mr. Hnatiuk pulled Lev Holubec into the tournament planning loop, while the latter was on a job assignment in Detroit, and joined the Chernyk club for its indoor soccer season.

The first two tournaments were hosted by the Detroit club at the Dibrova Resort in Brighton, Mich. Toronto Ukraina and Cleveland Lviv brought home the cup in 1996 and 1997, respectively. In 1998, the now traditional Memorial Day tournament was hosted by Toronto, which regained control of the cup trophy with a 1-0 victory over Cleveland Lviv in the final.

Although New York's USC made the trip to the 1997 tournament and Montreal's SC Ukraina participated in 1998, the 1999 tournament was the first to host seven clubs simultaneously in two divisions: open and old boys. Defending cup holder Toronto SC Ukraina and host Cleveland UASC Lviv were joined by Detroit USC Chernyk, Chicago Ukraina SC, Chicago UYA Kryla, Newark Chornomorska Sitch SC, and Philadelphia Tryzub for the two-day event.

Tryzub made its way to the final on a 3-0 qualification round record and a 4-0 semi-final defeat of the Cleveland Lviv Reserve. Chornomorska Sitch had a more difficult path to the final, securing third place after the qualification round, with a 2-1 record. Sitch's 1-0 loss in the qualification round was to Cleveland Lviv First Division, whom they proceeded to upset in the semi-final, 1-0 on penalty kicks. After a hard-fought match, during which the home club had more good chances, the 0-0 final score led to penalties to break the tie. To the dismay of the 300-plus guests on the Pokrova Parish Field sideline, the home team lost the penalties 3-4 to Sitch.

The open final started with a bang, as both teams scored picture-perfect soccer goals in the first five minutes. The next 30 minutes were relatively quiet, when play settled in the midfield. However, after the first 10 minutes of the second half, Tryzub exploded with two quick goals, taking advantage of Sitch's apparent fatigue – probably a result of the squad's difficult trek to the final.

Chicago Kryla coasted through the finals of the old boys division, as goalie Taras Popowycz did not allow a single goal throughout the tournament. Kryla handily defeated old boys from Chicago Ukraina, Detroit Chernyk and Cleveland Lviv, while Chicago Ukraina defeated Cleveland and Detroit, and lost to Kryla. The highlights of the final game included a long-range goal by Jaro Dachniwsky, a former U.S. Olympic Handball Team player.

Both Philadelphia Tryzub and Chicago Kryla vowed to return to the tournament in 2000, to return their respective trophies and defend their champions' status in the open and old boys divisions.



Lev Holubec

The Philadelphia Ukrainian Nationals Tryzub soccer team, champions of the Great Lakes Cup 1999 open division.

The Cleveland branch of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) co-hosted a soccer get-together on Saturday evening after the qualification matches. Players exchanged thoughts about the day, watched Ukrainian soccer games courtesy of Ukrainian Broadcasting Network (UBN) and relived the trip to France, many attended the Ukraine vs. France soccer match in March.

On Sunday, after the tournament finals, fans and players proceeded to Pokrova Parish hall for a good Ukrainian home-cooked meal and a dance, co-hosted by the parish and the sports club. TBS Inc., the local provider of UBN in Cleveland and sponsor of the tournament, provided a satellite feed of the Ukraine Cup between Karpaty Lviv and Dynamo Kyiv. Bohdan Burdiak, Cleveland Lviv club president, awarded trophies and champion shirts to the winning teams, while fans danced away into the night to the sounds of Ostap Stakhiv.

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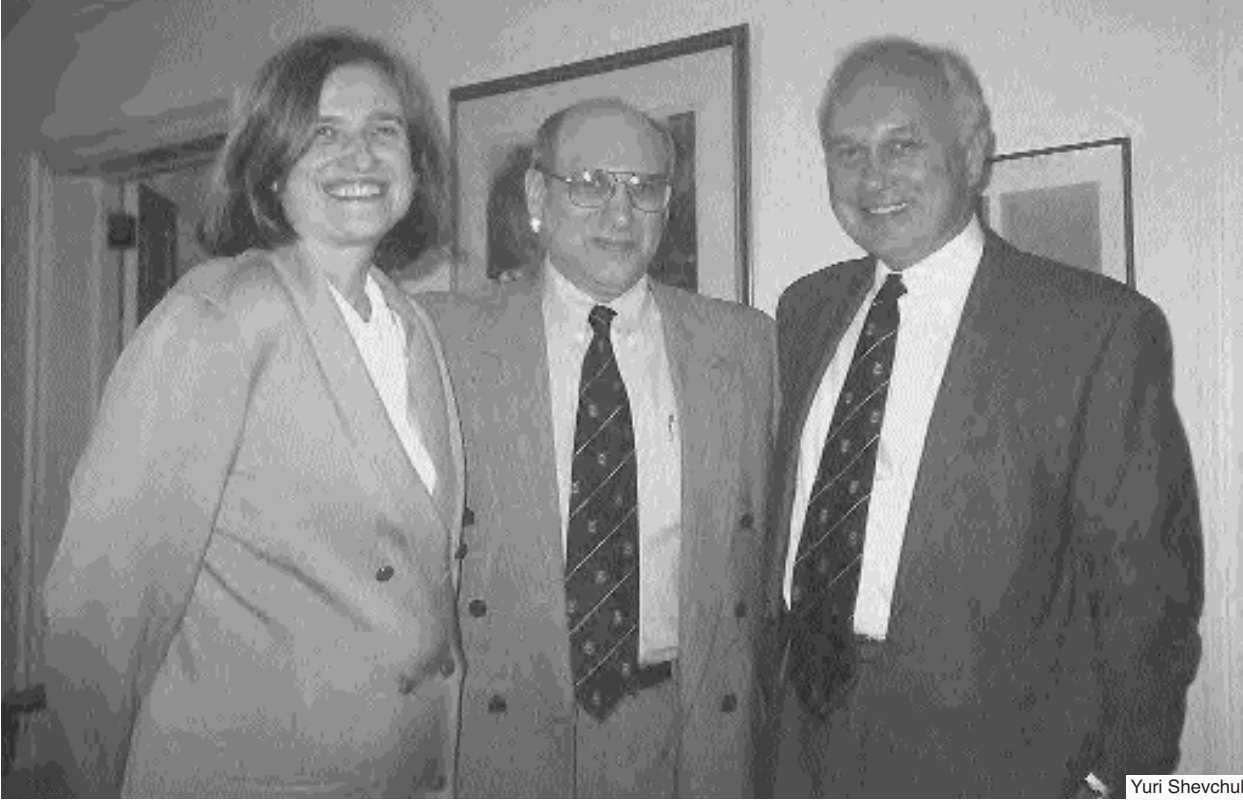
The Chicago UYA Kryla soccer team with its most important fans – their children – after their old boys final game victory over Chicago Ukraina.



Ihor Oleksiw

Young bandurists Tetiana Burdiak and Orysia Gudz play the Ukrainian national anthem during the opening ceremonies. Looking on (from left) are representatives from Cleveland Lviv, Newark Chornomorska Sitch, Philadelphia Tryzub, Toronto Ukraina and Detroit Chernyk.

## Role of Ukraine in 20th century discussed at Yale conference



At Yale University (from left) are: Halyna Hryn, associate, and Harvey Goldblatt, chair, Yale-Ukraine Initiative with George Chopivsky, president, The Chopivsky Family Foundation.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Ukraine in the 20th century was the topic of a conference sponsored on April 23-24 by the Yale Center for International and Area Studies and the Yale-Ukraine Initiative at Yale University. The conference, "Soviet and Post-Soviet Ukraine: A Century in Perspective," brought together more than 20 speakers, including scholars, businessmen, journalists and political leaders from Ukraine, Europe, Canada and the United States.

There were five panels and a roundtable at the two-day conference and opening remarks were offered by Gustav Ranis, director of the Yale Center for International and Area Studies, and Harvey Goldblatt, chair, Yale-Ukraine Initiative. The keynote address, "Ukraine in the 20th century: A Search for Perspective," was given on April 23 by Prof. George G. Grabowicz of Harvard University and the speaker at the banquet was National Deputy Serhii Holovaty, also a former minister of justice of Ukraine, who spoke about "Ukraine at the Millennium: Indecision and Uncertainty at the Crossroads."

The conference was supported by the Chopivsky Family Foundation and the Edward J. and Dorothy Kempf Fund at Yale University, with assistance from the Council on Russian and East European Studies at Yale University and Pierson College.

Prof. Paul Bushkovitch of Yale University chaired the first panel on April 23, "The Historical Legacy," at which presentations were given by Yaroslav Hrytsak, director of the Institute for Historical Research at Lviv State University, on the topic "Ukrainian Revolution, 1914/17-1923: New Perspectives and Interpretations" and by Georgii Kasianov, senior research fellow at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NANU) on the topic "The Ukrainian Intelligentsia: A 'Phenomenon' and the 'Stratum.'" Also speaking was Yuri Shapoval, director of the Center of Ethno-national and Political Studies at NANU, whose presentation evaluated the significance for the political history of Ukraine of the recently discovered GPU-NKVD (secret police) documents about the 1937 Solovky prison camp executions.

A research fellow at the NANU, Volodymyr Kulyk, gave his presentation on the topic "The Legacy of Brotherhood: The Impact of the Experience of Post-Soviet Nation-Building in Ukraine" as a participant in the second panel on April 23. The panel on the topic of political and economic history was chaired by Frank Sysyn, director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the University of Alberta. Also participating in the panel were Iwan S. Koropecyk of Temple University on the topic "Economic Relations between an Empire and an Ethnic Region" and Volodimir Bandera, also of Temple University, who spoke about international aspects of Ukraine's economic development in the 20th century.

"Contemporary Politics" was the theme of the third panel on April 23, which was chaired by Prof. Peter Rutland of Wesleyan University. Hryhoriy Nemyria, a senior research fellow at Kyiv's Taras Shevchenko National University spoke on the topic "Current Political Dynamics in Ukraine: Identities and Interests." Other panel partici-



Serhii Holovaty



Charles Clover

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Bohdan Rubchak



Yaroslav Hrytsak



Hryhoriy Nemyria

## Ukraine at the crossroads: perspectives on independence, democracy and reform

*Serhii Holovatyi is a national deputy in Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada and a former minister of justice. He delivered this paper at the Trilateral Commission's annual meeting in Washington in March and at the Yale University conference "Soviet and Post-Soviet Ukraine: A Century in Perspective" in April. This presentation was published in the English-language edition of the Kyiv newspaper Den on April 20.*

Ukraine is at a critical crossroads in its development as an independent state. It is confronted with choices that will determine the future of democracy in Ukraine and impact upon the security and stability of Europe: whether to pursue a course like [that of] Poland, of further integration into the European family of nations, or to follow Belarus into a murky pan-Slavic union led by an economically crippled, increasingly chaotic Russia.

Two events in March have painted these options in stark relief. The first was the symbolic vote on March 3 by the Verkhovna Rada to join the CIS Parliamentary Assembly. The second was the admission of Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary to NATO. Ukraine's choices are clear. However, the route it will ultimately choose is more ambiguous.

At its root, the debate over Ukraine's future course belies a profound struggle within the Ukrainian nation to identify its place in the world; a world which it only feebly comprehends and that poorly understands Ukraine. Ukraine's history of foreign domination, colonial servitude and divided rule has left deep scars on the national psyche. It has left the new state woefully unprepared to define its national ideals and objectives in a brave new world.

The country's leaders, Ukraine's legacy from the Soviet Union, are more interested in pursuing and preserving selfish commercial/financial interests than they are in defining and securing Ukraine's strategic inter-

ests and in building a prosperous, democratic nation for the benefit of present and future generations. Lacking direction and poverty-stricken, Ukraine is sinking into a morass of creeping despotism.

### The euphoria

It did not have to be this way. With the euphoria of independence, Ukraine anxiously sought ways to secure its new freedom against Russian hegemony. Accordingly, it embarked on a European-oriented nation-building exercise. Ukraine successfully laid out the framework for the development of vital democratic institutions – a balance of power between Parliament, the president and an independent judiciary, the provision for local self-government, and constitutional guarantees of human rights and freedoms, property rights and the like. Ukraine achieved membership in the Council of Europe (ahead of Russia); it solemnly promised to enact reforms to transform post-Soviet Ukrainian society in accordance with the democratic values, norms and standards of human rights required of member-states. Only three years ago, the passage of the Constitution of Ukraine was heralded by the Council of Europe as the embodiment of European constitutional progress.

On the economic front, Ukraine defeated hyperinflation, achieved a respectable degree of macroeconomic stabilization, successfully introduced a new currency, privatized most small and medium businesses and established a legislative framework for market development.

To facilitate this process, the Verkhovna Rada not only passed laws on privatization and foreign investment, since 1993 it has delegated to the government and the president extraordinary powers to regulate the economy by decree.

### Disappointment

The tragedy of these efforts is that, with few exceptions, Ukraine has only imitated

real reform. The economy has shrunk every year since independence. Most of the private sector has fled to the shadow economy, hounded to the periphery of legal entrepreneurial activity by state over-regulation, unfair tax collection measures, and the corruption of officials. Millions of pensioners, teachers, doctors and other state employees await payments that are more than a year overdue. Privatization and other reforms have stalled, foreign financial aid is in constant jeopardy of being suspended, and democracy is weaker than at any other time since independence. The government interferes with local and parliamentary election results and harasses the media with impunity. Ukraine is on the verge of being suspended from the Council of Europe for violations of human rights, electoral fraud, repression of the media and interference with the independence of the judiciary.

Ukraine's nation-building efforts have not resulted in Polish-style economic vitality, but in stagnation and economic collapse. As the 21st century approaches, Ukraine is confronted by the specter of unrelenting misery for its people, debt default, currency collapse, the imperial embrace of Russia and resurgence of the Communist-led left. Popular attitudes toward democracy, reform and the national ideal are characterized by cynicism, skepticism and fatigue rather than by hope, faith and contentment.

Where did Ukraine go wrong? What are its future prospects?

The response to these questions goes to the heart of the Soviet legacy in Ukraine. A defining characteristic of post-Soviet society is the continued depth and breadth of power exercised by the state over every aspect of a citizen's life. The Soviet nomenklatura was able to retain power in Ukraine after independence in 1991. During the Soviet period, it wielded tremendous administrative control over the people's lives and activity. Today the nomenklatura continues to exercise a virtual monopoly on

state power, its decisions immune from public scrutiny. With control by the Communist Party over its activities now only a faint memory, its actions are practically accountable to no one. As a result, the nomenklatura is now unfettered arbiter over the distribution and use of state property.

This phenomenon has bred rampant corruption in every branch of the civil service, degraded the development of democratic institutions, retarded the constitutional imperative of devolving authority to the regions and stymied economic reform.

Over the past five years it has also fostered the emergence of another post-Soviet phenomenon: the oligarchs. As in Russia, the current structure of government is propped up by so-called clans of financiers and industrialists who enter into cozy and lucrative relationships with the nomenklatura to divide up the wealth and power of the state. They specialize in rigging privatization programs in order to cheaply acquire state assets. As respected economist Anders Aslund has noted, Ukraine has effectively become a closed joint stock company caught in the grip of its oligarchs.

The oligarchs were initially content to merely become obscenely rich. However, the allure of power proved too strong. With the parliamentary elections held last year, the oligarchs emerged from the shadows to run for seats in Parliament. They invested heavily in their campaigns, attracted by the immunity from prosecution [granted to parliamentarians] their commercial activities would enjoy, the veneer of respectability they would gain and, above all, the direct power and influence they would wield not just over the distribution of state property, but the direction of the economy as well.

The result has been the effective criminalization of the Verkhovna Rada. From an institution of democracy, the Ukrainian Parliament is being transformed into a shelter for the criminally inclined.

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## Role of Ukraine...

(Continued from page 10)

pants included Taras Kuzio, an honorary research fellow at the Ukraine Center, University of North London, whose presentation was titled "The National Factor in Ukraine's Quadruple Transition" and Dominique Arel, assistant professor of political science at Brown University, who addressed the issue of the Ukrainian state and identity formation.

On April 24 the morning session was devoted to economics and society, and was chaired by the director of

Yale University's Economic Growth Center, Robert Evenson. Explaining the complexities of Ukraine's shadow economy was the Financial Times' correspondent in Ukraine, Charles Clover. European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Senior Counselor Joel Hellman's presentation was titled "The Political Economy of Partial Reform in Ukraine," and the Managing Director of Bank Creditanstalt-Ukraine Oleksander Savchenko spoke about Ukraine in transition.

Bohdan Rubchak of the University of Illinois, Solomea Pavlychko of the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and Mykola Ryabchuk, deputy editor

of the journal Krytyka, gave presentations at the final panel, "Literature and Culture," which was chaired by Prof. Grabowicz of Harvard. Dr. Rubchak's topic was "Ukraine and Amerika: Constructing Hyper-realities"; Ms. Pavlychko's, "Commemorating Kotliarevskyi and the Birth of Ukrainian Literature in 1898 and 1899: An Examination of Cultural Discourses" and Mr. Ryabchuk "A Queen without a Court: The Current State of Ukrainian Literature."

The conference concluded with a roundtable led by Prof. Goldblatt and Bohdan Nahaylo, senior policy advisor, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.



Solomea Pavlychko



Georgii Kasianov



Oleksander Savchenko

## UNA Seniors celebrate 25th year

by Mary Bobeczko and Anna Chopek

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The Ukrainian National Association Seniors first met here at the UNA estate, Soyuzivka, during the week of November 1, 1975, but the organization was actually founded in 1974, making year its 25th anniversary.

Stephen Kuropas, supreme vice-president of the Ukrainian National Association, was instrumental in getting 52 Ukrainian seniors together for their first meeting. Mr. Kuropas presided as chairman of the three-day conference, assisted by Maria Demydchuk Chuchman, co-chairman, and Jaroslaw Padoch, secretary.

Chairman Kuropas asked Marion Burbella to assume the duties of secretary and treasurer for the coming year, to contribute a column called "The Senior Citizens' Corner" to The Ukrainian Weekly, and to make plans for the upcoming conference and banquet.

The main project was to convince the Ukrainian National Association Executive Committee that there was a need for a home for the Ukrainian seniors.

After many years of discussion, the seniors home Halych was built and dedicated in 1986. Unfortunately it is not fully occupied by senior citizens, but it has been put to good use during the summer months in providing extra rooms for vacationers. The construction of homes for seniors on the land owned by the Ukrainian National Association adjacent to Soyuzivka was also discussed.

In the 1970s the association had a column in The Ukrainian Weekly about the seniors' activities written by Ms. Burbella and Mr. Kuropas. Since then, many articles have been submitted to the Svoboda and to The Ukrainian Weekly by Eugene Woloshyn, Mary Bobeczko, Dr. Roman Baranowskyj and Attorney Anna Chopek.

The by-laws unanimously adopted at the 16th Conference on June 21, 1990, state that the purpose of the UNA Seniors is to support the UNA in its endeavors to preserve and cultivate the Ukrainian heritage, to promote unity, develop social activities and to maintain Ukrainian community life in America.

The five-day conferences are started with members attending a divine liturgy at the Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church in Kerhonkson. The conferences are conducted in Ukrainian and English,



The Ukrainian National Association Seniors at their June 1998 conference at Soyuzivka.

and minutes are taken in both languages. Seniors must be active UNA members, at least 60 years of age, and members of the UNA Seniors. Members attending pay nominal dues and a registration fee. They come from various states, as far west as New Mexico, as far south as Florida and as far north as New Hampshire, as well as many other states in between.

The success of the UNA Seniors has been due to the leadership, dedication and devotion of its officers:

- Presidents – Dr. Volodymyr Sawchak, Mykola Avramchuk, Dr. Roman Borkowsky, Dr. Oleh Wolansky, Dr. Baranowskyj, Mr. Kuropas, Mr. Woloshyn and Dr. Chopek;

- conference chairpersons and co-chairpersons – Mr. Kuropas, Mary Dushnyck, Paula Riznyk, Dr. Borkowsky, Dr. Baranowskyj, Irene Russnak, John Laba, Estelle Woloshyn, Mrs. Bobeczko and Dr. Chopek;

- Ukrainian secretaries and conference secretaries – Dr. Padoch, Dr. Helen Hirniak, Dr. Iryna Kramarchuk, Sylvester Martiuk, Dr. Mykola Cenko, Dr. Oleh Wolansky, Dr. Stefania Baranowska, Volodymyr Pryjmak, Helen Trenkler and Jurij Swyschuk;

- English-language secretaries and conference secretaries – Ms. Burbella, Anne Dubas, Daniel Slobodian, John Laba, Joseph Irka, Olga Liteplo, Eva Uzych, Mrs. Bobeczko and Alice Orlan;

- Treasurers – Ms. Burbella, Volodymyr Renner, Mykola Avramchuk, Maria Gerus, Helen Chornomaz, Regina V. Dziubaniuk and Olga Paproskis;

- executive vice-presidents – Mr. Slobodian and Ms. Orlan; and

- vice-presidents – John Laba and Sam Liteplo.

Over the past 25 years, members have shared their knowledge and expertise in preparing and presenting programs for the UNA Seniors conferences. They have donated their time in organizing displays of folk arts, slides, photos and fine art, and screenings of the UNA-sponsored film "Helm of Destiny" and various Ukrainian videos.

In 1992 the first anniversary of Ukraine's independence was celebrated. UNA Supreme Advisor Anne Remick headed the committee of Boston members preparing the program. Desktop Ukrainian flags were given as souvenirs.

In 1996 Joseph Lesawyer, former supreme president of the Ukrainian National Association, spoke about the inauguration of the Chernobyl Memorial Forest and his participation in planting of its first tree. Members donated \$595, which was sent to American Forests for trees to be planted in Ocklawaha Prairie in Florida, as well as in the Kyiv, Poltava and Chernihiv regions of Ukraine.

In 1998 Mrs. Russnak gave a presentation on the meanings of Edward Kozak's

paintings at Soyuzivka, while Dr. Baranowska read excerpts from his humorous writing.

For several years, Dr. Baranowskyj and Dr. Roman Procyk, an activist of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, have kept the members up to date on current events in Ukraine.

Dr. Chopek has given numerous talks on probate, wills, trusts and other legal matters of interest to the seniors.

Mr. Woloshyn and Eugene Moroz have conducted auctions of Ukrainian-style items, and Marie Prucknicki and Cornelia Yavarow conducted raffles.

As a result of their efforts, and the generosity of the UNA Seniors, a total of \$6,980 was raised during the years 1992-1998. A sum of \$1,000 of that amount was donated to the Ukrainian National Foundation to be used for Soyuzivka projects. One-half of the remainder was donated to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, while the other half went to the Babusia Fund of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

In previous years, donations were made to many Ukrainian organizations, including The Ukrainian Museum in New York City. \$2,000 has been donated to the Foundation in Support of Diplomatic Missions of Ukraine, and a total of \$12,340 has been donated to the Children

(Continued on page 13)



St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Choir performs at the 1998 seniors conference. (On the left is Anne Remick, former UNA advisor.)



Seen during the UNA Seniors banquet in 1984 are "UNA King" Nicholas Bobeczko with (from left) his wife, Mary, Dr. Mykola Cenko and Mary Bednarczuk.

# UNA Seniors...

(Continued from page 12)

of Chernobyl Relief Fund.

Year after year, bingo games have been organized by Nicholas and Mary Bobeczko, John and Helen Laba, and Mr. Liteplo. Ukrainian sing-alongs have been conducted by Mrs. Liteplo and Mr. Moroz at bonfires, on the Veselka deck and at parties. Emilian Jurchynsky photographed all events.

Arrangements for square dancing and line dancing were made by Ms. Orlan. A ballroom dancing class was conducted by Michael and Stefania Babiak.

Registration was taken care of by Helen Chornomaz, Myroslawa Powch, Mrs. Bobeczko, Olga Paproski and Dr. Baranowska. Local residents of Kerhonkson, Mr. Slobodian, Ms. Orlan and Dr. Baranowska, were always available to make the local contacts necessary to carry out the scheduled programs.

UNA Presidents Dr. Lesawyer, John Flis and Ulana Diachuk, as well as UNA Secretary Martha Lysko have spent many hours meeting with the UNA Seniors to discuss problems facing the UNA – in particular, the need to enroll new members and present information about new UNA insurance policies.

Many trips have been taken over the years, most of which were arranged by Dr. Baranowska. Trips were taken to churches, such as the Ukrainian Catholic Church at the Ukrainian Homestead in Lehighton, Pa., the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Hunter, N.Y., and to the Ukrainian Catholic Cemetery in Hamptonburg, N.Y. Trips to the Vanderbilt Mansion, the Roosevelt Home, Hyde Park, N.Y., West Point, Albany, N.Y., the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island, and a cruise on the Hudson River also were arranged. Verkhovyna, the Ukrainian Fraternal Association's resort in Glen Spey, N.Y., the Ukrainian National Association Home Offices in Jersey City and Parsippany, N.J., The Ukrainian Museum in New York and The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City – for the "Glory of Byzantium" exhibit – also were memorable stops.

The highlight of each conference is the elegant banquet and the cocktail party that precedes it. In the early days, there was much pageantry in presenting the UNA king and queen of the ball. On the 10th anniversary, Dr. Nicholas Bobeczko and Maria Cybak were crowned at the banquet. In subsequent years, a formal grand march of members wearing Ukrainian embroidered dresses, blouses and shirts became a regular part of the banquets.

Many notable guests were invited to speak at the banquets. Among them were: Viktor Batiuk and Anatolii Zlenko, Ukraine's ambassadors to the United Nations; Nadia Matkiwsky, executive

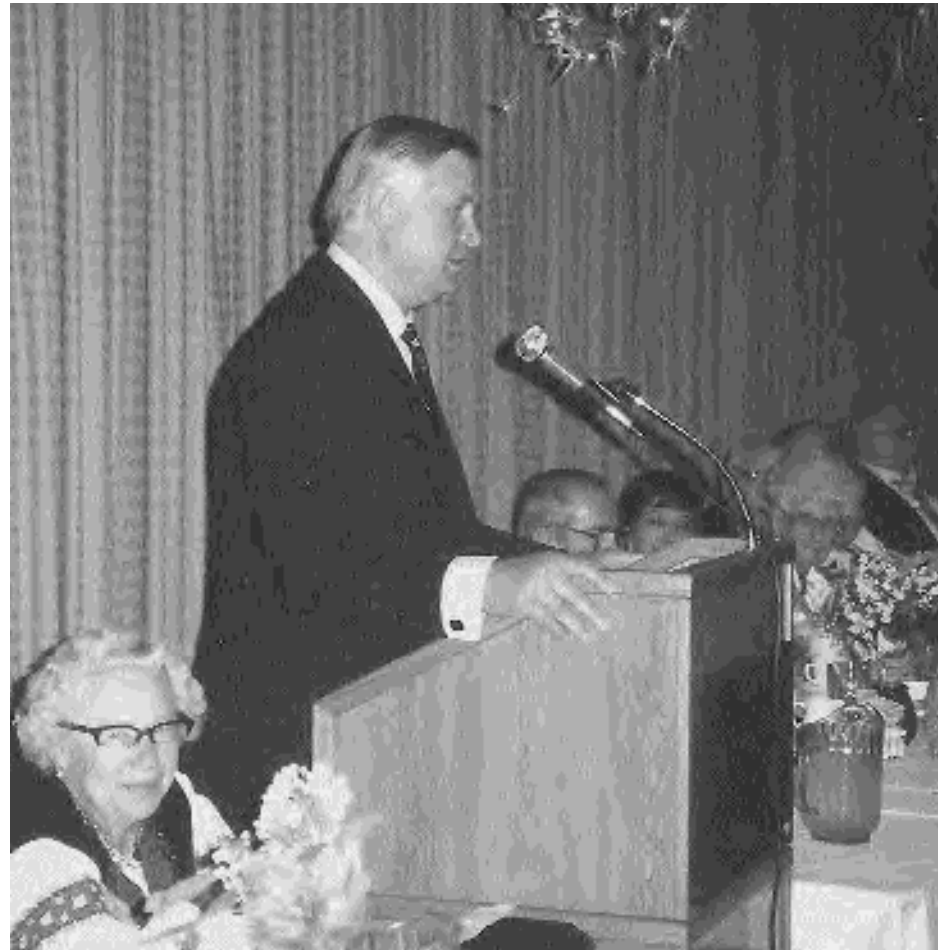


A view of the cocktail hour on the Veselka patio held before the "embroidery ball" in 1990.

director of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund; Irene Kurowckyj, president of the National Council of Women, UNA President Diachuk, UNA Secretary Lysko, George Sawicki, architect of The Ukrainian Museum's new building in New York City, and Oksana Trytjak, coordinator of the UNA-sponsored English Teachers for Ukraine program.

The vigil for the victims of Chernobyl during the 1996 banquet was a memorable event. Women wearing Ukrainian embroidered dresses and blouses and carrying candles formed a living wreath. Honorary guest and former president Mr. Woloshyn lighted the first candle and, as the lights dimmed, the candles were lit one by one, while Dr. Baranowska recited a poem about Chernobyl. A prayer was recited by the Rev. Wolodymyr Zaiats, followed by a moment of silence. The choir of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Boston, directed by Mr. Moroz, gave a beautiful rendition of "Otche Nash" (Our Father).

For the past 25 years, UNA members from all over the United States have enjoyed attending the seniors conferences at Soyuzivka. Not only have they developed lasting friendships, but they have also maintained their ties with their Ukrainian heritage as well. It is hoped the Ukrainian National Association Seniors will flourish in the years to come.



Ambassador Anatolii Zlenko delivers the keynote address at the 1996 conference banquet. On the left is Anna Chopek, UNA Seniors president.



Seniors about to board their bus for a trip to Hunter, N.Y., during the 1984 conference.



UNA Seniors enjoy a sing-along during a bonfire at the 1987 conference.

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## Ukraine at the crossroads...

(Continued from page 11)

The oligarchs sitting in Parliament have united with the clans represented in the presidential administration to rally around the president's [Leonid Kuchma's] bid for a second term. Their support is dictated by calculated self-interest: President Kuchma has provided the conditions for the accumulation of their wealth and power, his possible defeat jeopardizes their holdings and influence.

The president, on his part, has sought to shift criticism for the lack of progress on reforms onto the Verkhovna Rada, accusing it of blocking his reform efforts. The president tries to portray the situation as an epic power struggle between a reform-oriented president and "Red revanche" [Communist retaliation] in Parliament.

This portrayal, developed largely for consumption by Western donors and financial institutions, is not credible. Far from being held back by Parliament in a radical reform effort, the president and the government have had a virtually free hand to conduct and direct economic reform by grants of extraordinary privileges. First as prime minister and then as president, Mr. Kuchma demanded from the Verkhovna Rada, and was granted, extraordinary powers to enact economic reforms by decree. These were even enshrined in the transitional provisions of the Constitution for a period of three years. Thus, in one leadership capacity or another, Mr. Kuchma has held in his hands the essential levers of economic management in Ukraine for seven years.

The fact remains that this power has been squandered by a combination of cronyism and incompetence. To date, the president and his government have failed to put before Parliament any coherent or systemic reform strategy for its consideration.

### Slavic union as a threat to independence

The question then arises: how much more can Ukraine afford to continue with policies of this kind without jeopardizing its independence? The president is becoming more desperate in the face of the decline in living standards. He is under pressure from the Council of Europe, Western donors and international financial institutions to take hard decisions about substantive reforms.

Yet, in the prelude to presidential elections in October, President Kuchma increasingly adopts positions that merely pander to popular prejudices, reaffirming Soviet-era themes and values, while espousing positions that require the least effort at reform. If implemented, they would bring Ukraine closer to Moscow than to Strasbourg or Brussels. They also ensure him and his allies maximum power and minimum accountability. In this context, advocating closer ties with Belarus and Russia would gain votes among the Communist constituency as well as preserve existing privileges.

The effect on Ukraine's economy of further integration with Belarus and Russia would be catastrophic; its impact on the

Eurasian geopolitical theater, profound. It could easily occur as follows: In the near future, Ukraine could default on its debt obligations and face the type of financial meltdown which prostrated Russia. Ukraine would come under immense pressure from Russia to recreate, along with Belarus, a so-called "Slavic common market," which would in turn form the economic basis for reconstituting the Soviet Union in the form of a "Slavic union." The partners would devise a closed ruble zone, re-establishing an economic curtain between their Slavic union and the West. Moscow will be more than content to renew its place as the political center of such an arrangement and again begin to throw its weight around the Eurasian playing field, a role denied to it following the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Ukraine's hitherto tentative Westward-leaning foreign policy would then collapse. As a result of weak and corrupt government, the current leadership in Ukraine is incapable of deciding between the competing tendencies of the Polish and Belarus models. Consequently, a number of voices claim to speak in the name of Ukrainian foreign policy. The president's foreign policy is ambiguous to say the least, that of the chairman of Parliament is distinctly pan-Slavic, while the foreign ministry tries to take a pro-European integration line. Unclear as to what its own strategic security interest is, Ukraine has voluntarily, at least for the moment, become a political buffer between East and West. Its only coherent strategy is to play off the desire of the West to help secure Ukrainian independence against the West's interests in seeing real reforms that would establish democracy in Ukraine.

Tempting as it would be under this scenario, it would be a grave mistake for the West to turn its back on Ukraine. A Russia reeling from economic collapse would soon look to Ukraine to provide it with goods and produce within a closed market. Russia would become more belligerent and Ukraine more xenophobic. A bunker mentality would prevail within the Slavic Union, endangering Western security interests. Hence, the West must pursue separate strategies regarding Ukraine and Russia. With respect to Ukraine, however, such a strategy must be far more insightful and subtle than it has been to date.

### Security interests and strategies

On the one hand, the issue of Ukraine's place in the world is of significant importance to the West. As the draft report prepared for this annual meeting suggests, substantial security challenges await the West arising out of the weakness of post-Soviet states. Western countries must consequently try harder to bolster all of the states on Russia's fringes. Yet, it is patently obvious that Ukraine is unwilling and unable to fully safeguard its own security. It can only do so with the understanding and active assistance of the West.

The West can positively nudge Ukraine

(Continued on page 15)

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AUTHORIZED AGENTS

## Ukraine at the crossroads...

(Continued from page 14)

toward the Polish option. Promoting democratic values in countries like Ukraine and facilitating the construction of institutions of civil society remain in the long term interests of peace and security in Europe. By helping empower non-governmental organizations, civic associations, along with professional and business groups to demand greater accountability and services from their government, conditions will be set for an improvement in governance, especially at the local level. The infusion of Western liberal values will, over time, break the government's stranglehold on power, and facilitate democratic and market reforms.

Further, the NATO Partnership for Peace Program serves to promote Ukrainian self-confidence in withstanding Russian territorial aspirations (especially vis-à-vis Crimea) to foster among Ukrainians a sense of belonging to the European democratic political community and to blunt the attraction of a Slavic union. It also reinforces a message the West should consistently repeat to Russia: that Russian bullying of any of its neighbors will not be tolerated.

Ukrainian decision-makers, on their part, find engagement with NATO at this level convenient. The relationship poses little risk and allows Ukraine to keep its options open. The leadership fully realizes that NATO is not prepared to offer Ukraine partnership in the Atlantic alliance any time soon.

On the other hand, there are two ways in which the West is actually making the current situation worse. First, it is foolish to think that the West can buy reform by giving money or loans to the current regime in exchange for the performance of certain conditions. The recipient, the Ukrainian government, has no investment in the reform process and could ultimately reject it as having been externally mandated. There is thus no sustainability and predictability to the reform effort. Western donors and international financial institutions have allowed themselves to be cynically manipulated by Ukrainian officials and have nothing to show for their efforts but frustration. The current leadership leverages Ukraine's geopolitical importance to the West, safe in the knowledge that, despite flouted conditions, Ukraine will get most of what it has been promised. These are classic Soviet tactics, executed by skilled practitioners.

This raises a second issue. The West is now faced with a dilemma of its own making. Initially, donors believed President Kuchma's rhetoric that Ukraine was pursuing pro-Western policies and that the Ukrainian leadership was genuinely interested in economic reform. The West, particularly America, having made out President Kuchma to be a reformer, is now not sure what to do about him. Although it has seen through the rhetoric, the West feels it has no choice but to continue to back the existing regime, however reluctantly, in the face of the so-called Red revanche.

This position is as dangerous as it is wrong. Things are seldom what they seem in the former Soviet Union, and playing politics by betting on one politician is a fool's game. Politics in Ukraine is not a zero-sum game. Palatable alternatives from the right and left exist for Ukraine from among the current potential candidates for president and need to be objectively assessed by Western policy analysts.

### Future prospects for reform

More profoundly, Western strategy toward Ukraine should focus on medium-term interests, beyond the upcoming presidential race. Indeed, the election is only the first stage in determining Ukraine's future course. The real prize comes in three years, when the next parliamentary elections will be held. The West should set itself the goal of supporting the victory by democrats and reformers at that time.

Thus, it does not follow that a victory in October 1999 for President Kuchma constitutes a victory for the democratic process over the Communist hordes he would like the West to see in Parliament. In fact, it is best for the development of democracy in Ukraine that President Kuchma not be re-elected. Another term will only perpetuate further social and economic stagnation along with instability. Based on the results of the president's policies to date, in a new term we can expect further expansion of the state's monopoly of power, further suppression of dissent, further criminalization of the Ukrainian economy through the influx of Russian capital, a continued poor investment climate for Western capital, the continued spread of corruption, and the continued degradation of the rule of law and democratic development. If he loses, like former President Kravchuk, he will go into opposition to a new president. A fresh team would come to power, breaking the grip of the existing oligarchs over the country.

Having cloaked himself in the garb of reform and democracy, President Kuchma will continue to profane both concepts in the eyes of the people. Inept and corrupt government policies inevitably give credibility and credence to communists and others who crave a reconstituted Soviet Union. Just as President Kuchma needs the communists to oppose him to have any chance for a second term, so too the Communists need a Kuchma victory to drive the economy further into the ground, further discredit the concepts of reform and democracy, and assure them a future majority in Parliament. In short, President Kuchma's re-election will ensure the ultimate victory of the very Red revanche he is ostensibly trying to keep at bay.

Ultimately, what distinguishes Ukraine from Belarus and Russia is the pivotal role the Verkhovna Rada plays in determining Ukraine's future course. In 1991 Moscow envisaged a model of development for the states of the former Soviet Union based on a strong president and a weak parliament. The result in Russia and Belarus has been a slide toward autocracy. Ukraine went a different route, building into its Constitution a reasonable balance and separation of authority between the executive, legislative and judicial branches of power based on democratic principles.

The Verkhovna Rada, like all of Ukraine's embryonic democratic institutions, is imperfect. It is not generally viewed as a catalyst for reform in Ukraine, yet all Ukraine's achievements in the twin processes of reform and democratic development are associated with the Parliament. This supposedly leftist institution laid the constitutional foundation for democracy in Ukraine. It initially proclaimed sovereignty, then independence for Ukraine. It initiated the interim Constitutional Accord to diffuse tensions with the executive, then passed a very democratic Constitution, one which the president opposed.

Parliament, therefore, is a key institution in Ukraine's democratic development. Under present circumstances, is a vital bulwark to Ukrainian national security against any unconstitutional expansion of executive power.

There is a need for a leadership change in Ukraine for Ukraine to reach its democratic potential and become a fully integrated member of the European family of nations. The West must maintain its engagement with and pressure on Ukraine over the short to medium term. This will buttress the forces in Ukraine interested in serious change. While a frustrating partner at present, Ukraine in a Slavic union would be a destabilizing influence on the region and European security as a whole.

At the end of the day, I believe that if given a democratic choice, the people of Ukraine historically, culturally and psychologically would affirm the same path Poland took. They will choose Europe. We need to ensure that Ukraine's leaders are as wise.

## Statement and appeal...

(Continued from page 5)

It should be noted that the Executive is making all efforts to improve organizing activity aimed at enrolling new members. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that a course for all secretaries is planned for Soyuzivka. This will enable them to become better acquainted with the new classes of insurance offered by the UNA.

It also should be mentioned that in order to improve organizing activity the UNA signed an agreement in January of this year with the fraternal organization Western Catholic Union that will help us develop organizing activity. The professional director of insurance sales of Western Catholic Union will help the UNA hire trained insurance salespersons. This trial campaign is planned to begin in

the states of Ohio, Illinois and Michigan.

The Auditing Committee appeals, not only to members of the UNA, but to the entire patriotic Ukrainian community to become readers of the weekly Svoboda. The Auditing Committee also appeals to the younger generation, to young couples and professionals to become subscribers to The Ukrainian Weekly, which is considered to be the best English-language ethnic newspaper.

The Auditing Committee calls on officers of districts and branches of the UNA to fulfill the quotas assigned them.

For the Auditing Committee:

**William Pastuszek**, chairman  
**Stefan Hawrysz**, vice-chairman  
**Dr. Alexander Serafyn**, secretary  
**Myron Groch**, member  
**Yaroslav Zaviysky**, member



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## Librarians schedule D.C. session

by Jurij Dobczansky

WASHINGTON – "Reassessment and Renewal" is the theme for this year's annual meeting of the Ukrainian Library Association of America (ULAA) to be held Friday, June 25, at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City in Arlington, Va. The meeting is one of several concurrent gatherings of major Ukrainian American professional organizations across the Potomac from the nation's capital.

On-site registration opens at 8 a.m. and the meeting convenes at 8:45 a.m. featuring opening remarks by Jurij Dobczansky, ULAA president.

Presentations will be made by:

- Aletta Waterhouse, Congressional Research Service, "The program of Library and Information Assistance to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 1993-1996";
- Lynn E. Brooks, Information Technology Services, Library of Congress, "Digital Scanning of Library Collections" and a report from the recent (June 5-13) Crimea '99 Library Conference;
- The Rev. Dr. Andrew T. Onuferko, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies, Ottawa, "Ukrainian Theological Libraries in North America"; and
- Areta Halibey, Ukrainian National Museum, Chicago, "Library and Archives at the Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago."

Themes of the ULAA's afternoon business meeting are: reassessing the association's goals; renewing the association's

activities; forming special-interest groups; establishing communication standards; developing human resources – membership; and working with the library profession in Ukraine.

In addition, the following subject areas will be explored: academic research, Ridna Shkola (Ukrainian studies schools), community and church libraries, Ukrainian resources on the web, museums and special collections.

The ULAA, a tax-exempt, non-profit organization founded in 1961, is committed to promoting Ukrainian libraries and librarianship. Following nearly a decade of inactivity, the ULAA's activity was revived in 1997 during the 16th annual Conference on Ukrainian Subjects at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. A board of directors was elected and a Ukrainian library electronic listserv was expanded to include new members. An open house for Ukrainian librarians was held at the Library of Congress during the 1998 annual convention of the American Library Association in Washington.

Advance registration until June 20 and additional information pertaining to all events of the joint conferences is available at: conference hotline: 1-888-798-6262; <http://www.brama.com/conference99>. To contact the Ukrainian Library Association of America by email [jdob@loc.gov](mailto:jdob@loc.gov) or subscribe to the Ukrainian library listserv: <http://www.brama.com/lists/biblioteka>. The ULAA webpage (currently under construction) is located at <http://www.brama.com/ulaa/>.

## New Jersey retiree...

(Continued from page 4)

hybrid potato, known as the "hairy potato," developed from a Peruvian potato for planting in Ukraine.

Unfortunately, the heavy rainfall last summer destroyed the project's crops entirely after three years of propagation. Thus, even today, potato beetles must be picked off by hand, as they are capable of destroying an entire crop within three days. This is due to the fact that pesticides are not widely available in Ukraine.

Knowing that if there were no potatoes to eat after the November floods, there would be none to plant, Mr. Horvath sent 5,000 pounds of potatoes, some of which are also being planted in the hopes of producing a crop this year. He also sent canned foods, vegetables, fruits and meats – five containers full – for the flood victims.

Another recent shipment to Ukraine included 50 cartons of medical supplies and over a ton of macaroni in addition to seeds, farming equipment and clothing.

If readers have extra toys at home, religious articles and/or clothing, Mr. Horvath says he will find good use for it all and is willing to come pick up such donations. He recognizes that this work follows the Gospel of Jesus Christ, who said: "I was hungry and you fed me; naked and you clothed me."

To get in touch with Mr. Horvath, call Ukraine-PAC, (973) 831-5899. To make a donation to offset the costs of shipping please make checks out to "Aid for Ukraine" (in order to qualify for a tax-deductible donation) or directly to Ukraine-Pac and mail it to: Ukraine-Pac, 230 W. Parkway, Unit 9, Pompton Plains, NJ 07444.

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Students in Borodivka with donated calculators.

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## UABA to meet during Joint Conferences

by Donna T. Pochoday

WASHINGTON – The Ukrainian American Bar Association (UABA) (Asotsiyatsia Ukrainiyskykh Pravnykiv Ameryky) is one of the six main sponsoring organizations of the Joint Conference of Ukrainian American Organizations that will take place at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City Hotel in Arlington, Va., on June 23-27.

The other main sponsors of these conferences include: The Washington Group (TWG), the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA), the Ukrainian National Credit Union Association (UNCUA), the Ukrainian Engineers of America (UEA) and the Ukrainian Librarians of America (ULA). Other organizations are sponsoring various receptions and/or participating in the conferences, while marketing support is being provided by The Ukrainian Weekly, Brama and Kontakt. Dr. Roman Goy, who spearheaded the concept behind this conference, has been acting as conference director.

During the course of the conferences on Friday, June 25, the UABA association will hold its own meeting and program. The UABA Friday program will attempt to provide a balanced agenda on a variety of current topics affecting both the Ukrainian and American legal communities.

The recent proposed settlement of the proceedings commenced by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Alexander Serafyn and Oleg Nikolyszyn before the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) against CBS arising out of the "60 Minutes" segment called "The Ugly Face of Freedom" will be one of the matters on the program. The attorneys involved at various stages of these administrative and legal proceedings, Arthur Belendiuk (counsel for Serafyn and UCCA), Donna T. Pochoday (counsel for Nikolyszyn and president of the UABA), Askold Lozynskyj (UCCA) and William Crispin (legal adviser) will present their respective analysis of the case and the settlement discussions. Attendees will be able to view the original 20-minute segment as presented by "60 Minutes" on October 23, 1994.

Another topic of interest to the general public, especially the former members of Galicia Division and Ukrainian American Veterans, will be Andre Michniak's pres-

entation on U.S. immigration law, including laws on inadmissibility and eligibility. In making his presentation, Mr. Michniak will draw on Pavlo Lazarenko's recent petition for U.S. asylum and the harassment of former members of Galicia Division as case studies.

Attendees interested in legal and judicial reform in Ukraine will benefit by attending a UABA session on that topic featuring such notable speakers as Ukraine's ambassador to the U.S. Anton Buteiko, Judge Bohdan Futey and Stephen Nix, all of whom have direct experience and knowledge of the legal reform processes in Ukraine.

The UABA is also participating in a joint panel titled "U.S.-Ukraine Business Cooperation" with The Washington Group during its Saturday, June 26, program. Markian Silecky, along with Ukraine's trade representative, Dr. Yaroslav Voitko, Nick Deychakiwsky (Eurasia Foundation), Danylo Kourdelchouk (head of Inurcolegia, a Ukrainian bar association) and Kempton Jenkins of the Ukraine-U.S. Council will give their unique perspective on U.S. business relations with Ukraine.

Andrew Fylypovych, will provide a presentation on the topic of "Liability of the Design Professional" at the architects' program on Saturday morning, while Hilary Kinal, will give a general legal presentation and will answer general legal questions from the audience at the open program for all conference attendees, spouses and guests.

In addition to these general-interest topics, lawyers and law students attending the UABA program will hear from the UABA president, Ms. Pochoday, on "Building a Successful Law Practice for 2000," while lawyers from Drobenko & Piddoubny will address the legal area of "Civil Forfeitures and Seizures." A new slate of UABA officers and board of governors will be elected during this meeting.

Lawyers, law students and members of the general public are invited to attend the UABA program. Additional information may be obtained by calling 1-888-UABA-LAW, 973-701-0544, or on the website at <http://www.uaba.net>. For general conference information, conference registration, exhibitor, vendor and press information please call 888-798-6262 or visit <http://www.brama.com/conference99>.



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## SUMMER PROGRAMS 1999

### Friday, July 2

10:00 p.m. MIDNIGHT BIGUS – Trembita Lounge

### Saturday, July 3

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – Ukrainian Dancers of Miami  
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by ZOLOTA BULAVA and BURYA

### Sunday, July 4

10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by BURYA  
EXHIBIT – Ukrainian Items - all weekend

### Saturday, July 10

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – Vocal Ensemble PROMIN,  
Director BOHDANNA VOLANSKY  
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by VIDLUNNIA

### Saturday, July 17

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – soprano HALYNA KONAREVA  
Composer LEONID VERBYTSKY  
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by SWITANOK

### Saturday, July 24

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – soprano LILEYA VOLANSKY  
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by VODOHRAY

### Saturday, July 31

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – DUMKA CHORUS  
Conductor – VASYL HRECHYNSKYJ  
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by CRYSTAL  
EXHIBIT – works by TARAS BILTCHUK

### Saturday, August 7

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – Ensemble UKRAINIAN FAMILY  
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by LUNA  
EXHIBIT – works of the KOZAK FAMILY

### Friday, August 13

MIDNIGHT BIGUS – Trembita Lounge

### Saturday, August 14

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – Bass STEFAN SZKAFAROWSKY  
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by FATA MORGANA  
Midnight Crowning of MISS SOYUZIVKA 2000  
EXHIBIT – works of ZENOBIA HULEY

### Saturday, August 21

#### UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – SOYUZIVKA DANCE WORKSHOP RECITAL  
Director: ROMA PRYMA BOHACHEVSKY  
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by TEMPO  
EXHIBIT – works of DARIA "DYCIA" HANUSHEVSKY

### Sunday, August 22

#### UNWLA DAY

### Saturday, August 28

8:30 p.m. CONCERT – Soprano OKSANA CHARUK  
Pianist THOMAS HRYNKIV  
10:00 p.m. DANCE – music provided by NA ZDOROVJA  
EXHIBIT – works by TARAS BILTCHUK

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## CCRF's Rochester...

(Continued from page 4)

enhance their qualifications in the use of intensive care technology.

Over the coming year, the CCRF hopes to expand its training program and to procure additional supplies for the Poltava Maternity Unit once more funding becomes available.

The Rochester Chapter of the CCRF is planning several fund-raisers to promote the Poltava Initiative, including a major golf tournament at the Deerfield Country Club on September 18. The golf tourney is being organized by a committee of young businesspersons led by Roman Lesiv, Bohdan Skrobach and Lesia Telega.

The CCRF is working actively with

the Irondequoit Rotary District, Kiwanis Club, Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, Ukrainian youth groups, Knights of Columbus and the Basilian Fathers to leverage more private and corporate funding for the Poltava campaign. Irondequoit Town Supervisor Dave Schantz and former Supervisor Sue Masters have pledged their support.

The CCRF's contribution to the Poltava effort received extensive coverage in the Irondequoit Press and the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. The CCRF had delivered the first installment of medical equipment to Poltava by the end of April. The fund's involvement in the Poltava project is helping to lift spirits in the historic city, which will be celebrating its 1,100th anniversary in September.



At the Poltava City Maternity Hospital, doctors gather around a neonate who recently recovered from complications. From left are: Dr. Liudmyla Lapshyna, Dr. Stepan Vernyhora (neonatal specialist) and Chief Doctor Natalia Udovytska.

## An activist...

(Continued from page 6)

a cooperative store, an alcohol-free tea-house and dairyhouse in Lviv, and presented numerous lectures outlining anti-alcoholism principles. The first world war interrupted the society's activities; after the war Vidrozhennia reorganized and began expanding.

The society published a monthly journal "My Molodi" (We Are Young) and anti-alcohol handbooks. By 1929 Halychyna had enacted 400 anti-alcohol referendums, of which the Polish government approved only 198, that gave communities the power to close bars and alcohol retail stores.

In February 1929 Vidrozhennia held its second congress and elected a new board of governors. Soon afterwards, Dr. Ivan Rakovsky, chairman of the society, resigned his post, and Dr. Parfanovych, then vice-chair, took over.

The financial director of Vidrozhennia was Pylyp Volchuk, who later married Dr. Parfanovych. Under the energetic directorship of Dr. Parfanovych, Vidrozhennia worked diligently to promote the idea of abstinence.

With its headquarters once again in Lviv, membership grew to 3,000. The publication of brochures, newsletters, books and the journal Vidrozhennia gained momentum. Contacts and exchanges were established with international abstinence groups. In February 1930 marches and boycotts were organized throughout Lviv; a regional conference was held in Transcarpathia.

In 1931 the Polish government began to terrorize and oppress supporters of Ukrainian nationalism. Poland worked against Vidrozhennia and its efforts, because a society that is addicted to alcohol and other substances is easy to control. During this oppression the fervor of the rebirth movement grew stronger. Other Ukrainian organizations also joined the

abstinence campaign and resisted Polish efforts. These included the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization, the Ukrainian Women's League and Ridna Shkola.

The publishing activity of Vidrozhennia continued to increase during the 1930s under the leadership of Dr. Parfanovych. The journal came out monthly; numerous newsletters, articles and books were circulated throughout the communities – 86,000 pieces of literature in 1931 alone. Dr. Parfanovych authored and published numerous books during this period.

In 1934 the Polish government confiscated the Vidrozhennia journal and began terrorizing and arresting members. That same year marked the 25th anniversary of Vidrozhennia and commemorative events were organized in Lviv over the objections of the Poles.

Exhaustion, then apathy, began to set in among the communities after the intense fervor of the preceding 25 years. In 1936 the anti-alcohol movement stopped in Hutsulshchyna and Lemkivshchyna, the mountain regions of western Ukraine. This was especially troubling since people there produced alcohol in homemade stills, and this "samohonka" was often poisonous, causing severe illness or even death.

Nonetheless, Vidrozhennia continued to work slowly but surely. As a result of unsubstantiated criticism by community organizations, Dr. Parfanovych resigned as director in 1937, as did her husband and other members. The activity of Vidrozhennia continued until 1939, when the invading Soviets disbanded Vidrozhennia and all Ukrainian national organizations.

Unfortunately 60 years later, in the independent Ukraine of the 1990s, alcohol and drug abuse is flourishing. Vidrozhennia should be reinstated and should continue the fight against this national catastrophe of substance abuse.

– Dr. Pavlo Pundy

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# Dr. Sofia Parfanovych's literary legacy

Dr. Sofia Parfanovych actively contributed to Ukrainian literature. She inherited writing talent from her father and entered the literary field with a collection of short stories and novellas titled "Tsina Zhyttia" (The Price of Life), devoted to medical themes. This collection, edited by her husband was published in Lviv in 1937.

As a physician, utilizing her experience and powers of psychological observation, she illuminated the life of a sick person. As an artist, she peered into the soul of a person doomed to die, or of person who is about to lose someone dear. This collection became a master work and a revelation for the average reader, as well as for literary specialists.

Dr. Parfanovych's second collection of short stories and vignettes, "Inshi Dni" (Other Days), was published in Augsburg, Germany, in 1948. The theme of the book is war events and the sense of mission on the part of a Ukrainian emigrés outside their homeland, as well as the problems of a nation fighting for its freedom.

Her third book, also printed in Augsburg in 1948, consisted of short stories about the Boyko regions, titled "Zahorila Polonyna" (The Polonyna is Burning). The author described the lives of these mountain people under Polish domination between the two world wars, the great storms and floods of 1941 that devastated the forests in Boykivschyna, the capture and deportation of young people to Germany for forced labor, and about the Boykos, who resisted three occupying forces. The dialogues are written in pure Boyko dialect.

In her last book to be published in Germany, in 1950, was "V Kyevi v 1940 Rotsi" (In Kyiv in 1940), the author writes about a trip to Kyiv, where she encountered communist reality with its lies, deception and systematic Russification of cultural life.

In 1949, Dr. Parfanovych emigrated to the U.S. where, besides professional articles, she continued published two works in 1954: "Pages of an Unread Novel," in memory of Natalia Rudnytsky-Chaplenko, and "At the Forest Reserve," on one of her favorite themes: nature.

In 1959 Dr. Parfanovych published a new book "Liubliu Dibrovu" (I Love Dibrova), about the holiday resort near Detroit, followed in 1964 by "Charivna Dibrova." The theme of both novels is people and wildlife on a small plot of land near a small lake. She also describes the life of Plast members, their traditions and their devotion to the Ukrainian heritage.

In 1961 publisher Mykola Denesiuk released Dr. Parfanovych's novel about the life of a domestic cat "Virnyi Pryiatel"

(Faithful Friend), the story of a faithful house cat, Bytsia, who, together with people experiences peaceful times, then war and emigration. In the end, the cat is left alone, to die in Lemkivschyna. All of this is described with love and gentleness, and contrasted with dynamic war time events.

A longer novel "Na Skhreschynkh Dorohakh" (At the Crossroads), published in 1963 in Chicago, is filled with the empathy of a Ukrainian woman physician for unfortunate Ukrainian girls called "ostarbeiter." She tries to take care of them, not just as a physician, but as a human being.

Dr. Parfanovych's novel for young people "Takyi Vin Buv" (He Was This Way, 1964) is the story of an ordinary dog named Fik, who is faithful to his masters in good times and in bad. When his first masters are deported to Siberia, he suffers a real tragedy. Fortunately Fik finds a new family with whom he shares his life and their refugee life in Germany: bombings, forced labor on German farms or in factories, DP camps, the process of repatriation. The book won first prize from the Women's Literary Contest Foundation of Mary Beck in Detroit in the category of novels for youth.

In 1967 Dr. Parfanovych published "Karus i My" (Karus and We), an autobiography and biography of her car, Karus. She describes, not so much the car itself, as the people and things she sees and observes while traveling in the car. Over and over again her thoughts drift to her beloved Ukraine, and she dreams how she would travel all over her homeland in her Karus.

Two of her books were published posthumously. One of these "Liudy i Tvaryny" (People and Animals) is a collection of short stories and vignettes released in 1970. As in the previous books, animals occupy a prominent place, as the author was very close to animals, she trusted them and loved them very much.

Her last book "Popid Kycheramy ta Nad Potokom" (Under the Peaks at the Stream), was published in 1974 by Prof. Vasyl Lev. A chronicle of Dr. Parfanovych's family life and that of her father, Mykola, the "staryi pan" (old man) in the region of Rozluchcha near Old Sambir, where he built himself a summer home and kept his animals.

As a physician and humanist Dr. Parfanovych devoted her life to the improving the standard of health of her nation. She used her medical knowledge for the good of her nation, and served her people by working in women's and humanitarian organizations, and via the power of her pen.

- Dr. Pavlo Pundy

# Dr. Sofia Parfanovych...

(Continued from page 6)

western Ukraine (1939-1941), all Ukrainian organizations were ordered to dissolve, and consequently ceased to function.

Dr. Parfanovych closed her private practice and worked as an assistant physician in the department of gynecology at the Lviv Medical Institute. In 1941 she completed her doctoral thesis, "Metastasis of Malignant Primary Tumors of the Ovaries to the Central Nervous System." This work secured her the position of a docent at the Lviv Medical Institute.

At the same time she devoted even more energy to her position as the director of the medical technology school (medical nurses aide program).

In 1940 she was sent to Kyiv to observe a school for nurses and midwives. There Dr. Parfanovych encountered Soviet reality, which dampened her enthusiasm for socialism. Her account of her experiences in Kyiv was published in Augsburg, Germany, in 1950.

During the German occupation of western Ukraine (1941-1944), Dr. Parfanovych reopened her private gynecological practice and worked as chief gynecologist at the Narodnia Lichnytsia clinic. Simultaneously she wrote articles to the Ukrainian press and worked on her literary works, which were later published in Augsburg (1948).

Near the end of World War II she began

her long journey to the West: first to Austria, where she worked as a physician in Kufstein, later at a factory in Tyrol, where she supervised young girls who had been transported as forced laborers into Germany from Eastern Europe, especially from Ukraine.

After the American occupation of Germany she moved with her husband to Augsburg, where she worked as a gynecologist in the international displaced persons hospital from 1946 to 1949.

In 1949 Dr. Parfanovych emigrated to the U.S.; at first she lived in Ohio, where she worked in a hospital. Later she settled in Detroit, where she passed the national board exams in 1956 and became a licensed physician. She opened a private practice, but was forced to close in 1959, due to a detached retina in her left eye and unsuccessful surgery.

Between 1959 and 1962 she worked at a state psychiatric hospital in Lapeer, Mich. In 1962, ended her medical career and devoted herself to writing.

Dr. Sofia Parfanovych died during the night of December 27, 1968. A Ukrainian physician, writer and community activist, the 100th anniversary of her birth was celebrated at Chicago's Ukrainian National Museum and in Lviv, where a monograph about her life and work was published by Shevchenko Scientific Society and a scholarly conference in her memory was organized by the Ukrainian Medical Society.

## UKRAINIAN ENGINEERS' SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Washington, D.C.

June 25-26, 1999

### SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1999

4 9:00 a.m. OPENING REMARKS

- Dr. Lev Dobriansky, *President of the UESA*

4 9:15 a.m. KEYNOTE ADDRESS

- Dr. Anton D. Buteiko, *Ambassador of Ukraine to the USA*

4 10:00 a.m. SPACE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- Dr. V. Garber, *President, Garber International Associates*
- Prof. Roald Sagdeev, *Director, East-West Space Science Center*
- Academician Yaroslav Yatskiv, *National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine*
- Dr. Michael Yarymovych, *Moderator, President, International Academy of Astronautics*

4 2:00 p.m. RESEARCH, TECHNOLOGY AND INFRASTRUCTURE

- Dr. Marta Cehelsky, *National Science Foundation*
- Dr. George Gamota, *Science & Technology Management Associates*
- Mr. Walter Stottman, *The World Bank Programs in Ukraine*
- Dr. Victor Los, *Ukrainian Land and Resource Management Center*
- Mr. Serhiy Kulik, *Moderator, World Bank*

SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1999

4 10:00 a.m. UKRAINE'S ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL SPACE PROGRAMS

- Mr. John D. Schumacher, *National Aeronautics and Space Administration*
- Dr. Michael Yarymovych, *President, International Academy of Astronautics*
- Academician Yaroslav Yatskiv, *National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine*

The conference will take place at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City Hotel, 2799 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA.

All engineers, especially members of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America are invited to attend

# Tkachenko's...

(Continued from page 2)

dislike is shared by their electorate.

To face Mr. Tkachenko in the second round of voting would be the worst-case scenario for Mr. Kuchma. The best would be to compete with Mr. Symonenko and to deal with him the way Russian President Boris Yeltsin handled Communist Party leader Gennadii Zyuganov in the 1996 presidential elections in Russia: namely, by referring to the "red threat" and mobilizing votes under the slogan, "Better the incum-

bent than the communists again."

The irony of Ukraine's 1999 presidential polls is that it was President Kuchma and his aides who helped Mr. Tkachenko gain the post of Parliament chairman in 1998 and thus become a major political figure. Their aim was to remove former Rada Chairman Mr. Moroz from the spotlight of Ukrainian politics and thus to neutralize, as was widely believed, Mr. Kuchma's biggest presidential rival.

Now it looks as though fate has played a nasty trick on President Kuchma, pitting him against yet another Rada chairman.

# Philadelphia Tryzub...

(Continued from page 9)

With the tournament Cleveland Lviv kicked off its 50th anniversary celebration, which will extend through the summer of 2000. The club, originally known as Orlyk, was created by a group of sports enthusiasts late in 1949 and played its first official soccer season in 1950.

The club will share its successes with the greater Cleveland community over the

course of its celebration, with additional competitions, various events during the year, and with a display of memorabilia and awards at the Ukrainian Museum Archives early next year.

Responsibility for the next Ukrainian soccer tournament for the Great Lakes Cup was passed from the Cleveland Lviv tournament director, Mr. Holubec, to Vlodko Hnatiuk of Detroit Chernyk. Detroit will play host on May 27 and 28, 2000, and Toronto will take responsibility for the 2001 tournament.

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## Medvedev fails...

(Continued from page 8)

cal mishaps. According to an Associated Press report of June 2, the Kyivan's career has been "a series of shuttles between tennis courts, hospitals and physical therapy. During the past six years, he's had knee surgery, a fractured wrist, back injuries, shoulder problems and more."

To reach the championship's deciding match, Mr. Medvedev, who was unseeded at the outset, defeated perennial world No. 1. Pete Sampras of the U.S. 7-5, 1-6, 6-4, 6-3 in the second round, and 1997 French Open Champion Gustavo Kuerten of Brazil 7-5, 6-4, 6-4 in the quarterfinal.

Mr. Medvedev was modest about the shocking ease of his dispatching of Mr. Sampras, saying the American was at his weakest on clay. (Despite his overwhelming success elsewhere, Mr. Sampras once again failed to achieve what his compatriot finally managed this year.)

However, a week later after the match, Mr. Medvedev admitted that he was inspired by his triumph that day. "Beating Pete, it doesn't matter if it's on clay or mud or water," he said. "You beat him in backgammon, you feel good."

The other victories included 6-3, 6-1, 6-1 over Romania's Dinu Pescariu in the first round, 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 6-1 over Byron Black of the U.S. in the third, and 7-6, 7-6, 6-1 over Arnaud Di Pasquale of France in the fourth.

Prior to his hard-fought semifinal win, 7-5, 3-6, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6), over Brazil's Fernando Meligeni, he couldn't sleep and during the match itself had to be assisted by his trainer to overcome cramps, dizziness and nausea.

### Help from friends and love

According to NBC and USA Network commentator John McEnroe, two months ago Mr. Medvedev wondered whether he should quit the game altogether after a dismal performance at a tournament in Monte Carlo, but then was put back on track by his friends. Mr. McEnroe, who affectionately refers to the 24-year-old professional as

"the big Ukrainian," related that one of Mr. Medvedev's greatest supporters in his eye-opening run to the French Open championship game was his opponent in the final, Mr. Agassi.

But the factor that got the Kyivan the most press was a resurgence in his romance with German tennis player Anke Huber.

After his victory over Mr. Kuerten, Steve Wilstein of AP wrote: "Love means nothing in tennis, and yet for Andrei Medvedev it means everything. In this most romantic of cities, where lovers kiss under every lamppost, Medvedev is fairly glowing as he finds himself in the French Open semifinals and back in the arms of [Ms. Huber]."

"He's changed coaches and he's changed girlfriends, but the one he keeps coming back to is Huber," Mr. Wilstein wrote. "When they decided to get together again a couple of months ago after a long separation, Medvedev knew the relationship was unique. I don't want to offend anybody that I've ever been with before, but there is something special about Anke," Medvedev said. "Otherwise, we wouldn't be coming back to each other all the time."

The Kyivan told reporters at a June 2 press conference: "At the moment ... I'm very happy because my private life is settled. We're not getting married, at least this year. We'll leave it at that."

## Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

### Kuchma takes credit for national stability

KYIV — President Leonid Kuchma told journalists on June 3 that the creation of a stable society is one of the main achievements of his presidency, Interfax reported. He admitted, however, that Ukraine has failed to make the economic progress "we had the right to expect." On June 2, the group collecting signatures for President Kuchma announced that it has gathered 1.3 million. A presidential candidate needs to have 1 million signatures by July 13 in order to run in the election. (RFE/RL Newsline)

## New group...

(Continued from page 1)

Nearly eight years after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the government still finances Soviet-era subsidies in transportation, housing, electricity and student stipends, as well as a massive assistance program for Chernobyl victims. The Chernobyl program is thought to be awash with fraud and dubious claims of incapacitation by recipients. Meanwhile the country has failed to collect a large portion of taxes from businesses that continue to hide in the shadows, which has left the government unable to finance even the most basic programs.

For the last three years the Cabinet of Ministers, which is responsible for preparing an initial budget proposal and presenting it to the Verkhovna Rada, which then finalizes and approves it, has had the budget document thrown back for major reworking, mostly because leftist national deputies have demanded more funding for social programs. And each year a budget crisis has developed as the parliamentarians have tried to push through a budget with time running out.

In 1997 the differences between what the Cabinet of Ministers wanted and what the Parliament expected were such that the document was not approved until halfway through the fiscal year.

Many times the budget process in particular and the sessions of Parliament in general have taken on the appearance of a populists' game of liar's poker, in which one national deputy promises Ukraine's citizens higher wages, which is upped by another

one's bluff that he can deliver sugar at lower prices, or keep housing subsidies at their current levels.

The budgetary process has been at the center of the game, where all the promises are thrown into a package and approved, and left for the government to carry out.

With its lack of financial resources, the government has had to turn to domestic and international financial institutions to pay for the programs in the budget, which has led to a precarious financial position.

As of May 1 Ukraine's foreign debt totaled \$12.4 billion, according to an RFE-RL report that cited the Kyiv newspaper Biznes. The country owes \$2.79 billion to the International Monetary Fund, \$1.89 billion to Russia, \$1.77 billion in fiduciary loans and \$1.21 billion in World Bank loans.

In addition, a \$163 million payment to the Dutch-based ING Bank for government domestic loan bonds that matured on June 9 has not been made, which threatens Ukraine with a default. Kyiv is attempting to get the bank to agree to a restructuring of the reimbursement into Eurobonds with a 17.5 percent payoff, but the bank is resisting the restructuring. Minister Mitiukov said discussions with ING Bank are continuing.

He also said that, even though Ukraine has major financial hurdles yet to overcome, things are looking up. "Our financial situation is much better than last year, taking into account that we are paying out [pensions and wages] owed from last year. We have paid out some 40 percent of what we owed," said Mr. Mitiukov.

The Cabinet of Ministers is scheduled to submit its 2000 budget to the Verkhovna Rada by September 15.

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**UNA BRANCH 39**  
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at 2:00 P.M. at the  
Ukrainian National Home  
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Syracuse, NY 13204  
All members are invited to attend

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# UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

## How my "matura" paid off!

by Stephen Vitvitsky

When someone mentions Saturday morning, three things come to mind: enjoying a bowl of Lucky Charms while sitting in front of the TV watching cartoons; sleeping in until lunch time; and, of course, Ukrainian school, which is the last thing a kid wants to do on Saturday morning. Waking up early to your mother telling you, "get up or you will be late!" – well, it's not exactly the ideal way to start your weekend.

Most children wonder what good "Uke school" will do for them, and why they have to attend. The obvious reasons are: Mom and Dad say you have to go, it makes your grandparents happy, and it's an opportunity to hang out with your Ukrainian friends whom you might not see on a regular basis (possibly the only reason that kids might buy).

I remember thinking to myself: Why do I have to do this? Couldn't I just learn all this from my Baba? I probably could have, but finishing Ukrainian school and passing the "matura" (the comprehensive final exam) turned out to be much more beneficial.

Two months ago, I found out that I could take a small examination in the Slavic department at my university in order to test my proficiency in Ukrainian. Big deal you say? I was also told that I could get course credits for knowing Ukrainian because I attended a school and took Ukrainian classes. In other words, I would not have been able to get credits if I had learned Ukrainian only from my grandmother.

Unfortunately, my university does not offer Ukrainian as a language, so my exam consisted of a half-hour-long conversation with a teaching assistant of Russian who also spoke Ukrainian. It was not a difficult test – almost any Ukrainian American could pass it with flying colors.

Regarding knowledge of the language, the difference between those who do and those who do not attend Ukrainian school may or may not be significant, depending on how one uses the Ukrainian language. For example, there is an obvious difference between only speaking Ukrainian in one's home and using Ukrainian to discuss literary topics, read and write. The latter requires a larger vocabulary and better command of the language. Most of us learn to speak Ukrainian primarily at home, so that is something we all have in common; but what sets the Ukrainian school graduates apart from the rest of the crowd is that they can offer a transcript from academic courses in Ukrainian.

By displaying my fluency, I was able to fulfill any language requirements that I had remaining and I received 16 credits (this translates into about a full semester's worth of credits). Plus, those credits were only for knowing the language; I may yet be able to take a literary examination, which would give me even more credits.

Keep in mind that not all schools are the same, which means that some might not allow this sort of testing. Nevertheless, most universities that do not already offer Ukrainian will be able to offer something if you talk to the right people. For instance, it took me almost two years of running around in circles before I came across an obscure Foreign Language Test Conversion Department.

Just by sacrificing your Saturday mornings during your four years in high school, you not only have the chance to take more electives in college that you might not otherwise have been able to take, you will have more leeway and time in deciding on a major.

There's also the possibility that your parents could save thousands of dollars, which I am sure would make them glad.

*Stephen Vitvitsky completed the "matura" and graduated from the Lesia Ukrainka School of Ukrainian Studies in Morris County, N.J., in 1997. He is currently attending the University of Wisconsin – Madison, where he is majoring in economics and art.*

## Parma students win essay contest

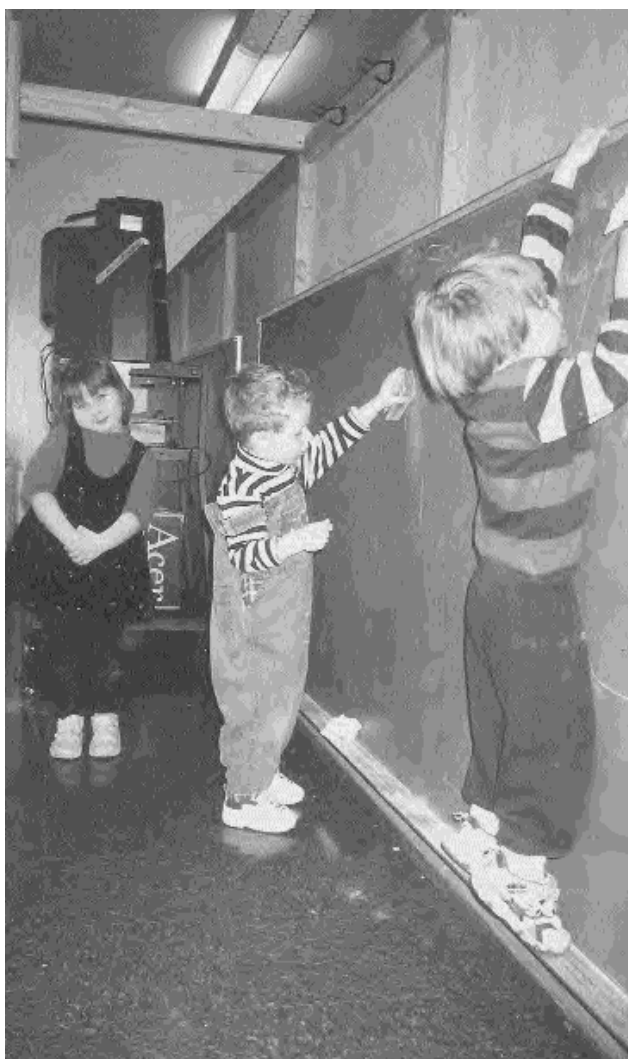
PARMA, Ohio – Four students of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic School were chosen as winners in an essay contest sponsored by the nationally known Carousel Dinner Theater in Akron, Ohio. Thirty students in all were chosen from a 10-county area.

SJS winners are Orysia Gudz, Alex Moysaenko, Christopher Oseredczuk and Markian Zyga. Each SJS student used his or her Ukrainian heritage as

the basis for an essay on the topic "Why I Am Proud to Be an American."

Students were videotaped at the theater delivering their essays, and the film will be presented during the course of the original production "American Jubilee," a patriotic flashback to run for three months this summer at the theater. The students and their parents are to be guests of the theater for a performance.

## Ridna Shkola pupils send greetings



JERSEY CITY, N.J. – The youngest schoolchildren of the Ridna Shkola (School of Ukrainian Studies) in this city, located just across the Hudson River from New York, were among those who colored pysanky and sent them to The Ukrainian Weekly. Afterwards they sent us photos of their classes and asked us to convey greetings to fellow readers of Ukelodeon. Seen in the photo on the left are pupils of the pre-school: (from left) Jessica Demianycz, Andrijko Malynovsky and (straining to reach the top of the blackboard) Stepan Woch. Above are kindergartners and first graders: (from left) Markian Blazejowski, David Demianycz, Bohdon Woch, Marusia Hrynchynska and Christine Sulyk. As the school year comes to an end, Ukelodeon wishes these students and all other readers a fun summer.

UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated July 11, please send in materials by July 2.

And, don't forget, your input and ideas are welcome. So, drop us a line:

UKELODEON, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510; telephone, (973) 292-9800; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

## UKELODEON: FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

### “We are science past, you are science future”

by Lev Horodyskyj

PHILADELPHIA – The Pennsylvania Convention Center in Philadelphia teemed with 1,200 of the best and brightest science students from across the United States and 47 countries during the week of May 2-8. This year the International Science and Engineering Fair celebrated its 50th anniversary in the city of its birth. As one of the grand award winners at this year's Northeastern Ohio Science and Engineering Fair, I was among the participants in these “Science Olympics.”

Presiding at the opening ceremonies was none other than Benjamin Franklin himself. He brought along a few friends: Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Darwin and Einstein. As his powerful words rang out in the Mann Theater for the Performing Arts, an expectant stillness came over the audience. Franklin said: “We are science past, you are science future.” These words made us realize that the world is in our care. We are responsible for making new medical breakthroughs, preserving the Earth and discovering new astronomical phenomena. It is an awesome responsibility.

Though most of the week was spent assembling projects, presenting them to the scientific review board and undergoing a full day of rigorous judging, there was some time for fun and relaxation. During the welcoming party at Penn's Landing on the Delaware River, students from around the globe had a chance to meet others with the same interests. Other activities included a his-

toric tour of Philadelphia, and visits to Ellis Island, the Statue of Liberty and the Audubon Mansion. Student mixers were the place to exchange ideas (and pins) and make new friends.

Being of Ukrainian heritage, one of the highlights for me personally was meeting two fellow student scientists from Kyiv, Ukraine. Their project on reducing carbon monoxide emissions from vehicles using a new catalyst was awarded a third place in team projects. They worked very hard and overcame many obstacles to take part in this competition. What a surprise it must have been for them to meet a fellow student who spoke their language!

As the event wound down, it was a real thrill for me to present my scientific research to local elementary and high school students. It was exciting to see so much interest in science among students of my own generation. Their inquisitiveness really intrigued me. My project also seemed to catch the eye of many foreign journalists, including those from Japan, the Philippines, Brazil and Thailand.

All too soon the inevitable end approached. Four long years of my research on earthquake resistance would soon culminate in the grand awards ceremony. Student projects were divided into 15 categories, starting with behavioral sciences and ending with zoology. I sat nervously, recalling all the time I had spent perfecting my project, all the sacrifices I had made, all the sleepless nights. Would it be worth it in the end? Would it all pay off? Then, I heard my name: Lev Horodyskyj, third place in engineering.

As I made my way up onto the stage, knees wobbling with excitement, I felt very honored. I also received a third place award from the Society of Exploration Geophysicists and a first place from the U.S. Department of Commerce Patent and Trademark Office. However, the greatest reward for me was having my work recognized by a group of distinguished scientists and professors. Who knows, maybe one day my research into earthquake-resistant construction will help



Bohdan Tokovenko (right), Andriy Tovchenko (center) and Lev Horodyskyj in front of Lev's project at the International Science and Engineering Fair.

save lives all over the world.

The week at the science fair challenged us to stretch our minds beyond their accustomed limits. It was both exhilarating and terrifying at the same time. Each one of us walked away with a feeling of pride and accomplishment, ready to face other challenges as we continue our pursuit of knowledge.

Lev Horodyskyj, 16, was class valedictorian of his graduating class of 248 students at Padua Franciscan High School in Parma, Ohio. In the fall he will enter Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, where he will study astrophysics/planetary and space sciences and international relations.

#### CHECK IT OUT!

On page 5 of this issue, in the “Ukrainian National Association Forum” section, read about a hot new kids’ production called “Barabolya.” It’s an audio recording – and it’s a live show that has been touring cities in Canada and the United States. Perhaps Barabolya will come to your town.

## Plast “novachky” learn about “Respecting Our Earth”



WHIPPANY, N.J. – In celebration of Earth Day/Arbor Day, girls (“novachky”) of the Newark, N.J., Plast branch planted more than 35 seedlings. The girls then took the seedlings home to be cared for as part of the spring theme “Respecting Our Earth.” The children also learned facts about recycling and conservation, and found out how they can contribute to protecting the environment. In the photos on the left and the right, the novachky plant seedlings with their counselors during a meeting outside the church hall of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany, N.J., where they hold their Plast meetings.



UKELODEON: FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Harrisburg dancers perform at festival



HARRISBURG, Pa. – The art of Ukrainian dance is like a language that expresses the colorful and emotional Ukrainian heritage. St. Mary's Traditional Ukrainian Dancers, associated with St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Allentown, Pa., and directed by Walter Milinichick, includes children age 4-16. This Ukrainian dance group has performed at many church, cultural and ethnic events. Most recently the troupe performed at the International Heritage Festival held at Harrisburg Area Community College in the capital of Pennsylvania on April 24.

Parma school celebrates language arts

by Katherine C. Kenney

PARMA, Ohio – St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral School held its annual Language Arts Festival in April. Students in Grades 5-8 delivered selections in four categories: prose, poetry, original and non-original.

Competition was strong. Students were first chosen by their peers in their classrooms. Next, they presented their selections before a faculty committee, which recommended them for final selection by an impartial panel of judges composed of a college professor and two teachers not on staff at SJS. The results of the Language Arts Competition follow.

• Prose: first place – Diana Laluk (Grade 6) and Alya Holowatyj

(Grade 8); second place – Lesia Zyga (Grade 5) and Eddie Trela (Grade 7).

• Poetry: first place – Hannah Kus (Grade 6) and Christina Paschyn (Grade 8); second place – Matthew Toddy (Grade 5) and Alex Moysaenko (Grade 7).

• Non-original: first place – Andrew Hanycz (Grade 5) and Larissa Paschyn (Grade 8); second place – Teresa Smolilo (Grade 6) and Christopher Oseredczuk (Grade 7); third place – Nicholas Bushak (Grade 5).

• Original: first place – Chrissy Wankewycz (Grade 6) and Deanna Cox (Grade 8); second place – Peter Demjanczuk (Grade 5) and Danylo Diaczun (Grade 7).

Winners were awarded trophies funded by the Parent Teacher Unit.



Students who participated in the Language Arts Festival at St.

Mishanyna

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

Solve our end-of-the-school-year/beginning-of-summer Mishanyna (hodgepodge) by finding the words below. Good luck!

- |         |            |                 |          |
|---------|------------|-----------------|----------|
| award   | exam       | lake            | summer   |
| beach   | fun        | no more pencils | sun      |
| camp    | gowns      | no more books   | test     |
| caps    | graduation | prom            | vacation |
| degree  | honor      | report card     |          |
| diploma | June       | school is out   |          |

Myshka's mystery

This month, a mystery that could be solved by many children who go to summer camp, where they participate in festivities marking a special day when a mysterious flower blooms at night. What is this day?



Kathryn Miecycjak

The correct answer to last month's mystery was submitted by 13-year-old Kathryn (Katrusia) Miecycjak of Buffalo, N.Y. (Hooray for the Empire State – finally a mystery solver from New York State!)

Katrusia correctly guessed that the answer is Kyiv, or äĖª, in Ukrainian, named in honor of Kyi, eldest brother of Schek and Khoryv. The three leaders of the Polianian tribe are considered the founders of Kyiv. The capital city of Ukraine has Gates of Gold (Zoloti Vorota), built in 1037 by Prince Yaroslav the Wise, and celebrated its 1,500th birthday in 1982.

Katrusia is a student at St. John the Baptist School and the Ridna Shkola (School of Ukrainian Studies) of Buffalo, and is a member of the Plast Ukrainian Youth Organization.

Mykola Myshka wants to wish all his faithful UKELODEON readers a super summer. I am off to camp. Are you? Let me know what you are up to. Are you going to bandura camp? Dance camp? Plast, SUM or ODUM camp? Myshka and your fellow UKELODEON readers want to know.

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## Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Inc.

Friday, June 25, 1999

### 9:00 a.m. Executive Committee meeting

Barbara Bachynsky, Moderator

### 10:00 a.m. All the things you wanted to know about the UNWLA

Panelists: Oxana Farion, Sophia Hewryk, Anna Krawczuk,  
Hanna Krill and Iryna Kurowyckj

### 1:00 p.m. Women's health during their lifetime in the USA and Ukraine

Speakers: Sorosh Roshan, M.D., M.P.H.  
and Zoeslawa Shkiryak-Nyzhnyk

### 2:00 p.m. Can U.S. labor laws be changed to help women in Ukraine

Speakers: Alexandra Isaievych-Mason and a representative  
from the U.S. Labor Department

### 3:00 p.m. Genetic engineering: blessing or hindrance

Speakers: Tamra E. Raven, Martha Pelenskyj, Federal Drug  
Administration representative and representative from Monsanto

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, June 13

**FALLS VILLAGE, Conn.:** Oleh Krysa, violin, and members of the Leontovych String Quartet – Yuri Kharenko, violin; Boris Deviatov, viola and Volodymyr Panteleyev, cello – with pianist Vladimir Feltsman – will open the summer music festival at Music Mountain in a program of works by Mozart, String Quartet in B-flat Major; Beethoven, String Quartet in D-flat Major, Op. 74; and Schnittke, Quintet for Piano and Strings. The concert begins at 3 p.m. Tickets may be purchased at the box office or by calling (860) 824-7126 (credit card only).

**CONYERS, Ga.:** Josyp Terelya, former Ukrainian political prisoner, religious activist and co-author with Michael Brown of the popular book "Witness," will give the last in a series of three talks at the Mother of God Catholic Church of the Byzantine-Ukrainian Rite at 2 p.m. The church is located at 2880 Highway 138, NE, approximately 4.7 miles north of Interstate 20, Exit 42. For more information call (770) 760-1111.

Tuesday, June 15

**PARSIPPANY, N.J.:** The Chubb Institute will host a no-cost, no-obligation seminar, "How to Get Started in a Computer Career," to be held at 8 Sylvan Way at 7 p.m. Reservations are strongly recommended. For more information, call 1-800-248-2237.

Friday-Sunday, June 18-20

**YONKERS, N.Y.:** The 14th annual

Ukrainian Heritage Festival, celebrating the 100th anniversary of St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church Parish, will be held on the church grounds, North Broadway and Shonnard Place. The festival will feature vocal groups and dancers; arts and crafts; Ukrainian food; and rides and games. Free admission. Festival hours: June 18, 6-10 p.m.; June 19, 1-10 p.m.; and June 20, 1-7 p.m. For more information, visit website at: <http://www.brama.com/yonkersukrainianfest>

Saturday, June 19

**BUFFALO, N.Y.:** Tenor Anatolii Solovyanenko will be the featured guest at the Yuri Darmograi Ukrainian Radio Program's benefit banquet to be held at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 3275 Elmwood Ave., Kenmore, N.Y., at 6 p.m.

Sunday, June 20

**ROCHESTER, N.Y.:** Tenor Anatolii Solovyanenko, accompanied by pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, will appear in concert in a program of selections from Italian and Ukrainian opera as well as Ukrainian songs at St. Josaphat Auditorium, 940 Ridge Road E., at 5 p.m.

Saturday, June 26

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.:** The Ukrainian National Home, 90-96 Fleet St., is holding a dance, with music by the Lvivany, starting at 9 p.m. Admission: \$10.

### PLEASE NOTE PREVIEW REQUIREMENTS:

• Preview items must be received one week before desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Listings are published only once (please indicate desired date of publication) and appear at the discretion of the editorial staff and in accordance with available space. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax (973) 644-9510.

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