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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

U.S. national security adviser presses reform in Ukraine

by Maryna Makhnonos

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Ukraine's integration into European society depends upon political and economic reforms, as well as transparent investigations of journalists' killings, U.S. National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice said on July 25 during her visit to Ukraine's capital.

"A very strong message is sent about political reform, about free press, judiciary reform and transparency in the [murder] cases that are of worldwide attention here," Dr. Rice said during a meeting with representatives of leading Ukrainian media outlets and non-governmental organizations.

"We hope to have good relations with Ukraine ... but it can only be on the basis of forward movement on these very important issues," she added.

Dr. Rice arrived in Kyiv late on July 24, but began her official agenda on July 25, meeting with President Leonid Kuchma, Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh and other officials.

Her trip came a day after a visit by the Chinese President Jiang Zemin, who enlisted Ukraine's support for China's stance regarding the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and opposition to U.S. defense plans.

Some political analysts and media have speculated that President Jiang's visit and the recent improvement of Ukraine's relations with Russia, its neighbor and biggest trade partner, had prompted the U.S. national security adviser to visit Kyiv after she accompanied President George W. Bush to Kosovo.

During talks with Ukrainian authorities, Dr. Rice praised Ukraine's recent economic achievements and said a partnership with Ukraine is "highly desirable for [American] strategic interests."

"I know that you had a very difficult task of shepherding through the economic reforms that you are undertaking here in Ukraine," Dr. Rice said during meeting with Prime Minister Kinakh.

"I'm here to encourage you on behalf of President Bush to continue to push forward all these reforms," she said, at the same time urging improvement of the investment climate.

Mr. Kinakh stated that Ukraine's strategic goals are development of a modern market economy and integration into European society.

Dr. Rice responded that the U.S. sees partnership with those countries that seek integration into Europe as a "partnership, based on the common values, the values of political openness, of political freedom for people, transparency and the rule of law, ... economic liberalization and free trade."

During her meeting with President Kuchma, Dr. Rice also discussed the necessity of bringing investigations into the killings of two journalists to a close.

The killing of Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze last fall sparked opposition protests with demands for the president's ouster emanating from allegations that he was involved. Mr. Kuchma has denied the accusations, but the case has alarmed international human rights groups.

The murder of a regional TV station director, Ihor Alexandrov, in early July fueled the international concern about media freedom in Ukraine.

A transparent investigation and free and just parliamentary elections next year, Dr. Rice underscored, "will make a tremendous difference to Ukraine's standing in the world and ... to the investment climate here and toward building that European vision that we all have for Ukraine."

In reference to the current debate in Congress on cutting

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President of China enlists Ukraine's support during visit to Kyiv

by Maryna Makhnonos

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – President Jiang Zemin of China enlisted Ukraine's support for his country's opposition to U.S. missile defense plans and preservation of the ABM treaty, signing a joint Chinese-Ukrainian declaration of friendship and comprehensive cooperation on July 21.

"This treaty is the foundation of the structure of international agreements on limiting and reducing strategic offensive weapons," the declaration said.

"Ukraine and China believe that global strategic stability and international safety depend upon the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty," it said.

Mr. Jiang arrived in Kyiv on July 20 after visiting Russia, Belarus and Moldova. He succeeded in winning the support of Russian President Vladimir Putin, expressed in a joint statement signed on July 16 which said the 1972 ABM treaty is a "cornerstone of strategic stability" that must be preserved.

China and Russia oppose U.S. plans to develop a missile shield and scrap the ABM treaty, arguing that such moves could prompt a new arms race. However, just days after signing a friendship treaty with his Chinese counterpart, Mr. Putin said that Moscow would not coordinate its response with China.

Ukraine proclaimed itself a neutral state in 1991 and surrendered its nuclear arsenal, the world's third largest at the time.

Some local reports said it was no accident that President Jiang made a tour of four former Soviet republics while there was a tense dialogue between

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AP/Viktor Pobedinsky

Presidents Jiang Zemin of China and Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine after signing bilateral agreements in Kyiv on July 21.

Myroslava Gongadze stresses social ramifications of authorities' conduct

by Andrew Nynka

WASHINGTON – The lies and corruption of high-ranking government officials have continually hampered any legitimate effort to investigate and uncover the truth in the cases of murdered Ukrainian journalists and will most likely have the same effect on the investigation of the brutal killing of journalist Ihor Aleksandrov, according to Myroslava Gongadze, wife of slain Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze. Her husband's murder and the subsequent tape conspiracy seem to implicate Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma in the killing.

With its leaders running Ukraine as an authoritarian state and shunning the opinions of the populace, Ms. Gongadze said there is a larger problem: the Ukrainian citizens' willingness to accept this state of affairs. For this reason she has decided to continue to push for a proper investigation and not allow the Gongadze case to go unsolved.

Not one of several recent murders has seen a clear, independent and conclusive investigation, Ms. Gongadze noted, and this has left the Ukrainian people with little or no confidence in Ukraine's authorities.

"It's sad, but unfortunately our president says he is Ukraine and, instead of creating a system that truly works – that works democratically – he usurps his authority. He will not allow the separation of power between different institutions. He simply wants to consolidate and usurp all of it."

With the recent formation of Viktor Yushenko's Nasha Ukraina (Our Ukraine) bloc, Yulia Tymoshenko's Forum for National Salvation and Oleksander Moroz's alliance with the All-Ukrainian Party of Working People, the Social Democratic Party, the Party for the Protection of Farmers' Interests and the Greens of the 21st Century Party – Ukraine's political activity has gathered momentum as the parliamentary elections approach. Although Ms. Gongadze

acknowledges her personal dedication to finding the truth behind her husband's murder, she declares that the issue is now one of national importance and, due to the pre-election activity, marks a critical time for the people of Ukraine to realize they do hold power.

"Ukraine has lived under a Communist regime for over 70 years. The people don't understand personal initiative, that you can take your personal future in your own hands, that you can vote. And the people still don't understand that this vote determines their future," Ms. Gongadze stressed.

"If these democratic principles could be implemented in Ukrainian society, then perhaps the people could begin to think on their own, to become more active. This is exactly what Heorhii knew and exactly why he pushed as hard as he did," she said, adding "The system of Ukrainian authority is not interested in politically active people. The Ukrainian leadership is completely against this, they want one single voice."

Ms. Gongadze admitted that she's well informed but stresses that her job is not to find a guilty party or lay blame for her husband's murder. "This investigation has to go through legal channels. This is something that the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Procurator General's Office take responsibility for, and it is they who should do their jobs." She stated: "I've been involved in this from the very beginning, and I can tell you that what's come out of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Procurator General's office has been nothing but lies."

According to Ms. Gongadze, Ukraine does not have a sufficient oversight mechanism that can look after such investigations in order to ensure a proper transparent process. The current ad hoc body assembled in the Parliament is chaired by National Deputy Oleksander

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ANALYSIS

Yuschenko's bloc and others

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

On July 15, from atop Mount Hoverla in the Carpathian Mountains, former Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko announced the formation of an electoral bloc named *Nasha Ukraina* (Our Ukraine) and called on pro-reformist, democratically minded and nationally conscious forces to join it.

Some 2,000 members of Ukraine's two Rukhs and the Reform and Order Party, as well as journalists, climbed Ukraine's highest peak to mark the 11th anniversary of Ukraine's sovereignty and listen to Mr. Yuschenko's announcement.

That announcement had been impatiently awaited in Ukraine since April 26, when Mr. Yuschenko was voted out of his post as prime minister jointly by the Communists and oligarchical groups in the Verhovna Rada. Shortly after the vote of no confidence, Mr. Yuschenko addressed his supporters outside the parliamentary building, pledging to return to politics soon.

Noting that he wants Our Ukraine to win next year's parliamentary elections and form a government, Mr. Yuschenko said the bloc and its manifesto are to be forged this fall. He named no specific forces during his July 15 pronouncement, but it is already clear that Our Ukraine will include the National Rukh of Ukraine (Hennadii Udovenko's wing), the Ukrainian National Rukh (Yurii Kostenko's wing), and the Reform and Order Party of Viktor Pynzenyk. It is most likely that the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists also will join Our Ukraine.

Mr. Yuschenko is Ukraine's most popular and most trusted politician. A recent poll by the GfK-USM polling center found that if a presidential election had been held in July, Mr. Yuschenko would have obtained 32.4 percent of the vote. The same poll found that Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko would have been backed by 17.4 percent of voters, and incumbent President Leonid Kuchma by 10.2 percent. It is no wonder that the bloc headed by the former prime minister is expected to win a significant parliamentary representation.

It is difficult to make any predictions regarding Our Ukraine's election chances some eight months before the election date, but it is already clear that Mr. Yuschenko must look for more allies in

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

Quotable notes

"Viktor Yuschenko confirmed his reputation as a man inclined to putting on a big show: to announce the creation of his bloc on Mount Hoverlia was a lofty act in every sense of the word. But he also remained true to another trait of his: his description of the goals of the new bloc [Our Ukraine] ... was, as usual, bombastic and somewhat complicated. So, typically, nobody has understood anything – including those who have already joined Our Ukraine."

– *The July 21 issue of the Kyiv-based weekly Zerkalo Nedeli as cited by RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report.*

order to build a force that would be able to control the future Parliament. As of now, he may be sure of voters' support in western Ukraine, where both Rukhs have most of their adherents. But in Ukraine the political climate is defined not by the traditionally nationalist western areas of the country, but by the heavily populated and industrialized east. As of now, Mr. Yuschenko appears to have little leverage, if any, in the east. There is a danger that his personal popularity may not help Our Ukraine's candidates in eastern constituencies.

Mr. Yuschenko has apparently decided not to confront President Kuchma directly; he rejected suggestions to join and head the anti-Kuchma opposition grouped in the Forum for National Salvation and the Ukraine Without Kuchma movement. Therefore, the forum's recently created election committee – the Fatherland Party, Sobor Party, Social Democratic Party, Conservative Republican Party and Republican Party – will most likely compete for parliamentary seats with Mr. Yuschenko's people.

True, Yulia Tymoshenko, a former close associate of Mr. Yuschenko in his Cabinet and currently the head of the forum's election committee, said her bloc is going to propose "peaceful co-existence or cooperation" to Mr. Yuschenko. But it is difficult to see how such a goal can be achieved in practice, especially as both Our Ukraine and the Forum for National Salvation heavily rely on voter support in western Ukraine.

Following in Mr. Yuschenko's and Ms. Tymoshenko's footsteps, other groups also have announced their political alliances for the 2002 ballot. Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz said his party will make an election alliance with the All-Ukrainian Party of Working People, the Social Democratic Party, the Party for the Protection of Agrarian Interests and the Greens of the 21st Century.

The pro-Kuchma parties – the Agrarian Party, the National Democratic Party, Party of the Regions and Labor Ukraine Party – signed a declaration to create a joint election bloc.

Ivan Chyzh, the leader of the All-Ukrainian Association of Leftist "Justice" (and a former associate of Mr. Moroz), announced that he is currently negotiating the construction of a "very original and very powerful" election bloc.

Furthermore, two pro-Russian parties are working to create a separate coalition named the Russian Bloc for the 2002 parliamentary elections.

One should also remember the powerful Communist Party of Ukraine, which has voter approval of not below 20 percent. And there are two influential oligarchical parties, the Social Democratic Party (United) and the Democratic Union, which, according to popular opinion, possess big administrative, financial and media leverage in Ukrainian politics.

Thus, Mr. Yuschenko faces an uphill task in building and promoting his bloc in Ukraine's political arena. The initial conditions for his initiative are auspicious. According to some analysts, Our Ukraine can currently count on some 23 percent support among the electorate, which means that the planned bloc is already the country's most popular political force.

But the election campaign has not yet started. And this also means that Mr. Yuschenko's rivals have not yet started to work toward undermining his political clout.

NEWSBRIEFS**Judge who freed Tymoshenko is fired**

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma on July 24 dismissed Judge Mykola Zamkovenko, who gained attention this year by ordering the release of opposition leader and former Vice Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, the Associated Press reported. Following Ms. Tymoshenko's release, the Procurator General's Office launched a criminal case against Mr. Zamkovenko for alleged abuse of authority. Law-enforcement officials raided Mr. Zamkovenko's home and office in May and confiscated computer software and files. A regional court in Kyiv, acting on Mr. Zamkovenko's appeal, ruled last month that the search was illegal. Judge Zamkovenko has described the scandal around him as politically motivated and as an attempt to intimidate other independent-minded judges. The President's Office said Mr. Zamkovenko was fired for "violating a judge's oath." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lazarenko faces more U.S. charges

SAN FRANCISCO – The U.S. Attorney's Office for the Northern District of California said a federal grand jury has added a wire fraud charge to a 53-count indictment against former Ukrainian Prime Minister Pavlo Lazarenko, the Associated Press and Reuters reported on July 23. Mr. Lazarenko – who has been charged with embezzlement in Ukraine, money laundering in Switzerland and conspiracy in the United States – is now being held in a federal prison outside San Francisco. Last year a Swiss court convicted Mr. Lazarenko in absentia of money laundering, handing down an 18-month suspended sentence and confiscating nearly \$6.6 million from his Swiss bank accounts. Mr. Lazarenko is suspected of illegally transferring a total of \$320 million from Ukraine to the United States. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russian, Ukrainian security chiefs meet

MOSCOW – Russian Security Council Secretary Vladimir Rushailo said on July 18 after talks with his visiting Ukrainian counterpart, Yevhen Marchuk, secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, that the two officials plan to expand cooperation. ITAR-TASS reported that Mr. Rushailo said that they have already "practically solved the border issue and the Black Sea Fleet problem." Mr. Marchuk said Ukraine has "not always" fulfilled its obligations to Russia and that he will work to improve its track record in that regard. One example of this new rapprochement was the announcement by Russian agencies on July 18 that President Vladimir Putin will take part in

celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine to dig channel to Danube

KYIV – Transportation Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko has approved "a plan of first-priority measures in 2001" to dig a shipping channel across the Ukrainian section of the Danube delta in order to link the river and the Black Sea, Interfax reported on July 19. According to Mr. Pustovoitenko, the widening and deepening of an exit stream into a channel fit for navigation will be completed by July 2003. The government estimates that the cost of the design and the first stage of construction of the channel will be approximately \$5 million. Once in operation the Ukrainian waterway would break the present Romanian monopoly on tolls for ship traffic passing between the Danube and the Black Sea. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Putin welcomes better ties with Ukraine

MOSCOW – President Vladimir Putin said on July 19 that "Russian-Ukrainian dialogue is developing positively," ITAR-TASS reported. He made his remarks after meeting Volodymyr Lytvyn, the head of the presidential administration of Ukraine. He said that his session with Mr. Lytvyn will allow the two sides "to get down to a more detailed analysis of strategic cooperation" between the two countries. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moscow official accuses U.S. of campaign

MOSCOW – Konstantin Zatulin, who serves as the director of Moscow's CIS Institute, told the strana.ru website on July 19 that current media campaigns about attacks on journalists and the disappearance of opposition figures are being directed from "a single center": the United States. He said that Washington is hoping to overthrow Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma because the Americans have lost interest in him, and Belarus leader Alyaksandr Lukashenka "for reasons of principle." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Report on grain harvest is issued

KYIV – The government's press service has told Interfax that as of July 24 Ukrainian farms had harvested 17 million tons of grain. The average grain yield is 3 tons per hectare. This year the government plans to harvest 35 million tons of grain, as compared to last year's harvest of 24.5 million tons in which with the average grain yield was equal to 1.92 tons per hectare. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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

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U.S. Helsinki Commission members contribute to OSCE Parliamentary Assembly decisions

U.S. Helsinki Commission

WASHINGTON – Members of the U.S. Helsinki Commission returned to Washington after promoting measures to improve the conditions of human rights, security and economic development throughout Europe. The Helsinki Commission members were part of a congressional delegation attending the 10th annual Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) held at the French National Assembly in Paris on July 6-10.

The Helsinki Commission's chairman, Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.), sponsored a resolution calling for lawmakers abroad to enact specific legislation designed to combat international crime and corruption. The resolution also urged the OSCE Ministerial Council, expected to meet in the Romanian capital of Bucharest this November, to consider practical means of promoting cooperation among the participating states in combating corruption and international crime.

Commission Co-Chairman Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.) sponsored the two resolutions at the Parliamentary Assembly. Rep. Smith's anti-torture resolution called on participating states to exclude in courts of law or legal proceedings evidence obtained through the use of torture or other forms of cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. The congressman also worked with the French delegation to promote a measure against human trafficking in the OSCE region.

The Parliamentary Assembly adopted a resolution sponsored by Commission Ranking Member Rep. Steny H. Hoyer (D-Md.) that called on all OSCE states to ensure freedom of speech and freedom of the press in their societies. Rep. Hoyer said an open, vibrant and pluralistic media is the cornerstone of democracy. He noted that the free press is under attack in some OSCE countries.

Commission Member Sen. George V. Voinovich (R-Ohio) sponsored a resolution promoting greater stability in southeastern Europe. Sen. Voinovich's resolution pushed for a political solution to the violence and instability that has enveloped southeastern Europe.

Commission Member Rep. Louise McIntosh Slaughter (D-N.Y.) successfully sought measures toward protecting religious liberties and recognizing the importance of property restitution. Rep. Slaughter's amendment noted that OSCE participating states have committed themselves to respecting fundamental religious freedoms. Another amendment recognized that attempts to secure compensation and restitution for losses perpetrated by the Nazis can only deliver a measure of justice to victims and their heirs.

Commission Member Rep. Benjamin L. Cardin (D-Md.) sponsored a resolution on the North Caucasus region of the Russian Federation that denounced the excessive force used by Russian military personnel against civilians in Chechnya. The resolution condemns all forms of terrorism committed by the Russian military and Chechen fighters. One of Rep. Cardin's amendments addressed the restitution of property seized by the Nazis and Communists during and after World War II.

The newest member of the Helsinki Commission, Rep. Alcee L. Hastings (D-Fla.), was elected to a three-year term as one of nine vice-presidents of

the Parliamentary Assembly. Mr. Hastings most recently served as chairman of the assembly's General Committee on Political Affairs and Security.

Helsinki Commission Member Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison (R-Texas) played an active role in debate over the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. Commission Members Rep. Joseph R. Pitts (R-Pa.) and Rep. Zach Wamp (R-Tenn.) were also a part of the U.S. delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly.

During the Parliamentary Assembly, members of the U.S. delegation held a series of meetings, including bilateral sessions with representatives from the Russian Federation, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Kazakstan. The delegation also met with the president of the French National Assembly.

The central theme of the 10th annual OSCE Parliamentary Assembly was "European Security and Conflict Prevention: Challenges to the OSCE in the 21st Century." Nearly 300 parliamentarians from 52 states participated in the session. The Paris declaration of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly is available on the Internet at <http://www.osce.org/pa/>.

En route to the Parliamentary Assembly, the U.S. delegation stopped in Normandy, France, to pay their respects to Americans killed in D-Day operations. Maintained by the American Battle Monuments Commission, the cemetery at Normandy's Omaha Beach is the final resting place for 9,386 American service men and women, and honors the memory of the 1,557 missing.

The U.S. Helsinki Commission, an independent federal agency, by law monitors and encourages progress in implementing provisions of the 1975 Helsinki Accords. Created in 1976, the commission is composed of nine senators, nine representatives and one official each from the departments of State, Defense and Commerce. Additional information about the Helsinki Commission is available on the Internet at <http://www.csce.gov>.

Paris Declaration calls for more oversight and accountability in the 52-state OSCE

OSCE

PARIS – Nearly 300 parliamentarians from 52 OSCE countries on July 11 adopted the Paris Declaration, which includes a unanimously approved resolution on strengthening transparency and accountability in the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The resolution includes the proposal that before making major decisions, to be defined in future consultations, the Ministerial Council should take into account the opinion of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (OSCE PA) and explain how it has affected the result. The assembly also recommended that as long as the OSCE complies with the strict consensus rule it must not be possible for it to participate in the decision-making process secretly and that objections to any proposal must be made known to any interested OSCE participating state or institution.

The resolution calls for the reports of external and internal auditors of the OSCE to be made available to the Parliamentary Assembly in a timely manner and calls upon the OSCE Permanent Council to open its meetings to the public. The OSCE PA has established an ad hoc committee to promote transparency and accountability in the OSCE and monitor its implementation. The assembly re-elected Romanian member of Parliament Adrian Severin as its president for a second one-year term. Rep. Alcee Hastings from the United States, Kimmo Kiljunen of Finland and Ahmet Tan of Turkey were elected as vice-presidents of the assembly for a three-year term.

The Paris Declaration, adopted by the Parliamentary assembly after four days of debate in three general committees and plenary sessions, deals with political, economic and human rights aspects of the central theme of OSCE PA's 10th annual session: "European Security and Conflict Prevention: Challenges to the OSCE in the 21st Century." In addition, the Paris Declaration contains resolutions on specific issues such as abolition of the death penalty; prevention of torture, abuse, extortion or other unlawful acts; combat-

ing trafficking in human beings; combating corruption and international crime; freedom of the media; as well as resolutions on Southeastern Europe, the North Caucasus, Moldova and Ukraine.

Regarding the situation in Ukraine the assembly expressed concern about the potential loss of momentum in undertaking critical economic and political reforms in Ukraine as a result of the dismissal of the reformist government of Viktor Yushchenko. The assembly noted its displeasure that the criminal investigation into the murder of journalist Heorhii Gongadze has been obstructed by authorities and has not been carried out in accordance with the rule of law.

On the implications of the European Security and Defense Policy (ESDP) for the OSCE Region, the assembly proposed that consideration be given to the possibility of the European Union's ESDP being available to OSCE and the United Nations for crisis management, peacemaking and peacekeeping activities.

The Paris Declaration urges the OSCE to raise awareness by making delegations and capitals more sensitive to the interplay between environmental economic factors and the security of the OSCE region. The assembly also suggested that all OSCE meetings dealing with economic issues should include the gender perspective.

On national minorities the assembly strongly recommended to those participating states that have not yet done so that they bring their legislation on citizenship into conformity with international standards for the protection of persons belonging to national minorities, particularly in regard to the procedures for the acquisition or loss of citizenship.

The assembly called upon the participating states to reinvigorate their efforts to implement their commitments regarding freedom of expression and free media, and to actively support media independence and pluralism.

The resolution on Southeastern Europe opposes ethnic Albanian groups in the for-

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Senate resolution marks 10th anniversary of Baltic states' freedom

U.S. Helsinki Commission

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Senate on July 18 passed a resolution marking the 10th anniversary of freedom from Soviet rule for the Baltic countries. The measure was introduced by Helsinki Commission Chairman Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.).

"The Senate has duly recognized the bold accomplishments of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania since the restoration of full independence from the former Soviet Union," Chairman Campbell said. "The people of the Baltic countries broke away from the oppressive regime of the Soviets and mounted successful efforts to build democracies. Other nations of the former Soviet Union should look to the Baltic states as an example in leadership."

"The successful return of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania into the community of free and democratic nations is a testament to the commitment and perseverance of the Baltic people in overcoming the legacy of brutal Soviet rule," Sen. Campbell added.

The Senate unanimously adopted Concurrent Resolution 34 on July 18.

Sen. Campbell noted the timely passage of the resolution during the U.S. commemoration of Captive Nations Week. President George W. Bush has called for the 21st century to become the "Century of Democracy."

Senate Concurrent Resolution 34 congratulates Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania on the 10th anniversary of the end of their illegal incorporation into the Soviet Union. In 1940 the three sovereign Baltic countries were forcibly annexed to the Soviet Union through a secret deal between Adolph Hitler and Joseph Stalin.

Seized by Hitler during World War II, the Baltic states were forced back under the repressive Soviet yoke from the end of World War II until the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991. Throughout this period, the United States never recognized the illegal incorporation of the Baltic states into the Soviet Union and maintained formal diplomatic relations with the legitimate representatives of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in exile.

The resolution calls upon the president "to continue to build the close and mutually beneficial relations the United States has enjoyed with Estonia, Latvia

and Lithuania since the restoration of the full independence of those nations."

"This resolution recognizes the struggle of the people of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania against Communist oppression in the past, as well as the great strides they have made over the past 10 years," Sen. Campbell said. "Since they have regained their freedom, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania have demonstrated their commitment to democracy, human rights and the rule of law while pursuing further integration into European political, economic and security organizations."

Chairman Campbell expressed appreciation for the efforts of Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.) and Ranking Republican Member Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) to get this resolution out of committee and onto the Senate floor.

The resolution enjoyed bipartisan support and was co-sponsored by Helsinki Commissioners Sen. Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.) and Sen. George V. Voinovich (R-Ohio).

Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.) has introduced a similar measure in the House of Representatives.

OSCE awards Prize for Journalism and Democracy to Heorhii Gonggadze

by Andrew Nynka

PARIS – The sixth OSCE Prize for Journalism and Democracy was accepted on July 6 by the widows of murdered journalists Jose Luis Lopez de Lacalle (Spain) and Heorhii Gonggadze (Ukraine). The Spanish and Ukrainian journalists were posthumously awarded the prize for the “furthering of OSCE values by intervening in conflicts and secretive political environments through their writing.”

Raymond Forni, speaker of the French National Assembly, presented Myroslava Gonggadze and Artolazabal de Lopez de Lacalle with the shared prize.

The newly re-elected president of the

OSCE, Adrian Severin of Romania, recalled that this was the sixth time the OSCE PA has presented the prize, which has become an important and well-recognized OSCE instrument in the promotion of freedom of the media.

Commenting on the ceremony, Orest Deychakiwsky, staff advisor of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, called Ms. Gonggadze’s acceptance speech “a powerful and moving acceptance of the OSCE Journalism and Democracy Prize for Heorhii, which was met by prolonged standing ovations from the 300 parliamentarians from 52 countries gathered there.”

(For the text of Ms. Gonggadze’s speech see page 6.)



At the OSCE press conference at the French National Assembly (from left) are: Helsinki Commission Co-Chairman Rep. Christopher H. Smith (R-N.J.), Myroslava Gonggadze, an unidentified representative of Reporters Without Frontiers and Rep. Joseph M. Hoeffel (D-Pa.).

Myroslava Gonggadze...

(Continued from page 1)

Lavrynovych, but Ms. Gonggadze maintains that this body does not have adequate authority to oversee such investigations.

After hearing the tapes of conversations in the presidential office for the first time and realizing that she was in the middle of a political scandal, Ms. Gonggadze understood that her life and the life of her children were in danger. At that point Ms. Gonggadze said she asked for political asylum in the United States.

“It’s not that I would simply like to see a resolution to this situation – it’s like breathing, it’s something that needs to be done. This is an extremely important issue for society – for the people to understand that they have the freedom to think – the freedom to speak.”

Ms. Gonggadze noted that many people in Ukraine will not fight for these things because they don’t believe it will accomplish anything. She cites the disappearance of the chairman of Rukh’s secretariat, Mykhailo Boychyshyn (1994) and the murder of the board chairman of the Ukrainian Interbank Currency Exchange, Vadym Hetman (1998) as examples of unresolved cases. “I believe that if we, Heorhii’s mom, myself and our friends, did not continue to push this process, the investigation itself

would not continue.”

“The people need to know that they can demand an honest answer from our leaders. Not the lies we’ve been getting,” she stresses, alluding to the recent explanation of her husband’s murder and the subsequent murder of her husband’s alleged assailants who purportedly were found with a map showing where Mr. Gonggadze’s body was located.

As for the tapes made by presidential bodyguard Mykola Melnychenko that apparently implicate President Kuchma, Ms. Gonggadze says that the first time she heard of these tapes was when Mr. Moroz made them public in the Verkhovna Rada. Of Mr. Melnychenko’s motives she states: “I believe Mr. Melnychenko is a very idealistic person who could no longer listen to what he was hearing every day. I believe that in principle he truly does care about Ukraine and its future. I cannot comment further on his motivations. But again, for him to do this for any other motive would be beyond my comprehension.”

“If Mr. Moroz made public falsified tapes he would have been committing political suicide. And I don’t believe that an individual would commit that type of suicide by making falsified tapes public. Given his position in society, without knowing that they were in fact undoctored and real, I would be very surprised if he released them,” she added.

According to Ms. Gonggadze, the Minister of Internal Affairs (MIA), Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), Procurator General and the president are all responsible for the outcome of the investigation into her husband’s death, because they all have responsibilities tied to the investigation.

“Throughout this process one group has investigated my husband’s murder and yet another group has simply stepped in with different stories to tell. The leadership of this country and the leadership of the inter-

House passes Appropriations Bill with reduced funding for aid to Ukraine

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – The House of Representatives on July 24 passed the \$15.2 billion Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill (HR 2506) by a vote of 381-46. The bill included a provision that lowers U.S. foreign assistance allocations to Ukraine for Fiscal Year 2002.

Despite a bipartisan effort to remedy the situation, the House would not budge. As presented by Rep. Jim Kolbe (R-Ariz.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, the House of Representatives felt that current events in Ukraine called for a reduction in assistance levels rather than sustained support.

During a Foreign Operations Subcommittee mark-up in early July, assistance to Ukraine was capped at \$125 million, down from \$169 million as requested by President George W. Bush – a drop of \$44 million.

As recently as several years ago, Ukraine had received nearly \$200 million in aid from the United States. The drop in assistance levels for FY 2002 has led many experts to speculate that Ukraine will interpret the U.S. action as a loss in interest, pushing Ukraine closer to Russia and preserving the corrupt Soviet legacy.

On the initiative of Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), during discussion of the foreign aid bill on the House floor on Tuesday evening, July 24, an amendment was offered to increase the level of aid to Ukraine. The amendment to the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill (which includes assistance to Ukraine) was worded to change the assistance cap to an assistance floor, granting Ukraine “not less than \$125 million.”

In presenting the amendment, Rep. Kaptur outlined the fears of many on the House floor by emphasizing that “This kind of ill-advised action by this Congress is going to give the forces that are against reform a greater share of authority inside that country [Ukraine].”

The congresswoman also noted that U.S. ascension toward freedom and democracy took nearly 200 years, and reminded her colleagues that Ukraine would need reassurance to complete its transition to a full-fledged democratic society.

Three letters supporting continued higher levels of funding to Ukraine were inserted into the Congressional Record by Rep. Kaptur. The letters were from: the Department of Energy, addressed to Ambassador William Taylor, coordinator of U.S. Foreign Assistance Programs to the NIS, regarding the need to continue in nuclear safety programs in Ukraine; Ukraine’s Ambassador to the U.S. Kostyantyn Gryshchenko; and Myroslava

(Continued on page 20)

Correction

In the story (July 22) about new party blocs established in Ukraine in the run-up to parliamentary elections it was reported that Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz said he plans to unite with the Social Democratic Party (United). It was, in fact, the much smaller Social Democratic Party that he had cited. Also, the reference to the Green Party should have read Greens of the 21st Century.

nal security services has thought up these different versions completely aware of what they were doing,” she related.

“It has been a chronology of lies and unprofessionalism from those who have steered this process,” she said, referring to the MIA, SBU, Procurator General and President Kuchma. As a result, “The people’s trust in government has grown smaller and smaller.”

“I’ve always believed that the question of who is guilty for the murder of Heorhii Gonggadze should be left to the courts to decide. But, in order for this case to proceed to court, we must have a normal, transparent and honest criminal investigation,” she continued. “This is the opposite of what’s happened. This investigation has not moved in the direction of uncovering the reality of what happened but has moved to cover up the truth. If the president says that he is truly innocent of these crimes, then he can call for an independent investigation of specialists, he can create an international committee and he can investigate this issue and we can then find an answer to this question.” However, she underscored, “Without an independent investigative body the Ukrainian authorities cannot, in good conscience, consider this case closed.”

With the latest twist in the case focusing on the burial of the body found in Tarascha, Ms. Gonggadze stated: “Over the course of the last eight months the investigators have not talked about the details of the investigation. They’ve spent all of their time talking about burying the body. Tell me why that is exactly? Although I believe it is a sin not to bury this body, I also firmly believe that this body has many answers left to give and we cannot have a burial until all of our questions are answered.”

Ms. Gonggadze acknowledged that her lowest point came as she had to identify the

body and confirm that the corpse located in a wooded area in the southern part of Kyiv Oblast was that of her husband, Heorhii. Besides the various independent organizations that have matched the DNA of the body, Ms. Gonggadze contends that there can be no question about the body’s proper identity as medical experts have matched the scars of broken bones and shrapnel fragments that Mr. Gonggadze received while covering conflicts in Georgia with those found on the Tarascha body.

Ms. Gonggadze’s prognosis for the upcoming parliamentary elections involves three major blocs: those of Moroz, Yushchenko and Tymoshenko. “I believe that if they can come together and form a coalition they have a serious chance of making a real parliamentary majority capable of meaningful change for the benefit of Ukraine. Naturally, the Parliament will still contain the Communist Party and oligarchs, but at least there is hope that the new bloc would be capable of creating necessary, moral reform. This is a long and difficult process, but we see the benefits of democratization already in Poland,” Ms. Gonggadze explained.

Ms. Gonggadze said she sees the American government as interested in Ukraine’s current situation and believes that the current administration wants to help and wants to listen. “I am grateful that in this situation I can help to spur change. Until I no longer become necessary I will stay here and do what I can to help make meaningful change for Ukraine by working in the United States and with my own party, Reform and Order,” back home.

Ms. Gonggadze plans to follow her husband’s murder case to court and stay with the investigation until she sees that a thorough, independent investigation is carried out. “This, in principle, has become my life and I will stay with it until we have an open and clear resolution,” she underlined.

Fund for Gonggadze children

Individuals interested in contributing to support the children of Myroslava Gonggadze can send donations to: The Solomiya and Nana Gonggadze Fund, United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC), 1206 Cottman Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19141.

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA Branch 120 hosts sixth annual golf outing



ALIQUIPPA, Pa. – The sixth annual golf outing sponsored by UNA Branch 120 of Aliquippa, Pa., was a huge success with 88 golfers and six volunteers. The annual outing, which has become a branch tradition, was enjoyed by family, friends and members of Branches 120 and 161. The tournament, held on Saturday, July 7, at the Beaver Creek Meadows Country Club, was followed by a picnic during which prizes and trophies were awarded. The golf outing was started to promote camaraderie among club members, UNA branches and the Ukrainian community. Pictured above are: (kneeling, from left) Bernie Strauss, Ron Evushak and Fran LaSala, members; (standing) John Reft, club auditor; Tim Helm, trustee; Mark Szedy, secretary; Val Erjavec and Greg Spolarich, members.

– Eli Matiash

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT – JUNE 2001

Martha Lysko, National Secretary

	Juvenile	Adult	ADD	Total
Total Active Members – 5/2001	6,818	14,326	3,258	24,402
Total Inactive Members – 5/2001	7,389	17,615	0	25,004
Total Members – 5/2001	14,207	31,941	3,258	49,406

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in 6/2001

New members	13	11	0	24
New members UL	0	0	0	0
Reinstated	9	22	5	36

Total Gains:	22	33	5	60
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Losses in 6/2001

Died	0	35	0	35
Cash surrender	14	26	0	40
Endowment matured	17	19	0	36
Fully paid-up	5	16	0	21
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Extended Insurance	26	50	0	76
Certificates lapsed (active)	9	6	31	46
Certificate terminated	8	7	8	23

Total Losses	79	159	39	277
Total Active Members – 6/2001	6,761	14,200	3,224	24,185

INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in 6/2001

Paid-up	5	16	0	21
Reduced paid up	0	0	0	0
Extended insurance	26	50	0	76

Total Gains	31	66	0	97
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Losses in 6/2001

* Died	3	44	0	47
* Cash surrender	8	20	0	28
Pure endowment matured	5	3	0	8
Reinstated to active	9	22	0	31
Certificates lapsed (inactive)	7	0	0	7

Total Losses	32	89	0	121
Total Inactive Members – 6/2001	7,388	17,592	0	24,980

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP – 6/2001	14,149	31,792	3,224	49,165
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(* Paid up and reduced paid up policies)

UNA GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Executive Committee

President

Ulana Diachuk
Ukrainian National Association
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

First Vice-President

Stefko Kuropas
105 S. Salem Drive
Schaumburg, IL 60193

Second Vice-President

Anya Dydyk-Petrenko
137 Crystal Spring Drive
Ashton, MD 20861

Director for Canada

Rev. Myron Stasiw
18 Leeds St.
Toronto, Ontario M6G 1N7

National Secretary

Martha Lysko
Ukrainian National Association
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Treasurer

Stefan Kaczaraj
Ukrainian National Association
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Auditing Committee

William Pastuszek
5 Park Ave., P.O. Box 240
Swarthmore, PA 19081

Stefan Hawrysz
155 Erdenheim Road
Erdenheim, PA 19038

Alexander Serafyn
2565 Timberwyck Trail
Troy, MI 48098

Yaroslav Zaviysky
11 Bradley Road
Clark, NJ 07006

Myron Groch
16 Kevin Drive
Founthill, Ontario L0S 1E4

Advisors

Taras Szmagala Jr.
1722 Fulton Road
Cleveland, OH 44113

Alex Chudolij
281 Urma Ave.
Clifton, NJ 07013

Tekla Moroz
345 36th Ave.
Lachine, Quebec H8T 2A5

Halyna Kolessa
100 Montgomery St., Apt. 23-H
Jersey City, NJ 07302

Nick Diakiwsky
2065 Ridge Road Ext.
Ambridge, PA 15003

Wasył Szeremeta
1510 Hilltop Terrace
Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006

Vasył Luchkiv
49 Windmill Lane
New City, NY 10956

Stephanie Hawryluk
P.O. Box 17453 Michael Road
Cotterkill, NY 12419

Andre Worobec
9 Bayard Place
Newark, NJ 07106-3613

Eugene Oscislawski
25 Jason Court
Matawan, NJ 07747-3510

Barbara Bachynsky
101 E. 16th St.
New York, NY 10003

Andrij Skyba
4575 N. Nagle Ave.
Harwood Heights, IL 60656

Al Kachkowski
126 Simon Fraser Crescent
Saskatoon, SK S7H 3T1

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

Honorary Members of the General Assembly

Stepan Kuropas
107 Ilehamwood Drive
De Kalb, IL 60115

Anna Chopek
678 44th St.
Los Alamos, NM 87544

Mary Dushnyck
2 Marine Ave.
Brooklyn, NY 11209

Anna Haras
1930 Greenleaf St.
Bethlehem, PA 18017

Myron Kuropas
107 Ilehamwood Drive
DeKalb, IL 60115

The Very Rev. Stephen Bilak
1750 Jefferson St., Apt. 301
Hollywood, FL 33020

Joseph Lesawyer
2643 Deer Path
Scotch Plains, NJ 07076

Wasył Didiuk
30 Allenhurst Drive, Apt. 402
Islington, Ontario M9A 4Y8

Taras Szmagala Sr.
10976 Tanager Trail
Brecksville, OH 44141

Helen Olek Scott
7644 W. Rosedale Ave.
Chicago, IL 60631

Anatole Doroshenko
39446 Edgewater Drive
Northville, MI 48167

Editor-in-Chief, The Ukrainian Weekly

Roma Hadzewycz
The Ukrainian Weekly
2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Editor-in-Chief, Svoboda

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

Manager, Soyuzivka

John A. Flis
Soyuzivka
Foordmore Road
Kerhonkson, NY 12446

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Affirmative action needed in Ukraine

With the advent of independence, there were great hopes for the future of Ukraine – for improvements in all spheres of life. Not least among them was the hope that the Ukrainian language would experience a rebirth and that the Russification once imposed from above would vanish. That has not happened, according to two scholars from Ukraine who recently delivered lectures in the New York/New Jersey area. (Stories about their presentations appear on page 12 of this issue.)

According to Dr. Oleh Romaniv, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) in Ukraine, after a brief resurgence of the Ukrainian language following the declaration of Ukraine's independence in 1991, came a new intensified Russification. Government officials who were members of the old Soviet nomenklatura continue to use Russian, speaking Ukrainian only when it is to their advantage to do so. The mass media promotes the Russian language, and Russian books outnumber Ukrainian-language volumes. Even the Internet and computers promote Russification. No one seems to notice, or care, that Ukrainian is the state language of Ukraine.

Similarly, Dr. Yaroslav Isaievych, director of the Krypiakevych Institute of history, observed that, though independence brought many freedoms, such as the freedom of speech, the much-anticipated flowering of publishing and literary activity in the Ukrainian language did not take place. "On the contrary," he wrote in a recent article for *Suchasnist* magazine, "the Ukrainian book is dying right before our eyes, unprotected by anyone, not the government, not the public ..." The reason: independent book publishing was destroyed by centuries of colonial/imperial policies, and, while Russian publications, aided by Russian tax breaks for books intended for export, flood the market, Ukraine's publishers get no break, no assistance from their government. And the leaders of Ukraine have not seen fit to remedy the situation.

It was in 1989 that the Parliament of Ukraine voted to make Ukrainian the state language. Ten years later, in December 1999, came a ruling by the Constitutional Court, which stated that Ukrainian, as the state language, has pre-eminence in matters of government and education. And still the Russian language is used by government officials, there is a shortage of Ukrainian-language textbooks, the Ukrainian media remains overwhelmingly Russian, and Russian books, videos and recordings dominate the market. Let's face it: Ukraine does not control its own information sphere.

That reality was acknowledged by Dr. Mykola Zhulynskyi, who headed the Ukrainian Council on Language Policy that in January 2000 presented a detailed plan for buttressing the use of the Ukrainian language in various spheres. The intent of the program was, in Dr. Zhulynskyi's words, "to create a normal climate for the acceptance of the Ukrainian language, to raise its prestige and to utilize a series of needed measures so that the language gathers new impulses for further development to become a consolidating factor within our society." The program aimed to raise the language proficiency of Ukrainian citizens (especially that of government officials) to enforce a minimum language requirement for broadcasting, to de-Russify the sports and tourism spheres, to promote Ukrainian-language school instruction and to develop a tariff system for foreign publications brought into Ukraine.

So, what happened since then? Well, frankly, as far as we know, nothing. Nothing more was heard, and the proposal now appears to have died.

So, is it hopeless? Not according to Dr. Romaniv, who expressed hope that national-democratic forces still can and will unite into an effective coalition and that the government will set up programs to effectively promote something that we, and other writers in this paper, have previously called for: "affirmative action" for the Ukrainian language.

July
31
1996

Turning the pages back...

Five years ago, our Kyiv correspondent Marta Kolomayets filed a news story in which she reported that the Kyiv City Branch of the Communist Party had issued a statement denouncing Ukraine's 1991 declaration of independence as illegal. The

move came just a month before celebrations of the fifth anniversary of that historic event.

In a brief statement released on July 31, 1996, the Communists alleged that Ukraine's August 24, 1991, declaration was made "in a state of increasing anti-Communist, nationalist hysteria."

Independence had been proclaimed by the Ukrainian Parliament in the wake of the August 19, 1991, putsch by Soviet hard-liners in Moscow who were attempting to prevent the break-up of the Soviet Union. At the special session called on August 24, 348 deputies voted for the declaration (one voted against, three abstained and 12 did not vote). The Kyiv Communist Party's statement noted: "Supporting in principle national sovereignty and the right of nations to self-determination, Communists could welcome the expression of the people's will, if indeed it were so." However, they noted, Ukraine and its people had become "fully dependent on U.S. geopolitics and an ever-growing Western influence."

The party said it supported a return to the decision reached on March 17, 1991, in a Soviet referendum that called for a sovereign Ukrainian state within a renewed union of socialist states.

The adoption of a new Constitution also had upset leftist forces in Ukraine five years ago. The Union of Communists of Ukraine issued a statement on July 30, 1996, which stated that the recently adopted fundamental law "legalizes social injustices and the robbery of the working people by bourgeois mafiosi." It also noted that "the Communists and Socialists who voted for the new Constitution betrayed the working peoples' interests."

More than 90 lawmakers refused to swear allegiance to the new Constitution on July 12, 1996, but their names were not made public, nor were they considered obligated to do so, because they were elected before the new Constitution was adopted, said Volodymyr Stretovych, a national deputy in Parliament who then chaired its Legal Committee.

Source: "Communist Party of Kyiv says independence declaration was illegal" by Marta Kolomayets, *Kyiv Press Bureau, The Ukrainian Weekly, August 4, 1996, Vol. LXIV, No. 31.*

FOR THE RECORD

Myroslava Gongadze's speech at OSCE Parliamentary Assembly

Below is the text of the speech delivered by Myroslava Gongadze as she accepted the OSCE Prize for Journalism and Democracy presented posthumously to her husband, Heorhii Gongadze, at the annual session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe held at the French National Assembly in Paris on July 6. Attending were 300 parliamentarians from 52 countries, including 15 U.S. senators and congressmen.

Today, here, in Paris, in the land of Heorhii's ancestors, I would like to share with you a story, passed down through generations, a story which would be ideal for the movie screen. In 1928, the great-grandfather of Heorhii Gongadze, with his family, moved from France to the newly established Soviet Union, searching for an ideal society. And fate brought a very cruel punishment unto him. Out of a family of five, only one, the youngest daughter, miraculously survived the Soviet regime. This was my husband's grandmother, Ruth Berzinsh. She still lives in a small village in the republic of Georgia, and through her a new idealist was born into this world.

Heorhii was born to serve his society. Such individuals as Heorhii come to this world only to change it for the better. He longed to see his native Georgia freed. He fought for freedom of expression and defended the rights of his fellow Ukrainians. He could have done much more for this great cause, but he was purged. And by eliminating him, those who committed this terrible crime tried to destroy freedom within Ukraine.

Like many martyrs before him, Heorhii, through his death, initiated the beginning of change. This change started with the recognition of journalists and expanded to influencing society. I accept this award in memory of Heorhii, as a sign of appreciation and recognition of his life and work.

I would like to thank those Ukrainian and Western politicians, who were not afraid to recognize Heorhii Gongadze as a prominent journalist and fighter for democracy. They spoke the truth, unlike those appointed by the president of Ukraine to investigate my husband's disappearance. I also want to express my deepest gratitude to all who joined me in this fight, and especially those of you at the OSCE, who in your day-to-day work strengthen and spread democracy around the world.

I hope that international organizations continue to play a proactive role in completing the investigation of my husband's murder. Just as his body has not yet been laid to rest, neither has this matter been completely resolved.

From the first day we met, I knew Heorhii was not an ordinary man. We went through many disappointing times, but I never doubted his righteousness and his future. I loved him more than life, and now, after his death, I want our two daughters to know who their father was. I want them to be proud of the fact that Ukraine is their fatherland. That is why I want to dedicate my life and do everything possible to make sure that my children pass this story on to their own children, and my husband's idealistic quest becomes a reality.

Rep. Bob Schaffer's letter to speaker of the House

Following is the text of a letter sent on July 19 by Rep. Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.) to Dennis Hastert (R-Ill.), speaker of the House of Representatives, in regard to the recent House action on the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill which provides for a significant reduction in funding for Ukraine for Fiscal Year 2002.

Ukraine will celebrate 10 years of independence on August 24 of this year. Ten years ago Ukraine declared its independence from the Soviet Union and embarked upon the challenging road to democracy, free markets and spiritual renewal. Ukraine was so integral to the USSR because of its resources and productivity that the Soviet Union disintegrated immediately upon Ukraine's declaration of independence.

In the past 10 years Ukraine has struggled to overcome monumental obstacles to freedom. The pressures, from Russian and from socialist remnants within its own government, to reintegrate into Russia have been intense, yet they are being overcome. The threat of economic ruin, and the consequent devastation of 52 million lives, has loomed constantly on the horizon, yet it hasn't happened.

Ukraine has enacted a Constitution. For the first time in its history, its citizens enjoy free elections. Ukraine lives peacefully with all its neighboring countries, even offering support where it can.

Ukraine has freely abolished the third largest nuclear arsenal in the world in the interest of world peace. It has refused lucrative contracts with other countries wanting

to develop nuclear weapons programs.

The economy of Ukraine, which has been rebuilt from scratch, is growing at a rate that today is being called miraculous. Ukraine is well on its way to becoming stable and independent, and, as such, will be able to ensure liberty and human rights for its citizens.

This has not been an easy road, and Ukraine is still suffering from inner turmoil. There are still powerful forces within Ukraine that cling to the old ways of communism and harbor deep resentment for the United States. America has forcefully demanded swift improvements in civil rights, human rights and an end to rampant corruption in Ukraine.

Understandably, where reform has been slow, the Congress has grown impatient. I share these concerns with our colleagues, but this is not the time for recriminations. Instead, we should show as much confidence as possible in the heroic successes of Ukraine's reformers, but most of all, the Ukrainian people. Anything less will stall the tremendous progress being made and yield the nation to certain despots who long for the days of Soviet dominance. America's investments in Ukraine have fueled the progress of reform and empowered our earnest friends. Cutting this aid only empowers the detractors of freedom in Ukraine.

Mr. Speaker, without question, the recent actions of the House in the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill do, in fact,

(Continued on page 14)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Proposed aid cuts a huge policy blunder

Dear Editor:

The U.S. House of Representatives would make a huge foreign policy blunder if it carries through on a threat by Republican appropriators to slash \$45 million in foreign aid to Ukraine. This is even \$40 million less than what the Bush administration requested.

Meanwhile, Russia is making every effort to cozy up to its breadbasket neighbor. Vladimir Putin has reserved airspace to attend the August festivities in Kyiv at Ukraine's 10th anniversary of independence. Russia has appointed Viktor Chernomyrdin, its former prime minister, as its new ambassador to Ukraine. Congratulations to Russia.

Republicans on our Foreign Operations Subcommittee say this unprecedented singling out of Ukraine will send a message to Ukraine's political leaders about human rights violations. Fair enough. But whom will their action punish? Can they really be sure who is guilty for the specific human rights violations they abhor?

Yes, Ukraine is a struggling new republic, riddled with corruption, lacking a robust justice system and crawling its way to an open, civil society. There are horrendous abuses there. But to isolate Ukraine at this turning point in history mitigates against U.S. interests in a strategic region of the world. Give Ukraine the credit it is due. Ukraine has dismantled all its nuclear weapons. It seeks to become part of the full union of European states. It refused to sell turbines to Iran. It was President Leonid Kuchma who extended the invitation to Pope John Paul II for his recent historic visit. Ukraine has spawned an emerging middle class with its economy growing more than 6 percent in the last year. Important reforms have begun in the civil code and land titling, the latter enacted through executive decree over a divided legislative branch.

Ukraine still faces enormous clean-up challenges – from Chernobyl and other rickety in-country nuclear plants, to its politics and human rights. Instead of singling out the government of Ukraine for punishment, Congress should recognize the remarkable strides the people of Ukraine have taken towards democracy and a market-oriented economy, and encourage more of these.

Ukraine is one of the largest and most important of the former Soviet republics that wish to draw westward. According to the Central Intelligence Agency, "After Russia, the Ukrainian republic was far and away the most important economic component of the former Soviet Union, producing about four times the output of the next-ranking republic. Its fertile black soil generated more than one-fourth of the Soviet agricultural output ..."

Why should Republican appropriators cut the very funds that benefit U.S. organizations and interests undertaking the Herculean task of transition and reform? Approximately 90 percent of U.S. assistance to Ukraine involves grants to non-governmental organizations (NGOs), small business development, exchange programs, support for independent media, municipal development and the closure of the Chernobyl nuclear plant facilities.

Cutting aid to Ukraine merely thwarts our painstaking efforts to help build a civil society. The effect would be to damage the U.S. position with Ukraine

and hurt the people, not the government, of Ukraine.

The crossroads nation of Ukraine surely can transform the face of Europe for decades to come. But this potential should not be taken for granted. The recent signing of the Sino-Russian pact means that the West must strengthen its strategic ties with Ukraine, encouraging that country to continue looking westward, both in policy and in action. Irresponsible cuts in aid send Ukraine exactly the wrong message.

President George W. Bush and Secretary of State Colin Powell have both expressed the importance of our partnership with Ukraine and the nation's pivotal role in the region. This fall, our Congress-Rada Parliamentary Exchange Group will convene for the first time. Members of the U.S. Congress will meet with their Ukrainian counterparts to build lasting professional relationships and share information on how both countries can work for Ukraine's full integration into the world community.

The actions of Congress will be instrumental in continued developments to promote governmental integrity and democratic ideals, and reduce corruption. We call on Congress to match last year's assistance level. Let the people of Ukraine know that we support their progress and look forward to an enduring relationship and, indeed, friendship.

Rep. Marcy Kaptur
Washington

Papal visit to Ukraine was a true blessing

Dear Editor:

After so many years of disappointment, it was most gratifying to not only see the visit of Pope John Paul II to Ukraine, but to see the coverage it received. For once, it appears that our community was better prepared for media coverage than we ever seemed to have been in past. In watching the coverage on EWTN, one could not help but marvel at the fine representation provided by the Rev. Peter Galadza in not only translating the events but in his thorough comprehension and knowledge of Ukrainian history and his narrative on Church issues. I dare say that many of us learned much about our heritage during the broadcasts thanks to Father Galadza's excellent commentaries.

How proud we were of Cardinal Lubomyr Husar! We are most blessed to have such a superior representative of our Church. His diplomatic manner and speeches were inspirational to all. To those of us who still have dear memories of the primate's early pastorate at Soyuzivka and the homilies he delivered then, his addresses in Ukraine continued to not only instruct but to capture our attention.

And, of course, the holy father's ability to overcome his physical limitations, to find the strength not only to travel such a distance, but to speak with such clarity, so ably, in Ukrainian is a true miracle. How moving it was to see so many faithful at our own Greek-Catholic mass!

Camilla Huk
Rutherford, N.J.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



The fertile soil of your own traditions

On May 13, 1933, with famine raging in the countryside and thousands of Ukraine's cultural figures in prison, 39-year-old Mykola Khvylioviy invited some friends to join him in his apartment in Kharkiv. He told them he wanted to share a statement about the dismal situation in Ukraine.

Khvylioviy, a devoted communist since 1919, was a person of considerable prominence. A highly regarded writer, he was also the unofficial leader of the cultural renaissance that had blossomed in Soviet Ukraine in the 1920s. When Khvylioviy published his first book of short stories in 1923, the country had just concluded a bloody decade of world war, revolution and famine. Millions had lost their lives in those inter-related catastrophes.

With peace and stability finally at hand, Khvylioviy began boldly mapping a strategy to lift Ukraine's culture from her provincial status, which he and others attributed to generations of Russian oppression. Writing in literary journals he helped found, his two-fold prescription was encapsulated in the slogans: "Away from Moscow!" and "Face the West!"

"For art," he wrote, "it can only be Europe."

Once Ukrainian culture was unleashed, everything else would follow, Khvylioviy maintained. Ukraine, situated at an historic crossroads, would initiate an "Asian Renaissance" that would synthesize elements of both East and West. Under his moral leadership, filmmakers, playwrights, painters, writers, poets and scholars took up the challenge and created daring, exciting works full of revolutionary optimism and pride in their nation's revival.

This was the era that gave birth to the films of Alexander Dovzhenko, Mykhailo Boichuk's school of art and the linguistic experiments of countless poets and other writers. The political leadership in Kharkiv complemented this cultural renaissance with a Ukrainianization policy in the country's work sites and schools.

At the same time, Joseph Stalin was maneuvering in Moscow to assume total power in the Soviet Union. By 1929 he had consolidated his grip and with the First Five-Year Plan initiated the policies that would make him synonymous with evil. With collectivization and the war against "bourgeois nationalism," Ukraine entered a period of horror that defies description. In addition to a government-induced famine, the most creative, sensitive people were being killed for their work in the cultural renaissance that Khvylioviy had helped launch.

By the spring of 1933 when Khvylioviy's friends gathered at his apartment, Ukraine had become one big concentration camp, a charnel house of unimaginable proportions. That morning, Khvylioviy greeted his guests and asked them to wait a moment so he could go to his study for the statement. There, he put a gun to his head and blew his brains out. On the table lay a letter protesting the party's terrorist policies.

It would be to no avail. Stalin was firmly in charge, and Ukraine vanished as a factor in world culture. The artists who followed Khvylioviy's inspiration were either killed or ended up as party hacks. Their works were burned or buried in the archives of the Secret Police. Those who survived or came later learned to avoid all topics that might deliver them to the torture chambers or labor camps. That

applied across the board: people learned to keep their thoughts to themselves. Even more frightening, they learned to have no independent thoughts at all.

Fast forward to June 23: Pope John Paul II stands on the tarmac at Boryspil International Airport in Kyiv and tells his hosts that "Ukraine has a clearly European vocation" and again speaks of her "unique vocation as the frontier and gate between East and West." This was a theme he would repeat throughout his five-day trip.

A week after the pope departed for Rome, NATO Secretary General George Robertson arrived in Kyiv. At a conference there, he spoke of Ukraine playing "a pivotal geostrategic role" making it "a key to ensuring Europe's long-term stability." Last year, President Bill Clinton communicated the same message when he chose Ukraine as one of four countries to visit on his last trip to Europe. Earlier this year in Warsaw, President George W. Bush reiterated that point: "the Europe we are building must include Ukraine."

Sixty-eight years after Khvylioviy made that dramatic statement in his apartment in Kharkiv, the world is finally seeing Ukraine on his terms – as a European nation. To be sure, the pope sees Ukraine in religious-spiritual terms; the NATO general secretary and the U.S. presidents in geopolitical terms. For Khvylioviy, it was culture that mattered most. Ukrainians, he felt, first had to define themselves through artistic expression to lay the foundation for their country's role as the bridge between East and West.

Ukraine today is clearly a deeply troubled society. During his visit, the pope immediately put his finger on the root cause of those woes: "Under the oppression of totalitarian regimes such as Communism and Nazism," he said, "the people risked losing their national, cultural and religious identity; they saw the destruction of the intellectual elite, the custodians of the nation's civil and religious heritage."

Pope John Paul II paid tribute to this lost elite when he visited the mass grave in the woods near Kyiv where 200,000 victims of Stalin's Terror lie buried. Later the pope prayed at Babyn Yar, where the Nazis gunned down an equal number of Jews and other victims. Those who lie there were murdered precisely because they were Christians, because they were Jewish, because they were assertively Ukrainian.

The corruption, lack of initiative, materialism and denatured character of so much of contemporary Ukraine has its origins in evil political ideologies. As someone who ministers to the soul, the holy father knows instinctively that Ukraine's problems are spiritual and moral as much as they are physical and structural. Fortunately, he did not come to Ukraine to merely lament the past and point out the obvious. Boarding the plane back to Rome, he offered a prescription for what ails Ukraine: "it is into the fertile soil of your own traditions that the roots of your future stretch!"

As Ukraine prepares to celebrate her 10th year of independence, it's inspiring to see her move from the despair of the Soviet era to the optimism and energy the 81-year-old pontiff brought with him. Ukraine's tradition is rich, and the future for her as the potential gateway between East and West is boundless.



AP/Viktor Pobedinsky

U.S. National Security Adviser Condoleezza Rice with U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual before their meeting with the Ukrainian media in Kyiv.

U.S. national security...

(Continued from page 1)

U.S. aid to Ukraine, Dr. Rice said, "Our Congress does have an important role to play in American foreign policy, but I think that you can be certain that the U.S. administration understands the importance of funding to civil society in Ukraine."

Speaking about international safety, Dr. Rice urged the Ukrainian government to halt weapons supplies to Macedonia, a Balkan country troubled by unrest following insurgency by ethnic Albanian rebels.

Earlier this month Macedonian Defense Minister Vlado Buckovski spoke with Ukrainian officials to discuss cooperation in construction of a technical support base for Macedonian air force and pilots' training in Ukraine.

Macedonia's small air force has nearly doubled in size after purchases of Ukrainian aircraft in recent months. In March the country bought four Ukrainian Mi-8 helicopters and in June it received four Mi-24 helicopter gunships and four ground support Su-25 aircraft from Ukraine.

Dr. Rice said Macedonia should have "adequate" means for its defense, but noted that rushing weapons into the country, which is in a stage of political discussions, "was not helpful." She urged a focus on a political solution to the conflict.

The U.S. national security adviser left Kyiv on July 25 for Moscow, where she was to confer with Russian officials on Washington's plans to build a national missile defense system. Russia, like China, has opposed U.S. missile defense plans, warning that they could cause a new arms race.

President of China...

(Continued from page 1)

European countries and the United States over Washington's defense plans.

The visit also showed China's intention to seek closer ties with Moscow's neighbors and allies, including Ukraine, which is maneuvering between Russia and the West.

At his meetings with Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma and Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh, President Jiang discussed economic, political and humanitarian issues, trade development and the Chinese experience with free trade zones, as well as cooperation in high-tech and space industries, and educational, cultural and information spheres.

"China is a great country and there are many things for us to learn, to trade and to discuss," President Kuchma said, according to the Den daily.

Ukrainian and Chinese officials signed several documents, including an accord on extradition of criminals and an agreement on cooperation in tourism. China also signed a \$1.2 million humanitarian aid grant to Ukraine for joint projects.

Trade turnover between China and Ukraine has steadily decreased in recent years, falling from \$1.3 billion in 1997 to \$840 million in 1999 and about \$760 million in 2000, the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine reported.

However, bilateral trade began to grow this year, increasing by 30 percent in the first six months of 2001 compared to the same period last year and reaching \$590 million, Den reported.

Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko said on July 24 that the Chinese president's visit helped achieve high-level agreements to boost business cooperation.

"We determined clear priorities of cooperation in the realization of large-scale projects," Mr. Zlenko said, according to the Interfax news agency. "First of all, we are speaking about Ukraine's participation in developing China's western regions, construction of energy units and transport corridors, as well as aerospace projects."

Relations between the two states soured in 1997, after the premier of Taiwan made an unofficial visit to Kyiv, but have markedly improved since then. China views the island of Taiwan, governed by Chinese who fled the Communist takeover of the mainland in 1949, as a renegade province.

In the joint declaration signed with China, Ukraine said it considers Taiwan an inalienable part of China and pledged to have no official relations with it.

After completing his agenda in Kyiv, President Jiang left Kyiv on July 21 for Symferopol, the capital of the Crimean peninsula, a top Soviet-era resort area that today is plagued by economic hardship.

Before leaving Ukraine early on July 23 for Malta, Mr. Jiang visited former palaces of Russian tsars and the home of writer Anton Chekhov located near the Crimean city of Yalta. He also took part in a dinner hosted by Ukraine's president.

Clarification

The story about SUM and Plast youths from camps in Ellenville, N.Y., and East Chatham, N.Y., getting together at the SUM camp (July 22) improperly characterized both groups as scouting organizations. Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization is a scout group, but the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), is not.

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UMANA holds biennial convention and scientific conference in Phoenix

by Dr. George Hrycelak

PHOENIX, Ariz. – The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America held its 36th Scientific Conference and 29th Assembly of Delegates June 20-24, in sunny Arizona. Over 70 health care practitioners and their families from the United States and Canada attended the biennial assembly and its scientific presentations.

A new slate of officers was elected for the 2001-2003 term, with the members discussing and refining plans for the ongoing development of UMANA.

The convention began on Wednesday, June 20, with a welcoming reception in the Arizona Biltmore Resort's architecturally stunning Aztec Room. This resort, built in the 1920s under the influence of Frank Lloyd Wright, served as a backdrop for two days of lecture presentations by medical colleagues from various academic institutions. The lectures were well attended, and participation by the audience was stimulating.

The faculty and their presentations included: Alec Danylyevych, M.D., "Lumbosacral Stenosis in the Aging Patient" (a narrowing of the spinal column that causes pain or numbness in the extremities); Robert Dzioba, M.D., "Unstable Burst Fractures of the Low Back" (the bursting of vertebrae resulting from sudden impact, often occurring in young athletes, causing the spinal column to stiffen); Andrew Dzul, M.D., "Snoring and Sleep Apnea" (a condition that causes a snoring person to stop breathing for up to a minute or two at night); Andrew Iwach, M.D., "Glaucoma Management Update: Should Ukrainians Care?" (a pressure increase in the eye that causes irreversible damage to vision); Bohdan Iwanetz, M.D., "Repair of Giant Abdominal Wall Hernias Using Bilateral Rectus Sheath Flaps" (the use of the patient's own muscle tissue, rather than artificial material, to cover abdominal organs that protrude through the muscle wall) and "Review of Sentinel Node Technique in General Surgery" (the use of radioactive dye to trace the possible spread of breast cancer, resulting in the removal of just one lymph node for examination rather than many); Marko Jachtorowycz, M.D., "Female Urinary Incontinence: New Therapeutic Horizons" (an examination of treatments for the condition by which the muscles connected to the bladder are weakened); Volodymyr Kryzhanivsky, M.D., Ph.D., "Modern Reperfusion Strategies for Acute ST-Elevation Myocardial Infarction: Focus on Thrombolysis" (administering medication to heart attack patients that immediately breaks the clot and prevents further damage); Wolodymyr Medwidsky, M.D., "Stroke Me Gently: An Overview of Various Skin Injuries" (a survey of everyday skin injuries, such as the results of body piercing); and Marina Polianska, M.D., "What's New in Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation?" (the techniques and priorities of CPR).

The afternoons and evenings afforded conference participants an opportunity to cool off from the desert sun and allowed groups of members to meet informally, make acquaintances and renew old friendships while discussing the association's future.

On Thursday evening Branch 3 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America Phoenix, graciously hosted a

George Hrycelak, MD, is executive director of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America.

social gathering for all attendees at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. Branch President Christine Boyko and board member Lesia Poniatyshyn greeted their guests with the presentation of a display of Ukrainian historical costumes at the center.

Saturday, June 23, was devoted to the Biennial Assembly of Delegates, the highest administrative body in UMANA. A review of the last two years' activity was presented, with reports from the major officers and committees made public and discussed. The names of 38 new applicants were presented to the assembly for induction into the association. The new board of directors was elected to leadership, and a hearty thank-you was extended to the past officers for their unflinching duty and effort on behalf of UMANA.

The new officers for 2001-2003 are: Ihor Voyevodka, M.D., president; Bohdan Iwanetz, M.D., president-elect; Ihor Fedoriw, OD, vice-president; Ariadna Czartorysky, M.D., secretary; and Andrew Iwach, M.D., treasurer.

Dr. Pavlo Dzul was appointed again to serve as editor-in-chief of the Journal of the UMANA (JUMANA), and Dr. Adrian Baranetsky was appointed to continue as editor of UMANA Newsletter. Dr. Ihor Zachary was named chapter representative, and Larissa Iwanetz was named membership director. Drs. Pavlo Dzul, Robert Dzioba, Maria Hrycelak, and Zirka Kalynych were named to the ethics committee. Dr. Hrycelak also holds the post of UMANA archivist.

The newly elected board met for the rest of the afternoon in formal session. In attendance were: Dr. Alexandra Kushnir, New York Metro chapter president; Dr. Marta Kushnir, New York Metro chapter secretary; Dr. Wolodymyr Medwidsky, Toronto chapter president; Dr. Ihor Zachary, Ohio chapter president; and Dr. Ihor Fedoriw, Pennsylvania chapter representative; as well as local members from the Phoenix-Scottsdale area.

One of the most pertinent motions carried was a complete dues abatement for the first two years of associate membership for those doctors recently arrived from Ukraine who have not yet received an American or Canadian license. Such medical professionals are being encouraged to become members of UMANA and this gesture assures them a welcome spot on the roster of incoming members.

A group dinner was held on Saturday evening with local guests present to hear a stirring presentation by the ambassador of Ukraine to Canada, Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, titled "Chornobyl: Fifteen Years Later." As a witness to the catastrophe, Ambassador Shcherbak, a physician and writer, has dedicated himself to enlightening the world about what happened that day in a factual, clinical manner, in the hopes that such an event will never occur anywhere in the world.

Two past presidents received honorary plaques from UMANA for their dedication and perseverance: Dr. Roman Goy and Dr. Tymish Trusewych, who holds the honor of being the only UMANA president to have served two consecutive terms of office. The banquet concluded on a pleasant personal note for long-time member and JUMANA Editor Dr. Pavlo Dzul and his wife, Irene, with a toast and "Mnohaya Lita" marking their 50th wedding anniversary.

This biennial convention concluded on Sunday, with guests visiting the area's Catholic and Orthodox churches, then slowly departing for their respective states and countries. The next convention will take place in 2003.



New officers of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (from left): Andrew Iwach, Ariadna Czartorysky, Ihor Voyevodka, Bohdan Iwanetz and Ihor Fedoriw.



Seen at the UNWLA reception are (from left) Roman Goy, Christine Boyko, Ihor Voyevodka, Maria Shcherbak and Ambassador Yuri Shcherbak.



The newly elected UMANA president, Ihor Voyevodka (left), presents an award to Roman Goy, immediate past president of UMANA.

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Plast daycamp for preschoolers attracts 60 children to Soyuzivka

by Natalka Bilash

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – This year’s “Tabir Ptashat,” a Plast daycamp for children age 4-6, organized by the Pershi Stezhi Plast sorority, took place at Soyuzivka in two groups.

The first group’s camp took place from June 24 through July 1 and was under the direction of Borislav Bilash of New Jersey. The camp had 60 children and 29 counselors and assistants.

In order to prepare for Tabir Ptashat, each camper received a coloring book called “Uchena Papuha” (The Clever Parrot), written by Natalia and Borislav Bilash and illustrated by Zenia Nakonechny-Olesnycky. This book was based on a story written by Roman Zawadowych. The book gave each camper an insight into the language skills that would be expected from the campers and parents participating in the camp.

The theme of this year’s camp was “Learn About Others, Remember Your Own.” Every group of children learned about one of the continents of the world – its people, culture, plants and animals – and chose as its group mascot one of the birds of that continent.

Morning activities included individual group meetings, singing, games, and arts and crafts. In the afternoon the children learned Ukrainian dancing, an activity conducted in the early years of Tabir Ptashat and that was introduced this year. Following the dancing, all the campers took part in a special activity. On Wednesday the campers hiked to the Green Pool at Soyuzivka, located en route to the waterfalls, and on Thursday, took part in a camp bonfire that took place after dinner.

A fabulous program took place on Saturday, the last day of camp. The first part of the program included all the counselors in full costumes in the roles of various birds of different continents acting out the story of “Uchena Papuha.” The campers performed various Ukrainian dances, which were taught during the week by Ivanka Iwaskiw, Roma Odulak and Hrytz Bedyk.

After the concert, the children, their parents and guests watched a slide show of the week’s camp events. Next the children gathered for a Multicultural Festival, where all the groups presented foods of their continent, as well as the arts and crafts they made during the week. The closing ceremonies followed with the participation of the founder of Tabir Ptashat, Neonila Sochan of the Pershi Stezhi sorority, who served as camp administrator, and Ukrainian National Association Advisor Stephanie Hawryluk.



Campers and their counselors during the first week of “Tabir Ptashat” at the Ukrainian National Association resort, Soyuzivka.



Campers learn about the world via arts and crafts.



A future scientist takes a close look at an insect.

Photos by Borislav Bilash, Anya Hnateyko and Zenia Nakonechny-Olesnycky.



A counselor leads a song and dance activity.



Members of the troop of black swans sing.

President of Shevchenko Scientific Society of Ukraine comments on continuing Russification

by Dr. Orest Popovych

NEW YORK – Anyone who has visited Ukraine in recent years can offer anecdotal examples of the growing Russification there, but the subject matter rises to an altogether different level when it is presented and analyzed by a scholar intimately familiar with the processes occurring in Ukraine and also willing to talk about them openly.

Such qualifications are met by Dr. Oleh Romaniv, a member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) in Ukraine and secretary general of the society's World Council, who spoke at the NTSh home in New York City on June 29.

When the Soviet Union collapsed 10 years ago, everyone expected a rapid establishment of a national Ukrainian state, Dr. Romaniv began. However, the initial euphoria has now passed, and Ukraine has found itself afflicted with a life-threatening disease whose symptoms are political and social-economic problems, a low level of social consciousness and morals, as well as an increasing threat to its language and culture.

Although 10 years of independence have witnessed some promotion of the Ukrainian language in schools, in the development of terminology, the publication of dictionaries and in general usage, the difficulties that have now surfaced have deep historical roots, he continued. To understand them one must recall the decimation of the Ukrainian nation by the Great Famine and the executions and deportations of the Great Terror during the 1930s, followed by an influx of non-Ukrainians during the periods of industrialization, urbanization and World War II. All these processes and the accompanying mixing of the USSR's nationalities, resulted in the displacement of the Ukrainian, and other languages, by Russian.

Therefore, it is no wonder that after a brief resurgence of the Ukrainian language following the declaration of Ukraine's independence in 1991 came the Russian reaction both from within the country and from Russia, Dr. Romaniv said. Many of Ukraine's government officials are members of the old Soviet Russian-speaking "nomenklatura," who use the Ukrainian language only when facing television cameras. Some of them, however, demonstratively refuse to speak Ukrainian even when performing their official duties, despite the fact that Ukrainian is the official state language, Dr. Romaniv observed, adding that, unfortunately, they are never penalized for breaking the language law.

Another bastion of the Russian language is the armed forces of Ukraine and their officer corps. The speaker noted that it is significant that they also disregard the historical traditions of Ukrainian armed forces other than that of the Kozaks.

The new intensified Russification of Ukraine has resulted from the fact that the country is being run by so-called oligarchic structures or clans, also known as the "new capital," which is derived from the shadow economy. These oligarchs, explained Dr. Romaniv, are mostly non-Ukrainian or even anti-Ukrainian – some undoubtedly in the service of Moscow. Yet today they control all areas of political, economic and social life in Ukraine, as well as the information sphere. By controlling the mass media they are able to inundate the country with Russian language and pop culture. Dr. Romaniv named television as the main culprit as most channels carry broadcasts in Russian. The anticipated new TV cable system is expected to add some 30 more Russian-language channels. Incidentally, he said, TV channels controlled by the oligarchs are devoid of political objectivity, as evidenced by their opposition to Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko.

Furthermore, Ukraine is being overwhelmed by Russian-language printed press and books, many of them imported from Russia. At Petrivka, the outdoor book bazaar in Kyiv, Russian-language books outnumber their Ukrainian-language counterparts 10 to 1. Part of the disparity is due to the taxes that are imposed on publications in Ukraine, but not in Russia. It is noteworthy that Ukraine receives most of its Western literature in Russian translation. How ironic, Dr. Romaniv stated, that Ukraine's coveted integration with the West is proceeding via Russia.

The latest vehicle in the Russification of Ukraine, the speaker related, turns out to be computerization and the Internet, where Russian predominates. For example, when 30,000 computers were ordered recently from Microsoft for use in Ukrainian schools, they were found to have Russian-language programs. Thanks to timely intervention in Kyiv by the NTSh, this error may be



This postcard above issued by the Shevchenko Scientific Society of Ukraine shows Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev presiding over a meeting in 1943 at which decisions were made about changes in Ukrainian orthography. The thrust of the changes was to bring the Ukrainian language closer to Russian.

corrected. Dr. Romaniv also noted that he recently was shocked when a ticket he had purchased at the railroad station in Lviv turned out to be in Russian. The explanation: "That's how the computer prints."

Nevertheless, Dr. Romaniv said he remains optimistic about the future of the Ukrainian language in Ukraine, provided the national-democratic forces in the Parliament manage to unite in an effective coalition and the government institutes programs of preferential treatment for the Ukrainian language, akin to "affirmative action" policies for minorities in the United States. He pointed to a very positive development for the prestige of the Ukrainian language and statehood: the visit to

Ukraine by Pope John Paul II, who addressed crowds in Ukrainian. "Let us be optimists and believe in our Ukrainian Ukraine," concluded the speaker from Lviv.

The program, which was chaired by Dr. Anna Procyk, a vice-president of the NTSh in America, included the presentation of the Mykhailo Hrushevsky medal to historian Prof. Alexander Dombrowsky in recognition of his scholarly work in the area of early Ukrainian history. The medal was presented on behalf of the NTSh of Ukraine by Dr. Romaniv, who was introduced by Dr. Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych. Accepting the honor, Prof. Dombrowsky reminisced about his lifelong association with Ukrainian scholarship, dating back to the late 1930s in Lviv.

Lviv historian focuses on poor state of book publishing

by Roma Hadzewycz

EAST HANOVER, N.J. – Historian Yaroslav Isaievych, director of the Ivan Krypiakevych Institute of Lviv, addressed the essential topic "Why Are There No Ukrainian Books in Ukraine?" during a recent visit to the United States.

At the outset of his talk, Dr. Isaievych pointed to once-vibrant publishing activity in Ukraine, when many private publishers were engaged in printing diverse works. He cited the defeat of Hetman Ivan Mazepa by tsarist Russian forces in 1709 at the Battle of Poltava as marking the beginning of Ukraine's colonial status and, as a result, the

decline of book publishing in the country.

Once Ukraine found itself under tsarist Russian rule, the Valuev Ukase of 1863 banned all publications in Ukrainian except belles lettres, and the Ems Ukase of 1876 attempted to halt the printing and distribution of Ukrainian-language publications within the Russian empire. Dr. Isaievych said that by 1889, to cite just one example of the Russian imperial policy, Ukrainian-language book publishing in Odesa occupied sixth place after Russian, Hebrew, French, German and Greek publications.

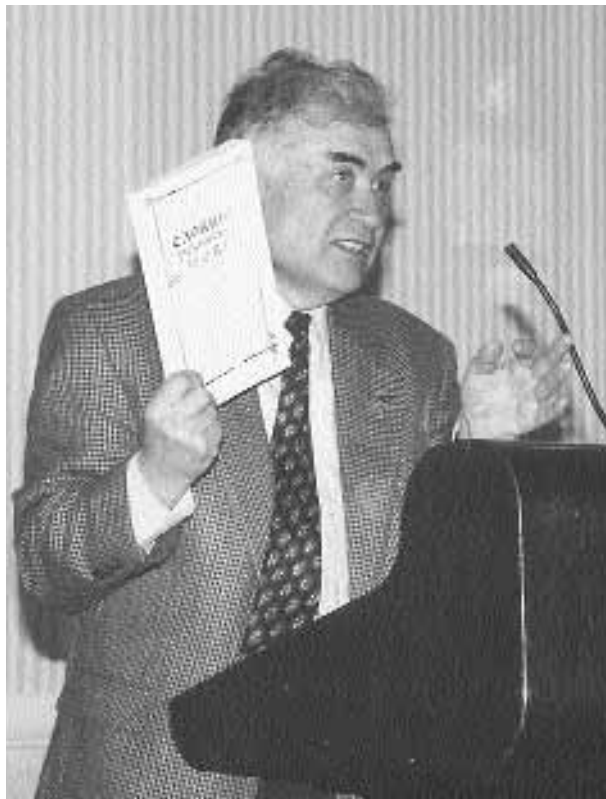
According to the Lviv historian, the state of Ukrainian book publishing did not change significantly until World War I. Ukraine's domination by foreign powers was reflected in the fact that some 95 percent of the books published in eastern Ukraine were in Russian, while in western Ukraine they were in Polish or Hungarian. That changed during the period of Ukrainian statehood, 1917-1920, as there was much book publishing in Ukraine and abroad, for example in Vienna, where books were published for distribution in Ukraine.

With the Soviet occupation of Ukraine, he continued, there was an initial period of Ukrainianization during which Ukrainian-language book publishing, though state-controlled, increased.

Under the Stalin regime and after World War II, when all Ukrainian lands came under Soviet rule, came steady Russification. Thus, while in the 1960s some 60 percent of the books published in Ukraine were in Ukrainian, by the 1980s, during the Brezhnev era, that figure had declined by half to 30 percent. Dr. Isaievych added that the books published were subject to heavy censorship.

Since the proclamation of Ukraine's independence there has been no censorship of books, but the state of book publishing has not been good, said the speaker. In fact, due to decades of destruction of the independent book publishing industry, the number of publications declined markedly. Anyone who has funds can freely publish books, but who has such funds?

Thus, in 1998 7,000 book titles were published in Ukraine, and only 38 percent of these were in the



Dr. Yaroslav Isaievych

(Continued on page 20)

INTERVIEW: Dr. Bohdan Budzan notes progress at IMI-Kyiv

Since January 1997 Dr. Bohdan Budzan has served as director general of the International Management Institute in Kyiv (IMI-Kyiv), where he is also a senior lecturer teaching upper-level management courses. He consults on strategic management issues for the top management of companies operating in Ukraine.

He is an adviser to the government of Ukraine, and a member of the boards of Central and East European Management Development Association (CEEMAN), Societe Generale Ladenburg Thalmann Ukraine Fund Limited and Academy of Sciences of National Progress of Ukraine.

Dr. Budzan has completed the International Senior Manager's Program at Harvard University and Certificate Course of Management at London Business School. From April 1993 to December 1996 Dr. Budzan was executive director of the International Renaissance Foundation (the Soros Foundation in Ukraine). He has written more than 75 scholarly articles in the area of economics and has conducted extensive research in management fields.

Dr. Budzan gave the following interview to The Ukrainian Weekly staff during his most recent trip to the United States.

The U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, Carlos Pascual, has most recently voiced discouragement as to the development of Ukraine's market economy, largely due to the political situation. Would you comment on this?

While many variations on aid programs can be formulated, true market reforms and business development in Ukraine can only emerge when forged from within. The International Management Institute of Kyiv has set out for precisely this task: to train a new generation of Ukrainian managers who are "capable, confident and ethical leaders equipped for productive contributions to business and society."

This mission began in 1989, under the leadership of a visionary Ukrainian Canadian, Bohdan Hawrylyshyn. Today, it has become the product of many individuals and groups throughout the world who believe in the necessity of building Ukraine's business skills.

IMI-Kyiv has been diligently implementing a strategy to strengthen IMI and its graduates. We envision IMI-Kyiv as becoming Ukraine's leading business education institution and see its role as a key in forging a new role for Ukrainian businesses in domestic and global markets.

Dr. Budzan, how do you feel that your background has prepared you for leading a Western-style institution in Ukraine?

My greatest strengths come from various experiences in education, management, administration and leadership roles. I have worked with the government as head of the Department of Relations with International Financial Organizations of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. Here I helped structure Ukraine's first institutional loan. My experience with international organizations grew as I was the liaison officer with the World Bank, EBRD, IMF, USAID and others. I became closely linked to Ukraine's business-economic reforms in its early independence, heading the ministerial department on Privatization and Entrepreneurial Development. Later, I headed the Soros Foundation in Ukraine, where education was a strong priority.

My beliefs have strongly influenced my education. Having received a Ph.D., I became a member of the Academy of

Sciences of National Progress of Ukraine. But most formative in my understanding of Western-style management and business education was the special management program at the London Business School and the International Senior Manager's Program at Harvard Business School. I am excited to meet my friends, classmates and professors from HBS once again at the annual alumni meeting in Cleveland. My relationships there are so dear to me that I have not yet missed an alumni gathering.

Is the Harvard Business School alumni meeting your main purpose for visiting the United States?

It is an important reason, but as the director of a business school, business is never far from my agenda, and neither is IMI-Kyiv. I have also come to the United States on a fund-raising mission.

Shortly after my interview with The Ukrainian Weekly last June, we began construction on our new academic and administrative facility. This became one of our top priorities for several reasons. First, we are currently renting our premises. Not only does our lease end in 2001, but also our community at IMI-Kyiv is growing. We need a permanent home. Secondly, business education demands technology, auditoriums, computer centers and other elements so that our students have the best possible training. This requires a new design, as Soviet-style buildings did not foresee such needs.

In order for our new facility to be ready for the beginning of 2002, we need to raise \$1.5 million in the next few months. This is a small amount for the positive contribution IMI-Kyiv will continue to make in Ukraine. Imagine building a business school in the U.S. for this amount. We are hoping that donors will appreciate the importance of their contribution, as well as understand the direct impact each dollar will make in developing Ukraine's business.

An additional role of this visit is to refresh and initiate contact with businesses, academic institutions, public officials and, of course, the Ukrainian diaspora – all of which have been instrumental in developing IMI-Kyiv. We are continually growing as an international institution and have partnerships with six American institutions, including Carnegie Mellon University, Harvard Business School, Loyola College of Baltimore and DePaul University. Our other educational partners are located in Canada, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Belgium and Poland.

It seems that IMI-Kyiv is creating a positive image for Ukraine. How have you managed this in the face of the skepticism expressed by the press and politicians?

You know, in Ukraine they often joke that a pessimist is a well-informed optimist. My experience proves otherwise. Before 1991 I was indeed an optimist. Yet, despite being well-informed on transformations in Ukraine, I have resisted pessimism. My main inspiration – and the reason for retaining my optimism – has been the new generation of Ukrainians in independent Ukraine, and especially those who have passed through the walls of IMI-Kyiv. I am convinced they will never revert to the paths of the old regime. IMI-Kyiv graduates have the necessary knowledge, contemporary vision of the world, a sense of their own mission in this world, self-confidence and the readiness to bear responsibility for their companies. Having already educated 820 M.B.A. students, and with a current enrollment of 266 students, we are slowly educating Ukraine's business elite.

This number may be impressive for the business school, but how does it meet the growing business demands in Ukraine? Will IMI-Kyiv increase its enrollment?

Clearly, 160 graduates a year will not be able to meet Ukraine's management demands. Compare Ukraine to the United States, where there are some 1 million M.B.A. graduates averaging one M.B.A. diploma per 250-280 citizens. In Ukraine there is one true, Western-style M.B.A. graduate for every 50,000 citizens. No doubt this is far too low, and we need more M.B.A.s – at least twice as many. But it takes time for the business education sector to evolve in Ukraine. IMI-Kyiv students study at their own cost or are sponsored by their companies.

However, since this is a private institution, we need to develop scholarship programs to attract more of the qualified managers throughout Ukraine. This has immediate positive effects: of our graduates, 95 percent remain in Ukraine, 40 percent of whom are already top managers. They are already in all of Ukraine's major cities.

As for increasing our enrollment, there are several obstacles. First, we need our own premises. Second, we would become understaffed, lacking sufficient professors of the necessary level. Our faculty at IMI-Kyiv is an exceptional team, and we must support its quality. We already train new professors in our Ph.D. programs, arrange faculty visitation in partner institutions such as Carnegie Mellon University, the Institute for Management Development in Lausanne, Switzerland, and others, and stimulate exchanges with other international professors. We are always looking for highly qualified visiting professors or fellows from the United States who would like to join the IMI-Kyiv faculty. A third obstacle to increasing enrollment is legislation restricting the development of business education institutions and of NGOs (which includes us) on a large scale. While we have been struggling to overcome these obstacles, we have achieved significant positive developments.

Finally, IMI-Kyiv will not substitute quality for quantity. Our students are the best Ukraine has to offer, and we want to offer them the best possible education. They have international internships, high-level team projects and consulting opportunities, and are ultimately placed with Ukraine's leading domestic and international firms. We will only increase our enrollment when we know we can extend our high level of services to each student.

It is clear that fund-raising has become crucial in developing IMI-Kyiv. Would you say that you have been successful on your U.S. trips?



Dr. Bohdan Budzan

Last May I described to The Ukrainian Weekly readers our construction plans and development intentions. Indeed, much has been accomplished. We have raised roughly half a million U.S. dollars, constructed a building frame with roof and windows, and received City Council approval for a 50-year land lease. Much of this became possible with the support we received from our IMI board members (Dr. Hawrylyshyn, A. Lundin, R. Mueller, Dr. George Chopivsky, D. Pineau-Valencienne, Bo Hjelt), friends and donors in Europe and the United States, both Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians.

Most importantly, the Free Enterprise Foundation for Eastern Europe (FEFEE) was established, which is a tax-exempt U.S. foundation able to raise funds. This foundation will be able to support the immediate completion of IMI-Kyiv's construction. This was an outstanding effort by David Carter, Walter Nazarewicz, Nestor Nynka, Orest Fedash, Bohdan Kekish, Ihor Kotliarchuk, George Powch, John Costello, Roderick and Carla Hills and many more IMI-Kyiv friends. The Soros Foundation provided desperately needed legal support, which played a crucial role in the successful establishment of the foundation. IMI-Kyiv is deeply grateful to the support emanating from the United States.

What are your future plans and objectives?

IMI-Kyiv will continue to grow and become a stronger organization. Our 2001-2003 strategy includes: further enhance-

(Continued on page 14)



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Michigan veterans remember their departed comrades in arms



Veterans place a wreath at the monument to their comrades.

by Stephen M. Wichar Sr.

WARREN, Mich. – It was a quiet day for veterans and Ukrainian residents alike on this Memorial Day, May 28. Michigan's Ukrainian American Veterans Post 101, the Ukrainian Catholic Veterans of William Melnyk Post No. 645, the Ukrainian army veterans ("Dyviziinyky") and veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) assembled to remember the past: World War I, World War II, the Korean conflict and Vietnam, and to honor and pay tribute to those who fought and laid down their lives to protect the democratic ideals, traditions and integrity of America and Ukraine.

At 12:15 p.m. the four Ukrainian veterans' groups assembled at the site of the Ukrainian Veterans' Memorial Monument, a permanent pillar located on the manicured grounds of the Ukrainian Future Credit Union. More than 60 veterans in full uniform gathered at the ceremonial area. Many onlookers from the surrounding community also took part in the services.

With the American and Ukrainian flags flying at half-staff, the Very Rev. Varcilio Basil Salkovski OSBM, pastor of the St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, offered prayers for those soldiers who sacrificed their lives in American and Ukrainian conflicts.

Post 101 Commander Lt. Col. (retired), Oleh Cieply addressed the audience and defined the meaning of Memorial Day. As the flags were raised from the half-staff position, members of the posts and ladies auxiliary units advanced memorial wreaths to the foot of the monument. The Ukrainian Catholic Veterans' rifle team fired three volleys and taps were sounded.

A second memorial service was at the site of the Veterans Cross on the St. Josaphat Parish Grounds. After all units were assembled on the parade grounds, a general call to attention was issued by the Catholic War Veterans Commander Joseph Harkow. All national and post flags were displayed as panakhyda (requiem) services were offered by three parish priests accompanied by the St.

Josaphat Choir. After several post eulogies, the audience sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and taps were sounded for departed comrades.

After a general dismissal was ordered, all veterans and their families were invited to attend a picnic luncheon organized and prepared by the ladies auxiliary units.

Dr. Bohdan Budzan...

(Continued from page 13)

ment of teaching quality, the strengthening of our business education leadership position, and a twofold increase of the student body; continuous improvement of faculty skills and knowledge, introduction of leading-edge teaching technologies and methods; extension and intensification of interaction with the global and Ukrainian business environment; increased attraction of funds and resources for IMI-Kyiv's growth, and diversification of funding sources; development of academic partnerships and successful accreditation through the European accreditation system for business schools (EQUIS).

We believe that with the continued support and trust of the international and Ukrainian communities, we will fulfill our goal for Ukrainian business development. Many thanks to The Ukrainian Weekly, which has once again given us a forum and given our cause an audience. We wish you continued success.

Rep. Bob Schaffer's...

(Continued from page 6)

harm our interests in Ukraine. We have unwittingly advanced the disastrous cause of Russian reunification.

Firm in my belief, I will work to persuade our colleagues in the Senate to restore funds for Ukraine. This is a very critical time, and the challenges we face in Ukraine are small when compared to the burdens we will endure should America abandon the authentic reformers – our friends – in Ukraine. Your support in achieving this important objective is essential.

Kentucky seeks Ukrainian miners

LEXINGTON, Ky. – A recent upswing in the coal industry in the Appalachians has led the Kentucky Mining Association to start bringing Ukrainian miners to Kentucky, Reuters reported.

The Greenbaum Doll and MacDonald law firm in Lexington, Ky., has been helping the Ukrainian workers navigate the maze of paperwork needed to enter the country for employment.

The rapid expansion of the coal industry of late has left many rushing to cash in. The number of trainees at Southwest Virginia Community College has jumped from approximately 10 to 78. The trend has been for coal

companies to hire younger, less expensive workers, who can then be trained by the companies.

Still, some harbor doubts about the stability of the new jobs in the coal industry, since the current boom could reverse itself just as quickly as it started.

Larry Grayson, a professor of mine engineering at the University of Missouri, was quoted by Reuters as saying, "In the last 15 to 20 years we've seen an increase in (U.S.) coal production, but the workforce has gone down 60 percent. As mechanization progresses there is a displacement of labor."

Paris Declaration calls...

(Continued from page 3)

mer Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Kosovo and southern Serbia who have instigated violence this past year, condemns repeated acts of terrorism in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and calls upon the legitimate political representatives of Macedonians, Albanians and other ethnic groups in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, to focus on continued political dialogue rather than violence and to resolve pressing issues and grievances of ethnic minorities. The resolution also encourages full implementation of the Stability Pact, particularly progress on the Quick Start Infrastructure Project, to serve as a vehicle to promote economic development, democratization, security, respect for human rights and confidence-building in the region.

On developments in the North Caucasus the assembly once again called upon all parties in the conflict to assiduously and conscientiously observe the territorial integrity of all sovereign states in the region and to refrain from any actions

that might contravene territorial integrity or undermine regional security. The resolution welcomes the return of the OSCE Assistance Group to Chechnya and expresses its expectation that the Assistance Group, on the basis of its 1995 mandate, will be able to promote the peaceful settlement of the crisis in the Chechen Republic.

The resolution on Moldova encourages the OSCE to continue its efforts to help bring about a peaceful solution to the crisis, including finding and providing guarantees for settlement and agreement of issues concerning the status of Transdnistria. The resolution welcomes the recent exchange of letters between Russian Deputy Defense Minister Vladimir Isakov and the Head of the OSCE Mission to Moldova, Ambassador William Hill, relating to the procedure for withdrawal of the Russian troops from the Transdnistria region and to its financing from the OSCE Voluntary Fund, together with the signing of the tripartite protocol through representatives of the OSCE, the Russian Federation and Transdnistria on joint work on the disposal of armaments whose service life has expired.

Jejna appointed to Scottsdale City Court

PHOENIX, Ariz.– The Scottsdale City Council on April 16 approved the nomination of attorney Orest A. Jejna to fill a judicial vacancy on the City Court. The swearing in ceremony took place on April 30 before the full City Council.

Judge Jejna, a former native of Rochester, N.Y., began his legal career upon graduating from Seattle University in 1979. After spending two years clerking in a private firm in Rochester, Judge Jejna and his wife, Lynne, moved to Phoenix, Ariz., where he continued his practice.

Eventually Judge Jejna went on to practice criminal law as a deputy public defender for Maricopa County in the early 1980s. In 1985 Judge Jejna continued in private practice until his appointment in April.

Judge Jejna was recognized for his efforts, along with fellow attorneys Andrew Fylypovych (Philadelphia) and Julian Kulas (Chicago), to assist Myroslav Medvid in his quest for freedom in New Orleans, La., in 1985. Judge Jejna also became involved in the successful efforts to abrogate an agreement between the American Bar Association and the Association of Soviet Lawyers.

Judge Jejna became a member of the Ukrainian American Bar Association in 1985. He served as a member of the board of governors, vice-president and president of the organization.

As a result of the political changes in Ukraine, in 1993 Judge Jejna established a joint venture for the first American-style pizza restaurant in Lviv. The restaurant exists to this day, serving pizza and pasta with a Ukrainian twist.

Along with his judicial duties, Judge Jejna continues his passion for the game of soccer. As a former player and nationally licensed (USSF) coach, he trains and coaches youth soccer players for the Sereno Soccer Club. As assistant coach of the under-14 age group, on which his son Michael plays forward, the team has won the state champi-



Orest A. Jejna

onship for the past three years and has competed on the national level at the Region IV United States Youth Soccer Association championships. Judge Jejna also coaches his younger son, Matthew, whose team won the nationally recognized La Jolla Nomads Tournament in San Diego.

In March 2000 Judge Jejna created the Soccer Recycling Foundation (www.soccerrecycling.com) to recycle new or used soccer items for underprivileged youth soccer players. The program has been a tremendous success and has outfitted hundreds of players in Ukraine. The foundation continues its recycling efforts with the support of the Ukrainian community throughout the United States.

Judge Jejna has been appointed to the bench for a two-year term subject to renewal by the City Council. The Scottsdale City Court is of limited jurisdiction and handles primarily criminal matters.



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Mrs. Olga Borysova Serheeva

died on July 23, 2001, on the day of her 87th birthday,
in Scottsdale, Arizona.

Mrs. Serheeva was the daughter of the late Prof. Isidora Kossach Borysova and Urij Borisov, and niece of the great poetess, Lesia Ukrainka. Mrs. Serheeva was a woman of unique artistic talents and skills reflective of her esteemed family. Mrs. Serheeva has donated her works of art and many books to the Lesia Ukrainka Museum, Novohrad-Volynsky, Zhytomyr Oblast, which is directed by Ms. Vira O. Rymyska.

Mrs. Serheeva leaves in deep sorrow her three children: son, Michael Serheev, daughters, Olga Petrova-Luton and Anna Dacko. Grandchildren, Timothy, Anastasia, and Gregory Serheev, Lisa Guancione; great grandchildren, Thomas and Heather. Son-in-law, Dr. Michael Luton.



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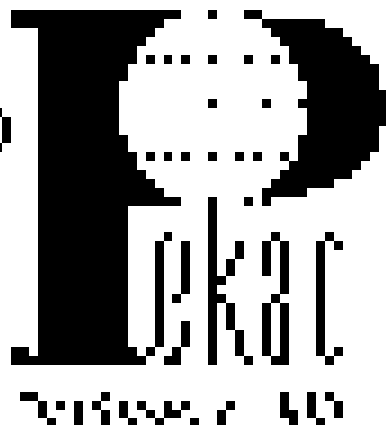
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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Never-ending battles for Ken Daneyko

Ken Daneyko's face was a mess. One large cut sliced across the bridge of his nose. Another cut over his swollen left eye was mostly hidden by a bandage. Yet another red gash made its home on his cheek, under his right eye. Frankly, he looked like hell. Truth be told, he wouldn't have it any other way.

"At this time of year you have to do the things that you do best to give your team a chance to win," said the 37-year-old career-long member of the New Jersey Devils, during the Stanley Cup final. "My thing is playing physically. If I don't have these cuts on my face, maybe I'm not playing my game. I'd prefer not to get them, but they don't bother me a bit. Actually, it's kind of funny. I have a two-year-old son (Shane) who keeps pointing to them and saying, 'Daddy's boo-boo...daddy's boo-boo.'"

Daddy's boo-boos came courtesy of a Steve Reinprecht high stick in Game 2. They'll leave scars that Shane can point to when he grows up and have daddy tell him about his battles on the ice.

Maybe someday Daneyko will tell his son about his battles off the ice – the ones that leave scars on the inside. Three years ago Daneyko voluntarily entered the NHL/NHLPA Substance Abuse and Behavioral Health Program in an effort to stop drinking. While he prefers not to divulge the details of his very personal ordeal, he doesn't dismiss the subject when asked.

"I don't even know if I had a drinking problem," Daneyko said. "I really don't. I don't know how bad I was. I didn't quit because of me ... more because of my family. (Drinking) didn't affect my play, but it might have eventually. I just woke up one day and decided that something had to change."

Daneyko entered the program after playing the first 11 games of 1997-1998. He missed 45 games between November 1 and February 7, returning to the line-up on February 25 and finishing the season.

On the ice, it has been business as usual. The 6-foot-1 inch, 215-pound defenseman is one of the toughest players in the game. He's not a quick skater, his shot couldn't break glass and he only knows end-to-end rushes from the back-pedaling point of view. In 1,147 regular season games, all with the Devils, Daneyko has exactly 34

goals. Paul Coffey scored 14 more than that when he set the single-season standard for defensemen in 1985-1986. Daneyko's game is not about scoring goals; it's about preventing them.

"He's a great stay-at-home defenseman," said New Jersey coach Larry Robinson. "He's very good positionally. He's a perfect complement for Scott Niedermayer. The way he plays makes it tough on the opposition, especially this time of year. The play-offs bring out the best in him."

Last season's winner of the Masterton Trophy – presented for perseverance, sportsmanship and dedication to the game of hockey – Daneyko has been known to occasionally go off the deep end of the ice. That's what happened after Reinprecht whacked him upside the face. Daneyko threw a fit, not because he was cut, but because there was no penalty called on the play.

"I didn't give a crap about my face," he said. "I wanted the power play. Goals are hard to come by in the playoffs, and if you can get one on the power play, you have a better chance of winning."

If the Devils held a popularity contest, Daneyko would win hands down. As he held court with the media in his dressing room stall, a few seats away journeyman Ken Sutton shook his head in amazement.

"He's a character guy," Sutton said. "And he's also a character. He's such a funny guy, he keeps everybody loose. He's the funniest guy I've ever played with. He'll take a penalty and on the way to the box he'll scream at the ref, 'You can't give a guy a penalty for brute strength; that's just not right.' He'll say it right to the ref and crack the ref up."

Daneyko said he has no plans to retire. Even after 16-plus seasons he still enjoys coming to the rink and getting his face marked up in the heat of battle. And the fact of the matter is he still has plenty left to offer the Devils in terms of leadership and grit.

"As long as they still want me, I'll keep playing," Daneyko said.

And when the time comes he's not wanted anymore, he'll turn his full attention to his family – wife JonnaLyn, daughter Taylor, and, of course, Shane.

"They call him 'Mini-Me' because he looks exactly like me," Daneyko said. "I have a picture of myself when I was 2 and

(Continued on page 19)



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SUMMER PROGRAM 2001

August 4 Weekend

Exhibit – works of the Kozak family (paintings/prints)

Saturday Evening

8:30 p.m. – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Recital
10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by SWITANOK

Sunday, August 5

UNWLA Day

August 11 Weekend

Exhibit – works of Daria Hanushevsky (ceramics)

Saturday Evening

7:30 p.m. – non-financed Soyuzivka event
"The Brave Rooster" – Operetta Fairy Tale
11:45 p.m. – Miss Soyuzivka Contest
10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by TEMPO

Saturday, August 18

8:30 p.m. – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Recital
10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by FATA MORGANA

Saturday, August 25

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

Friday, August 31

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

Saturday, September 1

8:30 p.m. – Yunist Dance Ensemble, Yonkers
10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by TEMPO
10:00 p.m. - 2:00 a.m. – Zabava – music by VECHIRKA

Sunday, September 2

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

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

Notice to publishers and authors

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

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

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

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10-10-220

Просто наберіть 10-10-220 і 011 і чекати. Як завжди.

USCAK-East tennis tournament opens season at Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – This year's USCAK-East tennis tournament was held at Soyuzivka during the weekend of June 30-July 1. Normally held during the long Fourth of July weekend, the tournament this year attracted fewer participants than expected. Competition was in singles only in the men's open and seniors categories. The planned doubles tournament did not take place because of a lack of entries.

In the men's open category the championship was won by Craig Pearson, a participant of a number of tennis camps at Soyuzivka and presently a college player. In the finals he defeated George Cikalo

who, with the score 6-0, 4-2, could not continue competing.

Third place went to Damian Zajac, also a young Soyuzivka Camp participant, who defeated the more experienced Alex Narodnycky by the score of 6-2, 6-3.

In the seniors category the championship went to George Petrykevych. In the finals he defeated Ihor Buhaj, 6-2, 6-4. Walter Dzivak took third place with a 6-2, 6-3 win over Bohdan Kutko.

The next Ukrainian tennis tournament will be the USCAK Championships, which will be held during Labor Day weekend, September 1-3, at Soyuzivka.



Finalists of the open tennis tournament at Soyuzivka with organizers: (from left) Alex Narodnycky, George Cikalo, George Sawchak (tournament director), Damian Zajac, champion Craig Pearson and George Popel (KLK).

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 17)

he looks at it and says, 'Shane ... Shane.'"

His battles on the ice will ultimately end. Someday, he said, he'll travel to the Hockey Hall of Fame to check out his name on the Stanley Cup. His battles off the ice? They never go away.

"It's tough," Daneyko admitted. "Really tough. You have good stretches and you have bad stretches. It's tough."

But so is Kenny Daneyko. He's one tough warrior.

Final grades are in

Plumbers and plodders, point-producers and puck-stoppers, let's get ready to ... tremble! Judgment Day for your efforts in 2000-2001 has come. School is out for all NHL teams and the final grades are in.

For several years now The Hockey News had published an annual grading of each NHL team's roster of players for the season just completed. Players are assigned grades by The Hockey News' team correspondents according to the system described below. Grades reflect a combination of regular season performance and salary expectations.

Grade: A+ to A-: 1. Stars delivering on expectations; 2. Very good players delivering beyond expectations; 3. Good/role players delivering well beyond expectations.

Grade: B+ to B-: 1. Stars performing below expectations; 2. Very good players delivering on expectations; 3. Good/role players delivering beyond expectations.

Grade: C+ to C-: 1. Stars performing far below expectations; 2. Very good players delivering below expectations; 3. Good/Role players delivering on expectations.

Grade: D+ to D-: 1. Stars performing outrageously below expectations; 2. Very good players delivering far below expectations; 3. Good/role players delivering below expectations.

Below are the 2000-2001 season's grades for 23 hockey stars of Ukrainian descent.

B TONY HRKAC – fourth-liner wound up on top unit.

B- OLEG TVERDOVSKY – iron man was asked to do too much.

B- VITALY VISHNEVSKI – potential star needs a guiding hand.

B DAVE ANDREYCHUK – you can always count on 20 goals.

C+ ALEXEI ZHITNIK – would be great with more consistency.

C- STEVE HALKO – quiet season as eighth defenseman.

C- MIKE MANELUK – hot streaks didn't last long enough.

B+ BRAD LUKOWICH – led team in plus-minus (+28).

B RICHARD MATVICHUK – solid alongside partner Sergei Zubov.

B- DENIS SHVIDKI – great improvement after too-great expectations.

C JOEY TETARENKO – NHL heart can't compensate for AHL ability.

B KEN DANAYKO – steady as ever.

B- CURTIS LESCHYSHYN – dependable veteran.

B RUSLAN FEDOTENKO – surprisingly effective 22-year-old rookie.

C TODD FEDORUK – rookie made strides as team's enforcer.

B+ KEITH TKACHUK – power forward acquired at deadline added power.

A PETER BONDRA – most complete NHL season yet.

A STEVE KONOWALCHUK – career season for defensive stalwart.

C- DMITRI KHRISTICH – early spark faded in a hurry.

C GLEN METROPOLIT – needs to work on his defense.

B- ANDREI NIKOLISHIN – good shot when he uses it.

C- DRAKE BEREHOWSKY – not much of a factor in one month with team.

C- WADE BELAK – part-time player in Calgary and Toronto.

The Carpathian Ski Club of New York
under the auspices of the
Ukrainian Sports Association of USA and Canada (USCAK)

will hold

the annual Labor Day weekend SWIMMING COMPETITION

at Soyuzivka

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2001

Swim meet

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

for individual championships of USCAK

and Ukrainian National Association Trophies & Ribbons

Warm-up at 9 a.m.

Boys/Men	TABLE of EVENTS INDIVIDUAL	Girls/Women
1	100m im	13/14
3	100m im	15 & over
5 ..	25m free	10 & under ..
7	25m free	11/12
9	50m free	13/14
11	50m free	15 & over
13 ..	50m free	10 & under ..
15	50m free	11/12
17	50m back	13/14
19	50m back	15 & over
21 ..	25m back	10 & under ..
23	25m back	11/12
25	50m breast	13/14
27	50m breast	15 & over
29 ..	25m breast	10 & under ..
31	25m breast	11/12
33	100m free	13/14
35	100m free	15 & over
37 ..	25m fly	10 & under ..
39	25m fly	11/12
41	50m fly	13/14
43 ...	50m fly	15 & over

RELAYS

45 ..	4 x 25m free	10 & under ..
47	4 x 25m free	11/12
49	4 x 50m free	13/14
51	4 x 50m medley	15 & over

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

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

Name: (English) _____

(Ukrainian) _____

Address _____

City _____ Zip _____

Telephone _____ Age _____

Male _____ Female _____

Club/Youth Association _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

Event _____ Entry time _____

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Please send this entry form with entry fee
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Flexible 10 Annuity	5.50%

10 ПОКИВ НЕЗАЛЕЖНОСТІ

TOUR I
Aug. 10 - 25

LVIV (3)
Lv. FRANKIVSK/Varkombo (1)
KHOZNYK/Karajonete Podilsky (1)
ODESA (1)
KHERSON (1)
SYMFEROPOL/Bsklichysaraj (1)
YALTA (2)
KYIV (4)

15 days
\$2850 double
\$320 sgl. sup.



TOUR II
Aug. 20 - Sept. 4

GROUP A
KYIV/KANIV (4)
LVIV (3)
Lv. Frankivsk/Stremcha (1)
KHOZNYK/Wikacannets Podilsky (1)
ODESA (1)
KHERSON (1)
SYMFEROPOL/Bsklichysaraj (1)
YALTA (2)

15 days
\$2850 double
\$320 sgl. sup.

GROUP B
KYIV/KANIV (4)
POLTAVA (2)
CHERKASY/Chytyn (2)
JYERAN (1)
ODESA (1)
KHERSON (1)
SYMFEROPOL/Bsklichysaraj (1)
YALTA (2)



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House passes...

(Continued from page 4)

Gongadze, wife of the slain journalist Heorhii Gongadze.

Proponents of the Kaptur amendment recognized the problems in Ukraine, but noted that these were exaggerated in various ways. Several members of Congress offered reasons to continue supporting Ukraine, thus enhancing its chances for a full democratic transformation.

In particular, Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.), co-chair of the Helsinki Commission, emphasized Ukraine's positive accomplishments over the past 10 years. "While we were troubled by the developments in Ukraine," said Rep. Smith, "including the situation of the media and the April ouster of Ukraine's reformist prime minister, we cannot deny the positive developments either." He went on to cite Ukraine's economic achievements, as well as accomplishments in regional and global relations, as major reasons to maintain \$169 million in support for Ukraine.



Rep. Marcy Kaptur

Rep. Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.), one of the co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus (CUC), also rose in support of the Kaptur amendment. Rep. Schaffer focused on the timing of the Congressional action: "It has been a consistent struggle for Ukraine to come so far, and I think, frankly, the timing of the cut proposed in the bill here could not be worse."

Rep. Schaffer referred to the upcoming celebration of Ukraine's 10th anniversary of independence on August 24 as a "monumental achievement." He also reminded his colleagues that he understands "the concerns that were raised by the committee" and does not wish to "minimize them," but he pointed to the "very, very many positive achievements in Ukraine that have been achieved with the support and assistance of this Congress."

As the colloquy neared an end, Rep. Nita Lowey (D-N.Y.), ranking member on the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, extended her remarks by congratulating Rep. Kaptur for "her strong support of the people in Ukraine." Rep. Lowey reassured Rep. Kaptur that she "supports maintaining a robust assistance program in Ukraine ... The current situation dictates that we maintain support for those in Ukrainian society who seek democracy, freedom and stability."

The chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee, Rep. Kolbe was the main opponent of the Kaptur amendment. He explained that, "this committee has decided

to send a strong message to the government of Ukraine, and that our admiration for the long-suffering and freedom-loving people of Ukraine does not excuse the abysmal failures that we have seen demonstrated over and over again by its government." He expressed an effort to coerce Ukraine into complying with international standards of economic, political and social freedom, as opposed to attempts at coaxing the government into conformity. "There are sometimes differences over how we achieve that objective," stated Rep. Kolbe. "Sometimes it is a carrot, and sometimes it is a stick. Sometimes we do not always agree on which is the right time to administer either the carrot or the stick, and we may have that disagreement here, but we do not have any disagreement over the objectives that we are trying to achieve for Ukraine."

During the debate on the Kaptur amendment, Chairman Kolbe did indicate that in conference with the Senate Foreign Operations Committee (generally held in September) funding levels for Ukraine might change. The decision, according to Rep. Kolbe, "is going to hinge on what happens in Kyiv between now and then - if that happens, we will certainly, in the conference committee, be able to make changes to the amount of aid that we make available to that country. But, until then, I think clearly we were sending the right message."

At press time, the Senate's version of the Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill was scheduled to be voted upon on July 26.

Lviv historian focuses...

(Continued from page 12)

Ukrainian language. In 1999 the number of titles dropped further, to just over 6,300 - compared to 361,000 in Russia, 70,000 in the United States and 100,000 in the United Kingdom and China during the same period.

While the number of copies of books and brochures published in Ukraine in 1998 was 44.1 million, by the following year that number dropped by half to 21.9 million. Right now, half a book per citizen of Ukraine is published per year, Dr. Isaievych explained. The result: the number of books per capita in Ukraine is several times less than in any developed country.

And what is most dangerous to Ukrainian book publishing today? According to Dr. Isaievych it is the importation of cheap Russian books that flood the market.

Dr. Isaievych concluded his presentation

by offering some other sobering statistics: only 2 percent of the population of Ukraine has Internet access (as compared to 4 percent in Russia and 25 percent in Estonia), and there are only 52 copies of newspapers per 1,000 population (compared to 220 for the United States and 380 for Russia and the United Kingdom). Furthermore, there is no truly good national daily newspaper, though Ukrainian editions of Russian papers are distributed nationwide.

All of the above facts, Dr. Isaievych underscored, point to the need for Ukraine's leaders to take a close look at the state of publishing, and to take steps to bolster an industry that is so important to raising public awareness and nation-building.

Dr. Isaievych's presentation was sponsored by the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey at the Ramada Hotel in East Hanover, N.J., on April 7.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Jersey businesswoman creates wearable art

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – It took a trip to a textile exhibit several years ago at The Metropolitan Museum of Art for Anna Denysyk to realize the worth of her own creations. Ms. Denysyk, who has a background in fabric art, remembers thinking that while the pieces on display were magnificent, she had textiles in her own studio that rivaled their beauty.

The Morris Plains, N.J., clothing designer subsequently refocused her sewing business onto wearable art, decorating usable items with transplanted family heirlooms, which might otherwise have remained locked in dusty trunks for generations.

Ms. Denysyk's business, Heirloom Transformations, is able to help clients who would like to restore life to damaged garments or fabrics that still hold great emotional significance. For example, she disassembled the damaged wedding dress of a bride-to-be's grandmother and reworked its designs into a bridal handbag and ring-bearer's pillow for the upcoming wedding. "I take the part that is not damaged, include it with other fabric and create something that is pretty to look at or wearable or usable," explained Ms. Denysyk.

Sometimes Ms. Denysyk's clients will ask her to revive an old stained garment or piece of fabric. If she can't remove the stain by hand-washing, she simply works

any imperfections into the design of the new piece.

According to Ms. Denysyk, "If we don't get the imperfections out, that's fine, because they are part and parcel of the history of the [garment]."

To that end, Ms. Denysyk has created beautiful garments out of fabrics that were thought by their owners to be completely ruined and useless.

She urges people to think before they relegate a family heirloom to a lonely trunk in the attic. Why suffocate a family heirloom in a lonely trunk when it can be brought back to life to be enjoyed once more?

Ms. Denysyk, who holds a B.A. in art history and studio fine art, and has begun work toward a master's in textiles and fiber arts, also designs costumes for theater productions and creates special clothes, such as communion dresses and outfits for christenings, that may themselves become heirlooms. She is also a museum consultant and has been a featured speaker at various clubs.

She is a member of the Arts Council of the Morris Area Artists Registry, the Costume Society of America and the Costume and Textile Group of New Jersey.

Ms. Denysyk and her family – husband, Oleh, and children, Ruslan, Dara and Lana – are members of Ukrainian National Association Branches 371, 204 and 88. All are active members of the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization.

To learn more about Ms. Denysyk's wearable art, visit her website located at www.heirloomtransformations.com.



Robert Sciarrino/The Star-Ledger

Anna Denysyk with a wedding dress featuring a special pattern provided by a client.

Student wins top awards, graduates as valedictorian

SUMMIT, N.J. – Alexander Lyashchenko, a senior at Oratory Preparatory School in Summit, N.J., and son of Mr. and Mrs. Konstantin Lyashchenko of Newark, was named valedictorian of the class of 2001.

Among his scholastic accomplishments was recognition in the areas of math and science by the National Honor Society. For his achievements he was awarded the Bausch and Lomb Award and the Rensselaer Medal. He placed third in the Merck Sate Science Day competition, fifth in the Chemistry I contest of the New Jersey Science League in 2000 and 13th in the Biology I contest of the New Jersey Science League in 1998.

This National Merit commended student has been an active participant in

several academic teams and clubs throughout his high school career, among them the Oratory science teams, Math Club and Math Team.

As a part of the Chemistry II team, along with the help of his peers, he was able to lead the team to a first-place title and the state championship. After his excellent performance, Mr. Lyashchenko came away with the title of first place chemistry student in the state of New Jersey. Individually he also ranked seventh in the New Jersey Catholic High School Math League. This contest encompassed 24 other schools and 400 students across the state.

Mr. Lyashchenko is not limited to success in academics. He was a member of the Ukrainian Club and a strong presence on the Oratory Rams soccer team and cross country team.

He plans to attend Columbia University in the fall.



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The Carpathian Ski Club of New York
under the auspices of the
Ukrainian Sports Association of USA and Canada (USCAK)
will hold
the annual
TENNIS COMPETITION
at Soyuzivka

SEPTEMBER 1-3, 2001 (LABOR DAY WEEKEND)

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

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

Registration for tennis matches, including name, age divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to:
Mr. George Sawchak
724 Forrest Ave., Rydal, PA 19046

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

TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE:
G. Sawchak, Z. Snylyk, G. Popel, G. Hrabec.

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

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

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

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

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2. Address _____
3. Phone _____
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6. Sports club membership _____

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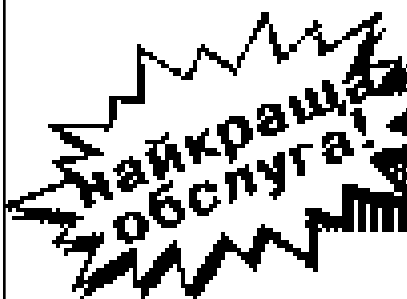


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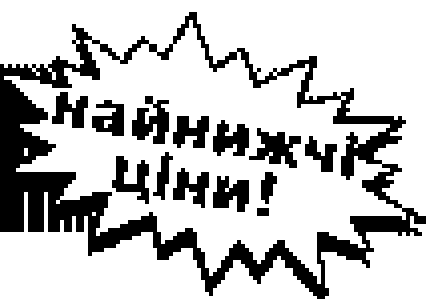
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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

Pope to visit Armenia, Kazakstan

YEREVAN – Pope John Paul II will visit Armenia on September 25-27 at the invitation of President Robert Kocharian and Catholicos Garegin II within the framework of the yearlong celebrations to mark the 1,700th anniversary of the adoption of Christianity as Armenia's state religion, Armenian media reported on July 23. The pontiff was originally scheduled to visit Armenia two years ago, but that trip was canceled due to the terminal illness of the Armenian primate. Prior to his arrival in Armenia, the pope will visit Kazakstan on September 22-25 at the invitation of President Nursultan Nazarbaev, Interfax reported on July 20, quoting the presidential press service. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Aleksei not invited to Lavra anniversary?

KYIV – Metropolitan Kirill, a high official in the Russian Orthodox Church, told journalists in Kyiv on July 23 that the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Aleksei II, has not obtained an official invitation to attend the 950th anniversary of the Pecherska Lavra Monastery on August 28, Interfax reported. Last week the agency quoted Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko as saying that Patriarch Aleksei II will be invited by Metropolitan Volodymyr, the head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Crimean legislators dismiss PM

SYMFEROPOL – The 100-seat legislature of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea on July 18 voted 55-1 with four abstentions to oust Serhii Kunitsyn, the prime minister of the Crimean Cabinet, Interfax reported. The vote came after Crimean Parliament Chairman Leonid Hrach said Mr. Kunitsyn's dismissal had been coordinated with President Leonid Kuchma. Mr. Kunitsyn denied Mr. Hrach's statement, and the office of the presidential representative in Crimea said no approval had been received from Mr. Kuchma. Following the filing of a complaint by Mr. Kunitsyn, a district court in Symferopol suspended the Crimean legislature's decision to oust him. Mr. Hrach next ordered that an emergency parliamentary session be held on July 25 in order to appoint a new prime minister of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea. Finally, on July 23 Interfax reported that President Kuchma had approved the dismissal of Mr. Kunitsyn and agreed to the proposal by Crimea's Supreme Council to appoint Valerii Horbatov to head the Crimean Cabinet. Presidential spokesman Oleksander Martynenko said Mr. Kuchma made his decision in order to promote cooperation between the legislative and executive branches on the peninsula. Mr. Horbatov is a deputy of the Ukrainian Parliament. In 1994-1996, he was the president's permanent representative in Crimea. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Foreign ministers discuss Transdnistria

KYIV – The foreign affairs ministers of Ukraine, Russia and Moldova, respectively, Anatolii Zlenko, Igor Ivanov and Nicolae Cernomaz, called in Kyiv on July 12 for giving "special status" to Moldova's separatist Transdnistria region, but failed to define that status, the Associated Press and Interfax reported. Mr. Zlenko told journalists that Ukraine and Russia will act as guarantors of Transdnistria's "special status," adding that it should not contradict Moldova's territorial integrity and sovereignty. Mr. Cernomaz noted: "We are closer to the solution of this [Transdnistria] problem than we have ever been. The very important issue remains: Transdnistria's

representatives should determine their type of special status." The region's representatives did not participate in the tripartite meeting in Kyiv. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moscow calm over Kyiv's ties with West

KYIV – Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Igor Ivanov said in Kyiv on July 12 that Russia's interests are not being harmed by Ukraine's relations with the West, Interfax and ITAR-TASS reported. Mr. Ivanov's talks with Ukrainian officials focused on border delimitation, as well as the legal status of the Azov Sea and the Kerch Strait. Mr. Ivanov announced that Russian President Vladimir Putin is ready to visit Kyiv in August to take part in celebrations of the 10th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Putin said to have hunted dissidents

ROME – According to Rome's Republic of July 11, Russian President Vladimir Putin never worked for the KGB's foreign intelligence service but rather for its Fifth Administration, which was in charge of eliminating all forms of dissent in the USSR. In the first installment of what the paper says will be a six-part series, it quotes an anonymous colleague of Mr. Putin from the Leningrad section of the KGB who said he and the current Russian president were trained to hunt for dissidents. The paper also cites former Gen. Oleg Kalugin of the KGB as asserting that Mr. Putin worked in East Germany not for the KGB's foreign intelligence arm but as a Soviet liaison officer with the Stasi political police. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moldova, Ukraine OK swap of territories

CHISINAU – The parliaments of Moldova and Ukraine on July 12 approved an agreement whereby Ukraine will gain sovereignty over a stretch of the Izmail-Odesa highway previously on Moldovan territory in exchange for Moldova's gaining access to a 430-meter stretch of land along the banks of the Danube River near the village of Giurgiulesti, where it intends to build an oil terminal, the DPA press service reported. The villagers of Palanca, whose pastures will be now transferred to Ukraine, demonstrated in Chisinau against the agreement. The accord stipulates that the villagers will be allowed access to the pastures without using passports. The opposition Christian Democratic Popular Party accused the ruling party of Moldovan Communists of "selling off national wealth" and "harming national interests." (RFE/RL Newsline)

More electoral blocs are planned

KYIV – Ivan Chyzh, the leader of the Solidarnist All-Ukrainian Association of Leftists, told journalists on July 19 that his group will take part in the 2002 parliamentary elections in a bloc of parties, Interfax reported. Mr. Chyzh said Solidarnist is currently negotiating the formation of "a very original and very powerful bloc," but declined to name the forces involved. The same day, the Yabluko Party and the Beautiful Ukraine Party signed an accord on the creation of a joint electoral bloc. Meanwhile, Natalia Vitrenko has announced that her Progressive Socialist Party is preparing for the 2002 election as "an independent political force." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Unemployment decreases in Ukraine

KYIV – The State Statistics Committee on July 19 said there are 1.05 million registered unemployed people in Ukraine as of July 1, which is 10 percent less than one year ago. The official unemployment rate in Ukraine is 3.8 percent. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, August 2

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute will present a lecture by Vera Andrushkiw, project director for the Community Partnerships Project of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation. The lecture, titled "The Marshall Plan for the Mind: Recreating Local Government in Ukraine," will be held in Room 101 of Emerson Hall on the main Harvard University campus at 7:30-9:30 p.m. For more information contact the institute, (617) 495-7833.

Friday, August 3

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute will present a lecture by Steven Pifer, former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine. The lecture, titled "Ten Years of U.S.-Ukraine Relations," will be held in Room 101 of Emerson Hall on the main Harvard University campus at 2-4 p.m. For more information contact the institute, (617) 495-7833.

Tuesday, August 7

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Summer Ukrainian Institute will present a lecture by Catherine Wanner of Pennsylvania State University. The lecture, titled "Recent Immigrants from Ukraine: Is the Diaspora Growing?" will be held in Room 101 of Emerson Hall on the main Harvard University campus at 7:30-9:30 p.m. For more information, contact the institute, (617) 495-7833.

Wednesday, August 8

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center is co-sponsoring a "Ukrainian mosaic" to be held at the Philadelphia Museum of Art celebrating 10 years of Ukrainian independence. The program includes musical performances by the Prometheus Male Choir of Philadelphia, tenor Bohdan Chaplynsky, and bandurist Julian Kytasty; a performance by the International Ballet Theater of the Performing Arts with Alexander Boitsov; folk art demonstrations including Petrykivka by Andrij Pikush and pysanka by Roksolana Gilicinski; a fashion show featuring regional Ukrainian folk costumes; a viewing of the films "Pysanka" and "The Helm of Destiny"; and a signing of Tania D'Avignon's newest book of photographs,

"Simply Ukraine". The Ukrainian mosaic will take place at 5-8:45 p.m. Admission is free with regular museum admission. Call the UECC, (215) 663-1166, for more information.

Saturday, August 11

KERHONKSON, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of Philadelphia will present "The Brave Rooster," an operetta from Lviv, Ukraine, at Soyuzivka's Veselka Auditorium. "The Brave Rooster," written by Natalia Zabala and directed by Ivan Prasco, is performed to the music of composer Bohdan Yaniwsky, and choreographed by Taras Lewyckyj. Admission to the performance, which begins at 7:30 p.m., is \$10 for adults and \$5 for children under 16.

Saturday-Sunday, August 18-19

LEHIGHTON, Pa: The Ukrainian Homestead will host its ninth annual Ukrainian Folk Festival. Featured acts will include: Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble, Voloshky Performance Dance Academy, Dnipriany Music Ensemble and Byzantine Male Choir, with special guest performances by the Chaika Ukrainian Dance Ensemble from Ontario. Saturday's shows will run from noon to 7 p.m. and a dance will be held at 9 p.m. On Sunday, the festival will begin with a divine liturgy at 10:30 a.m., celebrated by the Metropolitan Archbishop Stefan Soroka. The festival will continue until 5 p.m. with the main stage show at 1 p.m. A variety of vendors will also display arts, crafts and Ukrainian foods. Admission to the festival, located at 1230 Beaver Run Drive in Lehigh, Pa., is \$5 per person per day or \$7 per person for a two-day pass. Children under age 14 are admitted free. For additional information call the Ukrainian Homestead, (610) 377-4621, or Ulana Prociuk, (215) 235-3709.

Saturday, September 29

NEWARK, N.J.: St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church is hosting a Ukrainian Festival that will feature Ukrainian music, dancing, crafts and foods. The program will run from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m. and will end with a dance at 7-11 p.m. St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church is located at 719 Sanford Ave. For more information call (973) 371-1356.

REMINDER REGARDING REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

At Soyuzivka: August 11

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Guests at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian National Association's upstate New York resort, will have the opportunity on Saturday, August 11, to attend a special presentation of the operetta "The Brave Rooster," an original fairy tale written by Natalia Zabala and set to music by composer Bohdan Yaniwsky.

This operetta from Lviv is presented by the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of Philadelphia. It is geared to the young and the young at heart, and the cast includes two dozen young Philadelphia-area actors between the ages of 3 and 18.

The director of the operetta is Ivan

Prasco; the assistant director is Katria Oransky-Petyk. The presentation features choreography by Taras Lewyckyj.

Tickets are \$10 for adults and \$5 for children up to age 16. The event is not financed by Soyuzivka; all proceeds from tickets sold at the door will go toward the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center of Philadelphia. (Please note: the admission fee collected at the Soyuzivka gate covers the evening dance only.)

"The Brave Rooster" will be presented at 7:30 p.m. on stage at the Veselka auditorium.

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