

**INSIDE:**

- The Verkhovna Rada's committee leaders — page 3.
- Ottawa's National Kovbasa Tasting Competition — page 9.
- Shevchenko Society celebrates music of Bortniansky — page 13.

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXX

No. 26

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 2002

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Gongadze documentary screened in Congress

by Roman Kupchinsky

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – The BBC documentary, “Killing the Story,” was shown on June 18 in the Dirksen Senate Auditorium of the U.S. Congress. The documentary deals with the disappearance and murder in the fall of 2000 of the Ukrainian journalist Heorhii Gongadze in Kyiv.

Produced by the BBC in 2001 and 2002, and filmed in Kyiv, Washington and New York, the BBC correspondent who directed and guided the documentary was Tom Mangold, one of the best known BBC investigative reporters.

The showing was sponsored by the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus and the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and was attended by over 100 guests, members of Congress, staffers and the media. This was the first showing of the film in the United States.

In his opening remarks, Carl Gershman, the president of the NED, reminded the audience that the term, “Killing the Story,” is the slang term used in the media to describe the suppression of a story which might upset one or another powerful interest group or individual. If you kill the story, you hide it from the public. But such things do not happen in the Congress of the United States, Mr. Gershman pointed out. In

Ukraine, unfortunately, it has been different. The president of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma, and his closest associates decided to kill not only the story, but the man who wrote it, Heorhii Gongadze. Thus, the premiere showing of the film in the United States was in Congress, Mr. Gershman noted.

Addressing the guests, Myroslava Gongadze, the widow of Heorhii, transformed the film into real life. It was a striking and emotional presentation of those events in Ukraine that caused the murder of a young man who wrote about corruption in his country and was surreptitiously sentenced to death by the highest elected officials of Ukraine.

“My story is not unique ... Hundreds, if not thousands, of people in Ukraine find themselves helpless and in the position of confronting a choice every day – whether to speak the truth, or to give in to manipulation and corruption,” Ms. Gongadze said.

“But what about the people in Ukraine? It makes me very sad to see how many of the hopes we had for our new, independent country 10 years ago remain unfulfilled because of the corruption of the ruling elite,” she continued. “I think I speak for all the patriots in Ukraine, including the thousands who have been forced to leave the country for economic reasons, that we love our coun-

(Continued on page 18)

## Ukraine examines ramifications of future membership in NATO

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine might have to ask the Russian Black Sea Fleet to leave Sevastopol if it decides to continue to lay the groundwork for entry into NATO. This was disclosed during an international seminar on regional cooperation and security in Kyiv on June 24, during which a representative of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council announced that it was developing a draft supplement for a new Ukraine-NATO charter on special partnership.

The same day, however, a U.S. expert with close ties to the Bush administration said that Kyiv should not expect membership in the defense alliance for at least a decade, if not longer.

After prolonged debate within the country, Kyiv announced on May 23 that it would officially begin an effort to join NATO. Importantly, the decision came after Moscow, which had long expressed opposition to a NATO member on its border, signed an accord on a special relationship with the defense alliance that gives it a seat at the NATO table on certain global issues.

The vice-chairman of Ukraine's National Security and Defense Council,

Serhii Pyrozhkov, said that a draft of a new Ukraine-NATO document on the special relationship between the two parties leading to Ukraine's eventual membership in the alliance will be introduced during a July 9 meeting between NATO and Ukraine in Kyiv.

“It will be a political document that will clearly define our intentions and our relations with NATO,” said Mr. Pyrozhkov.

Yet, it could also change the relationship between Moscow and Kyiv, admitted Mr. Pyrozhkov. He explained that NATO criteria do not allow foreign, non-NATO military units on the territory of its member-states. And, while Russia now has a special relationship with NATO in a 19+1 set-up, it has not shown any desire to become a full member. Its navy would still be considered a non-NATO force, should Ukraine attain entry

(Continued on page 18)

## Ukraine and Poland hold economic forum

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Presidents Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine and Alexander Kwasniewski of Poland took part in the annual Ukraine-Poland Economic Forum, which this year was held in Rzeszow, Poland, to discuss issues of mutual trade, visa and customs problems and the Odesa-Brody-Gdansk oil pipeline.

The forum, which included meetings between regional leaders of both countries intended to stimulate local trade between the two states, addressed a broad range of topics, including transportation of people and goods; customs problems; cooperation in banking and finance; investments; bilateral trade, and European integration.

With Poland scheduled to join the European Union in 2004, that item was at the top of the summit's agenda. Speaking before the delegates, President Kuchma said he was concerned that the new visa regime that Poland would be forced to introduce as it became a member of the EU would hamper bilateral business contacts and stifle economic growth in both countries.

“We need to overcome the illusion that strict barriers to the transfer of people, goods and services via the Ukrainian-Polish border will provide the EU with the results they would like in the war on illegal migration or illegal

(Continued on page 9)

## World Trade Center hero: Ukrainian with a squeegee

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – For over 11 years Ukrainian Jan Demczur worked as a window washer in the World Trade Center's Twin Towers. He considers himself a quiet, unassuming and simple man – not a hero. And he certainly never considered his squeegee a hero's tool.

But Mr. Demczur's actions on September 11, 2001, have been regarded as heroic and what remained of his squeegee was placed on temporary display in the National Museum of American History.

In the chaos of the tragic events of 9/11 Mr. Demczur, a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 86, found himself and five others trapped after traveling up the North Tower in an elevator that was near the 70th floor which he said “suddenly dropped” to the 50th. After having worked in the building for over a decade it was an experience that, although he admitted was somewhat unnerving, was not abnormal. He mentioned that a cable broke on an elevator running between the building's six basement levels some years ago.

The difference, said Mr. Demczur

who was unaware that a commercial airliner had crashed into the building, was that the elevator was rapidly filling with a thick, noxious smoke.

When the elevator was falling, Mr. Demczur recalled, someone hit the stop button and the elevator shuddered to a halt. Mr. Demczur, who worked for American Building Maintenance, and the five men, all engineers or consultants for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, heard a voice over the elevator intercom.

“What happened?” the voice asked, according to Mr. Demczur.

He recalled a stunned group inside the elevator. Then, only moments later, the intercom added, “We have a problem on the 91st floor.”

“We knew we had to get out. We couldn't stay there,” Mr. Demczur said. The group tried pushing through the elevator's ceiling panels but had no success.

It was at that point that Mr. Demczur thought of his wife and two children. He was uncertain of seeing them again, he said. After managing to pry open the elevator doors, the six men saw a sheetrock wall opposite them. Their express elevator was not meant to stop at the 50th floor. Mr. Demczur, who

has experience with building materials from his days in the Polish military, thought the men could cut through the wall. However, no one had a knife.

“I looked back in my pocket,” Mr. Demczur said, “and saw the squeegee.”

The six men took turns hacking through the inch-thick wall with the squeegee blade only to find two more layers of sheetrock. They tried kicking through the wall, but had little success.

At one point, Mr. Demczur remembered, the 18-inch blade holder slipped out of his hand and down the elevator shaft. Fortunately, he still had the squeegee handle, which he had removed earlier because it made cutting the wall easier.

It was only after they cut through the three layers that they managed to kick out a two-by-four and tile, and realized they had broken through to a bathroom.

After nearly one hour inside the six men got off the elevator and began their descent from the North Tower. Having reached the 12th floor, Mr. Demczur said he heard a tremendous roar and felt “the building shake violently.” He wouldn't know it until he got outside, but the South Tower had just collapsed.

Mr. Demczur, who was born in

(Continued on page 9)

## ANALYSIS

## Checkmate: Ukraine's president outmaneuvers the opposition

by Taras Kuzio  
RFE/RL Newsline

The appointment on June 12 of oligarch Social Democratic Party-United (SDPU) leader Viktor Medvedchuk as the head of Leonid Kuchma's presidential administration, a position vacant since April 29, means that President Kuchma has finalized his post-election chess match by checkmating both the Verkhovna Rada and the opposition.

Mr. Kuchma's latest move highlights the failure of Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko's policy of attempting to maintain good relations with Mr. Kuchma by not joining the opposition camp.

In mid-December, Mr. Medvedchuk was removed by a vote of no confidence from his position as first vice-chairman of the Rada. Having named his former head of the presidential administration, Volodymyr Lytvyn, to be the Rada speaker, President Kuchma has now handed Mr. Lytvyn's old position over to Mr. Medvedchuk.

Mr. Medvedchuk has never hidden his presidential ambitions – unlike Mr. Lytvyn, who has never mentioned such a role for himself and feels uncomfortable in the limelight. In the summer of 2000, just after Mr. Kuchma was re-elected to his second and final term, Mr. Medvedchuk proposed to President Kuchma that, in gratitude for the SDPU's

assistance in securing his re-election in 1999, the president should openly opt for the "Boris Yeltsin-Vladimir Putin" transfer-of-power mode. President Kuchma refused, having at that time no inkling of the immunity he would soon desperately need when the "Kuchmagate" scandal erupted four months later.

The "Yeltsin-Putin" model is no longer completely out of the question following Mr. Medvedchuk's appointment. As no other personality from the oligarchic and pro-presidential factions can rival Mr. Medvedchuk, President Kuchma may see him as his only chance to thwart a presidential election victory by Ukraine's most popular political figure, Our Ukraine's Mr. Yushchenko.

President Kuchma still faces an uphill struggle, but not an impossible one. An opinion poll by the Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Studies in May that asked respondents if they supported certain politicians gave Mr. Yushchenko 27.6 percent support and Mr. Medvedchuk 11.2 percent. Although Yushchenko's lead is substantial, Mr. Medvedchuk is already in a threatening position – especially considering his new access to the president's "administrative resources." For comparison, it should be recalled that Mr. Kuchma himself had less public support at the beginning of the

(Continued on page 17)

## Ukraine's membership in NATO likely only in post-Kuchma era

by Taras Kuzio  
RFE/RL Newsline

National Security and Defense Council (NSDC) Secretary Yevhen Marchuk on May 23 released an unexpected statement saying that the council believes "a long-term strategy must be worked out that would enable Ukraine to join the collective-security system upon which NATO is based." Mr. Marchuk added, "There is no future for Ukraine if it remains outside the bloc."

This announcement came as a surprise because Ukraine's foreign policy has lacked any strategic direction for many years. The 2001-2004 Ukrainian state program on cooperation with NATO does not mention full membership in the alliance. Nonetheless, Ukraine has always been the most active CIS state cooperating with NATO; therefore it is not surprising that it is also the first CIS state to openly express membership aspirations. Last year Ukraine undertook 500 activities with NATO – the same number as is planned for this year – in 23 different areas. Georgia and Azerbaijan are the only two other CIS states that also are seeking NATO membership.

Until May 23, Ukraine's leaders had ruled out NATO membership as an option for Ukraine. In December 2001, Mr. Marchuk repeated what President Leonid Kuchma himself has said on many occasions over the last few years: "What is at issue has nothing to do with bidding for NATO membership in 2002. We are not on the waiting list, and Ukraine's entry into NATO is not an issue today."

Dr. Taras Kuzio is a resident fellow at the Center for Russian and East European studies at the University of Toronto.

In February, Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko simply talked about replacing the July 1997 Charter on a Distinctive Partnership Between Ukraine and NATO with a new document, arguing that the charter had been exhausted, particularly in the aftermath of the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States.

The newspaper Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia has argued that Ukrainians should remain cautious about Mr. Kuchma's intentions because "this is not the first time that [Marchuk] has made statements like this." At a Moscow summit of CIS foreign ministers at the end of May – just a week after the NSDC meeting – Mr. Zlenko still spoke only of upgrading Ukraine's relations with NATO. "It is not our ultimate goal ... to join this alliance," he stressed.

It is not coincidental that on the same day as the NSDC announcement, U.S. President George W. Bush arrived in Moscow, in part to finalize the creation of the 19+1 NATO-Russia Council, which will significantly upgrade Russia's cooperation with NATO. In April, Mr. Marchuk half jokingly warned that Russia might join NATO before Ukraine and that "the dynamic of Russian cooperation with NATO is outstripping that of Ukraine."

Fearing being sidelined or, worse still, pushed into the Russian sphere of influence, Ukraine was forced to make a public statement for which former Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk, former President Leonid Kravchuk, former Rada chairman Ivan Pliusch and Mr. Marchuk – the prime mover behind this decision – had long pushed.

Mr. Pliusch said earlier this year: "Ukraine has no wish to become either a bridge or a buffer between Russia and

(Continued on page 23)

## NEWSBRIEFS

### EU speaks on Ukraine's integration

KYIV – Francesco Luciani, the deputy head of the European Union's delegation in Ukraine, on June 25 urged Ukrainian officials to have realistic expectations about membership in the union, the Associated Press reported. Speaking at a meeting in Kyiv to discuss the EU-Ukraine summit in July, he praised Ukraine's "excellent results" in improving law enforcement and democracy, but noted that money laundering continues to be a problem. Earlier this month, the Paris-based Financial Action Task Force refused to remove Ukraine from a list of countries that are "uncooperative" in implementing legislation and regulations for preventing money laundering. Mr. Luciani characterized efforts to stop human trafficking (Ukraine is now a "Tier 2" country in prevention of human trafficking, according to the U.S. State Department) and weapons as "impressive" signs of Ukraine's commitment to the EU. However, he also noted that Ukraine still lags in economic reforms, and that European investment in the country is low. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine's economic freedom is ranked

WASHINGTON – The latest Cato Institute Economic Freedom of the World (EFW) index, which measures the consistency of a country's policies and institutions with economic freedom, placed Ukraine at the bottom of the list of 123 countries along with the Democratic Republic of Congo, Myanmar, Guinea-Bissau and Algeria. The Russian Federation was two places ahead of Ukraine, but behind Zimbabwe on the Cato list. The key ingredients of economic freedom, according to the institute, are personal choice, voluntary exchange, freedom to compete, and protection of person and property. According to the report, "institutions and policies are consistent with economic freedom when they provide an infrastructure for voluntary exchange and protect individuals and their property from aggressors seeking to use violence, coercion and fraud to seize things that do not belong to them." The Cato Institute noted that legal and monetary mechanisms are important in that governments promote economic freedom when they provide a legal structure and law enforcement system that protects the property rights of owners and enforces contracts in an even-handed manner. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kyiv to join NATO membership program

KYIV – Serhii Pyrozhkov, the first vice-secretary of the National Security and

Defense Council, told a seminar in Kyiv on June 24 that during the NATO summit in Prague in November Ukraine expects to sign a document on joining a program that would facilitate the country's future NATO membership, UNIAN reported. According to Mr. Pyrozhkov, the alliance is proposing a document that specifies political, economic, defense, security and legislative measures to be taken by Ukraine on its path toward NATO membership. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Talks to reopen on Russia's fleet

KYIV – First Vice-Secretary of the National Security and Defense Council Serhii Pyrozhkov noted that Ukraine's bid to join NATO may be hindered by the presence of Russia's Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol, the Associated Press reported. He announced that Kyiv is going to reopen talks with Moscow on a 20-year lease now in effect dividing the port at Sevastopol between the Ukrainian and Russian Black Sea fleets. "Ukraine needs to determine the status of [Russia's] Black Sea Fleet base because NATO criteria say that countries with foreign military on their territory may not be members of the alliance," Mr. Pyrozhkov explained. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kuchma confident about GUAM future

ISTANBUL – Following a meeting with Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze in Istanbul on June 25, President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine said the GUAM interstate union (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova) "has prospects" for development, UNIAN reported. Earlier this month Uzbekistan had announced that it was leaving GUAM due to lack of progress in its activities, thus reducing the union of five countries to four. Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko said in Istanbul that a GUAM summit will take place in Yalta on July 19-20. He noted that Uzbekistan has not abandoned GUAM altogether. "[Uzbekistan] wants to participate in certain [GUAM] measures linked to economy and combating terrorism," Mr. Zlenko said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### 10-year deal on gas transit is signed

KHARKIV – Ukraine's Naftohaz and Russia's Gazprom signed an accord in Kharkiv on June 21, in accordance with which Gazprom pledged to transport at least 110 billion cubic meters of Russian natural gas annually via Ukrainian pipelines until 2013, Ukrainian media reported. The deal apparently puts

(Continued on page 14)

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

Postmaster, send address changes to:  
The Ukrainian Weekly  
2200 Route 10  
P.O. Box 280  
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz  
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Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)  
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The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com)

The Ukrainian Weekly, June 30, 2002, No. 26, Vol. LXX

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# THE NEW VERKHOVNA RADA: Who got what on parliamentary committees

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

On June 7 the Verkhovna Rada voted 235-7, with three abstentions, to approve a resolution whereby Our Ukraine will head 10 parliamentary committees, the Communist Party six, United Ukraine four, the Socialist Party and the Yulia Tymoshenko bloc two each, and the Social Democratic Party one.

The vote appeared to be a compromise after the much-lamented election of the Parliament chairman and two vice-chairmen. Judging by who took part in the vote and who did not, however, it is possible to conclude that the distribution of the posts of committee chairs and first vice-chairs may be a source of future animosities between, and within, pro-presidential and "non-presidential" parliamentary groups.

The distribution of committee posts was endorsed by 89 lawmakers from United Ukraine, 50 from Our Ukraine, 61 from the Communist Party and 30 from the Social Democratic Party (United).

The Socialist Party and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc refused to take part in

the vote. Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz explained to journalists that his caucus missed the vote because of a prolonged sitting. UNIAN quoted Ms. Tymoshenko as saying that her group refused to vote purposefully since, she argued, "getting one or two committees absolutely does not resolve the nationwide issue of overcoming the crisis in Ukraine."

Below is a list of Verkhovna Rada committees with the names of their chairs and first vice-chairs, respectively (in some cases there are two lawmakers who were reported by Ukrainian media as being "first vice-chairs"). [N.B.: The full official names of all committees include the phrase "the Committee for Issues of," which is omitted in the following compilation.]

1. Legal Policy: Vasyl Onopenko (Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc); Mykola Onyschuk (United Ukraine).

2. State-Building and Local Self-Government: Anatolii Matvienko (Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc); Viktor Slauta (United Ukraine).

3. Social Policy and Labor: Vasyl

Khara (Communist Party); Viacheslav Kyrylenko (Our Ukraine).

4. Protection of Health, Maternity and Childhood: Mykola Polischuk (Our Ukraine); Mykhailo Loboda (Communist Party).

5. Youth Policy, Physical Training, Sports and Tourism: Kateryna Samoilyk (Communist Party); Ravil Saffiullin (United Ukraine).

6. Science and Education: Stanislav Nikolayenko (Socialist Party); Ihor Yukhnovskiy (Our Ukraine).

7. Culture and Spirituality: Les Taniuk (Our Ukraine); Pavlo Movchan (Our Ukraine).

8. Economic Policy and Management, Ownership and Investment: Stanislav Hurenko (Communist Party); Volodymyr Demiohkin (United Ukraine).

9. Budget: Petro Poroshenko (Our Ukraine); Valerii Konovaliuk (United Ukraine) and Liudmyla Suprun (United Ukraine).

10. Finances and Banking Activity: Serhii Buriak (United Ukraine); Viktor Kapustin (Our Ukraine) and Vasyl Tsushko (Socialist Party).

11. Industrial Policy and Entrepreneurship: Yurii Yekhanurov (Our Ukraine); Vadym Hurov (United Ukraine).

12. Fuel and Power Industries, Nuclear Policy and Safety: Andrii Kluyev (United Ukraine); Mykola Martynenko (Our Ukraine).

13. Construction, Transport and Communications: Valerii Pustovoitenko (United Ukraine); Anatolii Liovin (Social Democrats) and Stanislav Dovhyi (United Ukraine).

14. Agrarian Policy and Land Relations: Ivan Tomych (Our Ukraine); Vasyl Kalinchuk (United Ukraine).

15. Foreign Affairs: Dmytro

Tabachnyk (United Ukraine); Oleh Hrachov (Communist Party).

16. Environmental Policy, the Use of Natural Resources and Dealing with the Aftermath of the Chernobyl Disaster: Ivan Rizak (Social Democrats); Ivan Zayets (Our Ukraine).

17. Legislative Support to Law-Enforcement Activities: Volodymyr Moisyk (Our Ukraine); Oleksander Bandurka (United Ukraine).

18. The Struggle against Organized Crime and Corruption: Volodymyr Stretovych (Our Ukraine); Ivan Vernydubov (United Ukraine).

19. National Security and Defense: Heorhii Kriuchkov (Communist Party); Borys Andresiuk (Social Democrats).

20. Regulations, Deputy Ethics and the Organization of Work of the Verkhovna Rada: Valentyn Matveyev (Communist Party); Vasyl Havryliuk (United Ukraine) and Serhii Sas (Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc).

21. Freedom of Expression and Information: Mykola Tomenko (Our Ukraine); Serhii Pravdenko (Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc).

22. Human Rights, National Minorities and Interethnic Relations: Hennadii Udovenko (Our Ukraine); Mykola Shulha (Communist Party).

23. Pensioners and Disabled Persons: Petro Tsybenko (Communist Party); Valerii Alioshyn (Our Ukraine).

24. European Integration: Borys Tarasyuk (Our Ukraine); Oleh Zarubinskyi (United Ukraine).

25. Special Monitoring Commission for Issues of Privatization: Valentyna Semeniuk (Socialist Party); Liudmyla Kyrychenko (United Ukraine).

The same resolution appointed Valentyn Zaichuk as chief of the Verkhovna Rada administration staff.

## REACTION: Mourning the lost vote

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

Representatives of the four "non-presidential" parliamentary caucuses – Our Ukraine, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc – addressed the Verkhovna Rada on May 29 in connection with the previous day's vote on the parliamentary leadership. Below are translations of excerpts of their speeches as transcribed by the Ukrainska Pravda website:

**Oleksander Moroz (Socialist Party):**

"On May 28, the ruling regime concluded yet another campaign toward usurping power. Contrary to the people's will, the parliamentary leadership was filled with representatives of the forces that were supported by less than one-fifth of the citizens. The victory was wrenched from the people by way of blackmail, threats, bribery and betrayal. Now the picture of the authorities has been completed – the branches of power are headed by people with a guilty conscience.

"The Socialist Party caucus announces it is switching over to parliamentary opposition to the majority that was formed the previous day and appeals for cooperation to representatives of other [like-minded] caucuses."

**Viktor Yushchenko (Our Ukraine):**

"For ethical considerations, I must begin this address by hailing the election of the [parliamentary] presidium and congratulating the authorities, the For a United Ukraine [in original: Za YedU – the acronym of For a United Ukraine] bloc and the Social Democratic Party caucus on such resolute destruction of the position, honor and dignity of some deputies. Indeed, this was your victory. My heart is breaking to see what is going on. I am convinced that millions of Ukrainians have suffered heartache after what happened in this hall yesterday.

"Yesterday the country was the loser. Yesterday morality was the loser. Yesterday democracy was the loser.

"On May 28, the appointment of Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada leadership took place. The procedure for the election of speaker was replaced by a forcible

imposition of the three [Lytvyn, Vasyliiev, Zinchenko]. The authorities managed to push their candidates into the leadership of the legislative body with pressure, blackmail, bribery and threats.

"The administrative resources, which were cynically used in the elections campaign, were brutally applied in the parliamentary hall as well. In this way, Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada has transformed itself into a subsection of the presidential administration. Yesterday, the parliamentary leadership was filled with people who represent the outsiders of the election campaign and marginal political forces.

"An assessment of these [forces] – despite ferocious pressure and total disinformation in the state-controlled media – was already provided by voters in March 2002. But yesterday's developments demonstrated one more time that the authorities in Ukraine do not take into consideration the citizens' choice.

"Today, I apologize to those 6,188,000 voters for Our Ukraine's failure to defend democracy. I apologize for the fact that seven people's deputies who were elected to the Parliament from the Our Ukraine list or thanks to support from our bloc in single-mandate constituencies, have proved to be unworthy of their voters. Yesterday, seven people betrayed their voters, betrayed all of us. Our Ukraine voted to expel them from the parliamentary caucus. We have cleared our ranks of unsteady people who failed to pass their first political test."

**Serhiy Hmyria (Communist Party):**

"On behalf of the entire caucus, I propose [to hold] a minute of silence [to mark the demise of] democracy in Ukraine, and to display here a black-draped copy of the Constitution until constitutional order has been restored."

**Yulia Tymoshenko (Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc):**

"This is a total failure, because yesterday Ukraine got a three-in-one leadership: Kuchma the president, Kuchma the prime minister, Kuchma the Verkhovna Rada chairman. Therefore, Kuchma and his entourage now bears full responsibility

(Continued on page 17)

## Amnesty International report criticizes Ukraine's rights record

LONDON – Human rights watchdog Amnesty International recently released its Report 2002 on the state of human rights around the world during the 2001 calendar year. It criticizes Ukraine for its human rights record in five areas: torture and ill-treatment, the armed forces, prison conditions, the disappearance of Heorhii Gongadze and freedom of expression.

According to the report, the Ukrainian Parliament passed laws to reform the judicial and legal systems in June and July of 2001, including the Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure, in order to bring Ukraine into line with Council of Europe standards.

Despite the new laws, reports of torture and ill-treatment by Ukrainian police continued. In addition, arrested suspects were often denied access to a lawyer, and the police sometimes refused to allow family members to be informed of the arrest. The United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination complained of police brutality, arbitrary arrest and illegal detention. The U.N. Human Rights Committee and the U.N.

Committee against Torture reported on the continued problem of torture in Ukraine.

In the armed forces, the U.N. Human Rights Committee and the U.N. Committee against Torture both cited the severe hazing of young recruits.

Prisons, according to Amnesty International, are overcrowded and lack proper heating and ventilation. Additionally, prisoners are not provided adequate food and medical care.

Report 2002 also notes that several international bodies had doubts about the speed and impartiality of the investigation into the disappearance of slain journalist Heorhii Gongadze.

The report also expresses concern about freedom of the press in Ukraine. Journalists working for both newspapers and television companies frequently reported governmental coercion. The report mentions the murder of Ihor Alexandrov, head of the TOR television station, who was bludgeoned to death shortly after reporting on governmental corruption.

This issue of **The Ukrainian Weekly** is reaching all members of the U.S. Congress thanks to the generous sponsorship of **Ukrainian Medical Association of North America.**

# Metropolitan Constantine celebrates 30th anniversary of consecration as bishop

RFE/RL Newswire  
UOC-U.S.A.

PARMA, Ohio — Metropolitan Constantine stood in the presence of the Lord in St. Vladimir Cathedral in Philadelphia on May 7, 1972, and embarked on a long spiritual journey as a bishop of our Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. He had already made his promises to God to uphold the canon law of the Church, to preserve the peace of the Church, to teach the faithful entrusted to his spiritual care, to rule the flock committed to him in the fear of God and devoutness of life, and to guard it against all heresy, to do nothing under pressure from the powerful or the multitude that is contrary to the teachings of our Lord and the Holy Fathers, to be gentle in dealing with those who oppose the Holy Church, and to visit and watch over the flock entrusted to him.

At the moment of consecration he heard the prayer: "The divine grace, which always heals that which is infirm and completes that which is lacking, through the laying-on of hands elevates you, the Most Rev. Archimandrite Constantine, duly elected as bishop of Christ's Holy Church."

Thirty years later on May 18, hundreds of faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., and representatives of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Byzantine Catholic Church, Carpatho-Russian Church, and the Ukrainian government gathered for the jubilee divine liturgy of St. John Chrysostom in St. Volodymyr Cathedral in Parma, Ohio.

A long procession of children and the clergy preceded Metropolitan Constantine, Archbishops Antony and Vsevolod, and the guest hierarchs to the doors of the cathedral. With great joy, the president of the parish executive board, Geofry Greenleaf and the pastor of the cathedral parish, the Rev. John Nakonachny, and assistant pastor the Rev. Ivan Mironko, greeted Metropolitan Constantine and the other hierarchs, asking the Lord to enable



Metropolitan Constantine with hierarchs, clergy and others gathered for a liturgy celebrating the 30th anniversary of his ordination as a bishop of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

these bishops to continue to serve His holy vineyard in love and under the continuing guidance of the Holy Spirit.

In the presence of over 40 clergy, the hierarchs concelebrated the divine liturgy and partook of the Eucharist. The epistle reading was chanted in two languages by the youth representatives of the Parma parish: Andrea Komichak and Ryan Sirna. During his sermon, Archbishop Vsevolod greeted the metropolitan on behalf of the faithful of the UOC of U.S.A. and spoke on the role of a spiritual leader.

Archbishop Antony began the program during the agape meal that followed divine liturgy. The metropolitan was

greeted by the various individuals and representatives of Church organizations: Bishop Moskal of the Parma Diocese of the Ukrainian Catholic Church; Metropolitan Basil Shott of the Byzantine Catholic Metropolia; the Rev. William Makarenko, president of the consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada and representative of Metropolitan Wasyl; the Rev. Myron Zudor, representative of the Carpatho-Russian Metropolia and of Metropolitan Nicholas; representatives of the Ukrainian government, Counsel General Valentyn Nalyvajchenko and Vice-Ambassador to the U.S. Volodymyr Yatsenkivskyi from Washington, who represented the ambassador of Ukraine to the United States Kostyantyn Gryshchenko; Helen Greenleaf, vice-president of the Senior UOL; John Meschisen, president of the Junior UOL; Deacon Dr. Ihor Mahlay representing St. Andrew's Society; and Halyna Holosniczenko, president of St. Olga Sisterhood in Parma.

Among the greetings received and read were those from: Nadia Mirchuk, president of the United Ukrainian Orthodox Sisterhoods; Maria Konyk, president of St. Andrew's Memorial Church Sisterhood; and from Consul General from Ukraine to Chicago, Borys

Bazylevskyi.

Oleh Mahlay, director of the Ukrainian Bandurist Ensemble, performed several moving selections in honor of Metropolitan Constantine, which delighted and touched all the guests present.

Throughout these 30 years the metropolitan has heeded the words of the consecration prayers and commands, and has stood unashamed before the throne of God, preaching His Gospel and seeking to perfect the souls of the faithful of the UOC-U.S.A. It has not been an easy spiritual journey and has been laden with difficulty and the burdens of living in a non-Orthodox and very secular society, but Metropolitan Constantine has remained faithful to the Lord and has given his best in service to all — in the name of the Lord. His love of the young within the ranks of our faithful has always been evident, especially during his visits to retreats, UOL conventions, teenage conference and church school encampments and parishes.

The day of spiritual joy ended as it began — with prayer — for Metropolitan Constantine, for all the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and in Ukraine, the American and Ukrainian governments, and for all of the faithful of Christ's church in the diaspora and in Ukraine.

## OBITUARY

### Savella Stechishin, 99, pioneer of Ukrainian women's movement

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan — Savella Stechishin, pioneer of the Ukrainian women's movement in Canada, passed away April 22 at the age of 99, according to the Ukrainian Voice.

In 1927 Ms. Stechishin became the first editor of the women's page of the Ukrainian Voice and also wrote a weekly

column for the publication. She authored the well-known cookbook "Traditional Ukrainian Cookery," as well as "Ukrainian Handicrafts," and "History of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Saskatoon."

By popularizing traditional Ukrainian handicrafts in Canada, Ms. Stechishin helped to honor the achievements of Ukrainian women. Her passion for Ukrainian handicrafts and folk art also resulted in the establishment of the Ukrainian Museum of Canada in 1936.

Ms. Stechishin was a founder of the Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada and served as the group's first president in 1926-1936.

The Ukrainian Canadian Committee awarded Ms. Stechishin the Taras Shevchenko Medal in 1962 and named her Woman of the Year in 1975. She was also awarded an honorary doctorate of canon law by St. Andrew's College, University of Manitoba in 1976.

In 1989 Canada bestowed upon her its highest honor, the Order of Canada.

Ms. Stechishin immigrated to Canada from Ukraine at age 9. She was the first Ukrainian woman to graduate from the University of Saskatchewan, where she received a bachelor's degree in home economics.



Savella Stechishin in a 1948 photo.



Metropolitan Constantine enters St. Volodymyr Cathedral.

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## The new General Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association

On July 1 the new General Assembly of the Ukrainian National Association, which was elected at the 35th Convention in May, officially takes office. Following is a list of the General Assembly members for 2002-2006 term.

### EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

#### President

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

#### First Vice-President

Martha Lysko  
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Alexandria, VA 22314

#### Second Vice-President

Eugene Iwanciw  
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Arlington, VA 22205-0748

#### Director for Canada

Al Kachkowski  
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Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7H 3T1

#### National Secretary

Christine E. Kozak  
Ukrainian National Association  
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Parsippany, NJ 07054

#### Treasurer

Roma Lisovich  
Ukrainian National Association  
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Parsippany, NJ 07054

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Yaroslav Zaviysky  
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Alexander Serafyn  
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Michael Kuropas  
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Sycamore, IL 60178

Myron Groch  
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### HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Anna Chopek  
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Mary Dushnyck  
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Anna Haras  
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Myron Kuropas  
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Bishop Stephen Bilak  
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Taras Szmagala Sr.  
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Helen Olek Scott  
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Chicago, IL 60631

Anatole Doroshenko  
39446 Edgewater Drive  
Northville, MI 48167

## Ukrainian Future Credit Union of Warren, UAV post support 'Copies for Congress' project

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian Future Credit Union of Warren, Mich., in late May sent a donation of \$1,000 to The Ukrainian Weekly's "Copies for Congress" project.

The donation was the result of lobbying on the newspaper's behalf by Myron Woronowycz, a member of that credit union, who wrote a letter to its board of directors. Mr. Woronowycz (yes, he's the father of our Kyiv correspondent Roman Woronowycz), explained the purpose of the "Copies for Congress" program and emphasized that "by reading this weekly members of Congress have an opportunity to learn about the life of Ukrainians in the diaspora, as well as about the political and economic situation in Ukraine."

He added that The Ukrainian Weekly's "information is much better than that presented in the American press," but that the cost of gratis subscriptions is a heavy financial burden for the newspaper. Mr. Woronowycz noted that credit unions in New York, Cleveland, Yonkers, Baltimore

and Philadelphia had already sent donations to support the program, and he encouraged the Ukrainian Future Credit Union to do the same or better by sending a donation of \$1,000 or more.

In addition, a donation of \$100 was received from the Cpl. Roman Lazor Post No. 40 of the Ukrainian American Veterans of North Port, Fla. Post Adjutant Karen Bapst sent along a note indicating support for the "Copies for Congress" project.

Post 40 also challenged other UAV posts to follow suit and send donations to the project, which provides all members of the Senate and the House of Representatives with free subscriptions to The Ukrainian Weekly.

Thus far, The Weekly has received \$10,100 in donations in response to its letter of November 16, 2001, soliciting support for the "Copies for Congress" project.

Each donation of \$1,000 is acknowledged with a special sponsor's box that appears on page 3 of The Ukrainian Weekly.

## Young UNA'ers



Zeya Mae Korytko, daughter of Peter and Cami Korytko of Buffalo, N.Y., is a new member of UNA Branch 360. She was enrolled by her grandmother Ludmila Korytko.



Jake Jeffrey Fazzinga, son of Renee and Jeffrey Fazzinga, is a new member of UNA Branch 8. Jake was enrolled in the UNA by his grandmother Rosalie Dudar. The Fazzingas reside in Yonkers, N.Y.



John Bienick and his twin sisters, Jacqueline Ann and Mary Katherine (foreground), are new members of UNA Branch 409 in Dunmore, Pa. They are the children of Merianne and Robert Bienick, and the grandchildren of John and Genet H. Boland, who enrolled them into the UNA. Mrs. Boland is the secretary of Branch 409.

### Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### The UNA's new beginning

As of tomorrow, July 1, the General Assembly elected at the Ukrainian National Association's 35th Convention in late May officially takes office for the next four years. The transition from one General Assembly to the next is always an important milestone for the UNA, but this year's transition has particular significance due not only to its occurrence at a crucial time in the UNA's history, but also to the fact that the new body's composition has changed greatly as 14 of the 25 members of the General Assembly for 1998-2002 are no longer on the assembly (13 of them opted not to seek election).

Perhaps most significant is the fact that the Executive Committee for 2002-2006 includes four new members among its six-members. Two experienced hands are returning, but in new capacities: Treasurer Stefan Kaczaraj, a CPA widely praised for his no-nonsense handling of UNA finances and for a new degree of openness, moves from CFO to CEO in his new role as UNA president. National Secretary Martha Lysko, while leaving the UNA's employ as the full-time executive officer in charge of its insurance business, returns as the non-salaried first vice-president.

Newcomers to the executive committee are Eugene Iwanciw, a UNA advisor in 1974-1998 and formerly the director of the UNA Washington Office that functioned in 1988-1995, who joins the executive as second vice-president; and Al Kachkowski, a one-term advisor who has much experience in the realm of charitable giving, who now will serve as director for Canada.

In addition to the president, there are two other full-time UNA executive positions; both will be held by capable young women. The new national secretary is Christine Kozak, formerly the UNA's director of insurance operations, who has worked at the UNA Home Office since 1995. Roma Lisovich, the new treasurer is new to the UNA and to the General Assembly; however, she is far from new to her field since she has more than 20 years' experience in banking and corporate finance.

The Auditing Committee, which has been downsized from five members to three in accordance with an amendment to the UNA By-Laws adopted at the convention, includes two experienced UNA auditors: Alexander Serafyn, an MBA and Ph.D., and Yaroslav Zaviysky, a credit union manager. Joining them as the top vote-getter among the auditors is newcomer Zenon Holubec, a CPA who is president of his own accounting firm.

The advisors, too, have qualifications that will be most beneficial to the UNA as it works to improve its bottom line by focusing on increasing its membership. Four of them – Eugene Oscislowski, Joseph Hawryluk, Stefan Hawrysz and Myron Pylypiak – are top UNA organizers, and Mr. Hawrysz is a former UNA supreme organizer and longtime field organizer (not to mention a former auditor). Nine of the 11 advisors (formerly there were 14) are branch secretaries – a most significant factor now that the by-laws have been changed to include among the advisors' duties the enrollment of new UNA members.

So, to the new 20-member General Assembly we offer our wishes of good luck, wisdom, perseverance, patience and much success in leading the Ukrainian National Association in the next four years and beyond.

To those retiring, or otherwise not returning in the next term – who represent a collective 159.5 years of service on the General Assembly – we send a fond farewell, a thank-you and best wishes. May the UNA always remain dear to them.

July  
6  
1997

### Turning the pages back...

Members of the U.S. House of Representatives announced the formation of the new Congressional Ukrainian Caucus at the Embassy of Ukraine to the United States, The Ukrainian Weekly reported on July 6, 1997. The announcement came at a reception celebrating the first anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of Ukraine.

The Congressional Ukrainian Caucus was co-sponsored by Reps. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), Jon Fox (R-Pa.), Louise Slaughter (D-N.Y.) and Bob Schaffer (R-Colo.), all of whom had exhibited an interest in Ukraine and the Ukrainian American community. For example, Rep. Slaughter wrote a "Dear Colleague" letter to Rep. Sonny Callahan (R-Ala.), chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, to supply Ukraine with \$225 million of aid in 1998. Rep. Fox proposed an amendment to the State Department Authorization Bill to keep aid for Ukraine at \$225 million for 1998 and 1999, the same level as in 1997. Rep. Levin wrote "Dear Colleague" letters arguing for earmarks for Armenia and Ukraine, as well as sponsoring legislation concerning the Great Famine of 1932-1933. Rep. Schaffer composed a portion of the Congressional Record regarding the first anniversary of the ratification of the Ukrainian Constitution.

The caucus was formed in order to work with the Ukrainian community, facilitate improved relations between the United States and Ukraine, and advocate democratization and the growth of a free-market economy in Ukraine. The main function of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus was to provide the rest of Congress with information about the status of Ukraine and events in that country. The meetings of the caucus were meant to provide a forum for members to express their concerns and suggestions, and to formulate recommendations which would then be passed on to their colleagues in Congress.

According to The Weekly, the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus wrote a "Dear Colleague" letter attempting to convince other congressmen to join the caucus. They also asked concerned Ukrainian Americans to lobby their representatives to become members of the new caucus.

Source: "House of Representatives forms Congressional Ukrainian Caucus," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 6, 1997, Vol. LXV, No. 27.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### "Ruling class" of today's Ukraine has deep roots in Communist past

by Ihor Lysyj

The Western press usually refers to Ukraine as "an impoverished former Soviet republic." Such a characterization is not entirely accurate. In fact, Ukraine as a country is quite rich. Its currency is stable, and its economy is expanding at a healthy rate. As a matter of fact, its rate of economic expansion has been the best in Europe in recent times. It does not need foreign loans to fuel economic expansion, and Ukrainian ruling classes live quite well.

Whether one considers Ukraine rich or poor depends largely on that person's perspective and environment. While visiting Kyiv a friend writes: "It is a vibrant and beautiful city, alive with activity, festivity, fine restaurants and cheap shopping. It is the Paris of Eastern Europe." A different impression is projected when one visits the slums of Dnipropetrovsk with the rusting mega-factories and grinding poverty, where people make a living by stealing and then selling metal from live electrical wires. The problem is that the distribution of wealth in Ukraine is rather uneven. As a result, post-Soviet Ukrainian society can be broadly divided into two groups, those who have everything and those who have nothing. Or paraphrasing Ernest Hemingway, it can be divided into the "have's" and "have-not's."

Those who "have" are largely members of the Communist nomenclatura of the former Soviet Union. During 11 years of post-Soviet trauma this group of opportunists managed to consolidate into their hands all the wealth of the country, leaving the rest in desperate poverty. During so-called "privatization," red directors of industrial and agricultural enterprises simply appropriated the state (i.e., the people's) property that was under their control during Soviet times. They considered such state property their rightful and just inheritance from the wreckage of the Soviet Union. This often corrupt assortment of red directors is called, somewhat ironically, "the Ukrainian elites," or simply "the new Ukrainians."

The ruling class in Ukraine (Ukrainians refer to them simply as "vlasti," or the authorities) has deep roots in the Communist past. It is interesting to note that such political leaders as President Leonid Kuchma, former President Leonid Kravchuk, and former chairman of the Parliament Ivan Pliusch remained on the roster of the Communist Party (registered in 1991) until they were officially expelled from it at a party congress in Kyiv on April 26.

The "have not" class is the disenfranchised majority of the Ukrainian population. They were prevented from sharing in the wealth of the country during the "privatization" era by the ever-present and powerful red directors. The "have-not's" also had little say in the political arena dominated by the same red directors. The results of election contests in Ukraine were usually settled by the former communists (current "vlasti") and the current Communists (the Communist Party). The national-democratic parties were so fragmented and incompetent that they had virtually no effect on the outcome of elections. So the majority of the electorate voted for the lesser evil.

The situation changed somewhat in the parliamentary elections on March 31 of this year. The electorate was presented this time with three real choices: the former Communists (current "vlasti"); the current

Communists; and the bloc of national-democrats and opposition parties, who were better organized than they usually are. Given the choice, the electorate voted overwhelmingly in favor of national-democrats, consolidated in the Our Ukraine bloc under the leadership of former Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko. The oligarchs, with support from Communists, removed Mr. Yushchenko from office in 2001. His transgression in the eyes of the "vlasti" was the stabilization of the economy and the reversal of 10 years of economic downside in Ukraine. He also addressed, with some success, the needs of the poor and the desperate population of the country. These constructive actions cost him the post of prime minister. Supported by the "have-not's" his political bloc gained an impressive victory in the parliamentary elections on March 31 with 24 percent of the popular vote. The New York Times described his political comeback as "The Triumph of a Reluctant Critic."

Mr. Yushchenko is characterized in the Western press as an opposition leader. Actually, he is nothing of the sort. He is a reformer. And there is a distinct difference between opposition and reform. His vision for Ukraine is presented in what amounts to a manifesto, officially called "The Agreement for Joint Action in the Ukrainian Parliament." The document, which is addressed to all political parties in the Parliament, proposes a broad spectrum of changes in the social and political fabric of the nation. In its entirety the document represents no less than an attempt to fundamentally change the form of governance in Ukraine. The proposed changes are to be accomplished by acts of Parliament and fundamental changes in the Constitution of the country. The result will be change from an autocratic to a democratic form of governance. Keeping in mind that Ukrainian society has known nothing but authoritarian rule throughout its history, implementation of such a bold change is not a small undertaking.

To understand the significance of "The Agreement for Joint Action" one must examine briefly the nature of the present form of governance in Ukraine. Currently, essentially all levers of political and economic power in Ukraine reside in the hands of one person, the president of the country. Here are the specifics.

The police and security apparatus of the country reports directly to the president. This apparatus includes the Ministry of Internal Affairs (formerly the NKVD/MVD), the Security Service of Ukraine (formerly the KGB) and the office of the Procurator-General. These agencies perform essentially the same function that they performed in Soviet Ukraine. And their methods of doing business have not changed very much. One only has to be reminded of the treatment of Yulia Tymoshenko and her family.

The revenue generating agencies, including tax and customs bureaucracies, also report directly to the president. The president appoints the prime minister and all the members of the Cabinet. All the heads of regional administration, the governors of provinces (oblast) and administrators of counties (rayon), are also appointed and controlled by the president. The reshuffling of regional administrators has been going non-stop since pro-presidential forces lost the March 31 parliamentary elections. In the past few days the

(Continued on page 15)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A sincere thank-you to U.S. physicians

Dear Editor:

There is no bigger grief for a mother than to see her child suffer and not be able to help him. In June 1999 I was invited by the Forum's Children of the World Foundation to the United States in order for my son to undergo a unique heart operation. After Anton's check-up, I was told that it was necessary for him to have two operations. Dr. Mark Galantowicz at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital was in charge of the first operation.

In December 2001, Children of the World invited my son and me for the second operation. In that same hospital, Dr. Ralph Mosca did a radical correction of the heart problem. The surgery was difficult and required a lot of time, but the true skill and devotion of various medical staff and other people made a successful result possible.

I extend a huge thank-you to the surgeons, to the staff of the intensive care unit who took the biggest burden in caring for my son, to all the personnel at the hospital, to Dr. Eugene Holuka, to the chairman of Children of the World, Bill Fugazy, Sister Irene Fugazy, Dr. Aida Musabegovich, interpreter Bella Evina, the secretary of Children of the World, Larissa Van Deuser, and Vicki and Jay Fox.

My son and I are very grateful to the fund and wish it success and growth in all the kind work that it does for the children of this world in giving people happiness and making wishes come true.

At our most difficult moment, we received the most attention, kindness, warmth and care from Dr. Holuka, with whom we had the pleasure of communicating from the first days of our arrival in America. On a daily basis he would solve our problems. He was constantly aware of what was going on, and during hard times always found the words to make me feel better and more optimistic, keeping my hopes up.

He became our most valued and close friend; Dr. Holuka became like a godfather to my son. For the rest of our lives, my whole family will thank God for Dr. Holuka, for his generous soul and big heart that will help many other people for many years ahead.

**Inna Romanenko**  
Symferopol, Ukraine

*Editor's note: This letter to the editor was sent to The Weekly by Natalia Martynenko, consul of Ukraine in New York.*

### Religious matters: some observations

Dear Editor:

The leaders of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP) and heads of civic organizations affiliated with this Church last month voiced their protests to the planned relocation of the seat of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church from Lviv to Kyiv.

In connection with this, charges were made, such as expansionism and undermining the alleged status of Moscow Patriarchate Orthodoxy as the mother Church of Ukraine. This is a prime example of interference by a foreign Church into the affairs of its neighbor country.

Prior to the above-mentioned announcement, a decree was issued February 14 by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. It referred to the return of reli-

gious buildings to Church authorities. This would include even those buildings of unique and historical significance, which were always considered national and cultural treasures, and thus remained under the aegis of governmental agencies. This decree was seconded by President Leonid Kuchma's own ruling of March 21; it stated the need to "eliminate the negative results of the Soviet totalitarian policies toward religion" and the need for "the restoration of the rights of the Churches and their religious organizations."

President Kuchma has openly declared and carried out his support for the Moscow-dominated Ukrainian Orthodox Church. As the situation stands now, some of the sanctified places, such as the Pecherska Lavra in Kyiv (which includes the rebuilt Dormition Cathedral), remain in the UOC-MP's jurisdiction. Some lawless acts on the part of the monks and the Lavra administration were recently reported in the Ukrainian press. Without any governmental sanctions or investigations thereof, the Moscow Patriarchate's position in Ukraine is, obviously, strengthened.

Relating to this series of events, on a personal note I would like to cite the following occurrence. We associate the name of Pochaiv primarily with the ancient monastery, but especially with one beautiful "duma." The flowing epic song tells of an attack on the monastery by the Turks and the Tatars. In response to the prayers of the abbot and the monks, the Holy Mother appeared, standing on the arms of the cross on the dome. She turned back the attackers' arrows and saved the monastery. Several centuries later, we now find a modern, but no less horrific, threat to this monastery.

My cousin, a native of Volyn and son of an Orthodox priest, went to the Pochaiv Monastery during Lent and approached a monk in the administrative office. He wanted to submit two lists of names of his relatives to be included in prayers for their well-being and for the peaceful repose of their souls. He was asked in Russian to which Church jurisdiction he belonged. Upon his reply that it is the Kyiv Patriarchate, his request was denied. He pressed on with questions, whereupon he was shown a printed list of "some types of people, for whom this Church cannot offer any prayers." The list was headed by Catholics and included other "raskolniki" and "deviants." He was deeply disturbed when he recounted this incident to me over the phone just before Easter.

At the time of Ukraine's renewal of independence, numerous churches and parishes never took the step of freeing themselves from the Moscow Patriarchate. They seem to feel at home with the Russian-language services and the Soviet-Russian ways and habits. By now, Ukrainians in the Western world, as well as in Ukraine, should realize the ramifications of such a situation. The UOC-MP loyalists are headed by a Ukrainian hierarch, Metropolitan Volodymyr Sabodan. What is preached and practiced in those churches, according to what I heard from some people in Ukraine, and in Kyiv especially, is a supreme devotion to the Moscow See and overt anti-Ukrainian bias and actions.

It is mind-boggling that in a newly freed country there are strong social currents and religious leaders – who play a role in nurturing the soul of the nation – that actively work to destroy it. Add to this the secular leadership, the president and the pro-Russian policies of his government, and we see the ugly image of the old empire.

The incident involving my cousin at Pochaiv is a very telling one, and by no means unique. How many reports have there been in the last few years of priests

being beaten and chased out of their churches, and of parishes' properties being seized? The instigators of such actions were members of the UOC-MP.

To this situation, one must add another element, as painful as it is unbelievable. The hierarchs of our Orthodox Church in this country, which is now under the omophorion of the Patriarchate of Constantinople, speak of their desire to unify the Orthodox Church in Ukraine, to bring it into the fold of the Eastern Church. Yet, somehow their words ring hollow, as a significant part of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, i.e., the Kyiv Patriarchate, is deemed uncanonical – thus, not to be recognized. Should these Ukrainian Christians be simply ignored by the rest of us, since they do not regard Metropolitan Sabodan as the head of their Church? Should they and we reconcile ourselves to the fact that he and his clergy profess loyalty to a foreign, Russian patriarchate, whose country subjugated Ukraine for so long, and still wishes and strives for its national demise, not for its rebirth?

A member of the Metropolitan Council of the UOC in the U.S.A., in a June 11, 1997, council memo, had stated this policy: "The only recognized Orthodox ecclesiastical body in Ukraine is the Orthodox Church, Kyivan Metropolia, shepherded by Metropolitan Volodymyr Sabodan, whose loyalty to the metropolia and patriarchate is, I am informed, without question, and who is known for his self-discipline and prayer-life. His All Holiness [the patriarch of Constantinople] and world Orthodoxy will deal with this ecclesiastical reality."

During an extended stay in Ukraine as a volunteer teacher, I was a witness to several hate incidents – even on church grounds. There was one memorable occasion. On St. Sophia Square, on Easter in 1993, a special moleben was celebrated by the hierarchs of all the branches of the Orthodox Church. It was an uplifting experience, to be sure, for all the faithful and probably for those who never before participated in religious services. There was a sense of Christian and national unity during that service, even as it began with the procession of Metropolitans Sabodan, Filaret and Andriy, and clergy coming out of the St. Sophia belfry doors. Two days later, Metropolitan Sabodan appeared on national television and ardently called on the faithful (non-members of his Church) "to repent and rejoin the mother Church of the Moscow Patriarchate."

We all knew then, and know now, that he is a proxy of the Russian Church in Ukraine, which continues its destructive work against the Ukrainian people. There is no room in Christianity for hate, injustice and brutal behavior, and yet, for example, the Pochaiv Monastery – a mem-

ber-church of Metropolitan Sabodan's jurisdiction – practices this.

We realize the complexities of Church matters in our times; however, the fact that some of us are perplexed and hurt by the strong contradictions in policies and attitudes, both by the ecclesiastical authorities in Ukraine and here in the West, should also be treated as a valid issue. Church leaders cannot ignore the entire setting of present-day Ukraine, a country in political turmoil, where Church issues are inevitably intertwined. Spiritual life in Ukraine is, and has been, a part of its fabric, as this is a nation with an incredibly difficult history, both in the past and in the 20th century. In that context, religious institutions, as well as national ones, were mostly subjected to foreign domination or influences. So it continues to this day.

Patriarch Lubomyr Husar of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church dreams of the grand union of all Ukrainian Churches; no doubt, many Ukrainians share his desire. Without question, the present state of religious matters in Ukraine is highly uncertain; it may become volatile. This requires measured steps and solid evaluation, for which Andrew Sorokowski presents an astute argument (The Weekly, June 2). Both the Orthodox and the Catholic Churches have suffered immeasurably under communism in Ukraine. Current efforts by all concerned should aim to halt their further destruction by Moscow-dominated entities, both secular and religious, for any polarizing policies can only bring harm.

**Oksana Bakum**  
New Paltz, N.Y.

### Thanks for a trip down memory lane

Dear Editor:

I loved the article "Snapshots from our Past" written by John P. Swystun that appeared in the May 26 issue. Names of the people listed included some who crossed my path through these many years. I've reached my 81st birthday and articles like this bring basic memories of growing up on the East Side of New York.

The article mentioned that seven clubs like Ukrainian Tridents existed. I wonder if there are members of those clubs who could enlighten us with their stories.

Trips down memory lane are the only ones some of us old "geezers" can make.

**Dorothy Gruchoski Wylder**  
Vacaville, Calif.

### To The Weekly Contributors:

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

- ✦ News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ✦ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ✦ Photographs (originals only, **no photocopies or computer printouts**) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- ✦ Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ✦ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ✦ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- ✦ Persons who submit any materials must **provide a daytime phone number** where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- ✦ Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.



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# Ottawa professionals host National Kovbasa Tasting Competition

by Roman W. Zakaluzny

OTTAWA – It wasn't long after the end of Lent that Ottawa Ukrainians participated in an orgy ... of kovbasa eating.

More than 100 people crammed into Ottawa's Ukrainian Orthodox church hall on May 15 to take part in the fifth annual National Kovbasa Tasting Competition, organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa.

The garlicky odor greeting people as they entered indicated that this year's competition was the largest the association had ever hosted.

"Every year it's gotten bigger," said association member and organizer Nina Romas. "In fact, this year we're swamped with kovbasa."

Attendees paid money to pack the hall for a brief panel on real estate tips – the business portion of the evening. Yet all waited in anticipation for part two of the evening, when they got to taste, then vote, for their favorite kovbasa in three different categories: traditional, ham-based and specialty. Twelve suppliers from 10 cities representing six Canadian provinces had entries in all or some of the categories, and all wanted a spot in the top three.

J.J. Pawlak's Ottawa delicatessen has supplied sausages to the competition for four straight years. He admitted that after every competition, he experiences an increase in business at his store, adding happily that his meat has been scored highly in past years. "So far, we are lucky," said the transplanted Pole, adding that there's not much difference between German, Polish or Ukrainian kovbasa, just in who is making it.

He hoped for a win in all three categories. "Our specialty kovbasa is the hot Cajun. And we brought a traditional sausage, which I cannot find, or maybe it is already eaten," laughed Mr. Pawlak.

During the taste-testing, attendees were entertained by jazz pianist Natasha

Guiller, and were able to quench their thirst with Slavutych beer from Ukraine, one of the event's sponsors. In addition to the bountiful piles of pork there were plates of pickles and bread, but attendees were confused as to their purpose.

"I think it's to cleanse the palate between kovbasas," said Lidia Jenzjowsky, 22, who was attending her first kovbasa competition.

"It's to offset the cholesterol in the kovbasa," contradicted organizer Orest Dykyj, in between mouthfuls of sausage. "Just to make a sort of a fuller flavor." When asked what he used to rinse his own palate, Mr. Dykyj answered: "the Ukrainian beer."

Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike participated in the competition, despite the fact that the highly spiced sausage may have been relatively new to some of their diets.

"I've had sausage before, but not this range of different types all at once" said Dawn Wong, an IT worker from Ottawa. "I'm making my rounds now."

"My boss's wife is Ukrainian, and we have a Ukrainian intern in our office, so there's a lot of Ukrainian influence around," said Terence Scheltema, also from Ottawa. "It sounded like a good night, so I came. And it's been absolutely enjoyable."

Mr. Scheltema knew exactly what he was looking for in his kovbasa. "First of all, I like a low-grease content. I love sausages, but I hate greasy ones. I was looking for something that was very clean to the palate, that didn't leave much of an aftertaste, and that just passed through with a nice flavor and didn't hang around."

Asked if the garlic in the kovbasa was perhaps a little intense, he answered "not at all," but added that he "feels sorry for the person who's not eating kovbasa tonight."

Prof. Oleksiy Babenko of Kyiv was in

Ottawa briefly for a conference and stopped by to see for himself what the event was all about.

"Kovbasa this good cannot be found in Ukraine," said the scholar, speaking in Ukrainian. He added that he liked the evening's format of business first, then entertainment.

According to Ms. Romas, the event was a success, and promises to be even more popular next year. She had a warning, however, for the professional and business association of Toronto.

"We've heard that there are agents in

Toronto who've heard about the success of the National Kovbasa Tasting Competition, and we'd like to advise them that [Ottawa] is its home," said Ms. Romas. "The [association] in Ottawa has all exclusive rights. They can do anything else – they can do holubtsi. They can do varenyky. But they can't touch kovbasa. It belongs to us."

For more information about upcoming events in Ottawa, readers can visit the professional association's website at [www.infoukes.com/ucpbaott](http://www.infoukes.com/ucpbaott).

## And the winners are...

*Below are the winners of the fifth annual National Kovbasa Tasting Competition held by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Ottawa.*

### Traditional:

- first place – Warsaw Polish Deli, Ottawa (garlic – smoked);
- second place – Bank Street Sausage and Deli, Ottawa (double garlic);
- third place – Polonia Sausage House Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia (old farmer sausage)

### Ham-based:

- first place – Bank Street Sausage

and Deli, Ottawa (ham kovbasa);

- second place – Ukrainian Cooperative Association, Regina, Saskatchewan (home-made-style coarse ham);
- third place – Stawnichy's Meat Processing, Mundare, Alberta (home-made style Ukrainian)

### Alternative:

- first place – Bank Street Sausage and Deli, Ottawa (hot Cajun);
- second place – Zytynzky's Deli, Montreal (hunter's kovbasa)
- third place – Polonia Sausage House Ltd., Vancouver, British Columbia (Polish hunter sausage)

## Ukraine and Poland...

(Continued from page 1)

drug dealing because Ukraine is not the source of these problems," explained Mr. Kuchma, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

The Ukrainian president said he believes associate status for Ukraine within the EU would help resolve the problems that will crop up after Poland moves into the economic organization.

Mr. Kwasniewski, for his part, said he would do all that was possible to "minimize the consequences of the introduction of visas," between Ukraine and Poland. He explained that Poland is working with Brussels to develop a visa regime that would include long-term, inexpensive and even cost-free visas. If approved by the EU, they would be made available to Ukrainians wishing to visit Poland depending on the traveler's needs and ability to pay.

During a special roundtable on the role of the Odesa-Brody-Gdansk pipeline in the scheme of European trade, President Kuchma urged Poland to actively work to complete the transport corridor to the northeastern Polish city of Gdansk. He expressed a desire to see the consortium developed in any shape or manner.

"We see its development on the basis of the creation of an international consortium on any terms through privatization, lease or whatever," explained the Ukrainian leader.

While President Kwasniewski agreed that the pipeline is necessary because it would allow Poland and Europe to diversify their sources of energy, he disagreed

with the "at all costs" attitude expressed by his Ukrainian counterpart and emphasized that the onus is on the private sector to complete the work on the Polish part of the transport line and to develop an effective consortium to operate it.

The two leaders also addressed the ongoing controversy over the Polish Orliata (Eaglets) war cemetery located in Lviv, where a controversy has again developed over what many consider overtly nationalistic memorial slogans the displayed by the Polish side. The Lviv City Council several weeks ago banned any such expressions and has refused to allow the official opening of the cemetery, which is located astride the famous Lychakiv Cemetery, where prominent Ukrainian national and historical figures are buried.

President Kwasniewski noted during a joint press conference with his Ukrainian counterpart that five years ago the two countries signed a declaration on reconciliation, and that the current controversy surrounding the Orliata cemetery needs to be resolved with the declaration in mind.

President Kuchma supported the Polish leader and added that time would resolve the problem. While stating, "no one has the right to make politics on the graves of people," he noted that two-thirds of Lviv residents are not against the Polish cemetery.

"We will not push as to when to open it – today, tomorrow, or in two days," explained Mr. Kuchma. "But I don't think it will take too much time."

Asked what was delaying such an action, he answered simply: "Democracy."

## World Trade Center...

(Continued from page 1)

Slawno, Poland, in 1953, mentioned that he feared descending too far into the building's six basement levels. "There was so much smoke that I couldn't tell where I was. I thought I recognized the lobby, but when I got out of the stairs all I could see was dust and smoke."

The firemen guided Mr. Demczur outside, where he found a curb to rest only half a block from the North Tower. He said he looked up and could no longer see the South Tower, but saw fire and smoke billowing from the North Tower. Only moments later, Mr. Demczur added, people began screaming and running from the North Tower.

Mr. Demczur said he looked up and saw the building's antenna shake from side-to-side and the building begin to crumble in on itself.

Following the collapse of the North Tower Mr. Demczur made his way to the Selfreliance (New York) Federal Credit Union on Second Avenue where his wife, Nadia Demczur, secretary of UNA Branch 86, worked. He was still carrying what remained of his squeegee.

The National Museum of American History marked the half-year anniversary of the terrorist attacks on March 11 with a temporary display of World Trade Center artifacts that included Mr. Demczur's squeegee in its September 11 condition – dust and all.

According to the museum's website, a permanent display will be ready for the one-year anniversary and will include a gallery of approximately 50 objects representing the three sites affected by the terrorist attacks. The website wrote, "Representing the escape from the World Trade Center are the squeegee used by window washer Jan Demczur to break out of an elevator and the shoes of office worker Cecilia Benavente removed to speed her exit from the 103rd floor of Tower 2." The exhibit is scheduled to close on January 11, 2003.

Although he grew up in Poland, where he served his mandatory two-year term in the military before accepting an offer

from his aunt to move to America, Mr. Demczur underlined that he is Ukrainian. (Some press reports referred to him only as a Polish immigrant.) His parents were forced from the Lemko region during the Polish government's 1947 repatriation of Ukrainians to newly acquired northern and western Polish territories – an operation code named Akcja Wisla – and only later did his parents resettle in Poland.

But it was in the Polish military where Mr. Demczur first learned his plumber's trade – a specialty that later helped him earn a position with a more financially lucrative Polish building company. He says he almost chose to follow a building job to Iraq, but after weighing the options decided he would be better compensated in the United States.

Mr. Demczur, who has been actively involved in the Ukrainian community ever since he emigrated in 1980 to the Ukrainian neighborhood in New York City's East Village, said he lost people he knew that day – people he had worked with for over a decade.

He called that day an "overwhelming experience – one that has left me up many nights." He said he still carries emotional baggage and has yet to return to work. Although he said there is no problem in finding work, he feels he is not ready to return.

Mr. Demczur's story was also featured in The Jersey Journal, The Star-Ledger and The New York Times newspapers. He was later honored by over 700 of his colleagues for his actions on September 11, 2001.

As for returning to work, Mr. Demczur said, "I'll go back. But when I do go back, I only want to clean windows that I can get to with a ladder."

## Correction

Helen Smindak's "Dateline: New York" (June 23) erroneously reported that cellist Natalia Khoma did not take part in the 60th anniversary program at the Ukrainian Institute of America honoring Oleh Krysa. As seen in the photo accompanying the story, Ms. Khoma did perform at the concert.

## Concordance to Shevchenko's works is published

by Dr. Bohdan Klid

EDMONTON – The Shevchenko Scientific Society (U.S.A.) and Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press have announced the publication and immediate availability of an invaluable research tool for scholars and students of the poetic legacy of Ukraine's national poet, Taras Shevchenko.

"A Concordance to the Poetic Works of Taras Shevchenko" by Oleh S. Ilnytskyj and George Hawrysch is a four-volume publication containing over 3,200 pages. It is a complete alphabetical index of all the words contained in Shevchenko's Ukrainian- and Russian-language poetry, showing both the places where each word may be found and its immediate textual setting.

While concordances are rather common, for example in English literature, the work produced by Prof. Ilnytskyj and Dr. Hawrysch is the first of its kind in Ukrainian literature.

It promises to be an important and useful guidebook not only for literary critics, but for linguists and lexicographers as well. The concordance permits quick and easy access to Shevchenko's every word and provides each and every context in which the word is used. Thus, scholars can easily trace nuances of meaning and syntactical or grammatical structures, and investigate major themes or topics.

The concordance records not only the words found in Shevchenko's canonical poems, but also in all of their variants. To assist researchers, the edition contains a dozen appendices that show word frequencies and other statistics.

The text of the concordance was prepared at the Ukrainian Language and Literature Program at the University of Alberta thanks to a three-year grant from Canada's Social Science and Humanities Research Council.

Prof. Ilnytskyj teaches in the department of modern languages and cultural studies at the University of Alberta and heads the newly established Ukrainian Center for Multimedia, Interactive Learning and Digital Publishing. He is also the author of "Ukrainian Futurism, 1914-1930: A Historical and Critical Study (1997)." His



The newly released four-volume edition of "A Concordance to the Poetic Works of Taras Shevchenko."

co-author, Dr. Hawrysch, was awarded a doctorate in Ukrainian literature at the University of Alberta.

This four-volume edition of "A Concordance to the Poetic Works of Taras Shevchenko" was jointly published by the Shevchenko Scientific Society (U.S.A.) and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies Press. It is now available at a price of \$250 per four-volume set.

U.S. orders should be sent to: Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave., New York, NY 10003; telephone, (212) 254-5130; fax, (212) 254-5239; e-mail, info@shevchenko.org. Canadian orders should be forwarded to: CIUS Press, 450 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2E8; telephone, (780) 492-2972; fax, (780) 492-4967; e-mail, cius@ualberta.ca.

The Shevchenko Scientific Society (U.S.A.) has donated 450 sets of the concordance to libraries and universities in Ukraine.

## Plaque in southern Alberta to recall internment camp

CALGARY – Another plaque recalling Canada's first national internment operations and their impact on the Ukrainian Canadian community will be unveiled on August 5 of this year, near a camp once located in the Eaton-Munson-Drumheller region of southern Alberta. In operation from October 13, 1918, to March 21, 1919, with internees being housed in railway box cars, this was one of the 24 Canadian concentration camps where Ukrainians and other Europeans categorized as "enemy aliens" were held and forced to do heavy labor for the profit of the government and various business concerns.

Those held around Drumheller worked in the nearby coal mines and were also deployed to assist local farmers in collecting their harvests.

Borys Sydoruk, UCCLA's director of special projects, visited Drumheller in late March and confirmed that a plaque will be placed at the Badlands Historical Center. The acting manager of this downtown Center, Sheresse Thompson, announced this arrangement in an article published in The Drumheller Mail and said, "There is a possibility that we will expand on [the placing of the plaque] by doing an educational program on the history of the event."

Commenting, Mr. Sydoruk observed that UCCLA "is certainly very much in favor of the Badlands Historical Center developing an interpretive display about Canada's first national internment operations and the Ukrainian Canadians. Doing so will ensure that visitors to the center will be better able to understand what happened during this unfortunate episode in our national history."

This will be the 18th trilingual historical marker placed by UCCLA and its supporters since 1994, many of them with the assistance of the Ukrainian Canadian Foundation of Taras Shevchenko.

## The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: May 2002

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**Total \$2,737.50**

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

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

## Kharkiv delegation arrives in Midwest to learn about construction

by Jan Sherbin

CINCINNATI – Sixteen Kharkiv architects, contractors and designers have arrived home with plenty of ideas to implement in their industry. They gathered these ideas during a three-week study tour in which construction experts in four Midwestern states showed them their work.

Topics covered during the May 13-June 2 study tour included not just materials and techniques but also project management. Their tour showed them how materials such as bricks and concrete are made and distributed; the features of successful contracts between builders and materials suppliers; how to finance construction projects; and how the process of real estate development works.

“Our goal is to give them tools to develop an organized industry of contractors, architects and designers in Kharkiv and also to formulate school programs to meet Ukraine’s new needs for tradespeople in masonry, electrical, mechanical, HVAC [heating ventilation and air-condition] and infrastructure,” said Jim Titus, who organized the study tour on behalf of Cincinnati’s Center for Economic Initiatives. Mr. Titus is vice-president of CEI and a partner in Dunn & Titus PSC, a Cincinnati design/build architectural and construction management firm.

The Center for Economic Initiatives has been using the study tour method to give Ukrainian businesspeople a first-hand look at modern technologies, management and productivity methods and free-market competition. The study tour



Neil Kluender of the Dugan & Meyers construction company directs the Kharkiv group’s attention overhead as he explains methods being used in the new municipal center under construction in Mason, Ohio, outside Cincinnati.

was CEI’s 13th, and the third covering construction.

During the tours, U.S. businesses

showed their sites and explained their operations on a volunteer basis.

Sue Nordin of Florida Tile, who hosted a previous CEI construction group, was excited about receiving a second group. “They are so fascinated by our tile-making process and ask so many questions. We had a particularly active exchange once when we explained our quality control process, and they were amazed at the tiles we rejected,” she said.

Fran Dugan of the Dugan & Meyers construction company, who hosted two previous CEI construction groups, said, “We show them everything and are prepared to stop for a more detailed explanation when something catches their eye.

The construction industry in Ukraine is so different that they may be fascinated with some process we take for granted and have used for many years.”

Study tours are funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

The Center for Economic Initiatives models its study tours after those conducted for Western European businesses after World War II under the Marshall Plan. In fact, the man who proposed and implemented this technical assistance component of the Marshall Plan in 1948, Jim Silberman, is an active consultant for the Center for Economic Initiatives.

## CCRF publishes Ukrainian version of comprehensive Manual of Neonatology

SHORT HILLS, N.J. – This spring, the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, an award-winning charity based in Short Hills, N.J., obtained permission from the Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins Publishing Co. to publish a Ukrainian-language version of a comprehensive 700-page Manual of Neonatology. The manual, edited by John P. Cloherty, M.D. and Ann R. Stark, M.D. is widely considered to be the most useful handbook on

neonatal intensive care among U.S. doctors. It was originally published through a joint program in neonatology at the Harvard Medical School, Beth Israel Hospital, Brigham and Women’s Hospital and the Children’s Hospital of Boston. After obtaining copyright permission from Lippincott Publishers in February, CCRF retained the services of Ukrainian translators based at the Kyiv Medical Institute to translate all 72 articles under the supervision of neonatal intensive care specialists. The project was completed in time to distribute free copies of the manual to all 250 doctors who attended the third national Neonatal Training Conference sponsored by CCRF at the Pushcha Ozerna Sanatorium in Kyiv on April 24-25.

“This manual was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm,” said Olena Welhasch, CCRF program director. “The conference participants couldn’t wait to get their hands on it, and there is no question that it will be enormously helpful in their treatment of newborn infants suffering from various complications.” Ms. Welhasch helped to oversee the project along with CCRF’s Ukraine country director, Olena Maslyukivska.

“We’re deeply grateful to all the sponsors who helped to finance the translation and publication of this valuable text,” said Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, the co-founder of CCRF and chairman of its board of directors. “Neonatal intensive care is a fairly young specialty in the Ukrainian medical system, and intensive physician training is an essential component in proper neonatal care.”

In recent years, CCRF has delivered state-of-the-art neonatal equipment to

(Continued on page 15)



The book jacket for the Ukrainian-language version of the Manual of Neonatal Care. The cover photo by CCRF intern Joseph Sywenkyj was taken during a visit to the fund’s partner hospital in Lutsk.

## Ukrainian World Congress president to visit Australia

ESSENDON, Australia – The president of the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC), Askold Lozynskyj, will visit Australia between August 14-30.

Mr. Lozynskyj accepted the invitation of the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations (AFUO) to visit all major centers in Australia.

By profession an attorney at law, Mr. Lozynskyj was elected to lead the UWC in 1998. He has been an avid worker with Ukrainian communities throughout the world. He has focused his attention on the Eastern diaspora, visiting many Ukrainian communities on formerly Soviet territory.

He has also been active in challenging the Ukrainian government on issues to strengthen Ukraine’s position on fostering strong Ukrainian identity.

Mr. Lozynskyj been a strong advocate for ethnic Ukrainians in many countries throughout the world, including Russia, Poland and other countries where strong Ukrainian communities exist.

Prior to being elected president of the UWC, Mr. Lozynskyj was president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, an umbrella body for

Ukrainians in the United States.

Mr. Lozynskyj will visit all major Ukrainian Australian centers in Sydney, Canberra, Brisbane, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart.

A very strong orator, Mr. Lozynskyj will deliver a series of speeches and presentations on relations with Ukraine, the current Ukrainian political situation and its implications for Australia-Ukraine relations, issues of cultural and linguistic preservation, and other matters.

A series of meetings with high-ranking Australian government and some state government officials is being planned.

“Having the UWC president visit Australia will no doubt be a great honor for our community in Australia,” said Stefan Romaniw, chairman of the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations.

“Mr. Lozynsky is a strong and effective advocate for Ukrainian issues and has a proven track record. His understanding of Ukrainian issues, together with issues of community development, is very strong and will no doubt raise new challenges for the Australian Ukrainian community,” he added.

## NEW RELEASE: Musicus Bortnianskii records 16th-18th century motets

by Myron Maksymiw

TORONTO — The highly acclaimed Ukrainian Canadian performing arts organization, Musicus Bortnianskii, was founded in 1981 in Toronto under the direction of the author. Musicus Bortnianskii performs and publicizes the works of Ukrainian, Ukrainian Canadian, as well as West and East European composers of music, for chorus and orchestra. Performing a wide repertoire written for various chorus and orchestra ensembles, Musicus Bortnianskii moves with ease among all periods of music from Baroque to contemporary, unveiling the untapped wealth of the music of these periods. The ensemble familiarizes the audience with the music and cultural heritage of Ukraine by focusing on Ukrainian composers, past and present. As a Ukrainian Canadian performing arts organization, Musicus Bortnianskii has a special interest in Ukrainian Canadian composers.

In addition to performances and recordings, Musicus Bortnianskii has been and is actively involved in music search and research. It is compiling and completing a historical collection of previously lost or forgotten compositions of Ukraine. Over the past 20 years the organization has established contacts with all the major libraries around the world searching for and collecting works of the great Ukrainian masters. As a result, new works, thought to have been lost, have been found and performed. To date, Musicus Bortnianskii has perhaps the most complete collection of early Ukrainian music, among them "Partesni Kontserty" as well as works by Bortniansky, Vedel, Maksym Berezovsky and others. Musicus Bortnianskii has been involved in CBC national radio and television productions and has performed in Toronto and environs, as well as in the United States for the celebrations of the millennium of Christianity in Ukraine.

To date, Musicus Bortnianskii has 11 recordings to its credit. Its latest release is a recording of 17th and 18th century five- and six-part Ukrainian motets known as "Partesni Kontserty" or "Partesni Motets" by anonymous Ukrainian composers. This CD recording is a very important and historic event, for it makes accessible, for the very first time, a particular form of early Ukrainian music and culture. In his article, "Church

*Myron Maksymiw is the founding director of Musicus Bortnianskii. His work as conductor and specialist in early Ukrainian music took him to Ukraine, where he worked with professional and amateur choirs, and did further research in his field. Mr. Maksymiw has returned to Toronto where he has resumed working with Musicus Bortnianskii, performing, recording, and promoting classical and contemporary Ukrainian music.*



Concertos for Five Voices" (Utrecht, 1974), Dr. M. Antonowych states that the influence of 17th and 18th century Ukrainian music on Eastern Europe is comparable to the influence of the Netherlands and Italy's masters on the development of 15th and 16th century Western European music.

The "partesny kontsert," often referred to as "partesny motet," is a polyphonic (many-voiced) a cappella composition widely used in Ukraine from the 16th to the 18th century. (The term "partesny" derives from the Latin word "partes" and refers to a choral work where all the vocal parts — soprano, alto, tenor, bass — are written out separately in "Part Books.") It is analogous to the Western European "motet" and, with reference to sacred music, is analogous to the "Concerto Ecclesiastico" (Church Concerto) in early Western European music. "Partesni Kontserty" may be sacred or secular.

To this day, with the exception of a few articles in various Ukrainian publications, very little research has been done on the "partesny kontsert." Most works, written for as few as three voices, and as many as 24, remain in manuscript form. Few composers' names appear and those that do are unknown or obscure.

The "partesny kontsert" has its roots in early Ukrainian polyphony which some music historians date to the 16th century, while others trace it to the 15th century. Yet the emergence of the "partesny kontsert" as a genre, with its own specific structure that would reflect the artistic thinking and requirements of the time, dates to the late 16th and early 17th century.

The introduction of the "partesny kontsert" in church singing should be viewed, perhaps, as a reactionary movement in music to the growing influence of

Roman Catholicism and the use of the organ and instruments in the church. Thus it may be viewed as a struggle for the preservation of Orthodoxy, especially in those parts of Ukraine that were under Polish rule.

Faced with this problem, semi-religious organizations called "Bratstva," or "Brotherhoods" (e.g., the Brotherhood of the Assumption in Lviv was founded in 1585), which were formed around Ukrainian churches, cultural centers and educational institutions. These "bratstva" were perhaps the greatest promoters of the "partesny kontsert."

Yet it was the composer who was faced with the most difficult of all tasks: to write a cappella music that would stand up to the Western tradition, and more so, to be successful, as well as appeal to the educated musician and the sophisticated amateur. The composer would have to use devices that were current, close to his own musical thinking, and at the same time, that were familiar to his audience. These gifted composers, by using contrast, color, effect and imitation, as well as the full gamut of sound — from the fullest "tutti" to the bare minimum of a trio in various voice combinations — created works that covered a wide range, from the tender simplicity of "Darui My Umyleniie" (Grant Me Absolution) to the exultant "Hospody Oruzhiie Krest Tvoi" (Lord, Your Cross is Our Arms). The "kontserty" are very demanding both vocally and technically and are indicative of the high level of performance of choral music in Ukraine at that time.

The "Partesni Kontserty" CD, as recorded by Musicus Bortnianskii, has examples of three five-part and seven six-part "kontserty" in various voice combinations (e.g., three sopranos, two basses; two altos, one tenor, two basses; two sopranos, two altos, two basses; two altos, two tenors, two basses, etc.). Two works on this CD are taken from a collection of manuscripts discovered in Novy Sad, Yugoslavia, by Dr. Antonovych of Utrecht and subsequently reworked by him. The others are from additional manuscript findings, also from Novy Sad, compiled and published by the eminent Ukrainian musicologist Nina Herasymova-Persydska of Kyiv. They all date from the middle of the 17th to the early 18th century and fall into the category of "sacred kontserty."

The "Partesni Kontserty" CD is available from Musicus Bortnianskii for \$21; price includes shipping and handling. To order call (416) 255-7378 or e-mail musicusbortnianskii@Rogers.com.

Among projects undertaken for the coming year by Musicus Bortnianskii is the recording of Dmytro Bortniansky's 10 "kontserty" for double choir. The 2002-2003 season will open in the fall with a concert commemorating all the victims of the Great Famine in Ukraine as well as others who suffered as a result of man's inhumanity to man.

## CONCERT REVIEW: Khoma and Vynnytsky at Weill Recital Hall

by Bohdan Markiw

Two noted Ukrainian musical artists, cellist Natalia Khoma and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky performed in a concert-recital in Carnegie Hall's Weill Recital Hall on Wednesday evening, May 29. Both artists are well-known, especially to Ukrainian audiences, especially for their performance in the "Music at the Institute" series of concerts held at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York City.

Ms. Khoma opened the program with a rendition of Beethoven's Variations in E Flat Major on "Bei Männern, welche Liebe Fühlen" from Mozart's "Magic Flute." The performance of the piece's short phrases, which tend to express the sighs of a man in love, was superbly done. Ms. Khoma has an affinity toward elegant feelings, and tackles matters of the heart with charming tenderness and understanding.

Beethoven's famous Sonata in A Major, Op 69, followed, in which Ms. Khoma showed an impressive command of tone and color, as well as in her dynamic range from extreme pianissimos to resounding forte of a beautiful quality. In this performance she pushed the tempo to its limits, but

due to her perfect articulation, the runs were clear and crisp without losing the velvety sound of the cello; the transfer of phrases between cello and piano were seamless.

Following the intermission, Ms. Khoma and Mr. Vynnytsky performed Dmitry Shostakovich's Sonata in D Minor, Op. 40. One should note that this recital structure followed a new trend in programming in that the setting of the sonatas of these two major composers, Beethoven and Shostakovich, represents consecutive centuries. This trend to select these composers was set by Kurt Masur, the just retired conductor of the New York Philharmonic Orchestra, and adopted by the Emerson String Quartet.

Many rich resonances came from emphatic strokes in the Shostakovich, marked by its strong expression of feeling.

Ms. Khoma, in her playing, brought signs of grotesque elements which surface here and in many of his compositions. Her playing was superbly in tune with all the difficult stops and roudades of harmonics. (In one instant the cello lost floor support, but Ms. Khoma did not lose control and kept playing with a swaying instrument for a brief period.)

The audience was delighted with the next number, which was the New York

premiere of "Lost Tango" composed by pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky. The composition was commissioned by the Greene County Council on the Arts to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the founding of the town of Jewett in upstate New York. The piece in its concept is rather exten-

sive. The cello line provides a delicate melody with dry piano accompaniment, but several interludes in the piano part consist of a powerful elaborated refrain played by the composer-pianist with volcanic force.

(Continued on page 21)



Cellist Natalia Khoma and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky at a previous concert.

# Music of Bortniansky is celebrated at the Shevchenko Society

by Dr. Orest Popovych

NEW YORK – The 250th anniversary of the composer and conductor Dmytro Bortniansky (1751-1825), generally recognized as a giant in Ukrainian religious music, was observed by the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) at its building in New York on May 18 with a musicological conference and a concert in his honor. The conference offered lectures richly illustrated with recordings of Bortniansky's choral and orchestral music, and was crowned with a live solo performance of a selection of his songs.

In her opening remarks, Dr. Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych, the president of NTSh, drew a thought-provoking connection between the career of Bortniansky and the Pereiaslav Agreement of 1654, which had imposed on Ukraine the overlordship of the Muscovite tsar. Bortniansky was born in Hlukhiv, in the Chernihiv region of Ukraine, but spent most of his career as musician at the tsar's court in St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia. He had joined the countless other members of the Ukrainian cultural-intellectual elite of his day who were transplanted to Russia, where they helped develop Russian culture, while losing much of their Ukrainian identity in the process.

For the year 2004, the government of Ukraine is planning an elaborate program to mark the 350th anniversary of the Pereiaslav Agreement. In response, NTSh has announced "The Mykhailo Hrushevskiy Competition – 2002" for original scholarly monographs to be written on any aspect of the consequences of the Pereiaslav Agreement for Ukraine. Authors of the five best monographs will receive grants of \$5,000 each. What happened to Bortniansky is one example of the consequences of the Pereiaslav Agreement, concluded Dr. Onyshkevych.

The program was then taken over by Dr. Andriy Szul, chairman of the Law and Advisory Committee of NTSh, who was the prime mover behind this event. Dr. Szul, formerly a faculty member at the Pennsylvania State University, was uniquely qualified for this task, not as a practicing attorney, but as a Ph. D. in musicology with Bortniansky as his specialty.

After presenting an overview of the program, Dr. Szul gave his own talk on "Bortniansky: An Enigma as an Artist," in which he traced the life of the composer, so typical of talented Ukrainians at a time when subjugated Ukraine was unable to provide for them the right conditions for their professional growth.

Bortniansky attended the famous school of music in his native Hlukhiv when he was snatched from there at the age of 8 by a Russian scout for the St. Petersburg court choir, because of the boy's brilliant singing voice. Bortniansky spent the next 66 years abroad, having studied for 10 years in Italy, then returning to the Russian capital as court composer, teacher and conductor, eventually becoming director of the court choir in 1795.

Dr. Szul posed the provocative question as to whether Bortniansky was Ukrainian only by birth or in his heart as well? Is there anything distinctly Ukrainian among the more than 400 of his compositions, written mostly in Russia by employing French and Italian styles? Dr. Szul answered that at some level Bortniansky's Ukrainian consciousness continued to be nurtured in St. Petersburg, because the composition of the tsarist court choir was up to 70 percent Ukrainian, as was its director at the time, Marko Poltoratsky. Bortniansky



Panelists (from left) Dr. Andriy Szul, Dr. Jaropolk Lassowsky, Vasyl Hrechynsky and Stepan Maksymiuk discuss the life and work of composer Dmytro Bortniansky.

himself reportedly sang Ukrainian songs and occasionally spoke Ukrainian.

When he became the highest musical authority in Russia, Bortniansky carried out reforms in Russian church music which have been described as revolutionary. Musicologist Pavlo Matsenko wrote that the changes introduced by Bortniansky have imbued Russian church music with "a purely Ukrainian mood, melodic phrasing and an inner piety typical of Ukrainians." Illustrative of Bortniansky's influence was a Russian law passed in 1816 according to which only music composed or approved by Bortniansky could be sung in churches. However, according to Dr. Szul, Bortniansky never managed to parlay his enormous professional stature into personal wealth, so that upon his death his family found itself in a catastrophic financial condition.

Roman Sawycky Jr., a member of NTSh and lately a faculty member of the Mykola Lysenko Academy of Music in Lviv, contributed a lecture titled "Bortniansky in Western Publications from the 19th Century to the Present," which in his absence was read by Dr. Andriy Danilenko of NTSh. According to Prof. Sawycky, the works of Bortniansky have been widely disseminated in the Western world, making him the best known Ukrainian composer in musicological literature. Although there used to be some confusion in older literature as to the composer's nationality, most of the recent reference books, including the "New Encyclopedia Britannica," clearly identify Bortniansky as a Ukrainian composer. The newest and most comprehensive encyclopedia of music, The New Grove Dictionary of Music, a 29-volume opus published in 2000, has a most authoritative article on Dmytro Bortniansky written by Dr. Marika Kuzma.

Stepan Maksymiuk of the Washington branch of NTSh, who was introduced by Dr. Szul as "the biggest collector of Ukrainian music recordings", spoke on "Bortniansky's Discography Since 1902," illustrating his talk by playing some of the recordings. The standing-room-only audience was privileged to hear the first ever recording of Bortniansky's music – a 100-year-old rendition of "Otche Nash" sung by a choir in St. Petersburg.

Mr. Maksymiuk presented a progres-

sion of Bortniansky recordings, extending into the 1930s. According to him, there are now 344 recordings of Bortniansky's music, of which 164 are on LP records and 39 are on CDs. Altogether Bortniansky's heritage comprises over 400 works of which 118 are religious. Samples of the recordings were displayed in the conference room in an exhibition titled "Bortniansky in Iconography, Discography and Print," which was prepared by Messrs. Sawycky and Maksymiuk.

The last two speakers analyzed the structure of Bortniansky's choral and orchestral music, respectively, with the aid of recorded excerpts. Vasyl Hrechynsky, the artistic director of the Dumka Chorus in New York, chose for deconstruction the Sacral Concerto No. 3, with which he demonstrated what he called the "ensemble contrasting" in choral music. Regardless of how much of the musicology the audience was able to absorb, it certainly appreciated the gorgeous sounds of some of the sacral music.

Dr. Jaropolk Lassowsky, professor of music at Clarion State University, spoke on "The Elements of Form in the

Instrumental Works of Bortniansky against the Background of His Contemporaries." Dr. Lassowsky chose to contrast Bortniansky's "Symphonia Concertante" with Mozart's 40th Symphony. While the Mozart symphony has three movements, Bortniansky's work has only two, lacking the middle one called "development." However, Bortniansky managed to accomplish the development by unconventional means, such as incorporating it in the first and third movements, said Dr. Lassowsky, which represented a progressive approach that placed Bortniansky ahead of his contemporaries.

The live concert featured a selection of five of Bortniansky's songs performed by Soprano Natalya Honcharenko, accompanied by pianist Christine Karpevych. Significantly, three of the songs, "A Hymn to the Moon," "Bohorodytse Divo" and "The Aria of Sanchetti" appeared to be New York premieres.

Dr. Anna Procyk, a vice-president of NTSh, closed the program, thanking all who contributed to its success, and expressed her hope that we won't have to wait too long for a repeat performance of such quality.



At the Shevchenko Scientific Society's celebration of the music of Dmytro Bortniansky (from left) are Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, Christine Karpevych and Natalya Honcharenko.

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

an end to Russian threats to build a new gas pipeline bypassing Ukraine because of Ukrainian gas theft. Moreover, Ukrainian Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh and his Russian counterpart, Mikhail Kasianov, met in Kharkiv last week and ordered officials and experts to finalize by July details of the repayment of Ukraine's \$1.4 billion gas debt to Gazprom with Eurobonds issued by Naftohaz Ukrainy. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Anti-money-laundering bill promoted

KYIV – Ukrainian Finance Minister Ihor Yushko has appealed to the Verkhovna Rada to adopt a law on combating money laundering by October 10 to avoid “additional” sanctions from the Paris-based Financial Action Task Force (FATF), UNIAN reported. “I’m very much hopeful that we will never learn what these [additional sanctions] may be,” Mr. Yushko said, adding that the draft anti-money-laundering bill that is currently in the Parliament meets world standards. Ukraine is one of 15 countries blacklisted by the FATF. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Rada wrangles over session agenda ...

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on June 20 voted down a proposal for an agenda of its current session that consisted of 106 issues, including the impeachment of President Leonid Kuchma, UNIAN reported. The proposal was opposed by United Ukraine, the Social Democratic Party (United), the Communist Party and the Socialist Party. The Communists and the Socialists said they voted against the agenda primarily because it included a motion to ban the Communist Party. Lawmaker Oleksander Turchynov of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, which proposed a motion to impeach Mr. Kuchma, said the bloc will resort to both “parliamentary and non-parliamentary” methods of struggle if it is “illegally deprived of the possibility” to submit draft bills to the parliament. Meanwhile, Our Ukraine has refused to participate in voting on the session's agenda as long as it does not include a proposal to set up a commission for investigating the bankruptcy of the Ukrayina bank and the privatization of Ukrasotsbank. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### ... demands probe of former security chief

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on June 19 approved a request by Hryhorii Omelchenko of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc to open a criminal investigation against former Security Service of Ukraine Chief Leonid Derkach and his son, National Deputy Andrii Derkach, the Associated Press reported. Mr. Omelchenko based his request on an RFE/RL interview with National Security and Defense Council Secretary Yevhen Marchuk in April, in which Mr. Marchuk said that Mr. Derkach and his son made “illegal deals that made a colossal loss to the state economy.” In January the Parliament had demanded an investigation into the Derkaches, alleged involvement in selling arms to the Taliban when they ruled Afghanistan. In May former presidential bodyguard Mykola Melnychenko claimed on RFE/RL that his tapes made secretly in President Leonid Kuchma's office confirm that the elder Derkach had links with the Iraqi and Iranian governments. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### PMs want to boost economic cooperation

KHARKIV – Ukrainian Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh and his Russian

(Continued on page 15)

## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 14)

counterpart, Mikhail Kasianov, on June 21 attended a session of a bilateral economic commission in Kharkiv, where they stressed the need for deepening mutual economic cooperation, UNIAN reported. Mr. Kasianov expressed satisfaction over Ukraine's recent entry to the Eurasian Economic Community with observer status. The session resulted in a decision by Russia to provide a six-year technical-assistance loan of \$44 million to help Ukraine complete construction of two reactors at the Rivne and Khmelnytskyi nuclear-power plants. The previous day, the prime ministers opened a new Ukrainian-Russian border checkpoint near Kharkiv that will handle some 52,000 people and 23,000 vehicles per day, according to Interfax. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### United Ukraine splits into seven groups

KYIV – Parliament Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn announced on June 20 that the United Ukraine parliamentary bloc has reorganized itself into six caucuses and one group, UNIAN reported. United Ukraine has fragmented into Labor Ukraine and Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs (38 deputies), Ukraine's Regions (35), United Ukraine (32), Popular Democratic Party (18), Ukraine's Agrarians (16), European Choice (15) and Power of the People (17). The array of forces in the Verkhovna Rada also includes Our Ukraine (111 deputies), the Communist Party (63), the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (23), the Socialist Party (21), and Democratic Initiatives (16), while 12 lawmakers remain outside any faction. Oleksander Zadorozhnyi, the permanent presidential representative in the Verkhovna Rada, expressed hope that the reorganization of United Ukraine will not hinder the previously announced process of forming a single political party on the basis of the For a United Ukraine election bloc. National Democratic Party leader Valerii Pustovoitenko said, however, that his organization will not join the new party originating from the For a United Ukraine bloc. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine to join Europe's space program?

KYIV – The European Space Agency recommended on June 5 that Ukraine join a multinational program that could expand markets for space technology produced in the country, the Associated Press reported the same day. Pierre Brisson, head of the agency's technology-transfer program, said that he is confi-

dent the European Commission would approve such a move. The endorsement comes in the wake of announcements by Ukraine that it is seeking greater integration into European structures, including the wish to join NATO by 2010. Following a recent trip to Kyiv by European space experts, Mr. Brisson said Ukraine's materials and processing sectors are the most immediately promising to other European customers, adding that Ukraine could have "an enormous impact on the future [of space technology]." Mr. Brisson said that European Union approval of Ukraine's participation in the program could come within two months, and that work could begin within six months. The Ukrainian government must also approve the country's participation. Eduard Kuznetsov, deputy director of Ukraine's National Space Agency, said he does not expect any problems in this regard. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Estonia condemns Nazi, Soviet crimes

TALLINN – By a vote of 74-1, the Estonian Parliament adopted a statement on June 18 condemning the crimes of the Soviet and German occupation forces in Estonia from 1940 to 1990, the ETA news service reported. The initial draft of the statement, which only dealt with the crimes of the Communist parties of the USSR and Estonia, was submitted more than a year ago. Its adoption was delayed because of presidential elections in which two former Communist Party members were among the leading contenders. The draft was later amended to include Nazi crimes as well. The only dissenting vote came from the leader of the Estonian Social Democratic Labor Party, Tiit Toomsalu, who said the text was too soft on Nazi crimes and incorrectly "condemned 20-30 years of positive social development." The statement does not condemn individual former Communist Party members but rather the Communist regime and its repressive organs, the KGB and NKVD. It stresses that the Soviet and Nazi occupation forces repressed or deported more than one-fifth of the total population of Estonia. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### President orders payment of back wages

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma ordered Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh to take urgent measures to pay overdue wages in the coal-mining sector, UNIAN reported, quoting presidential spokeswoman Olena Hromnytska. Mr. Kuchma reportedly called for 50 million hrv (\$9.5 million) to be paid monthly. Ukrainian miners are holding protests in Kyiv over wage arrears. (RFE/RL Newsline)

from Col. Yaropolk Hladkyj of Monument, Colo., Andriy Kurylko of Tyrone, Pa., and another, anonymous donor. Major funding was also received from several corporate sponsors, including Procter & Gamble, Paramed (Ohmeda), Nestle's Corp. and NZ Techno.

CCRF is now planning more physicians' training conferences for this fall with a focus on the early diagnosis of congenital heart defects, infant cardiac surgery and postoperative intensive care. CCRF has received a \$25,000 grant from the Medtronic Foundation of Minneapolis to cover a large portion of the conference costs. CCRF hopes to obtain matching grants for the publication of other medical training manuals. Tax-deductible donations may be sent to CCRF, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078. For information on planned gifts and major bequests, donors are urged to contact Alexander Kuzma at (203) 387-0507.

## CCRF publishes...

(Continued from page 11)

several of its partner hospitals and established six model neonatal units in the cities of Poltava, Dnipropetrovsk, Lutsk, Lviv, Rivne and most recently in Odesa. The Odesa neonatal unit was financed through proceeds from the "Viktory for Kids" charity ice skating event hosted by Olympic and World Champion Viktor Petrenko.

In several hospitals, which received training and new technology from CCRF, local doctors have been able to reduce infant mortality by as much as 46 percent to 80 percent, even while expanding services and treating lower birth-weight babies with more difficult complications.

The Ukrainian translation of the Manual of Neonatal Care and the CCRF neonatal training conference in Puscha Ozerna were financed with generous gifts

## "Ruling class" ...

(Continued from page 6)

president replaced 15 administrators of counties in eight provinces in order to consolidate his control over the provinces.

The president also effectively controls the Parliament by application of "administrative resources" to individual deputies of the Parliament as the need arises. The term "administrative resources" is a euphemism for the strong arm of the police and the procuratorial apparatus as well as the tax collection agency. Using such "administrative resources" the president had no difficulty in electing his man as the chairman of the Parliament, although the pro-presidential bloc won only 12 percent of the popular vote in the parliamentary election, and that was mainly by cheating.

The president also controls the media through a state agency that assigns airwave frequencies to the broadcasters. This agency is very quick on the trigger to revoke broadcasting licenses from any outlet that expresses any degree of criticism of the ruling regime. Broadcasters with an objective point of view, such as BBC, Radio Free Europe and Deutsche Welle have great difficulty operating on Ukrainian airwaves. Ukrainian stations that rebroadcast Western media have had their licenses routinely revoked.

The overall picture of the political landscape in Ukraine is that the president exercises direct and full control over all aspects of the political and economic life of the country. Analyzing the political situation in Ukraine, opposition leader Ms. Tymoshenko commented recently that the chairman of the Parliament, the prime minister and the president of the country are one and the same person – Leonid Kuchma. As this comment indicates, the method of governance in post-Soviet Ukraine is not much different from the method of governance in the former Soviet Ukraine.

Mr. Yushchenko in his "agreement" proposes to disassemble this authoritarian structure brick by brick and rebuild the political structure of the country using blueprints of Western democracies. Specifically, he proposes the following reforms. The Cabinet of Ministers is to be appointed by the majority of the Parliament, rather than by the president. This includes also the post of prime minister. The tax collection and customs services are to become functions of the Cabinet of Ministers, rather than the organs of the presidential administration. The Parliament

is to assume control of police and procuratorial functions by the power of appointing and dismissing the procurator-general and the heads of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Security Service of Ukraine. All regional authorities, including governors of provinces and administrators of counties, are to be elected by popular vote rather than appointed by the president.

And finally, the election of parliamentary deputies is to follow a proportional system based on party lists. Currently, such elections are carried out on the basis of a mixed system of party lists and single-mandate districts. The single-mandate district election method works in the favor of "vlasti" that control regional "administrative resources."

In proclaiming his "agreement" Mr. Yushchenko acted more like a statesman than a politician. If implemented, his proposals will severely diminish the authoritarian power of the president, a position that Mr. Yushchenko may occupy two years hence.

Mr. Yushchenko's proposals have strong support in the Parliament across all shades of the political spectrum. The Communists, not to be outdone by the national-democrats, have proposed their own government reform plan that on all major issues mirrors the Yushchenko plan point by point. There is also a general realization in the country that authoritarian rule has outlived its usefulness. It no longer serves the interests of oligarchs, and it never served the interests of the general population.

To achieve his objectives Mr. Yushchenko has chosen the path of compromise and reconciliation. The president, on the other hand, has chosen the path of political confrontation by appointing the abrasive and high-handed leader of the SDPU as the head of his administration. It is that old and familiar Soviet game – "administrative resources" against the people.

The newly appointed head of the presidential administration is the archenemy of Mr. Yushchenko and was instrumental in his removal from the office of prime minister. And that leaves very little room for the compromise and reconciliation that Ukraine so badly needs. Can Mr. Yushchenko win? It is a tall but doable order. And if he losses, we might be faced with a worst-case scenario for Ukraine as predicted by the Economist of London. This prediction sees Russia marching into a bright future hand in hand with the West, while Ukraine and Belarus continue to stagnate in the post-Communist swamp of corruption, thanks to their less than illustrious presidents.

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## Selfreliance donation supports St. John's School in Newark



NEWARK, N.J. – Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union (SUAFCU) donated \$5,000 to St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School during the Grade 8 graduation ceremonies on June 9. From left are: Orest Ciapka, SUAFCU New Jersey Advisory Board member; the Rev. Bohdan Lukie, pastor; Sister Evelyn, principal; Michael Koziupa, Michael Dzman and Michael Szpyhulsky, all SUAFCU New Jersey Advisory Board members.

## Canadian Ukrainians approve of new minister

TORONTO – Canada's Ukrainian community has reacted favorably to the appointment of Jean Augustine, member of Parliament for Etobicoke-Lakeshore as secretary of state for multiculturalism and the status of women.

Speaking for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association its chairman, John B Gregorovich, said: "Ms. Augustine represents a working-class riding [district] in west-central Toronto, which is home to a large number of Ukrainian Canadians. In the past she has said that she would personally take up the case for redress to the Ukrainian Canadian community for the wrongs done to us during Canada's first national internment operations in her capacity as parliamentary secretary to our prime minister."

Just last April, Mr. Gregorovich pointed out, "she wrote to the UCCLA's director of research, confirming her personal support for a private member's bill, Bill C-331, the Ukrainian Canadian Restitution Act, first tendered by Inky Mark, MP (Dauphin-Swan River). We hope that, as secretary of state for multiculturalism, Ms. Augustine will now act on her pledges and meet with representatives of our community to resolve this matter in a timely and honorable fashion."

"We are hopeful that her appointment indicates a willingness on the part of this government to finally work with us to right this historical injustice," the UCCLA leader said.

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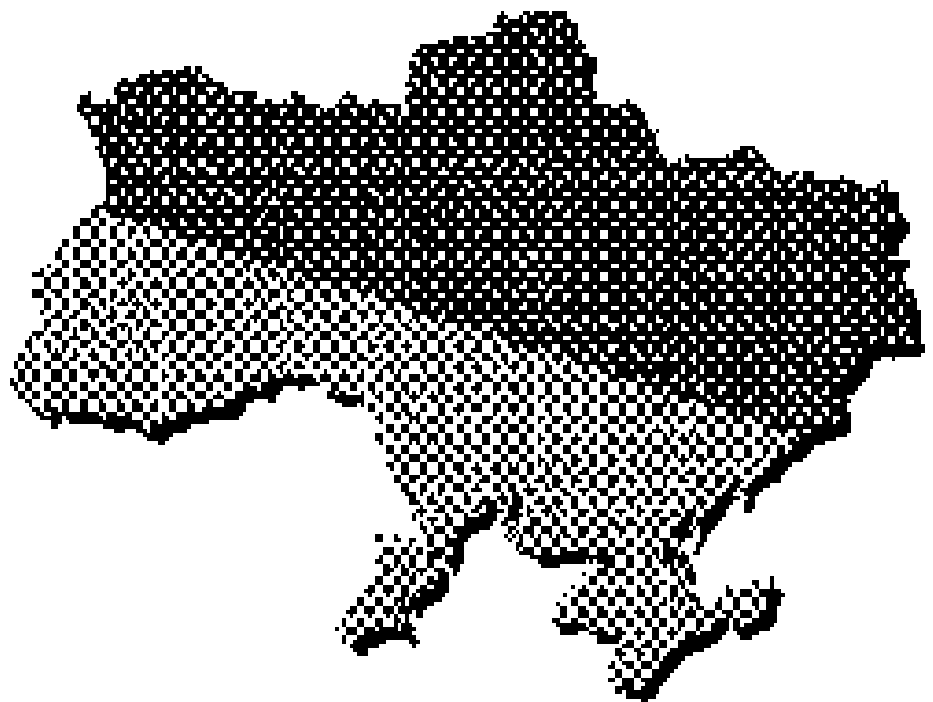
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## Checkmate...

(Continued from page 2)

1999 presidential elections than Mr. Medvedchuk has now.

Certainly, Russia would not complain about President Kuchma's choice of Mr. Medvedchuk. Gleb Pavlovskii's Effective Policy Foundation, which has close ties to Russian President Putin, worked for the SDPU during the March elections. Mr. Pavlovskii and other Russian leaders have applauded Mr. Medvedchuk's promotion. Russia's leaders tend to see Ukraine's political groups in black and white terms – "pro-Russian" (United Ukraine, SDPU and the Communists) and "anti-Russian" (Our Ukraine, Yulia Tymoshenko bloc and even the Socialists). This division into "pro-" and "anti-" Russian forces is also the same fault line dividing the "pro-" and "anti-" presidential forces, with the exception of the Communists.

Although Mr. Medvedchuk has a reputation for aloofness, Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh and Mr. Lytvyn are little better. Indeed, this aloofness from the average Ukrainian is typical of the former high-ranking Soviet Ukrainian elite, something that might work against them in the 2004 presidential elections. By contrast, one of Mr. Yushchenko's biggest assets is his ability to connect with the Ukrainian public.

The final move in President Kuchma's endgame will be to allow United Ukraine to divide into five or more factions and to give each one separate access to resources, such as staff, vehicles and offices. This division will not necessarily harm their cohesiveness. During times of crisis, they can be pulled back together.

After blocking Mr. Yushchenko's moves to replace Mr. Kinakh as prime minister and then placing Mr. Lytvyn and Mr. Medvedchuk into checkmate positions, President Kuchma was in a position to demonstrate his magnanimity in the division of Rada committees among factions. That division was consummated on June 11 by a vote in the Verkhovna of 348 in favor.

Our Ukraine came away with the largest number of committees (10). Of these 10, the three most significant are Budget, Law Enforcement, and Freedom of Speech and Information. Our Ukraine also heads the Industrial Policies and Entrepreneurship, Combating Crime and Corruption, and Law Enforcement committees. National Democrats control two of their favorites – Culture, Spirituality and Human Rights, and Ethnic Minorities and Interethnic Relations.

The number of deputies on each committee is a reflection of how deputies calculate their usefulness to themselves and, in some cases, to their vision of Ukraine. The most popular committees are also, not surprisingly, the most lucrative – Budget (39), Finances and Banking Activity (34), Fuel and Energy Complex (32), and Transport and Communications (23). Of these four, the last three are controlled by the pro-Kuchma and oligarchic United Ukraine. Three of the smallest are Science and Education (11); Health, Motherhood and Childhood (eight); and

Social Policies and Labor (eight), in which United Ukraine has no interest.

Former Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk, a member of Our Ukraine, failed to obtain the Foreign Affairs Committee after Mr. Kuchma adamantly opposed his candidacy. It was handed instead to a former head of the presidential administration, Dmytro Tabachnyk, who has long coveted the post of foreign affairs minister. His committee has 21 members, compared to just 11 on the committee on European Integration that was created especially as a sop for Mr. Tarasyuk. The Communists continue to control Defense and National Security.

This division of committee heads does not bode well for an integrated policy toward future NATO membership, something the Communists oppose and that they could easily block in the military sphere.

More importantly, the Rada will have two committees with competing ideologies on European integration. Mr. Tarasyuk's committee will support integration in word and deed, dealing with Brussels directly. Mr. Tabachnyk's, on the other hand, will continue to pay lip service to the need for integration into Europe, but will proceed via Moscow while continuing to support domestic policies that hinder integration. Mr. Tabachnyk was a leading member of the "To Europe with Russia" deputies group that existed in the 1998-2002 Rada.

Ihor Zhdanov, an expert at the Ukrainian Center for Economic and Political Studies, believes that all these moves by President Kuchma signal the beginning of the 2004 presidential election campaign. Nevertheless, the positions of Verkhovna Rada chairman or head of the presidential administration are poor launching pads for the presidency. As in Russia, the most useful launching pad is generally believed to be the post of prime minister, especially during a period of economic growth and declining wage and pension arrears.

If Mr. Medvedchuk is to be anointed as President Kuchma's replacement, he needs to become prime minister at least a year prior to the election. Replacing Kinakh with Medvedchuk would not be difficult, as Mr. Kinakh's Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs is close to the SDPU. But such a move might displease rival oligarchic clans who would oppose such SDPU favoritism.

President Kuchma will not be able to launch a nationalist campaign to elect his successor, as did Mr. Yeltsin, his Russian counterpart, and Mr. Kuchma is far more discredited than Mr. Yeltsin ever was. These negative factors could be overcome if President Kuchma uses another trump card he mastered in the 1994 elections and which Mr. Pavlovskii's foundation worked on in the March elections: the promotion of the "pro-Russian" Mr. Medvedchuk to counter the "nationalist" Mr. Yushchenko. The more densely populated eastern Ukraine might not like Messrs. Kuchma or Medvedchuk; but they might prefer him to Mr. Yushchenko, for whom they did not vote in large numbers in March.

## Mourning...

(Continued from page 3)

ity for everything taking place in Ukraine – it's impossible to call [the authorities] a team.

"The four [Our Ukraine, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc] should also bear some of the blame – we had a chance over a span of two weeks, we should admit this. If we continue to blame the authorities for all, we will be [ridiculous]. We should shoulder our part of responsibility –

for our squabbles, quarrels, disagreement, for our two-faced politics when we tried to act on several fronts. [Editor's note: This apparently is an allusion to attempts by Our Ukraine and the Communist Party to strike a deal on the election of the parliamentary leadership with United Ukraine.]

"Did we not know whom we had on our [election] lists? Did we not know what methods were used by the authorities? Did we not know how they would be tormenting deputies? We did know all this! Therefore, we also bear our part of the blame."



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# Ukraine examines...

(Continued from page 1)

into the alliance.

Mr. Pyrozhkov admitted that Russia has expressed opposition to any talk of the closing of its Sevastopol base. The national security advisor underscored that Kyiv is far from such a decision and that he believes a compromise between Brussels, Kyiv and Moscow could be reached, if necessary.

Ukraine's hoped-for new arrangement with NATO would officially put it in line for eventual NATO membership and would require Ukraine to carry out the NATO Membership Action Plan. Mr. Pyrozhkov said the plan is a set of five fields of requirements that a potential NATO member must fulfill before it is considered for inclusion. The five sectors are: political (rule of law, civil society, human rights and free press); economic (market reforms and open markets); military (armed forces reform); security (anti-terrorism efforts and information exchanges); and legal (normative documents in line with European standards).

Mr. Pyrozhkov said that while some Western European leaders have expressed doubts that Ukraine is ready for such a step, Kyiv believes that it has already fulfilled some requirements, such as the 1995 agreement on exchange of secret documents between the two sides. Ukraine hopes to have its new status recognized at the Prague Summit of NATO scheduled for November.

The same day Mr. Pyrozhkov made his announcement, Dr. Michael McFaul of Stanford University's Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace unwittingly cast a shadow over Ukraine's plans when he told journalists in Kyiv that Ukraine's international stature had fallen in NATO's eyes, and the country would

have to wait at least a decade for any hope of membership.

"Ukrainian membership in NATO will be a long-term process. From Washington there will be a focus on mechanisms that are in place, and the process will be stretched out further," explained the foreign policy expert, whose specialty is U.S.-Russian relations and the post-Soviet transition. He added, "I don't know of a single person in [NATO] who is ready to speak about Ukrainian membership for at least a decade."

Dr. McFaul, a former colleague of National Security Advisor Condeleezza Rice and one of the persons who briefed President George Bush before his first meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin, said that two factors had reduced Ukraine's international importance and influence.

First, Dr. McFaul explained that within the Bush administration there is a distrust of Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma, which has developed as a result of the various controversies that have clouded his administration, including the Gongadze affair, arms sales to Macedonia and the alleged illegal sales of arms to Iraq.

Dr. McFaul - who underscored he was speaking only as a political scientist and not on behalf of the U.S. government - said that individuals in the highest echelons of the White House believed that, if not a criminal, Mr. Kuchma is at the very least guilty of not being candid and forthright. He also said the fact that there had been no meetings between the presidents of the two countries, or even among top officials, is not an oversight.

Ukraine's standing in the West has fallen also because Russia's has risen, especially after September 11, when Russian President Vladimir Putin told Washington that he would fully support the Bush

administration's war on terrorism. Since then the United States and NATO have come to view Kyiv as secondary in the region to Moscow, which has historically been the heavyweight in that part of the world. Until lately, however, Russia was still considered the enemy and not trustworthy, which forced Washington to turn to Kyiv as its strategic partner in the region.

Dr. McFaul said that no one should doubt that almost every major move in U.S.-Ukraine relations was taken with Moscow as a central aspect of the action or the consequence, including support for Ukraine's independence and democracy, and Ukraine's nuclear disarmament.

The Stanford University professor said Ukraine missed its golden opportunity in the mid- and late 1990s, when it could have made a much quicker move into NATO.

"The May 23 decision, had it been

made in 1995, would have been a major breakthrough foreign policy event," said Dr. McFaul.

He explained that while Ukraine's recent, mostly unexpected declaration - made only months before the expected extension of invitations to other countries to join NATO, which is scheduled to take place during the Prague Summit - had forced NATO to reconsider the possibilities and scenarios. It also had irritated, rather than pleased, some NATO leaders.

"As you well know, many people don't like unexpected guests after the party has already been planned," said Dr. McFaul.

He explained that he doesn't believe Ukraine will be asked to join NATO or get much attention overall at the Prague Summit, although he underscored that the announcement "put Ukraine back on the radar screen" and therefore was an astute move by Kyiv.

# Gongadze documentary...

(Continued from page 1)

try and desire nothing better than to see it become democratic and prosperous, and a true member of the international community of democratic and civilized nations."

The film includes testimony by Mykola Melnychenko, the former member of President Kuchma's security detachment, who provided the crucial evidence pointing to Mr. Kuchma's involvement in the crime; his verbal orders to the head of the SBU, Leonid Derkach, and Yuriy Kravchenko, the minister of internal affairs, to have Gongadze "removed." Mr. Melnychenko taped the conversations in Mr. Kuchma's office and allowed them to be made public in December 2000. The tapes also showed the role

played by Yuriy Lytvyn, recently elected head of the Verkhovna Rada as he pushed President Kuchma to have Gongadze "punished." Mr. Lytvyn, who at that time was the head of the Kuchma administration, is heard convincing Mr. Kuchma to go after Gongadze.

"Killing the Story" is an immensely powerful indictment of the present Ukrainian power structure. It shows how the Ukrainian people, after 70 years of communism and over 350 years of Russian imperialism, have been forced to give up many of their gains of independence won in 1991 to a ruthless organization of corrupt former Soviet officials who never identified with any Ukrainian ideal of freedom and who now are able to exercise control over an entire country. It is, indeed, a chilling story.

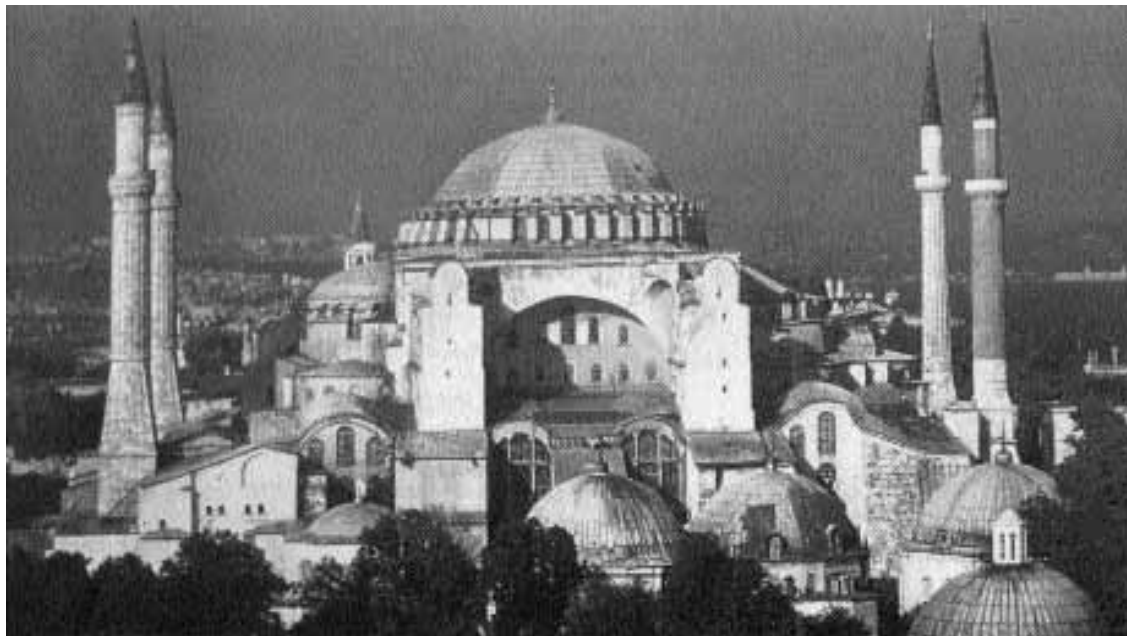
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## Competition at British Columbia's Ukrainian festival attracts dancers of all ages

by Gladys Andreas

BURNABY, British Columbia – Proclaimed as “Ukrainian Festival Day” in the city of Burnaby by Mayor Douglas P. Drummond, April 27 was the date of the seventh annual British Columbia Ukrainian Cultural Festival, which attracted competitors age 5 to 35 for its Ukrainian folk dance competition.

“Hospodar” and “Hospodynia” (host and hostess) Joe and Sylvia Ostrowercha greeted those entering the display area, which featured Easter baking, paska and poppyseed and prune pampushky by members of the Mission Orthodox Church Auxiliary, Ukrainian embroidery by Nancy Worobets and Ora Babec, Ukrainian cross-stitch patterns, gifts and novelties, as well as offerings of various other local businesses, ranging from Vancouver's only Ukrainian music radio program, hosted by Paulette MacQuarrie to travel agency, funeral home and art dealers.

Also on display were books by Danny Evanishen (Summerland), a British Columbia author of Ukrainian folk tales and funny stories about pioneers; the author was on hand to autograph his books. The Ukrainian Studies Foundation of British Columbia also presented its work to the public, as did the Ukrainian Women's Association of Surrey, the Taras Shevchenko Ukrainian School of Vancouver and other local groups.

At the festival's main entrance guests were entertained with toe-tapping Ukrainian melodies by members of the Traveling Sounds, fiddler Peter Rubenik

and guitarist Bob Bisson. In the foyer contestants and spectators were treated to a spectacular sight: the province's largest Easter egg, made by the Fraser Valley Ukrainian Cultural Society back in 1984.

Master of Ceremonies Gordon Yakimow opened the dance competition in the Main Theater. There were just over 300 competitors in the 69 categories totaling 132 entries. Group competition commenced at 9 a.m. with a grand finale at 6:30 p.m. Bohdan Huzyk, served as master of ceremonies in the Upstairs Theater, where solos, duets, and trios were presented from 9 a.m. to 3:30 p.m.

Ukrainian dancers included the following ensembles from cities throughout British Columbia: Cameron Sopilka (Langley), Kvitka (Surrey), Prominnia (Langley), Sosna (Kamloops), Veselka (Kelowna) and Veselka (Victoria), Volia (Langley), Yalynka (Prince George), Yevshan (Abbotsford), Zirka (Vernon) and Zirka (Vancouver). Also participating was the newest dance group in British Columbia, the Academy of International Dance of Langley; competing for the first time were the Dolyna Dancers from the Comox Valley. Out-of-province performers were the Holy Cross Zorianka Dancers of Edmonton.

The judges – Catherine Hauptman, Halia Hirniak, Andrew Katnick, Tania Mysak, Olga Ruban Manolopoulos and Victoria Ruban-Kilpatrick – noted that they were impressed with the caliber of dance presented by the outstanding dance instructors and dedicated and excited dancers.

New to this year's festival were two trophies. The Peter Arychuk Memorial Trophy, awarded for the highest score in dance from the Bukovynian Region, was presented by his wife, Kay Arychuk, to Melody DeVries, who received a score of 97 for her solo performance of “Bukovynian Maiden.”

Mr. Arychuk, who passed away on June 15, 2001, was a long time member and past president of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of St. Mary in Surrey. He was dedicated to the festival, spending countless hours volunteering as well as supporting it financially and strongly believed that his Ukrainian heritage was important to pass on to others.

The Sam and Martha Lebedovich Trophy for the highest score in dance from the Poltava Region was presented by Sam Lebedovich to Peter Walker (Prominnia) for his solo performance, which received a score of 100.

The Lebedoviches moved to British Columbia from Manitoba and have been devout supporters of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church all their lives. Mrs. Lebedovich, who died on November 21, 2001, was a schoolteacher who taught choirs and created crafts, specializing in Easter egg writing and petit point. Mr. Lebedovich is a retired real estate agent who has served and continues to serve on various church executives, in addition to being active in the cultural and educational fields within the Ukrainian Self Reliance Association. He was a founding member and served on the executive

board of the British Columbia Ukrainian Cultural Festival Society.

The executive presented the British Columbia Ukrainian Cultural Festival Trophy for the highest score of 94 in the Pryvit (Welcome Dance) category. The Kvitka and Holy Cross Zorianka Dancers shared this trophy.

Albert and Gladys Andreas, presented the Andreas Founders Award Trophy for the highest score of 93.5 in the Hopak category to Holy Cross Zorianka Dancers for their rendition of the national dance of Ukraine.

The festival's Easter egg Workshop directed by Joan Brander attracted participants of all ages, from children to adults, creating amazing art. Ukrainian music could be heard upon entering the cafeteria, and the aroma of Ukrainian soul food – varenyky, holubtsi, kovbasa and borsch – filled the air.

The executive and directors of the British Columbia Ukrainian Cultural Festival Society extended their gratitude to all the volunteers and competitors, their parents and instructors for their devotion in keeping Ukrainian dance alive, as well as to the public organizations, private businesses and patrons who support the festival year after year.

The eighth annual festival has been slated for Saturday, May 3, 2003, at the Clarke Foundation Theater, located at the Heritage Park Secondary School, 33700 Prentis Avenue, Mission, British Columbia. For information see the webpage at: <http://www.vcn.bc.ca/bcucf>.



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## NOTES ON PEOPLE

### First holy communion in Austria for U.S. girl

INNSBRUCK, Austria – On Sunday, May 5, the Ukrainian community of Innsbruck, Austria, celebrated Easter by the Julian calendar, as well as the first communion of two girls, one Austrian and one American.

The American was Alexandra Bobiak Nagurney, daughter of Dr. Ladimer Nagurney and Dr. Anna Bobiak Nagurney of Amherst, Mass. The family is spending four months in Innsbruck while Prof. Anna Bobiak Nagurney, the John F. Smith Memorial Professor at the Isenberg School of Management at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, is the Distinguished Fulbright Chaired Professor at the Institute of Economic Theory, Economic Policy and Economic History at the University of Innsbruck. Concurrently, Prof. Ladimer Nagurney of the University of Hartford is a visiting professor at the Institute of Computer Science at the University of Innsbruck.

The Austrian girl was Anya Pidruchni, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Pidruchni of Innsbruck.

The liturgy for the first communion and Easter was celebrated in the Chapel of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha, the Ukrainian rite chapel at the Canisianum, which serves as the Jesuit residence for seminarians and priests at the University of Innsbruck. Since the end of the 19th century Ukrainian Catholic clergy have attended the seminary at the University of Innsbruck. Currently there are eight theological students from western Ukraine in Innsbruck. Many Ukrainian prelates stud-

ied in Innsbruck, including the late patriarchs Cardinal Josyf Slipyj and Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, Metropolitan Constantine Bohachevsky, Abbot Clement Sheptytsky and Bishop John Stock.

The liturgy was celebrated by the Rev. Nicolaj Hornykewicz, pastor to Ukrainian Catholics in western Austria and pastor of St. Mark's Church in Salzburg. Joining him at the altar were the Rev. Ihor Kolesnik, the Rev. Dr. Vladimir Richter and the Rev. Volodymyr Hrutsa. The Rev. Deacon Volodymyr Voloshyn served as deacon. The congregation, led by the Ukrainian seminarians, sung the responses.

The Ukrainian community in western Austria extends from Salzburg west to the border with Switzerland. In addition to the centers of Salzburg and Innsbruck, liturgy is also celebrated in Kutstein. At the end of the second world war there were about 10,000 Ukrainians living in this area. Currently, due to emigration and assimilation, the community numbers about 350, but it is being bolstered by recent immigration.

Alexandra Nagurney's grandmother, the late Iwanna Jarosz Bobiak, her great-uncle, E. Stanley Jarosz, and members of the Bobiak family lived in Austria at the end of the second world war until their immigration to North America.

To celebrate with the families and friends of the two girls receiving first communion, Ukrainians came from western Austria and as far away as Munich, Germany. At the conclusion of the liturgy a "Sviachene" (Easter repast) was served for all.

The Nagurneys are members of UNA Branch 406.



During a special liturgy in Innsbruck, Austria, are: (front row, from left) Alexandra Nagurney and Anya Pidruchni; (second row) the Rev. Deacon Volodymyr Voloshyn, and the Revs. Ihor Kolesnik, Nicolaj, Hornykewicz, Vladimir Richter and Volodymyr Hrutsa.

*Notes on People is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person's UNA branch number. Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt, when space permits.*

### Khoma and Vynnytsky...

(Continued from page 12)

The concluding part of the formal recital consisted of the works of Spanish composers, Enrique Granados' "Intermezzo" and Gaspar Cassadó's "Requiebros." In both renditions, Ms. Khoma played with a warm understanding of the exotic colors of

that country. Mr. Vynnytsky provided the appropriate accompaniment, complementing the delightful playing of the cellist.

The audience that filled the recital hall gave the performers a sustained standing ovation at the conclusion of the concert, which resulted in Ms. Khoma and Mr. Vynnytsky, in turn, rewarding them with two encores.



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# Over 250 attend annual pilgrimage to Mother of God in Fox Chase

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. – On Sunday, May 12, the Sisters of St. Basil the Great celebrated the 71st pilgrimage to the Mother of God. Over 250 people joined in the celebration, which recognized the 90 years of service by the Sisters in the United States.

Metropolitan-Archbishop Stefan Soroka celebrated the Akathist to the Mother of God on Saturday, May 11, followed by a service of holy anointing. The Rev. Bohdan Lukie delivered the homily. The sisters sang the responses to the

Akathist.

Metropolitan Stefan Soroka was joined by all the Ukrainian hierarchy: Archbishop Stephen Sulyk, and Bishops Robert Moskal, Basil Losten and Walter Paska for the pontifical divine liturgy on Sunday.

Ukrainian seminarians from St. Josaphat's sang the responses for the divine liturgy, as well as for the Moleben to the Mother of God. The Rev. Paul Wolensky was the homilist for the moleben.

## Ukraine's membership...

(Continued from page 2)

NATO, or between Russia and the European Union. Ukraine aspires to be a full-fledged partner of these organizations."

Prof. Olexiy Haran of the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy's Center for National Security Studies believes that the NSDC announcement was cleared at a meeting between President Kuchma and Russian President Vladimir Putin in Sochi on May 17 prior to its release. This hypothesis would seem to be substantiated by the highly mooted responses to the announcement from Mr. Putin and Russian Ambassador to Ukraine Viktor Chernomyrdin, who is hardly known for his diplomatic restraint.

Mr. Kuchma may have offered Mr. Putin two palliatives for this move, Ukrainian foreign policy experts have speculated. The first was Ukraine's eventual membership in the Eurasian Economic Community (EES), as President Kuchma agreed at Sochi that his country would become an associate member of the organization. Second, unconfirmed rumors have circulated that Ukraine may finally agree to a long-standing Russian demand to extend the current lease for the Black Sea Fleet from 20 to 99 years. Ambassador Chernomyrdin has argued that the fleet "defends the southern coast of Ukraine."

Mr. Marchuk also announced on May 23 that the NSDC decision means the end of Ukraine's neutrality and "multi-vector" foreign policy. Neutrality will be easy to ditch, since it was never internationally recognized and "has always been more a product of virtual reality," Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia wrote. Multi-vectorism, though, has life in it yet. If Ukraine is going west to NATO, it is also going east to the EES.

The first step toward NATO membership, which Mr. Marchuk believes is at least five to 10 years away, is a formal decree and the creation in consultation with NATO of a Membership Action Plan (MAP). This plan is likely to be presented formally to NATO Secretary-General Lord George Robertson when he visits Ukraine on July 7.

A MAP will not only require Ukraine to increase its military budget from 1.25 percent to 2 percent of GDP – the NATO norm – but also to undertake profound military reform, to place the military under civilian and democratic control, and to increase its interoperability with NATO. But Defense Minister Volodymyr Shkidchenko cautioned after the NSDC announcement that, "at the moment, there is no plan to switch the country's army to NATO standards."

Ukraine will be only the second country (after Norway) not to regard NATO membership as a steppingstone to the EU. True, Mr. Kuchma said after the May 23 NSDC meeting that Ukraine's decision to seek NATO membership is "connected with EU integration." "One is impossible without the other," he said flatly. Ukraine's EU aspira-

tions are, however, illusory since the European Union refuses to sign an association agreement with Ukraine (or any other CIS state), and Ukraine's domestic reforms entered an "era of stagnation" after President Kuchma was elected to a second term in 1999. Even NATO membership will require a greater commitment to democratic and economic reforms than has been evident during Mr. Kuchma's second term.

If Ukraine is serious about starting down the road to NATO membership, it must draw up a MAP this year. As Mr. Marchuk said, "a Ukrainian application to join now would be ridiculed" unless backed by a MAP. Ukraine is still "very far" from asking to join NATO, Mr. Marchuk cautioned last week. And it is as important to remember that "Ukraine's recent history is full of strategic documents, programs, and conceptual frameworks," Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia pointed out, that have never been fully implemented, including two separate decrees on cooperation with NATO and the EU.

The implementation of a MAP requires an ideological commitment of the kind demonstrated by the "Vilnius Ten" lobbying group of Central and Eastern European, Balkan and Baltic post-Communist states that have opted to "re-join Europe" in deed and not just in words. Mr. Marchuk believes that Ukraine needs a consolidation of political forces and "society" in order eventually to join NATO. But no such consolidation can take place until after President Kuchma leaves office in 2004, as Ukraine's Parliament and parties are split into pro- and anti-presidential camps. Consequently, the May 23 announcement by the National Security and Defense Council appears to be a declaration of intent that is shorn of ideological commitment – and which will therefore be realized only in the post-Kuchma era.

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Cleveland/Kyiv	\$320	NYC/Dnipro/Kyiv	\$320	New York/Lviv	\$320	San Antonio/Kyiv	\$320
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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**Ongoing through Sunday, September 15**

**DETROIT:** The Ukrainian American Archives and Museum of Detroit invites the public to view the exhibit titled "The 'Tree of Life' Motif in Embroidered Ritual Cloths (Rushnyky) of Central Ukraine." The exhibition, which will include original antique ritual cloths from the Kyiv, Poltava, and Chernihiv regions dating from the 19th and early 20th centuries, will be on view at the Ukrainian American Archives and Museum, 11756 Charest St., Hamtramck, Mich., through Sunday, September 15. Exhibit hours: Wednesday through Saturday, 11 a.m.-4 p.m.; Sunday, 10 a.m.-3 p.m. Admission: adults, \$3; students and seniors, \$2; children age 12-18, \$1; museum members, no charge. For more information call (313) 366-9764.

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**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.

## UKRAINE 2002

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<p><b>CHEREMSHYNA</b>                  Lviv Symferopol/Bukhchisaraj                  Yalta Kyiv/Kanev/Peremyshlav Kā.                  June 4-15 \$2575.00</p> <p><b>МАЛПІ</b>                  Karkiv Lviv Truskavets                  Uzhhorod Jacevaciu Chernivtsi                  July 2-15 \$2575.00</p> <p><b>БАРБИНОК</b>                  Lviv Kachjanets/Khotyn                  Iv Frankivsk Rohomyja                  Ternopil Kyiv                  July 10-27 \$2500.00</p> <p><b>ZHAIYORONOK</b>                  Odessa Kherson Bukhchisaraj                  Yalta Kyiv Poltava Chernihiv                  July 23-Aug 7 \$2950.00</p>	<p><b>INDEPENDENCE TOUR</b>                  Pans Kyiv/Kariv Lviv                  Symferopol/Bukhchisaraj Yalta                  Zaporizhia/Khortyvia Poltava                  Aug 9-25 \$2950.00</p> <p><b>CHORNORIVTSI</b>                  Independence Celebrations                  Dnipropetrovsk Zaporizhia/Khortyvia                  Dnestr Luhansk Kharkiv Poltava                  Kyiv Chernihiv Symferopol/Bukhchisaraj                  Yalta Odessa Vasyna                  Aug 13-28 \$2670.00                  Aug 13-31 \$2950.00</p> <p><b>ZHUBIVKI</b>                  Independence Celebrations                  Kyiv/Kariv Poltava Zaporizhia/Khortyvia                  Bukhchisaraj Yalta Kherson Odessa                  Aug 20-Sept 2 \$2670.00</p>
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## At Soyuzivka: July 5-7

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Soyuzivka, the upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association, kicks off its summer season with its usual program of entertainment and dances.

The first dance of the season, slated for Saturday, June 29, beginning at 10 p.m., spotlighted the popular Luna Band.

Beginning on Friday, July 5, and playing every Friday night through August 16, is the resort's house band, Vidlunnia.

The first concert of the summer season is scheduled for Saturday, July 6, at 8:30 p.m. The New York City-based Cheres Ukrainian folk ensemble, which specializes in the music of the Carpathian region, is the featured performing group.

The concert will be followed by a dance to the music of the Montage band of Pennsylvania.

For information about Soyuzivka programs call (845) 626-5641.



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### SUMMER PROGRAM 2002

Saturday, June 29	Zabava	Luna 10 PM
Saturday, July 6	Concert Zabava	Cheres 8:30 PM Montage 10 PM
Saturday, July 13	Zabava	Vechirka 10 PM
Saturday, July 20	Zabava	Chemney Day Chornozem 10 PM
Saturday, July 27	Concert Zabava	Dumka 8:30 PM Svitanok 10 PM
Saturday, August 3	Exhibit Concert Zabava	Kozak Family - Paintings Caberet – celebrating the 50th anniversary 8:30 PM Vorony 10 PM
Sunday, August 4		UNWLA Day
Saturday, August 10	Exhibit Concert Zabava Crowning	Dycia Hanushevsky - Ceramics Lvivyany 8:30 PM Tempo 10 PM Miss Soyuzivka 11:45 PM
Saturday, August 17	Recital Zabava	Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky Dance Camp Fata Morgana 10 PM
Saturday, August 24		Music in the Trembita Lounge
Friday, August 30	Zabava	Luna – 10 PM
Saturday, August 31	Concert Zabava Zabava	Syzokryli 8:30 PM Tempo 10 PM Fata Morgana 10 PM
Sunday, September 1	Zabava	Montage 10 PM

Wednesday evenings, from June 26 to August 28, enjoy the sounds of Hryts & Stepan at Hutsul Night.  
 Friday evenings, from July 5 to August 16, enjoy the Sounds of Vidlunnia.

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