

INSIDE:

- International moot court competition in Kyiv — page 3.
- Walter Duranty: "liar for a cause" — page 6.
- A new field for collectors: Ukraine's telephone cards — centerfold.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXI

No. 9

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MARCH 2, 2003

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Reaction to proposed budget cuts for radios focuses on poor timing

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — While the U.S. Congress prepares to review President George W. Bush's budget for Fiscal Year 2004, reactions to the news that the budget would include significant funding cuts to U.S. broadcasts to Ukraine have been staunchly negative. Much of that reaction, from groups inside Washington and Ukraine, is sheer disbelief at the timing of the move — a year before the next Ukrainian presidential election.

Several organizations and representatives of government in Ukraine and the United States have begun lobbying the Broadcasting Board of Governors, the body responsible for U.S. non-military international broadcasting outlets such as Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, to leave Ukrainian service programming at its current level, while others argue that programming hours, if anything, should be increased.

In a statement on the budget request, BBG Chairman Kenneth Tomlinson said U.S. international broadcasting was shifting its priorities due to the U.S. campaign on terrorism. He said \$30 million in start-up funds for an Arabic-language satellite television network would "represent an important step toward reaching the people in the Arab world with accurate news and the message of freedom and democracy."

Regarding the reduction to Eastern and Central European broadcasting services, Mr. Tomlinson said, "the budget means an end to most Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty broadcasting to the democracies of Eastern Europe where free speech is practiced and where the process of joining the NATO alliance is under way."

However, concern over the cuts apparently stems from the belief that, in fact, free speech is not a reality in Ukraine. Since the Committee to Protect Journalists placed Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma on its 1999 list of the world's top 10 enemies of the press, experts agree that Ukraine has actually regressed. Many cite the murder of prominent journalists, the recently revealed use of "temnyky," or government directives issued to the media in order to influence editorial decisions, and protests by journalists who themselves say they are being impeded by the government as evidence of the fact.

"This decision [to cut Ukrainian radio services] will adversely affect the United States' ability to deliver an independent outlet of information to the people of Ukraine, particularly as they prepare for the upcoming presidential elections in 2004," members of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus said in a letter addressed to Mr. Tomlinson.

A spokeswoman for the BBG said that

the initiative for the cuts to VOA and Radio Liberty came as a result of the budgetary process. Specifically, she said, a decision was made during discussions between the BBG and the White House Office of Management and Budget. The spokeswoman, Joan Mower, said the cuts to Eastern and Central European broadcast services reflect a shift in U.S. foreign policy priorities toward targeting the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

Ms. Mower also said that a review of programming hours of VOA and Radio Liberty service by the BBG revealed that the scaled-down programming would still be substantial enough to fulfill the BBG's mission in Ukraine. Journalists familiar with Ukraine have said that cutting funding does not create a level playing field for all the political forces in Ukraine.

Several individuals familiar with international radio programming and the political climate in Ukraine said that the Ukraine services of VOA and Radio Liberty should be increased with the presidential election in Ukraine looming only a year away and they added that the cuts would be improper and poorly timed.

In a statement to VOA staff, Mr. Tomlinson said the victory in the Cold War was a direct result of VOA broadcasts to Eastern and Central Europe. He said that "the goal these services strug-

(Continued on page 11)

Four presidents agree to develop blueprint for economic integration

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The presidents of four former Soviet republics, including Ukraine and Russia, announced in Moscow on February 23 that they had agreed to develop a plan for economic integration and much closer cooperation, which would begin with the establishment of a free trade zone.

In a highly unexpected announcement, the four leaders — Presidents Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine, Vladimir Putin of Russia, Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakhstan and Alyaksandr Lukashenka of Belarus — said at the conclusion of a summit in Moscow that they had gone beyond the stated intention of the meeting, which was to firm up plans for a free trade zone for the region of the Commonwealth of Independent States, and had agreed to develop a single economic space. All four states were once part of the Soviet Union and gained independence just over a decade ago.

In a statement read by President Kuchma, who was recently elected the chairman of the CIS Council of Heads of States, the leaders announced that they had agreed to: "begin talks on measures necessary for the formation of a common economic space," which are to be completed by September 2003 and result in the development of an agreement on creation of common economic policy, harmonization of relevant legislation and creation of an inter-governmental regulatory commission on trade and tariffs."

The announcement called for a working group of representatives of the four governments to agree by July on a manner "to develop a single, independent interstate regulatory commission for trade and tariffs." The end result of the negotiations would be the creation of an Organization of Regional Integration among the four states.

President Lukashenka said the primary purpose behind the decision was to protect the economies of the four countries and to stimulate economic growth by developing trade.

"It is necessary to give complete freedom to the flow of goods among our countries," said President Lukashenka of Belarus, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

While Kazakhstan's President Nazarbayev said the decision had not been made as spontaneously as it would seem and was not intended to replace the CIS, Ukraine's President Kuchma explained that the point was to integrate the four economies into a regional power that could effectively compete in the age of globalization.

Perhaps to deflect possible perceptions that this was a Russia-led initiative to shrewdly rebuild empire, President Putin remained restrained and in the background during the announcement. During a brief statement he underscored that the committee that would develop the ideas proposed by the four presidents would sit in Kyiv, not Moscow, and would be headed by a member from the Kazak delegation.

(Continued on page 17)

Scholars discuss controversial decrees by Kuchma and Putin

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — A series of recent "ukazes" by Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and his Russian counterpart have stirred up a hornets' nest in Ukraine and its Western diaspora.

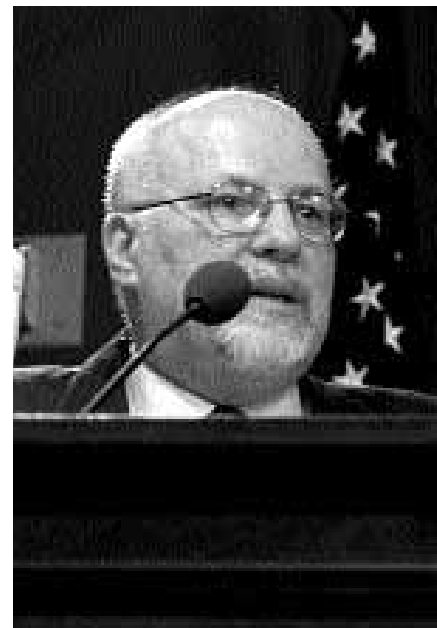
There were decrees proclaiming "The Year of Ukraine in Russia" and "The Year of Russia in Ukraine," establishing coordinating committees and appropriate programs to mark the 350th anniversary of the Council of Pereiaslav, which "reunited" Ukraine with Russia, and a joint Russian-Ukrainian government commission to "harmonize" the history texts used in both countries.

And if, after all that, there was a hornet or two still asleep in the nest, there was the ukaz (decree) calling on Ukrainians to mark the 85th birthday of Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, the former First Secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine, now deceased, remembered primarily for the brutality with which he clamped down on any remnant of Ukrainian cultural revival in the post-

Stalin period and dispersed Ukraine's writers, poets, artists and other dissidents to the far reaches of the Soviet gulag.

There were protests and petitions signed in Ukraine and abroad, and on January 30, overshadowed by two-weeks of politically important U.S.-Ukrainian meetings in Washington, these issues were discussed during an academic seminar at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, a few blocks down Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House.

The seminar, featuring Dr. Frank Sysyn, the director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS), and Dr. Sergei Zhuk, a research scholar at the Kennan Institute, focused primarily on the issue of the Russian and Ukrainian governments trying to "harmonize" their history textbooks. The discussants, however, commented on the other decrees as well.



Dr. Frank Sysyn

Both the American-Canadian-trained historian Dr. Sysyn and the Ukrainian-Russian-American-trained Dr. Zhuk

(Continued on page 3)

ANALYSIS

Is the United States ready to deal with Leonid Kuchma?

by Jan Maksymiuk
RFE/RL Newsline

In its February 8-14 edition, the Kyiv weekly Zerkalo Nedeli reviewed the draft bill "On Social and Legal Guarantees for the President of Ukraine after the Termination of [Presidential] Powers" that was recently registered with the Verkhovna Rada by National Deputy Serhiy Kivalov, whom the weekly called a "man from the presidential entourage." Mr. Kivalov leads the Sea Party of Ukraine and is the rector of the Odesa State Juridical Academy.

The draft bill, which reportedly consists of nine articles, proposes that the state should provide retired presidents with a dacha, car, bodyguards, the right to medical treatment in governmental health-care facilities and a monthly pension equal to 80 percent of the president's average monthly salary.

Article 7 of the draft, titled "The Right for Tax Amnesty," reportedly reads: "The president of Ukraine has the right to tax amnesty that will result in freeing the taxpayer from financial, administrative and criminal responsibility for evading the payment of taxes and failing to declare incomes and hard-currency funds [and] movable and immovable property located both in Ukraine and outside its borders. The president of Ukraine ... shall submit a declaration to the State Tax Administration of Ukraine with information about funds and objects of tax amnesty that will be taken as a taxation

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

basis for calculating tax obligations for future periods. The information contained in the declaration of incomes subject to amnesty is state property [sic] and may not be made public." This article also stipulates that the tax amnesty does not extend to assets defined as illegal by the 1997 international convention on money laundering and that such an amnesty may be granted to the president only once.

Zerkalo Nedeli commented that giving immunity to President Kuchma and his capital would not be a bad idea, as it would obviate the need for Kuchma to install a successor who would provide him with such immunity in the future. Thus, the weekly concluded, Ukraine would have a chance of holding a free and democratic presidential election. However, the weekly also quoted the results of a recent poll by the Oleksander Razumkov Center for Political and Economic Studies, according to which more than 81 percent of respondents are against passing a law that would give Mr. Kuchma immunity from criminal prosecution after the conclusion of his presidential tenure.

It is noteworthy that Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko, who visited Washington in early February and met with U.S. Vice-President Dick Cheney and a number of U.S. congressmen, commented recently that the question of guarantees for President Kuchma "cannot be sidestepped," according to the Our Ukraine press service. Mr. Yushchenko said the goal of such guarantees would be to "return Ukraine to a path of demo-

(Continued on page 15)

NATO membership for Ukraine not likely before the year 2012

by Taras Kuzio
RFE/RL Newsline

On January 22, Ukraine and NATO jointly released the NATO-Ukraine Plan of Action that was adopted at the NATO summit in Prague in November. President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine had been diplomatically advised to stay away from the summit because of U.S. allegations two months earlier that Ukraine had supplied a Kolchuha radar system to Iraq in 2000. A meeting of the NATO-Ukraine Committee on the sidelines of the summit was downgraded to the level of foreign ministers. Nevertheless, Mr. Kuchma turned up at the summit, thereby demonstrating, according to deputy head of the presidential administration, Anatolii Oriol, his "public success, authority and prestige."

Although Ukraine was only offered an Action Plan – not participation in a Membership Action Plan (MAP) – many Ukrainian officials, including Defense Minister Volodymyr Shkidchenko, have confidently predicted that Ukraine will be invited to join NATO at its next summit in 2007. In reality, NATO membership for Ukraine is impossible before the 2012 summit, U.S. officials told Financial Times Deutschland in October. If that prognosis proves correct, in 2012

Taras Kuzio is a resident fellow at the University of Toronto's Center for Russian and East European Studies.

NATO for the first time will expand onto the territory of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

The April 1999 NATO summit unveiled MAPs for nine countries: Albania, Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia: Croatia was added last year. Of these 10 countries, all but three were invited during the November 2002 NATO summit to begin accession talks. Albania, Croatia and Macedonia have a good possibility of being invited at NATO's 2007 summit to begin accession talks. The enlargement of NATO to incorporate these three states will mean that all of Central-Eastern Europe outside the CIS – except for Bosnia and Serbia-Montenegro – will have joined the alliance.

What then of Ukraine's timetable for membership?

Ukraine's aspirations to join NATO and the EU have been totally confusing, making many Western states and international organizations reluctant to take seriously the declarations and rhetoric emanating from Kyiv. Under Foreign Ministers Hennadii Udoenko and Borys Tarasyuk (1994-2000), Ukraine's main foreign policy goal was defined as integration into "Euro-Atlantic" structures. However, until 2001, Ukraine officially declared only its desire to join the European Union. Last May, Kyiv stated

(Continued on page 15)

NEWSBRIEFS

Kyiv upbeat on economic growth

KYIV – First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov told a Cabinet meeting on February 19 that implementation of the government's economic program will allow the economy to grow by 5 to 6 percent in 2003 and by some 8 percent in 2004, Interfax reported. Ukraine's GDP grew by 4.1 percent in 2002. Mr. Azarov also said the Cabinet and the Parliament will strive to adopt a Tax Code this year that provides for a gradual reduction of the profit tax to 20 percent, value-added tax to 15 percent and individual income tax to 20 percent. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Four states agree on economic zone

MOSCOW – President Vladimir Putin and the presidents of Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan held an unexpected meeting in the Moscow suburb of Novo-Ogarevo on February 23, after which they announced that they had reached agreement in principle on the creation of a "joint economic space" covering the four countries, Western and Russian news agencies reported. Speaking to journalists after the meeting, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma said the countries will prepare an agreement on the project by September and take measures to coordinate their economic policies and legislative environments. Mr. Putin said the four countries have agreed to create a supranational commission on trade and tariffs that will be based in Kyiv and will be initially headed by a representative of Kazakhstan. He said this commission will not be subordinate to the governments of the four countries. The ultimate goal of the economic alliance will be the creation of a regional-integration organization that will be open to other countries that might want to join, Mr. Putin said. Kazak President Nursultan Nazarbaev said the new economic zone will not replace the Commonwealth of Independent States, but represents a new form of integration under which economic ties will have priority over political relations. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv: 'joint economic space' ready by July

KYIV – Presidential administration deputy chief Anatolii Orel told journalists on February 24 that a "high-level group" will work out the concept of joint economic space for Ukraine, Russia, Belarus and Kazakhstan by July, the UNIAN news service reported. Mr. Orel was referring to a recent statement by the presidents of Ukraine, Russia,

Belarus and Kazakhstan on their intention to create such a trade bloc. According to Mr. Orel, the four states are going to sign an accord on the creation of such a joint economic area that could involve "liberalization of trade, protection of investments and coordination of competition policies" and be based on the principles of the World Trade Organization. Meanwhile, Borys Tarasyuk, head of the Verkhovna Rada's Committee for European Integration, said the same day that the statement of the four presidents is "yet another initiative without a future." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Joint statement generates mixed reaction

MOSCOW – The declaration of a joint economic space could mark a milestone for the countries that emerged after the collapse of the Soviet Union, NTV commented on February 23. The network said that although the declaration could be interpreted as the kind of forced integration that the national elites of the former Soviet republics have long feared, it is in reality yet another effort to stimulate the economic revival of the Commonwealth of Independent States. Economic Development and Trade Minister German Gref said that the creation of the joint economic zone will accelerate the fundamental economic restructuring being carried out in the countries involved. He said the zone will require uniform customs, currency and budgetary policies, and that the four countries enter the World Trade Organization as an integrated economic bloc, ITAR-TASS reported on February 23. Mr. Gref added that such economic coordination will also stimulate increased political integration. RTR, however, commented on February 23 that political considerations might be playing the leading role. The station argued that the move was stimulated by international instability and particularly the situation concerning Iraq, which is pushing the four countries to integrate. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Polish security chief visits Kyiv...

KYIV – Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and visiting Polish National Security Bureau Chief Marek Siwiec on February 25 discussed deepening their countries' strategic bilateral and multilateral partnerships, Interfax reported, quoting Mr. Kuchma's spokeswoman Olena Hromnytska. She said the meeting "confirmed Kyiv's readiness to begin an

(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
Editors:
Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)
Andrew Nynka
Ika Koznarska Casanova (part time)

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, March 2, 2003, No. 9, Vol. LXXI

Copyright © 2003 The Ukrainian Weekly

PM Yanukovich's economic program stresses continued development, stimulus

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich placed continued economic development and investment stimulus at the top of his government's developmental program for Ukraine, which he presented to his full Cabinet of Ministers and Verkhovna Rada and regional government leaders on February 19.

"We can only solve our social problems with stable growth of the national economy, of each region and each enterprise, and only with Ukraine's integration into the world economy," explained Mr. Yanukovich.

The prime minister said he sees the need for more reliable protection of private ownership rights for investors and creditors. He also said he is determined to ease tax burdens both on businesses and individuals. In addition he said he intends to make bank credits more accessible and more affordable.

Titled "Openness, Efficiency and Effectiveness," the program calls for a sharp rise in portfolio and direct investments in commercial projects in Ukraine, most notably by foreigners. It also calls for corporate governance statutes long sought by foreign businesses, as well as the development of procedures to protect stockholders' rights and to make the underdeveloped and underutilized Ukrainian stock market more transparent and more understandable.

First Vice Prime Minister Mykola

Azarov presented details of the government program, which is based on a presentation made to the Verkhovna Rada last year by President Leonid Kuchma called "European Choice."

The keystone of the program is completion and legislative approval of a new tax code, which would limit the corporate profit tax to 20 percent and reduce the value-added tax (VAT) to 15 percent from its current 20 percent, explained Mr. Azarov. The former chief of the State Tax Administration said he would like to see the new tax code enacted by mid-year.

"Tax administration procedures will be liberalized, but tax breaks will be reduced and the tax base widened," explained the first vice prime minister.

Mr. Azarov stressed that if the government and the Verkhovna Rada cooperate to legislate and implement the reforms as presented in the government's plan, Ukraine should see GDP growth of up to 6 percent for this year, which would be a 2 percent rise over the current forecast, and even stronger growth – as much as 8 percent – in 2004. Last year the country's economy grew by 4.1 percent.

The first vice prime minister added that the growth would mean a 12 to 15 percent growth in real wages for Ukrainian workers.

If the Verkhovna Rada adopts the initiative, which is scheduled for a vote on March 6, it would also protect the prime minister from a vote of no confidence for a year while he works to implement the government plan.

Ukraine's law students participate in international moot court competition

by Vasyl Pawlowsky
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – For the ninth year now, students studying law at four of Ukraine's universities took part in the Ukrainian National Championships of the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition held at Taras Shevchenko National University's Institute of International Relations.

Each year more than 1,600 law students from over 300 law schools participate in the competition worldwide, in which teams of law students representing different universities debate specific topics to test their court skills.

This year 18 Ukrainian students representing the Yaroslav the Wise National Law Academy in Kharkiv, the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Kyiv International University and the Institute of International Relations of Taras Shevchenko National University participated in the championships on February 22-23.

After the final round on the morning of February 23, team members milled about the corridors, waiting impatiently while the judges deliberated the "Case Concerning the Women and Children of the Civil War," which addressed the legal consequences of systematic rape as a war crime and whether sexual slavery and corruption are unlawful under international law.

The stakes were pretty high, with the winner of the national competition gaining the right to compete in the world championships in Washington from March 31 to

April 5, organized by the International Law Students Association.

Konstantyn Likarchuk, the coach of the team from the Institute of International Relations (IIR), one of the two team finalists, told The Weekly that he had never seen such a close final round at the national championships. Mr. Likarchuk had participated in earlier Jessup Competitions held in 1998-2000.

"This is more like the world championship round. The two teams are so closely matched and this is clearly a positive development in Ukraine. Even last year those who came out on top were clearly the stronger team. Now all we can do is wait for the result of the judges," Mr. Likarchuk said, while many members of his team nervously shifted their weight from one foot to the other.

Mr. Likarchuk added wryly, "If I were one of the judges, I would have a really difficult time in picking one team over the other."

"It's the waiting for the results that is really hard," said Yuriy Rylach, one of the IIR team members, adding, "Whether we win or lose, we will all be together at the reception together afterwards, and we will go away with more experience."

Teams were judged not only on their English-language oratory skills, but also on their written memoranda submitted to the national administrator, who then distributed these to the volunteer judges of the competition.

(Continued on page 10)

Scholars discuss...

(Continued from page 1)

were critical of any and all attempts by governments to intervene in historical scholarship. Using the occasion to plug the release of Volume 8 of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'," a CIUS project, Dr. Sysyn excepted the government's role in helping fund academic endeavors, as the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities did in providing funds for the translation into English of Hrushevsky's Volumes 7 and 8.

"The National Endowment for the Humanities did not interfere to tell us how the text was supposed to turn out, I might add. It gave us the money, trusted us, and we put it out," he interjected. "And I think the Ukrainian government could learn much if it would follow such a policy."

Dr. Sysyn said that attempts at "harmonization" between unequals is nothing more than a euphemism. In practice, it means that the smaller country "will give up part of its sovereignty and will do what the 'big brother,' or as it is often called, the 'elephant,' wants them to do."

"If you want to see where this has been effectively done, look at Belarus, at what was published in 1990 and 1991, and what is being published today," he said.

Leading up to the ukaz, Dr. Sysyn said, the Russian side cited two specific complaints about how history was being presented in Ukraine: the treatment of the Great Famine and the Bolshevik-Ukrainian war that ended in the establishment of Soviet rule in Ukraine. The Ukrainian side, he noted, had no complaints.

Academic commissions are not bad per se, he said. There is a Polish-Ukrainian commission looking over textbooks, and very effectively, he added. But the proposed Russian-Ukrainian commission would not be between equals and would

be directed by the vice prime ministers of the two countries – neither of whom is a historian.

"But above all, we don't have the basic research," he stressed. "The kind of research that other societies did decades ago on the early 20th century and centuries ago on earlier periods have yet to be done. And it is, therefore, more difficult to agree about events until you have researched them carefully."

Some historical questions are unresolved within Ukrainian society, where there are varied and conflicting views about a number of issues, especially concerning such "flashpoints" as World War II and the role of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

"Until Ukrainian society has that internal debate and discussion, it is very hard to expect Ukrainian society to go out and do so with other societies," Dr. Sysyn said, pointing out some of the many difficulties that come up in dealing with Russian-Ukrainian historical difficulties:

"With all the good will, it is very difficult to write histories where one glorifies Peter I – or Peter the Great – but also believes that Mazepa was doing the right thing, and that the population of Baturyn should not have been slaughtered to the man, woman and child. It is very difficult to view Catherine as a wonderful 'centralizer' and in the same text write that the destruction of the Zaporozhian Sich was a tragedy for the Ukrainian people. It is very difficult to believe in the glories of the spread of the Russian language and yet, on the other hand, write that, perhaps, the Ems Ukaz prohibiting Ukrainian was not a good thing."

Dr. Zhuk, who was educated and taught at Dnipropetrovsk State University and the Institute of World History in Moscow, where he received his Ph.D., shared his observations about Russian and Ukrainian historiography and historians. He later received another Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University and also taught

at a number of American universities.

He said that one must not forget that the majority of former Soviet historians now writing and teaching history majored and specialized in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In Ukraine they comprise 80 percent of historians. And most of the history textbooks used today in Russia and Ukraine are based on the old Soviet historiography. New history texts in Ukraine, based on Hrushevsky and Orest Subtelny, "are the exception rather than the rule," he said.

While old Soviet history books dealt with non-Russian nationalities, Dr. Zhuk said, the new Russian texts, for the most part, ignore them, while idealizing the Russian monarchy and empire. In one of the three currently approved high school history texts, the Ukrainian Central Rada's independence efforts are described in one sentence, which, he added, is more than the independence movements of other republics receive.

"The entire interpretation of the recent textbooks became more nationalistic, Russian-centered and xenophobic," Dr. Zhuk said.

One of the approved texts characterizes the colonization of neighboring non-Russian nations as something "natural," which brought to the colonized peoples peace, friendship and harmony, for which they should be grateful, he observed.

"Russia was always bringing civilization and high culture to other less-populated and less-civilized nations, including Ukraine," he continued. While some Soviet history texts admitted Ukrainian contributions to Russian culture, "now, these textbooks dismiss Ukrainian influences completely," he added.

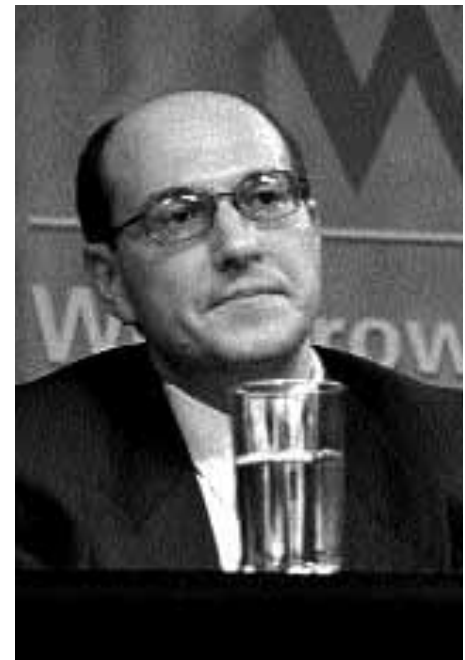
On the other hand, Dr. Zhuk cited one example of a new Russian history text, written by a prominent historian, that went to the other extreme, denigrating most things Russian and Soviet, and heaping praise on Western accomplishments. He said the publication was

financed with a Western grant, suggesting that Soviet-trained historians strive to adapt their product to the perceived viewpoint of those who provide the funds.

"No funding. No books," was how he summed it up.

As Dr. Sysyn pointed out, the situation is not much different in Ukraine, where teachers and professors are badly paid and dependent on political authorities. While he could not find anyone in higher academic circles who would admit to being the "father or mother" of the proposals for joint commissions on history texts and the Pereiaslav anniversary, Dr. Sysyn said he expects many to participate.

"They come from a very strong tradition in which when the 'vlada' (the authorities), the elite, tells you to move in this direction, you jump quickly and you wait for signs," he said. "And if they tell you that Pereiaslav is good, you jump into line."



Dr. Sergei Zhuk

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

UNA ORGANIZING RESULTS BY MEMBERSHIP FOR 2002

Organizer (Branch)	Members Organized	Amount of Insurance
Streletsky, Lubov (10)	24	\$444,000
Brodyn, Christine (27)	17	\$249,000
Hawryluk, Stephanie (88)	16	\$105,000
Hawrysz, Stefan (83)	16	\$217,000
Pylypiak, Myron (496)	16	\$174,000
Woch, Steven (88, 171 and others)	15	\$467,000
Fil, Nicholas (13)	14	\$715,000
Trytjak, Oksana (25, 412)	11	\$216,000
Matiash, Eli (120)	10	\$241,000
Bilchuk, Nina (153, 27, 777, 16, 486)	9	\$579,999
Oscislawski, Eugene (234)	9	\$60,000
Olenchuk, Alice M. (112)	8	\$40,000
Zaviysky, Yaroslav (155)	8	\$50,000
Krywulych, Walter (266)	7	\$105,000
Tsvyakh, Miroslava (234)	7	\$209,998
Doboszczak, Bohdan (59)	6	\$355,000
Hadzewycz, Roma (287)	6	\$37,000
Hawryluk, Joseph (360)	6	\$85,000
Maruszczak, Olga (82)	6	\$40,000
Diakiwsky, Nicholas (161)	5	\$30,000
Kaploun, Valia (174, 269, 147, 432)	5	\$69,000
Kozak, Christine (134, 25, 39)	5	\$407,000
Banach, Joe (378, 88, 409)	4	\$65,000
Bobeczko, Nicholas (102)	4	\$20,000
Chabon, Joseph (242)	4	\$85,000
Hryshchysyn, Bohdan (264)	4	\$20,000
Kovalchuk, John (10)	4	\$24,000
Markus, Oksana (217)	4	\$28,000
Slovik, Helen (7)	4	\$55,000
Staruch, Longin (172, 452)	4	\$80,000
Tymocz, Helen (8)	4	\$20,000
Welhasch, Stephan (27, 76, 171)	4	\$355,000
Bachynsky, Barbara (184)	3	\$35,000
Burij, Anna (402)	3	\$120,000
Diachuk, Ulana (134)	3	\$9,000
Dolnycky, Alexandra (434)	3	\$15,000
Felenchak, Michael (271)	3	\$125,000
Haluszczak, Maria (70)	3	\$11,000
Horbaty, Gloria (414)	3	\$55,000
Komichak, Jaroslawa (96)	3	\$110,000
Kotlar, Julian (42)	3	\$110,000
Krywyj, Vera (174)	3	\$33,000
Kuzio, Myron (277)	3	\$15,000
Lawrin, Alexandra (175)	3	\$65,000
Leshchysyn, Peter (66)	3	\$15,000
Lopatynska, Oksana (194)	3	\$15,000
Odezynskyj, Bohdan (216)	3	\$25,000
Salabay, Nadia (142, 155)	3	\$13,000
Slobodian, Anna (88)	3	\$25,000
Agne, Irene (134)	2	\$200,000
Borovitcky, Annabelle (230)	2	\$7,000
Fedorijczuk, George (162)	2	\$15,000
Filipchuk, Andriy V. (174)	2	\$100,000
Gawaluch, John (377)	2	\$20,000
Groch, Myron (461)	2	\$10,000
Kotch, Joyce (39)	2	\$35,000
Kozicky, Wolodymyr (8)	2	\$10,000
Lischak, Maria (15)	2	\$20,000
Moroz, Tekla (465)	2	\$30,000

(Continued on page 15)

An overview of the UNA's organizing activity for 2002

by Christine E. Kozak
UNA National Secretary

The year 2002, being a convention year, was anticipated to see an increase and surpass the previous year's totals in new business sold for the UNA. Traditionally, during each convention year the total of new members enrolled in the UNA increased sharply, consequently giving the UNA the pleasure of announcing many organizers and secretaries as recipients of monetary rewards and achievers of the status of honorary member in the UNA membership clubs. The year 2002, however, did not fall in the footsteps of past tradition.

As in previous years, 2002 saw an increase in the average face value of life insurance policies purchased by UNA members. The average amount of insurance sold per person in 2001 was \$18,000. In comparison, the average amount of insurance sold per person in 2002 was \$21,000. The number of policies sold in 2002 is 384, for a total insurance amount of \$7,971,997. The total annual premium collected from new

business was \$131,829.27. In comparison, in 2001 UNA organizers sold 462 policies for the sum of \$8,232,999, with premiums totaling \$168,522.28. Only 31 percent of the annual quota of 1,250 set by the UNA was achieved. Of the 226 branches in the UNA, 20 did not participate in any organizing efforts.

It is hoped that, with the upcoming change in the quota system as mandated by a resolution of the General Assembly passed in November 2002, the quota for 2003 may be more attainable and therefore will encourage branches to increase participation in organizing efforts which are the lifeline of UNA.

The best organizer for 2002 is Lubov Streletsky, secretary of Branch 10, who sold 24 policies for an insurance amount of \$444,000 and an annual premium of \$8,611. In second place is Myron Pylypiak, secretary of Branch 496, who sold 16 policies for \$174,000 with an annual premium of \$7,214.76. Third place goes to Christine Brodyn, secretary of Branch 27 and a Home Office employ-

(Continued on page 5)



Lubov Streletsky



Myron Pylypiak



Christine Brodyn

2002 BEST ORGANIZERS (by number of policies)

	Br.	Members	Ins.Amount
Streletsky Lubov	10	24	\$ 444,000.00
Brodyn Christine	27	17	\$ 249,000.00
Hawryluk Stephanie	88	16	\$ 105,000.00
Hawrysz Stefan	83	16	\$ 217,000.00
Pylypiak Myron	496	16	\$ 174,000.00
Woch Steven	Various	15	\$ 467,000.00
Fil Nicholas	13	14	\$ 715,000.00
Trytjak Oksana	25	11	\$ 216,000.00
Matiash Eli	120	10	\$ 241,000.00

UNA BRANCH MEETINGS

Saturday, April 5

HARTFORD, Conn.: The annual meeting of Ukrainian National Association Branch 277, St. John the Baptist Society, will be held at 5 p.m. in the lower hall of the Ukrainian National Home of Hartford, located at 961 Wethersfield Ave., Hartford, Conn.

Insure and be sure.
Join the UNA!

2002 BEST ORGANIZERS (by annual premium and single premium)

	Br.	Members	Annual prem.	Single prem.	TOTAL
Brodyn Christine	27	17	\$ 2,445.27	\$ 11,291.00	\$ 13,736.27
Streletsky Lubov	10	24	\$ 8,611.20		\$ 8,611.20
Kaploun Valia	269	5	\$ 552.10	\$ 6,885.00	\$ 7,437.10
Pylypiak Myron	496	16	\$ 7,214.76		\$ 7,214.76
Markus Oksana	217	4	\$ 709.70	\$ 6,425.00	\$ 7,134.70
Kozak Christine	Various	5	\$ 1,632.80	\$ 4,774.00	\$ 6,406.80
Woch Steven	Various	15	\$ 3,785.82	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 5,285.82
Oscislawski Eugene	234	9	\$ 776.55	\$ 3,955.00	\$ 4,731.55
Hadzewycz Roma	287	6		\$ 4,285.20	\$ 4,285.20
Zaviysky Yaroslav	155	8	\$ 1,749.40	\$ 2,590.00	\$ 4,339.40
Fil Nicholas	13	14	\$ 3,146.25		\$ 3,146.25

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

2002 "CLUB OF DEDICATED BUILDERS" (for enrollment of 10 to 24 new members)

BR.		Members	Ins.amount
10	Streletsky Lubov	24	\$ 444,000.00
27	Brodyn Christine	17	\$ 249,000.00
88	Hawryluk Stephanie	16	\$ 105,000.00
83	Hawrysz Stefan	16	\$ 217,000.00
496	Pylypiak Myron	16	\$ 174,000.00
	Woch Steven	15	\$ 467,000.00
13	Fil Nicholas	14	\$ 715,000.00
25	Trytjak Oksana	11	\$ 216,000.00
120	Matiash Eli	10	\$ 241,000.00

2002 "CLUB OF DEDICATED UNA'ers" (For enrollment of 5 to 9 new members)

BR.		Members	Ins.amount
234	Oscislawski Eugene	9	\$ 60,000.00
	Bilchuk Nina	9	\$ 579,999.00
112	Olenchuk Alice	8	\$ 40,000.00
155	Zaviysky Yaroslav	8	\$ 50,000.00
266	Krywulych Walter	7	\$ 105,000.00
234	Tsvyakh Miroslava	7	\$ 209,998.00
59	Doboszczak Bohdan	6	\$ 355,000.00
287	Hadzewycz Roma	6	\$ 37,000.00
360	Hawryluk Joseph	6	\$ 85,000.00
82	Maruszczak Olga	6	\$ 40,000.00
161	Diakiwsky Nicholas	5	\$ 30,000.00
269	Kaploun Valia	5	\$ 69,000.00
	Kozak Christine	5	\$ 407,000.00

Woonsocket UNA organizes St. Nicholas party and program



WOONSOCKET, R.I. – A St. Nicholas party, organized by Janet Bardell, secretary/treasurer of Ukrainian National Association Branch 241, was held here at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall on December 22, 2002. St. Nicholas, assisted by liaison Dr. Bogdan Kusma, greeted the children, and a Nativity scene, featuring Camille Bobiak as Mary and Marko Tkach as Joseph, with baby Jesus, the three wise men and angels, was presented. Dr. Lydia Klufas-Tkach programmed the event. Afterwards, songs were sung, gifts were distributed and a light meal was served.

– Janet Bardell, secretary/treasurer, UNA Branch 241

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.

An overview...

(Continued from page 4)

ee, who sold 17 policies for \$259,000 in total insurance and an annual premium of \$13,736.27.

The three top organizers by premium amount are Ms. Brodyn, with \$13,736.27, which includes a single premium of \$11,291; Ms. Streletsky with \$8,611.20 of total premiums; and Valia Kaploun, member of Branch 269 and a Home Office employee, who brought in \$7,437.10 in annual premiums.

Out of 27 districts, two districts achieved 50 percent or more of their quotas. The Albany District surpassed its new members quota by 1 policy and the Northern New Jersey District achieved more than 50 percent of its quota. Of the 25 districts that achieved less than 50 percent of their quota, four districts did not participate in any organizing for the year 2002.

The focus of new business written for the year 2002 shifted unexpectedly and there was a significant increase in the issuance of new annuities. With the ups and downs of today's market, plus low interest rates at banking institutions, people are searching for a stable investment vehicle for their retirement. The UNA's annuity rate of 6 percent for the first year provides that stability, and is extremely attractive and competitive in today's market place. The year 2002 saw UNA annuities increase by 64 for a total of \$1,492,508, in comparison to 2001, which yielded 28 annuities for \$598,892. In total the UNA has 700 annuities totaling over \$9 million.

Congratulations to all of the UNA organizers. In our eyes, all of you are winners. The existence of the UNA is dependent on you and your community. Your commitment, dedication and hard

work to increase the membership rolls of UNA are admirable. These are very difficult and uneasy times in the world, and it is comforting to know that your dedication to this fraternal organization will help assure its survival for the next 100 years.

2002 MEMBERSHIP QUALIFICATIONS FOR ALL DISTRICTS

	District	Quota	New members	Percentage attained	Total insurance
1	Albany	40	41	102.50%	\$ 1,000,000.00
2	Northern New Jersey	165	85	51.52%	\$2,593,997.00
3	Philadelphia	140	61	43.57%	\$860,000.00
4	Niagara	7	3	42.86%	\$20,000.00
5	Various	60	25	41.67%	\$239,000.00
6	Montreal	15	6	40.00%	\$50,000.00
7	Connecticut	40	15	37.50%	\$438,000.00
8	Pittsburgh	70	23	32.86%	\$426,000.00
9	Central New Jersey	45	14	31.11%	\$132,000.00
10	Toronto	23	7	30.43%	\$140,000.00
11	Baltimore	20	6	30.00%	\$95,000.00
12	Detroit	80	19	23.75%	\$279,000.00
13	Shamokin	45	10	22.22%	\$155,000.00
14	Syracuse	35	7	20.00%	\$170,000.00
15	Cleveland	65	13	20.00%	\$63,000.00
16	Boston	10	2	20.00%	\$15,000.00
17	New York	95	18	18.95%	\$900,000.00
18	Rochester	45	8	17.78%	\$53,000.00
19	Buffalo	40	7	17.50%	\$90,000.00
20	Youngstown	15	2	13.33%	\$7,000.00
21	Wilkes-Barre	25	3	12.00%	\$15,000.00
22	Chicago	95	7	7.37%	\$216,000.00
23	Allentown	30	2	6.67%	\$15,000.00
24	Woonsocket	15	0	0.00%	\$0.00
25	Winnipeg	5	0	0.00%	\$0.00
26	Minneapolis	10	0	0.00%	\$0.00
27	Central	15	0	0.00%	\$0.00
	TOTAL	1250	384	30.72%	\$7,971,997

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The mission is far from over

On February 3 the White House released its Fiscal Year 2004 budget proposal. Although the budget must still gain congressional approval, it cuts aid to Ukraine by 40 percent and significantly reduces U.S. broadcasting in that country.

By cutting funding to Ukraine, the budget proposed by the White House for 2004 turns its back on Ukraine, regardless of the same document's words that "America will continue providing assistance to democracy building and civil society programs in Ukraine."

Specifically, the cuts will have a dramatic effect on Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, reducing staff and programming and, most importantly, decreasing the effectiveness of two widely recognized independent media that have a history of impartiality and fairness in their broadcasts throughout Ukraine.

The reason given for the sweeping cutbacks to U.S. broadcasts in Eastern and Central Europe – that their mission has been achieved – although applicable to Baltic and Central European states, in no way jibes with the reality in Ukraine.

The Broadcasting Board of Governors, which oversees VOA and Radio Liberty, was created to help foster an "exchange of accurate and objective news and ideas in countries and regions of the world where, because of geographic, developmental or political reasons, there is a dearth of free and open information."

The BBG, which along with the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) initiated the cuts, believes that even with the scaled-down programming U.S.-funded broadcast services in Ukraine would still be substantial enough to fulfill the BBG's mission there.

BBG Chairman Kenneth Tomlinson needs to re-evaluate that position. Simply stated, it is wrong.

The media in Ukraine, in fact, are not free. If protesting journalists, "temnyky" and the murder of prominent journalists lead the BBG to believe that their mission in Ukraine has ended, they should speak with the majority of the country's electorate who are hard-pressed to find a media outlet independent of political influence.

The decision to cut VOA and Radio Liberty Ukraine service funding not only runs counter to U.S. policy, as pointed out by Mykola Tomenko, the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee for the Freedom of Expression and Information, it also solidifies the grip that oligarchs have on Ukraine's mass media.

Viktor Yushchenko, one of Ukraine's most reform-minded and popular politicians, recently told The Washington Times that the only thing democratic forces in Ukraine really need is help in assuring that the presidential election will be free and fair.

While the BBG's allocation of \$30 million in start-up funds for an Arabic-language satellite television network is an admirable step in the U.S. fight on terrorism, Mr. Tomlinson and the OMB should not forget that Ukraine, a year and a half away from its November 2004 presidential election, faces what politicians in the country have called a terrible political crisis.

With the presidential campaign unofficially gearing up, cutting funding to Voice of America and Radio Liberty, which have a significant impact in Ukraine – 6 million Ukrainians currently tune in to VOA broadcasts and 3 million to Radio Liberty – affects the legitimacy of the election and the democracy the U.S. is trying to build there.

If the United States is truly committed to helping Ukraine's electorate freely and fairly elect a new president, it must not cut such programs as the Voice of America and Radio Liberty. We urge the Congress of the United States to ensure that the 2004 budget maintains the current levels of funding to Ukraine, specifically to VOA and Radio Liberty, in order to help Ukraine move toward democracy – and not away from it.

March
3
1996

Turning the pages back...

Seven years ago on March 3, the pages of this newspaper were filled with reports about President Leonid Kuchma's highly successful visit to the United States. Mr. Kuchma told journalists in Kyiv on February 24, 1996, that U.S.-Ukrainian relations had reached a new stage, as "the U.S. considers Ukraine a strategic partner." The two-day whirlwind visit included 17 high-level meetings and 12 discussions with the press.

Meeting with the Ukrainian and foreign media one day after his return from Washington, the president noted that the trip was "a working visit to receive political and economic support from both U.S. President Bill Clinton and other government officials, as well as leaders of international financial institutions." The United States is also interested in good, normal relations between Ukraine and Russia, explained Mr. Kuchma, which means that the U.S. is committed to supporting a sovereign, independent Ukraine.

The Ukrainian leader also informed the press that he was very satisfied with meetings with the Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC), chaired by Ruth Harkin. "We met with top-ranking U.S. companies ... There is a great interest and desire by Americans to invest American capital in Ukraine," he noted.

Also during his U.S. visit, President Kuchma was honored by Freedom House as the 43rd recipient of its annual Freedom Award at a banquet held on February 21.

Back in Kyiv, President Kuchma reflected on the visit, comparing it to his official state visit to Washington in November 1994, four months after his election to the post of president. "These were two very different visits," noted Mr. Kuchma. "I personally felt that now Ukraine is viewed as a state with an important role – one that guarantees stability, first of all in Europe." He added: "Very serious changes have occurred in our relations," explaining that scheduled 30-minute meetings with President Clinton and Vice-President Al Gore, ran 65 minutes and 60 minutes, respectively.

"Now, the rest is up to us and how we will conduct our policy," he underlined.

Sources: "Kuchma points to concrete progress in expanding U.S.-Ukraine relations," by Marta Kolomayets, Kyiv Press Bureau, and "Kuchma receives 43rd Freedom Award," by Khristina Lew, both in *The Ukrainian Weekly*, March 3, 1996, Vol. LXIV, No. 9.

COMMENTARY

Walter Duranty: liar for a cause

by Taras Hunczak

Reading about the tragic anniversary of the Great Famine and about Walter Duranty, it occurred to me that there had to be a reason for the duplicity in his reporting of the tragic Famine-Genocide that claimed millions of innocent lives. To learn more about him I read his book "I Write as I Please," a book he finished writing in 1935 and Simon and Schuster published that same year.

Reading the book was like travelling with Duranty to Moscow, where he became The New York Times correspondent in 1920. Listening to his discussions with his friends and various governmental representatives, one gets a clear picture of who the man really was.

The book is a memoir of Duranty's experiences as a journalist beginning with World War I and ending in 1935. His experiences deal primarily, though not exclusively, with the Soviet Union – which, for him, is Russia. He recounts his numerous journeys to various countries, particularly to France where, as a result of a train disaster in 1924, he lost his foot.

Duranty tells the reader that as a journalist he tried, from the very beginning "to lean over backwards in being fair to the Bolsheviks." Indeed, he pursued this line of reasoning so consistently as to become, ultimately, the apologist for the crimes committed by the Communist Party. Duranty was a great admirer of the first Five-Year Plan (adopted in 1929) which, according to him, "succeeded far better than anyone abroad expected." Discussing the plan, he says that in "the final issue the crux of the struggle came in the villages where an attempt was being made to socialize, virtually overnight, a hundred million of the stubbornest and most ignorant peasants in the world." One should note that Duranty does not speak about collectivization. To him "socialization" is a much more acceptable term. Also, in the best Bolshevik tradition, Duranty refers to the peasants who resisted collectivization as "kulaks." (pp. 280-283).

A reader who is familiar with the period would note that there is not one word about the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine. He reports that on his way to Moscow he stopped in Ukraine where he observed "less evidence of damage, [damage from what? – T.H.] but there were empty cottages in the villages that are usually so crowded, and marked scarcity of animals and poultry." (p. 324).

Surely, he knew why the cottages were empty. Talking with William Strang, a representative of the British Foreign Office, about the same trip to Ukraine, Duranty not only discussed the problems (privately) in some detail, but expressed the opinion "that as many as 10 million people may have died directly or indirectly from lack of food in the Soviet Union during the past year."¹ His report to American readers, however, was considerably different. Obviously,

Dr. Taras Hunczak is professor of history at Rutgers University.

¹ For details of the conversation see, Marco Carynnyk, Lubomyr Y. Luciuk and Bohdan s. Koradan, Eds., "The Foreign Office and the Famine: British Documents on Ukraine and the Great Famine of 1932-1933." Kingston, Ontario, 1988, pp. 309-313.

² Walter Duranty, "Russians Hungry, But Not Starving," The New York Times, March 31, 1933.

³ The Foreign Office and the Famine." p. 204.

responding to a request for a clarification of the situation, Duranty responded that "there is no actual starvation or deaths from starvation, but there is widespread mortality from diseases due to malnutrition."²

No wonder Stalin, whom Duranty met on Christmas day in 1933, expressed his approval of Duranty's performance when he said to Duranty: "You have done a good job in your reporting of the USSR." (p. 166). Was that kind of reporting the basis of the Pulitzer Prize or was it the close relation of Duranty with Herbert Pulitzer, the son of Joseph Pulitzer, in whose name the award was established in 1917? (pp. 74, 140-144, 148)

What explains Duranty's attitude – and therefore his reporting to the American people – is his obsession with the question of "whether the Soviet drive to Socialism is or is not successful irrespective of costs. I say to myself," he continued, "I saw the War and that cost was worse and greater and the result in terms of human happiness was nil ... Here at least it seems the results are better in that the Russian peasant who ... will within five years or less benefit enormously from being forced to accept a modern form of agriculture instead of the wasteful clumsy methods which he and grandfather and great-grandfather have followed since the days of Ham." (p. 301)

What we see is a frequently recurring theme in Duranty's writing, that "the end justifies the means." (pp. 167, 287, 314, 315) But what is important to note is that the "end," which met with Duranty's approval, represented, for the most part, the policies of the Bolshevik regime. He was very enthusiastic about the Five-Year Plan (that launched collectivization), referring to those who implemented it as "the most determined and vital elements of the Soviet people united in support of their strong and resolute leadership." (pp. 315-316) In Duranty's narrative there is an understated recognition that there were some problems in agriculture, but he says that what impressed him most was the fact "that there was no sign of faltering on the part of the Kremlin." (p. 322)

So, who was this man, who was invited in July 1933 by Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Democratic candidate for president to a luncheon? The question is not irrelevant when we consider that only four months later, on November 16, 1933, Roosevelt, the newly elected president, recognized the Soviet Union. Was Duranty, as some Britishers thought, "in the pay of the Soviet government,"³ or was he a willing convert?

At the end of his book Duranty reveals his true political and moral identity when he says: "Looking backwards over the 14 years I have spent in Russia, I cannot escape the conclusion that this period has been a heroic chapter in the life of Humanity. During these years the first true Socialist State, with all that that implies in planned economy, in the ownership of production and means of production, in communal effort and in communal pride and interest in everything that the community rather than the individual accomplished, was constructed and set moving despite incredible difficulties. I am profoundly convinced that the USSR is only just beginning to exercise its tremendous potentialities." (p. 340)

With such a political credo there could not have been any room in the

(Continued on page 14)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dissent is part of being American

Dear Editor:

I have been a loyal subscriber to The Ukrainian Weekly for many years now. Initially I subscribed because it was one of the few available sources of information about Ukraine. Now, in Internet times, this is no longer the case, but I continue to subscribe out of loyalty and to read some of the longer analytical articles by Taras Kuzio and others.

In the past few years I have become more and more outraged by the right-wing ranting of Dr. Myron Kuropas. If he were writing in any other newspaper, I would just ignore him. Newspapers have their own ideologies, so be it. But The Weekly is different. It is supposed to be about and for Ukraine and Ukrainians, all of them, not just those who toe the extreme right-wing Republican party line.

I am tired of being hectorated by Dr. Kuropas for being un-American. Dissent is an essential part of what it means to be an American, it is not un-American. Being anti-war or anti-government is not being un-American.

Yes, some factions of the Vietnam anti-war movement were Marxists who "worshipped at the altar of Fidel Castro, et. al." But most were ordinary Americans who opposed the war for religious and moral reasons, including my late senator, Phil Hart. Some were misled and brainwashed by the Communists; but wasn't it George W. Bush who said of Russian President Vladimir Putin, an unreconstructed Communist, that he "looked into his eyes and had been able to glimpse his soul" and thus knew he could trust him?

Dr. Kuropas says of today's anti-war protesters "Today they're back – different people, but the same shrill anti-American rail." He speaks of ANSWER, who organized the January 18 demonstration in Washington. Yes, ANSWER is a far left group, and yes, it did organize that rally. But hundreds of other organizations, who may not agree with most of ANSWER's agenda, decided to work with them, rather than staging competing demonstrations on the same day.

And what of February's demonstrations? Millions of people marching worldwide – are they all shrill anti-Americans, too? I attended a march in my home state. It was peaceful and patriotic. We carried anti-war banners, but also American flags. There were a few socialists and counter-culture types in our midst, but mostly it was middle class, middle-aged, middle American folks. There were families with children, and senior citizens with pets and canes. We had teachers, nurses, doctors, Methodists, Catholics, Congregationalists, Unitarians. There were students and veterans. There were Democrats, Greens, and Republicans.

We spoke with many voices, but we were all there because we love our country. Because, as Carl Schurz, U.S. general and U.S. senator, declared, "Our country right or wrong. When right, to be kept right; when wrong, to be put right."

Luba Petrusha, M.D.
West Bloomfield, Mich.

Meest speaks out re: concert tickets

Dear Editor:

We at Meest were delighted to read the article "Oksana Bilozir at Brooklyn's Millennium Theater" by Lillianna and Alexander Chudolij in the February 16

issue of The Ukrainian Weekly.

We were disheartened, however, to read the comments of Ms. Chudolij in the same issue of The Ukrainian Weekly: "Why Russian tickets for Ukrainian show?"

First of all, I would like to answer Ms. Chudolij's question about why there was Russian print on the tickets. The tickets were printed in three languages: English, Ukrainian and Russian. There was a short phrase in Russian: "entrance after the third bell is forbidden." The words "row" and "seat" were in Russian. The name of the performer and the name of the concert were in Ukrainian. The rest of the information was in English.

Most of us know that the Millennium Theater is an active hub of Russian and Jewish culture. The Millennium Theater was selected for two reasons. The first reason was that the location of the theater was ideal; it is in the midst of the largest recent Ukrainian immigrant community. The second reason was economic; it was the best value for the services provided. When contracting for use of the theater, we had to accept certain terms. One such term was the tickets had to be done by the theater's selected vendor. The Russian phrase is preprinted on all tickets. The name and the time of the show is the only thing added to the tickets. We suspected that this might cause some unease. Little did we know that we would be called "insensitive to all Ukrainians" and even accused of "helping to perpetuate one of the biggest problems we Ukrainians have – lack of respect for our heritage ..."

To Ms. Chudolij we say, clearly, you knew Meest was not only the sponsor of the event but also the organizer of Oksana Bilozir concert. We knew the artist and understood the performance would be 100 percent Ukrainian. Why would a sponsor and the organizer of this Ukrainian event help "perpetuate lack of respect for our Ukrainian heritage"? There is no logic in your comment.

For over a decade Meest has been financially supporting Ukrainian artists, Ukrainian concerts, Ukrainian festivals and other events.

I would not be so close-minded as to not use the Russian language to help support Ukraine or myself. Furthermore, I would advise all those who know the Russian language to use their knowledge to financially benefit themselves and invest in preserving the Ukrainian culture for future generations.

Natalia Brandafi
Linden, N.J.

The letter-writer is director of Meest America Inc.

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

Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



"Enemy of the people"

Danylo Shumuk, now nearly 90 years old, was 19 when he was first arrested and imprisoned in 1934. Eventually, he became the longest-serving prisoner of conscience in the former Soviet Union, spending 42 years in prison or exile. I met him for dinner in Cleveland in 1988, soon after his ultimate release. He told stories and rendered opinions in a straightforward, unsentimental way. Mr. Shumuk is one steely individual.

Having listened to several accounts of how resolute principle confronted cruelty in the prisons and the camps, our host asked Mr. Shumuk if there was any one moment that was worse than all the others.

That's easy, Mr. Shumuk said. It was in the Norilsk labor camp north of the Arctic Circle in 1945. In the early morning darkness of the Siberian winter, he and his newly arrived fellows were mustered to watch as the guards dragged two bodies from the disciplinary cell, deposited them in front of the assembled prisoners and sank their bayonets into the half-frozen corpses.

"Smotritie (watch well)!" the commandant shouted at the inmates, who ached from weariness and cold. "This is the only way you'll ever get out of this place" That, Mr. Shumuk said, was the low point of his life. Understood...

Memories of that conversation come back to me as March 5 – the 50th anniversary of Joseph Stalin's death – approaches. It was Stalin, really, who perfected the political system that Lenin invented, although actually Lenin got the idea from observing how a narrow class of aristocrats numbering no more than a quarter million controlled the Russian Empire with its 125 million peasants and workers. A disciplined corps of Communist Party members could do the same, he reasoned.

Lenin's Bolsheviks styled themselves as the "dictatorship of the proletariat" and promised "the people" a future of brotherhood and bounty, but first, they said, they had to eliminate all opposition – so-called "enemies of the people," otherwise known as "vermin." There were millions of them. To deal with those, Lenin created a secret police force to identify and arrest them. He called it the "All-Russia Extraordinary Commission for the Struggle Against Counterrevolution and Sabotage" – Cheka for short. The Cheka build lots of prisons and labor camps to accommodate all the "enemies" – except, obviously, those who were executed or died under torture.

Once the "enemies" were eliminated, the state could move forward to the "perfect society," where poverty and inequality would be banished. So was God, by the way. The "dictatorship of the proletariat" took His place, using force to shape the future according to their utopian vision.

In the mid-1920s Joseph Stalin assumed control of this diabolical system. He had started his career in the Caucasus, organizing bank robberies and strikes. Lenin, who called him that "wonderful Georgian," was so impressed with Stalin's understanding of the hundred or more peoples of the Soviet Union, that he made him Commissar for the Affairs of Nationalities. Then, while others grappled for power within the walls of the Kremlin, Stalin used his office to develop a broad network of activists loyal to him. This proved decisive after Lenin's death.

Once he became dictator, Stalin saw "enemies of the people" everywhere he looked. Some, like his rival, Leon Trotsky,

or the Ukrainian nationalist, Yevhen Konovalts, were assassinated. Vast populations, like the "kulaks" in Ukraine, he dealt with on a macro-political scale. They were to be "liquidated as a class" – Stalin's euphemism for genocide. Millions of farmers were starved to death; millions more arrested and sent to Siberia, along with purged party members, military officers, nationalists of all stripes, suspected saboteurs, dissident intellectuals, ordinary criminals and many who were swept up just to meet arrest quotas.

The enormous labor camp population suited Stalin's larger purposes. The party had promised "the people" a future of prosperity and happiness. Failure to achieve that was blamed on the "enemies of the people" who were then put to work building Siberia's infrastructure, where much of the country's lumber, coal, copper, gold and other minerals were located. Stalin's slaves dug the White Sea, Baltic and the Moscow-Volga canals, laid railroad track, constructed strategic roads, factories and hydroelectric stations. Mr. Shumuk was in Norilsk to work in the mines, which were supplying the Soviet arms industry with nickel, molybdenum and chrome.

Life outside the camps was better only by degree. Soviet citizens suffered from crowded living quarters, a shortage of consumer goods, oppressive and dangerous labor conditions, and no freedom whatsoever. Social discourse, artistic expression, everything was monitored by the state. Even children were taught to inform on their parents. The Cheka morphed into the GPU, then the NKVD and finally the KGB, but it was always the same organization, existing to terrorize and control.

To complete the monstrous system, Stalin encouraged people to worship him: Today and forever, oh, Stalin, be praised For the light that the planets and fields emit.

Thou art the heart of the people, the truth and the faith.

We're thankful to Thee for the sun Thou hast lit!

A collective of 13 writers composed, "To the Great Stalin from the Ukrainian People," in 1944. It was delivered over the signatures of 9 million people.

Mr. Shumuk didn't sign it, I'll tell you that. When Stalin died in 1953, Shumuk was one of the leaders of prison uprisings in Norilsk. Outbreaks like those throughout the gulag led to a wide-ranging release of prisoners; except for those who remained defiant and, therefore, free – barbed wire notwithstanding. Danylo Shumuk, was among those.

On March 5, I intend to say a prayer for Stalin's victims: for those like Shumuk who survived and those like my Uncle Slavko who died – no one knows where or when exactly. For all we know, he might have been one of the unfortunate victims who froze to death so the Norilsk commandant could make an impression on that morning in 1945. Slavko Fedynsky, my father's brother, was studying for the priesthood. That made him an "enemy of the people," but it's a title he didn't deserve. Instead, let's give it to those who actually earned it: Lenin, Stalin and all their Politburo comrades.

Joseph Stalin has been dead for 50 years. The nations that once constituted the Soviet Union are still trying to overcome his legacy. May we never see his like again.

Від Одеси до Львова Ваші близькі можуть покладатися на Вас, бо Ви покладаєтеся на Вестерн Юніон®.



Переказ:	коштує лише:
\$100	\$15
\$200	\$22
\$400	\$34

Коли Ви переказуєте гроші, то хочете, щоб вони дійшли швидко і надійно, щоб ні Ваші близькі, ні Ви самі цим не турбувалися. Ми, в компанії Вестерн Юніон, переказуємо гроші вже понад 128 років і нам довіряють мільйони людей по всьому світі. У нас Ви навіть можете переказати гроші телефоном, використавши кредитну картку. Перслані гроші дійдуть через 15 хвилин до будь-якої із наших 1412 філій в Україні або якої небудь із 95000 по цілому світі. Від Лос-Анджелесу до Нью-Йорку, від Чикаго до Монtréalо Ви можете покладатися на Вестерн Юніон.

Вестерн Юніон – це майже те саме, що Ви особисто вручаєте гроші.

1-800-799-6882

Ми говоримо
українською мовою

www.westernunion.com

WESTERN UNION | MONEY TRANSFER®

Найшвидший спосіб переказати гроші по всьому світу™

OBITUARY: Father Werenfried van Straaten, man with an extraordinary mission

"One venture led to the next. I lived only in the present, from day to day. I never had a long-range plan. Each time one project was achieved, God gave me a new one; what I had to do was always clear. I am no theorist; I am a doer. I trust in divine Providence, in the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and I try to do what God expects of me."

— Father Werenfried van Straaten

BAD SODEN, Germany — Father Werenfried van Straaten, founder of the international Catholic charity Aid to the Church in Need, with headquarters in Königstein, near Frankfurt, died on January 31 at the age of 90.

A man who worked tirelessly to support the persecuted and menaced Church worldwide, Father Werenfried was known for his bold initiatives as well as compelling sermons and fund-raising skills as he undertook many an extraordinary mission.

What began as an initiative in 1947 to help starving German refugees from the East, grew into the largest Church aid organization of the post-war period that now raises some \$70 million annually, distributed to more than 7,000 church projects in over 130 countries.

Under Father Werenfried's direction, the growing organization turned to providing support for Christians and Churches under Soviet domination. Father Werenfried traveled to raise awareness, provide material help and procure religious literature for what he referred to as the "Church of Silence" — Catholic communities suffering or banned under the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

His endeavors, as noted in The New York Times of February 10, at times involved "venturing, sometimes clandestinely, into the Soviet sphere to meet with Church leaders and judge the situation on the ground."

A newsletter titled the Mirror, begun in 1953 and now circulated in seven languages, documented instances of persecution of Churches and the faithful. As noted in the magazine Inside the Vatican (February 11), "In it, for half a century, Father Werenfried wrote his famous letters, challenging, inspiring, moving and uncompromising. Often he confronted the Church and moral issues which many others no longer dared address."

"The organization," as noted in The New York Times obituary, "gained papal recognition once it turned to providing support for Christians and Churches under Soviet domination." During the Second Vatican Council Father Werenfried met 60 Eastern European bishops, pledging his support for their hard-pressed faithful.

In 1960 ACN extended its aid beyond Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and initiated projects in Latin America, Africa and Asia.

Born in the Netherlands in 1917, Philipp van Straaten studied philosophy and classical studies at Utrecht University, where he was heavily involved in Christian political movements. Rejecting politics for the monastic life, he entered the Norbertine Order in 1934, taking the name Werenfried (Warrior for Peace). He was ordained a priest in 1940.

As a young Norbertine monk in Tongerlo, Belgium, he edited the abbey newsletter, Tower, in which at Christmas 1947 he wrote an article titled "Peace on Earth? No Room at the Inn," appealing for help for the 14 million Germans expelled from the Eastern territories, 6 million of whom were Catholics. As noted in the magazine Inside the Vatican

(February 11), "His courageous and solitary call for love and forgiveness among his countrymen for their former enemies received an overwhelming response ... Knowing the people were more likely to have sides of cured bacon than money, ... he urged them to contribute as much of it as they could to help the starving refugees; the quantity he collected soon earned him the nickname by which he would be known to his dying day: 'the Bacon Priest.'"

Among his early projects was a program undertaken in Königstein, providing transport for the 3,000 "rucksack priests" — Catholic priests from among the displaced refugee population who ministered as best they could to their scattered flocks, resettled in mainly Protestant areas of Germany. By 1950 he was financing the first "chapel trucks" — converted buses used as mobile churches.

According to the London-based newspaper The Independent (Digital) of February 1, the campaign "marked the beginning of the organization Iron Curtain Church Relief which would, in 1969, become Aid to the Church in Need (after Pope Paul VI had bowed to pressure from [Yugoslavia's President Josip Broz] Tito to have it change its name)." Father Werenfried titled his 1965 history of the organization "They Call Me the Bacon Priest."

As noted in The Independent, Father Werenfried "was a strong supporter of those who refused to compromise with the Communist authorities, such as Cardinal Jozsef Mindszenty in Hungary and Cardinal Josyf Slipyj in Ukraine, both of whom suffered imprisonment, and later an unhappy exile where they felt boxed in by the dictates of the Vatican." Father Werenfried's "combative anti-Communism," as referred to in The New York Times notice, "at times left him at odds with official Vatican policy, and led liberal Church elements in England to stop donations, dismissing him as the 'last general of the Cold War.'"

The Independent refers to Father Werenfried first meeting with Cardinal Slipyj in Rome in 1963 after the latter was "expelled from the Soviet Union on Nikita Khrushchev's order."

In 1991, as noted by the London Times Online, ACN "financed the return of the exiled archbishop of Lviv and his retinue to Ukraine. Van Straaten flew with the cardinal [Lubachivsky] from Rome the day after Cardinal Lubachivsky took possession of his cathedral, only just returned to the Church by the authorities. Van Straaten himself was hailed as a hero by more than 100,000 people in the City Square before the Opera House."

Moreover, as noted by Felix Corley of The Independent, "In a far-sighted policy, ACN gave vital financial support to émigré Church institutions, such as the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome, believing that, when communism eventually gave way to a more open system, the continued existence of Catholic intellectual life in those cultures would speed the recovery of the Church in their respective homelands."

To this day, Aid to the Church in Need continues to address the needs of the church in post-Communist Ukraine. "As elder statesman of the organization, he [Father Werenfried] continued to serve the organization, most recently on a mission to Ukraine last year," wrote The New York Times.

With the collapse of communism and particularly the ascension of the Polish-born Pope John Paul II, ACN continued its drive to aid those in need. Referring to the close relationship between Father

Werenfried and Pope John Paul, the London Times wrote — "Both interpreted world events in a spiritual light and believed that the secularized West needed re-evangelisation as much as the former Communist countries or those in the Third World."

ACN was active in supporting Arab refugees in the Middle East, as well as refugees from China, North Korea and North Vietnam. In 1962, at the encouragement of Pope John XXIII, Father Werenfried extended ACN's work to Latin America, making his first visit to the continent. He was visibly shocked by the poverty in the favelas (shanty towns) of Rio de Janeiro.

Referring to Father Werenfried as a "servant of God who was unafraid to wrestle with his Master," Inside the Vatican singled out his trip to Brazil, citing the incident during which he prayed before the huge statue of Christ in Rio de Janeiro: "Lord Jesus Christ, I have come from afar in order to speak to You on behalf of the poor. On the way I have seen with horror and taken into my heart the needs of the millions. Permit me to say to You that what I have seen on this continent is a scandal."

In 1965 he began work in Africa. As noted in The Independent, "during the genocide in Burundi in 1972 he was arrested, but managed to escape and gain sanctuary in the Vatican nunciature

before being expelled." After his 1965 visit to Congo, he founded the Daughters of the Resurrection: a unique religious congregation, open to young African women with no formal education.

Among Father Werenfried's latest initiatives, as reported in both Inside the Vatican and The Independent, was the effort to overcome the mutual distrust between Catholics and the Russian Orthodox (in schism since 1054) as well as to end the schism in the Catholic Church in China — initiatives that proved to be controversial for some Catholics as well as Orthodox, and difficult for some underground bishops and priests to accept.

As noted in The Independent's obituary, "even in his 80s when he [Father Werenfried] had already given up day-to-day involvement in ACN's management, he continued to tour the world, visiting projects and drumming up support for the charity's work."

"His tricks of the trade seldom varied. His self-deprecatory humor and his carefully cultivated image of a simple man masked a peasant cunning. He never went anywhere without his famous begging hat, originally made by Dunn & Co. of London and long worn out." Often to be found at the back of the church or hall, after his countless sermons and appeals (up to 90 a month), Father Werenfried used the hat to collect millions of dollars in donations for the charity.

The Ukrainian Weekly 2000

A SPECIAL OFFER: BOTH VOLUMES FOR ONLY \$25

To mark the end of this millennium and the beginning of a new one, the editors of The Ukrainian Weekly prepared "The Ukrainian Weekly 2000," a two-volume collection of the best and most significant stories that have appeared in the newspaper since its founding through 1999.

Volume I covers events from 1933 through the 1960s; Volume II — the 1970s through the 1990s.

To order copies of this two-volume chronicle of the 20th century, please use the clip-out form below.

"The Ukrainian Weekly 2000" is sure to become a resource for researchers, and a keepsake for readers. A great gift idea!



THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY 2000 — TWO-VOLUME SET

- Number of two-volume sets _____
 - Total cost of book sets at \$25.00 each \$ _____
 - Also, I would like to donate to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund (check one): \$25.00 \$50.00 \$75.00 \$100.00 Other \$ _____ \$ _____
 - I would like to subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly (check one): \$45.00 (for UNA members) \$55.00 \$ _____
- Total \$ _____**

Please make check or money order payable to: The Ukrainian Weekly

Name _____ UNA Branch Number (if applicable) _____
 Street Address _____ Apt. # _____
 City _____ State/Province _____ Zip/Postal Code _____

Mail to: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

To order by phone, call (973) 292-9800, ext. 3042.



ВАТАГА БУРЛАКІВ

1-ий Курінь УСП і 16-ий Курінь УПС „Бурлаки“

організує

ТУРИСТИЧНО-МАНДРІВНИЙ ТАБІР В УКРАЇНІ

для старших юнаків (16 років і старші) та старшого пластунства

в часі від 9-го до 25-го серпня 2003 р.

В таборі візьмуть теж участь юнаки з України.

ТАБІР ВКЛЮЧАЄ:

- Пішохідну гірську мандрівну частину (Осмолода - гора Сивуля - Чорногора - Яремче - Косів);
- Автобусну історично-туристичну частину (Львів - Олесько - замки Поділля - скала Подільська - Хотин - Кам'янець Подільський - Чигирин, Канів - Київ);
- Святкування Дня Незалежності в Києві.

Таборова оплата \$1795 + \$25 вписове – покриває всі видатки

Число учасників табору обмежене до 20 осіб.

Зголошення приймаємо до 28 березня 2003 р.

Карти зголошення та інші інформації можна отримати на інтернеті:

www.plastusa.org

як теж у: пл. сен. В. Гнатківського, тел.: (718) 224-7369

пл. сен. І. Сидоряка, тел.: (215) 533-4765

пл. сен. Ю. Ференцевича, тел.: (201) 659-4570

Докладно виповнену карту зголошення, разом з таборовою оплатою, висилати на адресу:

Ihor Sydoriak

1944 Kennedy Street

Philadelphia, PA 19124

Ukraine's law students...

(Continued from page 3)

"The judges were key in conducting the Jessup," said Oleh Riabokon, managing partner of the Kyiv-based law firm Magister & Partners, who administered this year's national competition.

"As you know, there is a very bad case of the flu going around, and a few of the judges called us and said they couldn't make it. If we hadn't the number of great volunteers from Kyiv's legal community, we may have been hard-pressed to judge all the preliminary rounds," he said gratefully.

"I'm totally relaxed today," said Oleksander Svyryd, who traveled from Kharkiv with his teammate Halyna Hrytsenko, the only two from their four-member team from Yaroslav the Wise National Law Academy of Ukraine, who were able to make it to Kyiv. "Yesterday, morning on my way to the competition I was supposed to meet with Halyna [at the subway station] ... Let's just say there was a little miscommunication," he laughed and continued, "I was standing on the platform while she was waiting outside. This didn't contribute very positively to our stress levels."

After traveling from Kharkiv to Kyiv, had the duo arrived late for their preliminary round they could have been disqualified. However, for some of the competitors, particularly Mr. Svyryd, winning is not everything.

"Even though our team didn't make the final round, that is not the most important thing about competitions like this one," said Mr. Svyryd with a smile. "Competitions give us the opportunity to meet people with different ideas, and not only test our oral and written skills, but it is great to meet others. That is what I find to be one of the most important aspects of the Jessup Competition. It was great that we

were able to come to Kyiv to represent our university, and when I go back to Kharkiv I'm going to encourage students in their earlier years to get involved."

After about an hour of the judges' deliberation the wait was finally over, and the competition organizers called on everyone to return to the courtroom. As the bailiff called for all to rise, the anxiety and nervousness was apparent on the faces of the team members from Kyiv International University and the Institute of International Relations, the two finalists. After three judges of the final round, David Rodemel of the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine, Charles Caruso of American Bar Association's Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative, and Richard Shepard of the Eurasia Foundation took their seats, each took a few minutes to praise and encourage the students for their excellent command of not only the difficulty of the topic in question, but also of the English language.

When the national administrator announced that the team from Kyiv International University had won the competition, there was jubilation on the students' faces. Members of the team from the IIR, who had led going into the final round, were clearly disappointed. Regardless of the outcome, all participants received plaques for participation while the U.S. Embassy, the International Financial Corp. and the Dinteral Book Co. provided dictionaries as prizes for the winners and books as gifts for the participants.

After it was all over, the participants, their coaches and faculty advisors attended a reception where much of the seriousness was put aside, toasts were made and friendships sealed. Mr. Svyryd from Kharkiv was busy taking pictures and talking to his peers. After all, he did mention that one of the important aspects of the Jessup, in his opinion, was meeting people.

\$300 за оплату в сумі \$14*

Україна

Для одержання:

Plastbank Interbank
Kampanistbank UKRbank

Про місце знаходження відповідного агента
в районі Нью-Йорку дізнайтесь по телефону:

1-800-926-9400



MoneyGram®
International Money Transfer

Поділіться всією інформацією з іншими...

* In addition to the transfer fees applicable to a transaction, a currency exchange rate set by MoneyGram or its agents will be applied.
© 2002 MoneyGram Express Company, Inc. All rights reserved. MoneyGram and the globe with arrows logo are registered trademarks of MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc.

The Ukrainian Museum's Malanka brings out supporters and donors

by Katria Czerwoniak

NEW YORK – The cold spell that gripped the nation the week before January 25, the day of The Ukrainian Museum's Malanka, in no way hindered the 300 guests in assembling at The Tavern on the Green in Central Park in New York City.

Most were from the tri-state area, but those who flew in from Toronto and from distant states like California, Nevada, Wisconsin and Florida, testified to the fact that this event, as the museum itself, is gaining in popularity and support across the country and in Canada. At 8 p.m., as cocktails were served, the elegant establishment reverberated with joyous greetings of friends and acquaintances glad to see each other again.

The exuberant feeling could hardly be contained even when guests entered the Crystal Room for dinner. This space is aptly named. The crystal chandeliers and decorations, the glowing tapers in their tall silver holders on the well-appointed tables, the luminous reflections on the glass walls and the glittering lights on the trees in the night outside evoked a sense of elegance and magical beauty.

Roman Kyzyk, the master of ceremonies for the evening, welcomed everyone to the fourth museum Malanka. He introduced the ambassador of Ukraine to the United Nations, Valeriy Kuchinsky and Mrs. Kuchinsky; the consul general of Ukraine in New York City, Serhii Pohoreltzev and Mrs. Pohoreltzev; and the rector of the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Prof. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky and Mrs. Briukhovetsky.

Also introduced were the president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Iryna Kurowycky; the honorary president of the UNWLA, Anna Krawchuk; the former president of The Ukrainian Museum, Ivan Luchechko; the president of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, Dr. Ihor Voyevodka; the architect of the new museum building, George Sawicki; the director of The Ukrainian Museum, Maria Shust; and the president of The Ukrainian Museum's board of trustees; Olha Hnateyko.

In turn, Ms. Hnateyko extended her welcome to all and noted with joy that a very large number of the guests were young people. The presence of these young professionals is proof of the vitality of the museum and a guarantee of its growth in the future, she noted. She stressed the importance of expanding the museum's membership roster, adding that the size and growth of museum membership reflect the community's need for, interest in and esteem for the institution. It is also one of the deciding factors in the allotment of moneys to the museum by city, state and federal agencies. Ms. Hnateyko thanked everyone for the munificent and unflinching support of The Ukrainian Museum.



Guests enjoy the 2003 Malanka benefit for The Ukrainian Museum held at The Tavern on the Green.

Orest and Marta Kebalo, attired in embroidered shirts, recited the age-old "vinshuvannia," wishing all good health, prosperity and happiness in the New Year. This was followed by the dance, with the guests swaying and twirling to the lively music of Yuriy Hrab's Montage band.

The museum is fortunate to have caring sponsors who from year to year greatly facilitate the planning and organizing of the Malanka with their contributions. Julian and Maria Baczynsky, Orest and Lidia Bilous, Dr. Areta Podhorodecky and Zenon Chernyk, Lydia Ficalowych, Dr. Arthur and Irene Hryhorowych, John and Deanna Hynansky, Prof. Jaroslaw and Alla Leshko, and Dr. Ihor and Alexandra Sawczuk were Malanka's 2003 generous sponsors.

Andrea Alyskewycz Mejias designed the elegant invitation to the Malanka 2003. The Ukrainian National Association donated a door prize – a weekend at Soyuzivka, which was won by Olha Kryzaniwsky.

There was much excitement among the guests about the new museum facility that is daily increasing in size and volume on Sixth Street, in the "Little Ukraine" area of the East

Village. DiGiacomo and Son plan to complete the building before the end of 2003. The equipment and furnishings of the new museum, as well as the opening exhibitions, will require extensive funding. Understanding that need and taking advantage of the opportunity provided by the jubilant evening, the Baczynskys, the Hryhorowyches, George and Anisa Mycak, Ihor and Tamara Vitkovitsky, and Nigel and Lidia Wilson made generous donations to the museum.

The Special Events Committee was responsible for the organization of this year's Malanka with the help of the museum's administration. Tatiana Tershakovec, chair, thanked everyone who helped make Malanka 2003 a success and spoke of the generosity of the sponsors and donors with special gratitude.

Too soon, it seemed, the tapers in their elaborate holders were dimmed as were the lights of the crystal chandeliers. Reluctantly, the revelers, having danced the last dance, filed out into the cold, dark night, saying their farewells and "bon voyages." The trees around The Tavern on the Green were ablaze with myriad twinkling lights, a stately reminder of a lovely and elegant evening.

Reaction...

(Continued from page 1)

gled and sacrificed for has been achieved, and they should take great pride in the role they played in this historic mission."

Viktor Yushchenko, a former prime minister and the current head of the Our Ukraine political bloc, said that because many mass media organizations in Ukraine are controlled by pro-government clans the political opposition in Ukraine needs the West to help get their message to Ukrainian voters.

"Political forces in Ukraine need free radio, independent newspapers and independent news agencies as well as independent people who can monitor that legislation has been followed," Mr. Yushchenko told The Washington Times recently.

Mr. Yushchenko was also reported to have told U.S. officials during his visit to the United States in February that a decision to cut Ukrainian-language broadcasts of VOA and Radio Liberty was premature, echoing a sentiment felt widely in Ukraine and Washington. He said the stations have a significant audience in Ukraine and are needed so that all political forces can have a voice in the coming presidential election.

The congressional letter, signed by Reps. Curt Weldon (R-Pa.), Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), Roscoe Bartlett (R-Md.) and Sander Levin (D-Mich.), went on to say:

"Only the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty broadcasting

services are capable of providing Ukrainians with a balanced and comprehensive perspective about events occurring in Ukraine, as well as addressing issues of concern such as corruption [and] the role of the media in Ukraine.

"A key and vital issue expressed by most politicians in Ukraine is access to independent media outlets to provide for a balanced and objective campaign. The role of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty is essential in that cause."

The National Union of Journalists of Ukraine also appealed to Mr. Tomlinson, in a letter sent on February 21, to keep Ukrainian service broadcasting unchanged. The head of that union, Ihor Lubchenko, said that the professionalism, objectivity and fairness of both Voice of America and Radio Liberty broadcasts have helped guide the Ukrainian mass media and that their services are still very much needed in Ukraine.

The chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee for the Freedom of Expression and Information, Mykola Tomenko, said that cutbacks to VOA and Radio Liberty would help consolidate the power Ukrainian oligarchs have over Ukrainian mass media. The government authority in Ukraine has the power to block independent media, Mr. Tomenko said in Ukraine recently, but the importance of VOA and Radio Liberty is that they do not fall under that influence.

President Bush's budget proposal

would decrease funding to Eastern European broadcasting by \$8.8 million, eliminating service in nine languages and reducing others. However, funding to the BBG overall would increase by 9.5 percent over the year 2003 request. Under the president's budget, which begins on October 1, the BBG would receive an appropriation of \$563.5 million.

Staff reductions to international radio services would include 36 positions at Voice of America and 46 at Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and would target predominantly Eastern and Central European services. VOA Ukrainian radio broadcasts would be reduced from two hours to one hour per day and would eliminate a total of three positions.

Currently, VOA beams about 1,000 hours of news, information, and educational and cultural programs every week to an audience of about 94 million people worldwide in more than 50 languages, according to the VOA website. It is estimated that VOA's Ukraine service reaches approximately 6 million Ukrainians.

Similarly, Radio Liberty would reduce operational costs of its Armenian, Georgian, Serbian and Ukrainian services, while still other cuts would be made in the management and administration of other international radios.

A Radio Liberty spokeswoman said its Ukraine service would continue to broadcast six hours a day, every day, and she said that in its 50-year history the organization had gone through several periods

of growth and retrenchment. "Each time, RFE/RL adapted to new geopolitical realities and emerged changed, but as a strong and vibrant organization," the spokeswoman, Sonia Winter, said.

According to Radio Liberty, an estimated 3 million people listen to Radio Liberty in Ukraine, which broadcasts two hours a week directly from Kyiv and, Mrs. Winter said, the organization is looking to increase reporting and programs produced in its Kyiv bureau.

Ukrainian diaspora leaders in the United States have also voiced their concern over the budget proposal, saying that the decision to cut funding to U.S. broadcast services in Ukraine is inconsistent with America's foreign policy on Ukraine.

The president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Michael Sawkiw Jr., and the president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Ihor Gawdiak, said they are beginning a campaign to keep funding to Ukrainian broadcasts at their current levels. Both added their view that the proposed cutbacks would undermine U.S. foreign policy toward Ukraine.

"A democratic, market-oriented Ukraine, with a free and vibrant media ... remains a top strategic priority for the United States," the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus letter said. "The Voice of America and Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Ukrainian services must continue to play a fundamental role in facilitating such positive changes in Ukraine."



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

Collecting Ukrainian telephone cards

Previous articles in this column have discussed collecting stamps, coins and postcards – hobbies that are hundreds of years old. Telephone cards have been in existence for only about 25 years and Ukrainian telephone cards are less than a decade old. I hope you find the following article concerning this new collecting area of interest.

– Inger Kuzych

by Andrew O. Martyniuk

Telephone cards represent a relatively new area for collectors. I first encountered these cards when I went to Japan in the late 1980s. Telephone cards were first introduced in Japan in 1982 and by the time I discovered them, there was already an established telephone card collecting community in the country. However, it was in Italy six years earlier that the first telephone card was actually introduced in 1976.

Now, just over 25 years later, there are over 200 countries where telephone cards may be purchased and used, and one source estimates that there are as many as 2 million to 4 million telephone card collectors in the world today. Catalogues listing and depicting issued telephone cards exist for many of these countries, as does at least one international catalogue. Websites, Internet discussion groups and collectors' clubs dealing with telephone card collecting have also proliferated.

More in line with my own area of interest, independent Ukraine first began offering telephone cards for public use in 1994.¹

What is a telephone card?

A telephone card is basically a means to place a telephone call without the use of coins/cash, credit cards, or having telephone service that is billed to you (i.e., residential telephone service). The telephone card is issued by a company offering telephone service upon pre-payment of a designated fee – usually the “face value” or “nominal value” of the telephone card.

The primary reason for the development of telephone cards was probably convenience. However, the subsequent deregulation of the telephone industry in the United States and other countries, as well as the spread of the Internet, has allowed many smaller companies to offer telephone service over existing telephone lines or via cellular telephones. These companies often market their services through the use of telephone cards, where they offer very competitive rates for individuals who use their cards.²

Generally, a telephone card is made of plastic or similar material and is about the

1. The Kirshankov catalogue states that the first telephone card was introduced in Ukraine in May 1994. However, <http://members.tripod.com/~ivh/ukraine.html> identifies the date as April 1993. Both sources provide similar details for the cards issued and vary only as to the date and number of cards issued. According to <http://members.tripod.com/~ivh/ukraine.html>, in 1989 two telephone cards were issued by Soviet authorities in Yalta for use in pay telephones at the Yalta-Intourist and Oreadna-Intourist hotels. These cards carried nominal values of 20 rubles and 50 rubles.

2. Companies selling prepaid telephone cards usually buy wholesale minutes from major telecommunications carriers.

3. See comments in note 1.

4. U'tel is a telecommunications company that is a subsidiary of state-owned Ukrtelecom.



Figure 1

size of a standard credit card. The front of the card usually depicts a picture, design or other artwork. The backside of the card usually lists administrative information such as directions for using the card, the initial prepaid value of the card, company issuing the card, etc.

Types of telephone cards

Basically, there are two types of telephone cards. The first variety is one purchased from a telephone service provider and is often referred to as a “remote memory” telephone card. The card has an account number on it that contains a certain value depicted in either monetary units, or minutes of telephone calls that can be placed – the prepaid amount. The card itself is not required for use. The user need only know the account number on the card and the access number that needs to be called in order to route a particular telephone call. The card may not even physi-

cally exist – it may be a virtual card purchased over the Internet. These kinds of telephone cards can generally be used with any telephone – public, cellular or residential units. The number on the card corresponds to an account maintained elsewhere that indicates the value or length of calls that can be charged against the account. With certain cards, the account can be supplemented – usually over the Internet with a credit card or by other means.

The second variety of telephone card is the so-called “smart” card. This type of card actually records the value of calls (time or money) that can be charged against it. In this way, the card itself can be considered “money.” If the card is lost, the value remaining on the card is not available to the person who lost it. If a card is found and there is value remaining on it, the finder can easily use it to place telephone calls.

The “smart” telephone card actually serves a functional purpose. Because the value of calls is stored directly on the card, telephone calls can be placed only from telephones that have the means for reading the value on the card and adjusting the value of the card once the call is completed. The most practical application of such a card is for use in public telephones. The telephone card enables both local and long-distance calls to be placed from public telephones without requiring the person placing the call to continuously feed coins into the telephone. The telephone card thus offers a measure of convenience to the user. The card can be purchased in advance and carried conveniently in a wallet. Only the precise cost of a call is debited to the card. Finally, the card can be used repeatedly until its value is exhausted.

Although both varieties of telephone cards discussed above are used in Ukraine, this article will deal primarily with this second variety of telephone card – the “smart” card.

A brief history

Telephone cards were first introduced in Ukraine in May of 1994.³ These cards were produced for the U'tel Company⁴ by Autelca and utilized a magnetic system for recording the value on the card. The cards produced for U'tel were marked in U.S. dollars – \$10 and \$20. These two cards were first sold in the main post office in Kyiv and at a few Intourist hotels. The face of one of these first telephone cards is depicted in Figure 1.

Because these cards were issued with

such a high nominal value, they were probably too expensive for most Ukrainians. Thus, foreigners were probably the primary users of these early U'tel cards. During this time, most of the public coin-operated telephones in Ukrainian cities could be used free of charge because inflation rendered Ukrainian coins essentially valueless and coins were pulled from circulation. In some cities, tokens were produced that could be used in these public, coin-operated telephones.

In the fall of 1995, over a year after the first introduction of telephone cards in Kyiv, a chip-based telephone card was introduced for public use in Dnipropetrovsk. In 1996 this system spread to Vinnytsia and finally Kyiv. Old public coin telephones in these cities were replaced with new public telephones that could “read” these chip-based telephone cards.

Due to the large size of the country and the high cost of standardizing all of the telephones in Ukraine to one specific system, each of the 40 municipalities represented by its own telephone company (branches of Ukrtelecom) instituted its own chip-based telephone card system. Thus, a card purchased in one city (e.g., Odesa) would not necessarily function in telephones in another city (e.g., Kyiv).

Today, depending on where you are in Ukraine, there are some public telephones that accept only telephone cards, others that accept coins and telephone cards, some that accept only coins, and in some smaller towns, telephones that only accept tokens.

Several different technologies have been employed for use on Ukrainian telephone cards since 1994. The following information should aid collectors in identifying types of Ukrainian telephone cards.

Magnetic telephone cards

The first telephone cards issued in independent Ukraine were magnetic type cards produced by Autelca for U'tel. Autelca is a Swiss company, and its cards are manufactured in Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Korea and other countries. Autelca cards have an 11 mm wide magnetic strip (black in color) that runs along the bottom of the backside of the card. These magnetic cards could only be used in telephones specifically designed for them – in this case, U'tel telephones.

The first cards produced for U'tel were marked in U.S. dollars with 100UTS = \$10 (U.S.) and 200UTS = \$20 (U.S.). Between



Figure 2

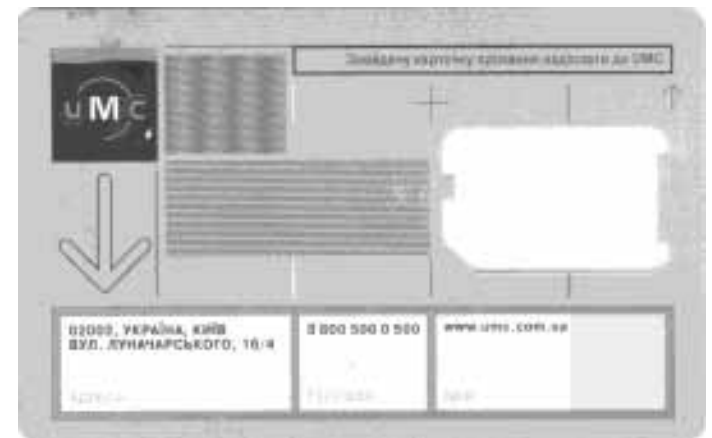


Figure 3



Figure 4

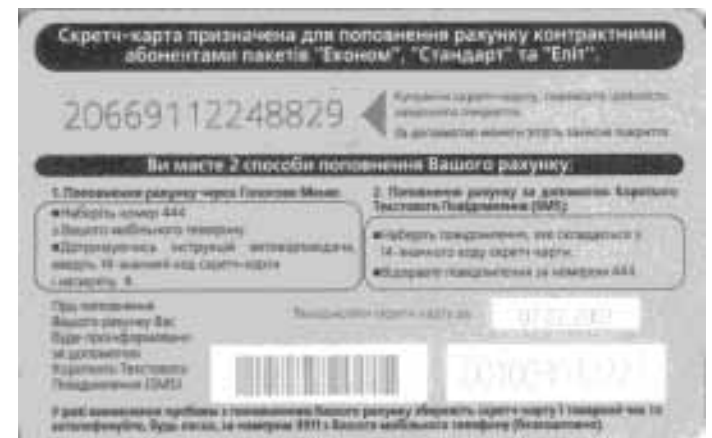


Figure 5

30,000 and 38,000 of the \$10 card and 18,000 to 30,000 of the \$20 card were ultimately created.⁵ In addition, one "test" card was also issued, but the quantity is unknown. These two cards were first sold in the main post office in Kyiv and at a few Intourist hotels. The face of one of these first telephone cards is depicted in Figure 1.

From 1995 to 1997, U'tel produced nine more telephone cards, all utilizing the magnetic technology discussed above. Between 20,000 and 50,000 of each card were produced. In December 1997 U'tel began issuing cards with chips, thus abandoning magnetic-type cards.

In sum, the black magnetic strip that runs along the bottom of the backside of the card can easily identify all magnetic type telephone cards. Additionally, only U'tel issued magnetic type telephone cards.

Chip-based telephone cards

By far, the majority of telephone cards issued in Ukraine are of the chip variety. These cards are issued by Ukrtelecom (the state-owned telecommunications company), U'tel and about half a dozen other large telecommunications companies. There is a total of six different computer chips used in Ukrainian telephone cards as indicated below:

Chip-type telephone cards measure approximately 54 mm by 86 mm – about the same size as a standard credit card. The card itself is approximately .8 mm thick. The chip is inset in a notch carved into the card so that the surface of the card and the chip are flush. The chip is usually visible on the backside of the card; however, there are instances where the chip is instead visible from the front of the card.

Chip cards are sold in a wide variety of values. The number of units for each card is designated with a "TO" number – also called units. Cards are also listed with the number of minutes for calls within a certain region – usually within a city. For calls placed within the region (local calls), 28 TO = 1 minute. This information appears on the backside of the card.

The most common values appear to be the 90-through 240-minute cards. According to one source, the 960-minute card is quite rare. Some of the more bizarre values for cards, such as 1320 TO, 1708 TO, 2640 TO, and 4508 TO, probably relate to the specific chip used in these cards. All of these used Type 2 (Nemiga) chips. The odd values may be a function of the chip capacity, coding, etc.

To use the chip-type telephone card, a user first inserts the card into a slot on the proper type of telephone.⁷ A portion of the card remains outside the slot, allowing the

card to easily be removed once the user has finished using the telephone. The TOs/units remaining on the card appear in a window. The caller then picks up the receiver and places the call. When the connection is made, the telephone begins to decrease the TOs/units appearing in the window. The

speed of decrease depends on the nature of the call. If the call is within the local region designated, then the 28 TO = 1 minute standard applies. However, if the call is to another region, or even another country, then the TOs/units decrease at a faster rate.

(Continued on page 18)



Figure 6



Figure 7

	Size of Chip	Color	Chip Maker
Type 1	13 mm x 12 mm	Gold	Kvazar-Micro
Type 2	15 mm x 12 mm	Silver	Nemiga
Type 3	13 mm x 12 mm	Gold	Thomson
Type 4	11 mm x 9 mm	Gold	Siemens
Type 5	10 mm x 9 mm ⁶	Gold	Orga
Type 6	13 mm x 10 mm	Silver	Schlumberger



Figure 10

5 Sources differ as to the number of cards produced. Kirshankov indicates that 30,000 of each card were produced, while <http://members.tripod.com/~ivh/ukraine.html> indicates that 38,000 of the \$10 card and 18,000 of the \$20 card were produced.

6 Measurements for the Orga chip (type 5) are approximated from an image of the chip taken from the Kirshankov catalogue.

7 As previously noted, there are several different manufacturers of telephones in Ukraine and each one uses a unique chip-type telephone card. Thus, a U'tel card can only be used in a U'tel telephone.



Figure 8



Figure 9



Figure 11

2002		Ukrtelecom	
СІМЕЛ	ДАВНА	БЕРДІЩА	
№ 1 8 16 22 28	8 16 22 28	8 16 22 28	№
№ 2 8 16 22 28	8 16 22 28	8 16 22 28	№
№ 3 8 16 22 28	8 16 22 28	8 16 22 28	№
№ 4 11 18 25	8 16 22 28	8 16 22 28	№
№ 5 12 18 24	8 16 22 28	8 16 22 28	№
№ 6 12 18 24	8 16 22 28	8 16 22 28	№
№ 7 16 22 28	8 16 22 28	8 16 22 28	№

Figure 13



Figure 12



Figure 14



Figure 15

CLASSIFIEDS

TO PLACE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT CALL MARIA OSCISLAWSKI, (973) 292-9800 x 3040

SERVICES

ECONOMY AIRFARES

Lviv/Odesa \$652 ^{+tax} (round trip)
one way \$430 ^{+tax}

Kyiv \$457 ^{+tax} (round trip)
one way \$391 ^{+tax}

Fregata Travel
 250 West 57 Street, #1211
 New York, NY 10107
 Tel.: 212-541-5707 Fax: 212-262-3220
 * Restrictions apply



ЮРИЙ ЛАЗІРКО
 Професійний продавець
 забезпечення УНС

IOURI LAZIRKO
 Licensed Agent

Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc.

5 Brannon Ct., Clifton, NJ 07013
 Tel.: (973) 881-1291
 E-mail: iouri_uke@hotmail.com

FRIDINI
 Українська Друкарня
 Точка - Ст. Карлівка
 Бульвар NY

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
 UNIQUE ENGRAVED INVITATIONS
 WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGNS

Graphic design • Custom Engraving

Toll Free 1-800-345-9126
 Tel. (201) 230-8350 Fax (201) 230-1032
 We can also print from your computer ready copy



ЛОНГІН СТАРУХ
 Професійний продавець
 забезпечення УНС

LONGIN STARUCH
 Licensed Agent

Ukrainian National Ass'n, Inc.

tel. 800-673-5150 • 845-626-2058
 e-mail: LVSTARUCH@hotmail.com

The
LUNA BAND

Music for weddings, zabavas,
 festivals, anniversary celebrations.

OLEK KUZYSZYN phone/fax: (732) 636-5406
 e-mail: dumamuse@aol.com

ДРУКАРНЯ
COMPUTOPRINT CORP.
 Established 1972

МАРІЯ ДУПЛЯК - власник

Виконуємо друкарські роботи

- ❖ книжки
- ❖ журнали
- ❖ брошури
- ❖ коверти, канцелярйні друки
- ❖ візитівки
- ❖ весільні запрошення на різних мовах

35 Harding Ave, Clifton, NJ 07011
 tel.: 973 772-2166 • fax: 973 772-1963
 e-mail: computopr@aol.com

MERCHANDISE

Ukrainian Book Store

Largest selection of Ukrainian Books, Dance supplies, Easter egg supplies, Music, Icons, Greeting cards, Giftwear, and much more.

10215-97st
 Edmonton, AB T5J 2N9
 Toll free: 1-866-422-4255
 www.ukrainianbookstore.com

FIRST QUALITY
 UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE
MONUMENTS
 SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES

OBLAST MEMORIALS
 P.O. BOX 746
 Chester, NY 10918
845-469-4247
 BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

YEVSHAN

Distributor of fine Ukrainian products - Cassettes, Compact discs - Videos - Language tapes & Dictionaries - Computer fonts for PC & MAC - Imported Icons - Ukrainian Stationery - Cookbooks - Food parcels to Ukraine

Call for a free catalog
1-800-265-9858

VISA - MASTERCARD - AMEX ACCEPTED
 FAX ORDERS ACCEPTED (514) 630-9960
 BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC
 CANADA - H9W 5T8

WEST ARKA
 2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9

Fine Gifts
 Authentic Ukrainian Handicrafts
 Art, Books, CDs, Ceramics
 Embroidered Goods and Supplies
 Gold Jewellery, Icons, Magazines
 Newspapers, Pysankas and Supplies
 All Services to Ukraine, Mail-orders

Andrew R. CHORNY
 Manager

Tel.: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 767-6839
 e-mail: andrew@westarka.com www.westarka.com

MISCELLANEOUS

TO SUBSCRIBE

Send \$55
 (\$45 if you are a member of the UNA) to:


The Ukrainian Weekly
 Subscription Department
 2200 Route 10
 P.O. Box 280
 Parsippany, NJ 07054

PROFESSIONALS



PROSTHODONTIST
 Alexander Kmeta, D.D.S.

5E. 19th Street,
 5th Floor, New York, NY 10003
 Tel.: (914) 522-2558
 Fax: (914) 963-9701



LAW OFFICES OF
ZENON B. MASNYJ, ESQ.
 Since 1983

- Serious Personal Injury
- Real Estate/Coop Closings
- Business Representation
- Securities Arbitration
- Divorces
- Wills & Probate

157 SECOND AVENUE
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10003
 (212) 477-3002
 (By Appointment Only)

ATTORNEY



JERRY KUZEMCZAK

- accidents at work
- automobile accidents
- slip and fall
- medical malpractice

FIRST CONSULTATION IS FREE.
 Fees collected only after personal injury case is successful.

ALSO:

- DWI
- real estate
- criminal and civil cases
- traffic offenses
- matrimonial matters
- general consultation

WELT & DAVID
 1373 Broad St, Clifton, N.J. 07013
(973) 773-9800

OPPORTUNITY

Housekeeper live in position for American family in Long Island. Mature, responsible lady non-smoker 6 days - \$350.00. Syosset, Long Island 516-702-3352 We speak only English

Retail real estate. Businesses for purchase or sale. Financing and advisory services available. Will negotiate lease arrangements. Nationwide services include startup, site location, expansion and repositioning. Specialty in restaurants in NYC and tri-state area. Call 917-848-0982 for info.

EARN EXTRA INCOME!

The Ukrainian Weekly is looking for advertising sales agents. For additional information contact Maria Oscislawski, Advertising Manager, The Ukrainian Weekly, (973) 292-9800, ext 3040.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

active implementation of the Polish concept of an 'Eastern dimension' in European Union joint foreign policy." (RFE/RL Newsline)

... discusses 1943 Volyn massacre

KYIV – The Ukrainian president's spokeswoman Olena Hromnytska said on February 25 that the two politicians agreed to prepare the joint commemoration of the 1943 Volyn massacre (see last week's Newsbriefs). Meanwhile, the PAP news service quoted Polish National Security Bureau Chief Marek Siwiec as saying in Kyiv that "our aim is to reach a convergence of views" on the massacre. Mr. Siwiec said the Polish side wants the Ukrainian authorities, society and elites to voice assessments on the Volyn massacre that contain the term "genocide." Polish historians believe the Ukrainian Insurgent Army murdered some 75,000 Poles during an ethnic-cleansing campaign in 1943 in Nazi-occupied Volyn. Some 35,000 Ukrainians are thought to have died as a result of retaliation by the Polish Home Army. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko reacts to bogus letter

KYIV – Our Ukraine head Viktor Yushchenko on February 21 charged that "criminals in politics who are in the top echelons of power" are responsible for preparing and disseminating a false message to voters that attacks fellow opposition politician Yulia Tymoshenko, the UNIAN news service reported on February 22. The letter bears what appears to be his signature and was distributed primarily by post in western Ukraine earlier this month. "Only they [those in power] are capable of using state institutions like Ukrposhta [the state postal service] in such a way," Mr. Yushchenko added. Some 2 million leaflets carried the logo of Our Ukraine and Mr. Yushchenko's portrait, as well as his signature, under a text touching upon his relations with Ms. Tymoshenko, the leader of the eponymous opposition bloc. The bogus letter suggests that Ms. Tymoshenko's place is in prison and calls her a "Trojan horse" among Ukraine's national-democratic forces. The letter charges that Ms. Tymoshenko's real aim is to prevent Mr. Yushchenko from becoming president. "This is ignoble and primitive," Mr. Yushchenko said, adding that the message was concocted to sow discord among the leaders of democratic forces. "Our relations have never been, are not, and will never be base. We are political partners," Mr. Yushchenko said in reference to Ms. Tymoshenko. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Walter Duranty...

(Continued from page 6)

reports filed by Duranty about the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, about political terrorism, concentration camps and mass murder. Practicing what he believed in, Duranty reported from Moscow about "progress" under communism, deceiving the American people about the tragedy of millions who perished under the totalitarian system and, perhaps, misleading the Roosevelt Administration into recognizing the Communist regime in 1933 – the worst possible time. If that was the case, Duranty achieved his objective, having created and successfully propagated the image of progressive Soviet society, and for that he received his Pulitzer Prize. After all, he was a liar for a cause.

Is the United States...

(Continued from page 2)

cratic development.”

“Most likely, it is necessary to make a political decision on guarantees for the president in order to prevent the past from obscuring [our] attention to the future,” Mr. Yushchenko said. “I agree that this topic is becoming more and more urgent. The general background on the eve of the presidential election [in 2004] is certainly comprehensible – everybody on both sides is tired and waiting for changes.”

The weekly Grani, which is linked to the Socialist Party of Oleksandr Moroz, made more far-reaching conclusions on February 17, suggesting that the issue of amnesty for Mr. Kuchma upon his departure – not only with regard to his purportedly undeclared capital but also to other issues, including the scandal over Ukraine’s alleged sale of a Kolchuga radar system to Iraq and the killing of journalist Heorhiy Gongadze – might have been raised initially by Washington, which is reportedly interested in drawing Ukraine into an anti-Iraq coalition, especially in view of the current opposition of Germany, France and Russia to a possible U.S. military action against Baghdad.

To support its conclusions, “Grani” pointed to the recent change of Mr. Kuchma’s tone with regard to the Iraq problem. The weekly stressed that in a joint statement at a recent meeting, President Kuchma and Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski both said they are going “to take specific measures to resolve the Iraq crisis.” The weekly quoted Mr. Kuchma’s statement last week about Ukraine’s readiness to provide an anti-chemical-warfare unit for a possible

United Nations-sanctioned mission “on the territory of countries neighboring Iraq.”

Grani also noted that U.S. officials have recently fallen silent on the two issues that not so long ago seemed to be of utmost importance for Washington in its relations with Kyiv: the Kolchuha sale allegations and the investigation into the death of Gongadze. According to the weekly, a new geopolitical expediency has forced Washington to set these issues aside and seek “amnesty” for President Kuchma for any unseemly deeds that he might have done or authorized.

It is also strange, Grani opined, that the Paris-based Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on money laundering withdrew its call for international financial sanctions against Ukraine just two months after it was officially voiced. Grani said no serious measures could be taken by international financial institutions within this time to discover whether Ukrainian banks and individuals were actually involved in money-laundering operations, let alone to prevent them. The weekly suggested that the FATF withdrew its recommendation of sanctions against Ukraine under pressure from the administration of U.S. President George W. Bush, which is reportedly seeking to repair relations with President Kuchma in the face of the Iraq crisis.

Grani concluded its article on amnesty for Mr. Kuchma with a half-mocking and half-serious assertion that now, given this new turn in U.S. policies vis-à-vis Mr. Kuchma, the Ukrainian president will not need any legislative “amnesties” and guarantees of immunity because he can easily provide for such guarantees himself by arranging his re-election for a third term.

NATO membership...

(Continued from page 2)

that it will also seek NATO membership.

The NATO-Ukraine Action Plan released last month mentions “the long-term goal of membership” only once. Adopting an MAP for Ukraine between May and November 2002 would have been unlikely because the United States had already begun analyzing portions of tapes purportedly made in President Kuchma’s office that deal with the Kolchuha sales to Iraq, and the results of that analysis were made public in September.

Mr. Kuchma’s very poor reputation in the West – he has yet to be invited to meet with the U.S. president – will ensure that Ukraine will not be able to “upgrade” from its Action Plan to an MAP as long as Mr. Kuchma remains president. It seems evident that NATO and the West will not reinvigorate their relationships with Ukraine until after the November 2004 presidential election there. Consequently, Ukraine could only enter the MAP process in 2005. In contrast, other NATO aspirant members such as the three Baltic states began participation in MAPs in 1999.

In the cases of these countries, however, their commitment to Euro-Atlantic integration was heartily backed by virtually the entire domestic political spectrum. Moreover, Ukraine’s participation in an MAP in 2005 is contingent on the results of the 2004 presidential poll. Neither of the two likely pro-Kuchma candidates – presidential administration chief Viktor Medvedchuk and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich – supports a NATO-membership bid. In addition, Donbasite Mykola Azarov, who is deputy prime minister with responsibility for Euro-Atlantic integration and the organizer of the European Choice parliamentary faction, “has never been an active Euro-integrator, defense reformer or NATO peacekeeper,” Zerkalo Nedeli commented earlier this month.

Given Mr. Yanukovich’s Donbas origins, he is unlikely to show much enthusiasm for the idea of converting the Russian-Ukrainian border into a NATO-Russian one. The establishment of NATO bases in Ukraine also would be problematic, given that Russia has a naval base in Sevastopol until 2017. Joining NATO would create a clear break with Russia, which would be psychologically problematic for eastern Ukrainian oligarchs who support a “Toward Europe with

Russia” foreign policy. Russia has never expressed interest in joining NATO, and Russian Ambassador to Ukraine Viktor Chernomyrdin claims to be unable to comprehend why Ukraine should even need to join NATO.

Meanwhile, official Ukrainian declarations in support of joining NATO remain at the level of mere rhetoric. Razumkov Center President Anatolii Hrytsenko wrote in Zerkalo Nedeli in January that the Action Plan was purely declarative.

Jennifer Moroney, a Washington-based expert on NATO-Ukrainian relations, adds that Ukraine was lucky to obtain even the Action Plan in the light of the Kolchuha scandal and that the plan does not fundamentally alter Ukraine’s relationship to NATO.

Mr. Hrytsenko agrees that there is little new in the plan, which includes a “list of declarations” similar to those found in the constitution, laws, decrees, government resolutions and existing programs. “Yet, none of the above have been duly enforced so far.” Why, then, should one expect the Action Plan to be fulfilled?

On January 30, President Kuchma issued a decree establishing a State Council for Euro-Atlantic Integration headed by his longtime ally Volodymyr Horbulin. The purpose of this council is not entirely clear, as it duplicates the National Security and Defense Council, whose secretary, Yevhen Marchuk, was absent from the state council’s first meeting. Few believe the new State Council will accelerate Ukraine’s “Euro-Atlantic” drive.

No state information campaign is under way to increase public support for NATO membership, which is at an all-time low. A February poll by the Razumkov Center registered only 21.9 percent in favor of membership and 37.7 percent opposed. Section 1 of the NATO-Ukraine Action Plan is devoted to internal political, economic and informational issues. Ukraine has severely regressed in all three areas, since the late 1990s, a regression that accelerated after the March 2002 parliamentary election. Western governments and NATO, therefore, are no longer convinced by mere declarations in support of democratization, such as those made by President Kuchma after the Prague summit when he committed Ukraine to “continue market transformations, strengthen democratic principles within the authorities and society, and ensure European standards in the sphere of human rights.”

UNA organizing results...

(Continued from page 4)

Paschen, Gloria (125)	2	\$120,000
Prociuk, Ulana (397)	2	\$10,000
Serba, Peter (173)	2	\$10,000
Svistoun, Olga (432)	2	\$10,000
Worobec, Andre (76)	2	\$104,000
Abbott, Clara (290)	1	\$5,000
Bilyk, Wolodymyr (170)	1	\$5,000
Chupa, Barbara (325)	1	\$10,000
Cybriwsky, Ilko (417)	1	\$10,000
Danilovitch, Irine (888)	1	\$5,000
Darmogra, L. Lesia (127)	1	\$5,000
Djoula, Serguei (473)	1	\$5,000
Dydyk-Petrenko, Anya (15)	1	\$15,000
Galonzka, Dmytro (307)	1	\$5,000
Guglik, Julie (259)	1	\$5,000
Gulycz, Eugene (12)	1	\$3,000
Hawrylciv, Peter (253)	1	\$5,000
Hawryshkiw, George (283)	1	\$5,000
Hentosh, Marguerite (305)	1	\$10,000
Kalynych, Michael (292)	1	\$5,000
Karachewsky, Helen (221)	1	\$3,000
Korbiak, Gregory (146)	1	\$10,000
Kryschtal, Julie (233)	1	\$3,000
Kufta, Genevieve (171)	1	\$10,000
Majkut, Stephania (238)	1	\$10,000
Martynenko, Mychajlo (245)	1	\$5,000
Maryniuk, Andrew (388)	1	\$10,000
Milanytch, Motria (450)	1	\$50,000
Milinichik, Janice (147)	1	\$10,000
Non-Commission (70)	1	\$3,000
Petruncio, Mary (78)	1	\$5,000
Petryk, Fedir (362)	1	\$5,000
Redko, Alex (130)	1	\$5,000
Shean, Michael (113)	1	\$25,000
Sherby, Nettie (312)	1	\$2,000
Shumylo, Lyubov (10)	1	\$20,000
Shuya, Natalie (452)	1	\$13,000
Skyba, Andrij (399)	1	\$25,000
Slevinsky, Taras (59)	1	\$5,000
Stefuryyn, Gizelia (169)	1	\$5,000
Tatarsky, Helen (94)	1	\$5,000
Wynnyk, Ostap (16)	1	\$500,000
Total	384	\$7,971,997



Peter Holowczyk

June 15, 1953 - January 19, 2003

Beloved husband, father, son, brother, son-in-law,
uncle, godfather and friend.

Final resting place:
Holy Rood Cemetery
Westbury, New York

Peter is survived by his wife, Regina, and son Stephen.
Also mourning his loss are Peter’s mother Nina Holowczyk,
sisters Vera Holowczyk and Nadija Lomnicki and family, and brother
Paul Holowczyk and family.

Peter will be deeply missed by his best friends
Tommy Murphy and Timmy Pienkos,
his extended family at American Airlines,
as well as relatives in Ukraine.

Donations in Peter’s memory may be made to the
Ukrainian Museum
203 Second Avenue
New York, New York 10003

Buying a Home?



Choose

Selfreliance.Com

5.375% APR

7 year balloon
20% down

OR

5.5% APR

7 year balloon
10% down

Free Appraisal
Free Application

Limited Time Offer
Purchases Only
Conditions Listed Below*

Only at select offices:

Chicago

2332 W. Chicago Ave.
773-328-7500

Newark

734 Sandford Ave.
973-373-7839

Jersey City

558 Summit Ave.
201-795-4061

Parsippany

2200 Rte 10W
973-451-0200

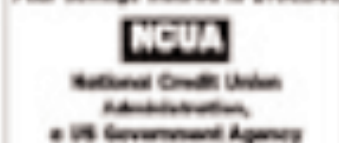
Info Online
Selfreliance.Com

Самопоміч Selfreliance

Українсько-Американська Федеральна Кредитова Спілка

Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union

Your Savings Insured to \$100,000



Home Office: 2332 W. Chicago Ave. Chicago IL 60622 773-328-7500 Toll Free 1-888-221-8571

*Conditions apply to this offer only. Term of offer limited and may be discontinued or changed at any time. Subject to credit approval and with credit score of 680 or above. For the most current information please stop in to one of our offices. For purchase of owner-occupied single family home or townhome or condominium with maximum of 4 units. Balloon loan for 84 months at 5.5% APR with 10% down or 5.375% APR with 20% down based on 30 year amortization, balance due at maturity. A \$100,000 loan at 5.375% APR amortized over 160 monthly payments results in a payment amount of \$559.97 per month with a balance of \$89,162.75 due at maturity. Loans available only to our members and in our regular service area.



Four presidents...

(Continued from page 1)

Regardless of the Russian president's intentions and declarations by the other leaders on the exclusively economic character of the integration plans, Kyiv immediately began to deal with the political fallout. Some news publications here suggested that the proposal had all the markings of a future common market and sent more than simple economic signals.

In fact, Interfax quoted remarks by Belarus National Bank Chairman Petr Prokopovich on February 25 in which he noted that during their discussions the four state leaders had proposed 2011 as the target date for the introduction of a single currency. He also stated that the Russians had suggested that it be the ruble.

Advisors in Ukraine's presidential administration attempted political spin control during a press conference the same day in which they repeatedly asserted that this was not the first step towards political union, and that Ukraine had not changed in any way what it has repeatedly referred to as its "European Choice."

"The resolution has an exclusively economic character," explained Anatolii Orel, President Kuchma's chief advisor on foreign affairs. "There is nothing political here, and it has no language that calls for a supra-state or organization. The words are about how to enter Europe: either barefooted and naked, or with economic respect."

He added that the announcement by the four presidents was simply a proclamation, and underscored that the statement would only be the basis for the beginning of negotiations. Mr. Orel went on to suggest that, if the single economic space among the four former Soviet republics proved a successful venture, eventually the entire region might enter into a formal relationship with the European Union.

He also underscored that the economic mandate that the four countries would develop would stand entirely on World Trade Organization standards and requirements. In the past the WTO has, in fact, pushed Moscow and Kyiv to move towards WTO membership in unison.

Vasyl Rohovyi, presidential economic advisor on CIS matters, said Ukraine needed a more pragmatic approach towards its eastern and northern trade neighbors, particularly in regard to Russia, whose trade barriers and tariffs continue to stifle the full development of Ukraine's economy.

Mr. Orel, the foreign policy advisor, added that a free trade zone "would bring Ukraine huge dividends," including the creation of favorable conditions for the sale of Ukrainian commodities in the markets of Russia, Kazakstan and Belarus. He also suggested that the four states needed to develop a broad regional market to compete effectively with the United States and the European Union, which control the flow of imported goods into their countries through quotas and tariffs.

Volodymyr Sidenko, economic expert at the Razumkov Center for Economic and Political Studies, explained that the presidents seemed to indicate that they intend to develop a common market for the Eurasian region, similar to the European Common Market that preceded the current European Union. However, he said that he foresees only difficulties, both within each country and among the four sides, in reaching a substantive and specific agreement on how to proceed toward a single economic space.

Russian and Belarusian politicians welcomed the developments, with one Belarusian lawmaker stating during an evening news broadcast on Kyiv's Novyi Kanal (New Channel) "if this event does in fact succeed in forming a new Soviet Union then I believe the remaining former republics will fall in line eagerly."

On the other hand, Ukrainian politicians from the center-right voiced predictable but not overriding concern. National Deputy

Roman Bezsmertnyi, once President Kuchma's representative in the Verkhovna Rada and currently a leading figure in the nominally oppositionist Our Ukraine political bloc, told The Ukrainian Weekly that Ukraine simply is continuing a confusing foreign economic game in which it is trying to have it both ways, to kiss up to Europe and Russia simultaneously.

"It looks like an attempt [by Kyiv] to outfox old Europe while appeasing its old patron, Russia," said Mr. Bezsmertnyi.

He said he also could not envision how the four sides would find agreement on a single economic space when they had yet to agree on the practical matter of how to pay pensions to former citizens now living in the neighboring countries. He said he believes the proclamation is a political ploy, to a large extent, to find support among voters in preparation for upcoming elections in Russia scheduled for March 2004 and in Ukraine in November 2004.

Mr. Bezsmertnyi noted, however, that Our Ukraine strongly supports the implementation of a free trade zone, which he said the CIS had yet to enact even though Kyiv had first suggested it back in 1994.

Ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasyuk also dismissed the announcement as a "PR move," employed to show that the CIS is a functioning body. But he cautioned that if the agreement did result in economic integration it could eventually "radically change the political situation in Ukraine."

Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko directed his criticism directly at President Kuchma for announcing a "European Choice" policy eight months ago, followed by a decision to enter NATO – and now deciding to look eastward toward a single economic space. Mr. Yushchenko said the president's decisions simply show a lack of leadership skills and send mixed foreign policy signals.

"That is why Moscow, Brussels and Washington are displeased with Ukraine's foreign policy," explained Mr. Yushchenko.



Pr Presented by UNWLA Br 95

"The World of the 21st Century Woman" An Exciting Weekend Conference

April 4 - 6, 2003

at Soyuzivka, Ukrainian National Estate

- **Registration Fees:** \$150 early registration (\$180 after 3/15) Includes welcome reception Friday evening; lunch, cocktail hour and banquet with entertainment on Saturday, and all weekend sessions; boxed lunch on Sunday
- **Saturday sessions and lunch only >> \$100**
- **Banquet ONLY >> \$65**
- **Registration Forms:** available on Soyuzivka website
- **Hotel Reservations:** Special conference bed and breakfast rates at Soyuzivka – Call directly at 845-626-5641, or e-mail Soyuzivka@aol.com (First come, first serve basis!)
- Inquire at Soyuzivka about golf packages for accompanying husbands
- See details on sessions, art exhibit, book signing, banquet entertainment and discount air fare at these websites www.soyuzivka.com, www.brama.com, www.unwla.org

Please contact:

Vera Staruch
Tel: 845-626-2058 or
Marianna Zajac
Tel: 845-471-2818

Mail checks to:

UNWLA Br 95
19 Jonathan Lane
Poughkeepsie, NY 12603

SEE YOU THERE !!!!

DON'T MISS IT !!!!

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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



THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES THE 2003 ANNUAL DISTRICT MEETINGS

DISTRICT	ADDRESS	DATE	TIME	DISTRICT COMMITTEE
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY	UNA 2200 Route 10 Parsippany, NJ	3/7/03	2:00PM	Eugene Oscislawski Julian Kotlar Sofia Derzko Andrij Worobec Volodymyr Bilyk, John Chomko
DETROIT	Ukrainian Cultural Center 26601 Ryan Rd. Warren, MI 48091	3/9/03	1:00PM	Dr. Alexander J. Serafyn Roman Lazarczuk Jaroslaw Baziuk
CENTRAL NEW JERSEY	St. Michael Church 1700 Brooks Blvd. Manville, NJ	3/15/03	1:00 PM	Michael Zacharko Ivan Kushnir Stefan Zacharko
CONNECTICUT	St. Michael UCC Hall 569 George St New Haven, CT	3/15/03	1:30PM	Ihor E. Hayda Myron Kuzio Stephan Tarasiuk Taras Slevinsky
MONTREAL	Ukrainian Canadian Congress 3244 Deaubien E. Rsmnt. Montreal, Quebec	3/15/03	2:00PM	Tekla Moroz Alexandra Dolnycky Serguei Djoula
PITTSBURGH	Ukrainian Club 2152 Sheffield Rd. Aliquippa, PA	3/22/03	12:00	Nick Diakiwsky Osyp Polatajko Slava Komichak Eli Matiash
ALBANY	Ukrainian American Citizen's Club 402 25th St. Watervliet, NY	3/29/03	2:00	Nicholas Fil Walter Litynsky Walter Krywulch Paul Shewchuk Stephanie Hawryluk
ROCHESTER	St. Josaphat School 940 E. Ridge Rd Rochester, NY	3/29/03	1:30PM	Christine Dziuba George Malachowsky Mary Sweryda Peter Dziuba
SYRACUSE	St. John Church 207 Tompkins St Syracuse, NY	3/30/03	2:30PM	Dr. Ivan Hvozda Mykola Welych Mykola Krzywyj

Collecting Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 13)

Once the caller has completed the call and hangs up the receiver, the TOs/units remaining as displayed in the window are "written" onto the card, thus decreasing the available TOs/units for future use.⁸ Unfortunately, there is no way to know how many TOs/units remain on a telephone card without inserting it into a telephone.⁹

Additional information that appears on the backside of chip type telephone cards includes the name of the company issuing the card, instructions for using the card, serial or control number of the card and information identifying the region of the card (e.g., Kyiv). Many of the later cards also indicate the month and year the card

⁸ It is not obvious from available sources as to when in the process the new decreased value is recorded onto the telephone card. Most if not all telephone cards have incorporated anti-fraud devices and it is quite possible that the timing of the "write" process is proprietary in nature.

⁹ In other countries, such as Japan, the telephone actually punches a small hole in the telephone card when a call is completed. The location of the hole relates to a scale corresponding to the total value of the card. However, the hole itself is only a guide to the user. The actual value remaining on the card is recorded magnetically on the back of the card. The hole-punch process is made possible by the fact the card is only approximately .27 mm thick.



Figure 16

was issued and the total number of cards issued. This information may appear on the front or the back of the telephone card.

U'tel chip-type cards (post-1998) continue to be valued in UTS (units) instead of TOs. It is not clear how many minutes each UTS corresponds to. U'tel chip-type cards are issued in values of 50, 100 and 200 UTS. UMC (Ukrainian Mobile Communications) also produces chip-



Figure 17

type cards, however, these are valued in TOs. Values include 40, 90, 200 and 400 TOs. Again, it is not clear what is the corresponding standard between the TOs and minutes.

In sum, chip-type telephone cards can be easily identified by a computer chip visible on either the face or the backside of the telephone card.

GSM and remote memory cards

In addition to the two main types of telephone cards identified above, magnetic-type and chip-type, there is one hybrid-type card (GSM), intended for use in cellular pay telephones, and numerous remote memory-type cards used in Ukraine today.

The GSM card is a hybrid between the chip-type card and the remote memory card. In Ukraine these cards are issued by Golden Telecom, Ukrainian Mobile Communications (UMC) and possibly others. They feature a removable chip that can be punched out if not required. Figures 2 and 3 depict the front and back of a UMC card.

This card is the same size as other chip-type telephone cards, measuring approximately 54 mm by 86 mm. These cards also approximate the thickness of the chip-type cards, measuring approximately .8 mm thick. The punched-out slot measures approximately 27 mm at its widest and 18 mm high.

As mentioned previously, little will be said about remote memory cards as the number of companies in Ukraine that have issued such cards number more than 100. Many of these companies offer Internet-based international telephone service. The size of the card and thickness is approximately the same as chip-type telephone cards. A user of such a service dials a local number and the operator then uses a computer to contact an operator on a computer at the destination who then places the call. Often, the quality of these calls is not as high as those placed through standard telephone lines, however, for international calls they are comparatively less expensive. As an example, a remote memory card issued by Kyivstar, one of the larger telecommunications companies, is depicted front and back in Figures 4 and 5.

Collecting Ukrainian telephone cards

All one needs to get started collecting Ukrainian telephone cards is an interest in the topic. In this section, I will focus primarily on the collecting angle of Ukrainian telephone cards.

With telephone cards, an unused card is one that has the full, original prepaid value still on it. In other words, the card has never been used to place a call. Likewise, a used telephone card is one that has had its prepaid value depleted or had been used for placing even one telephone call. Is the



Figure 18

distinction important?

As discussed above, without actually placing a telephone card into a telephone, it is not possible for the collector to ascertain if a card still retains its prepaid value. Nevertheless, a pristine unused card commands a much higher price among collectors. Used cards present other issues. Not only has the prepaid value been depleted, but frequently the card itself has become scratched, faded and otherwise marred by use. The sliding of the card into the telephone can leave long scratch marks along the card, often ruining the artwork pictured on the card. Additionally, the chip itself becomes scratched from constantly rubbing against the connection it must make while used in a telephone. Finally, carrying the card around in a wallet, taking it in and out, etc. can bend the card and scratch the surface, particularly if it comes in contact with other plastic cards in a wallet. However, it is possible to find used cards in acceptable condition for collectors. Therefore, the choice of collecting used or unused telephone cards is ultimately left up to the collector.

Many Ukrainian telephone cards are available for collectors. In Ukraine, new telephone cards can be purchased at post offices and all kinds of stores. Production rates for some of the newer telephone cards run as high as 200,000 and 300,000. However, earlier Ukrainian telephone cards may be more difficult to obtain and also command a higher price, when available.

One major difficulty involves finding cards before about the middle of 1997 that are in good condition. This is because the cards were intended for repeated use. When purchasing one of these early cards, the buyer had to pay not only the prepaid value of the card, but a deposit (pawn fee) on the card itself. Thus, many of these early cards were used over and over again. The pictures have become faded, the cards themselves often contain many scratches, and the wording on the backside of the card has begun to rub off. Also, fewer of each card were produced, thus aggravating the situation concerning availability.

Early trial cards and test cards are in high demand among collectors. Test cards were issued for some, and possibly all, of the different types of telephone cards issued in Ukraine (magnetic, chip, etc.). These cards were few in number and often not available for public sale. Naturally, these cards command a premium in the marketplace.

Telephone card varieties

Independent Ukraine began introducing telephone cards in 1994. Since then over 700 different cards have been released in Kyiv alone. That is, 700 different pictures

(Continued on page 23)



ПЛЕМ'Я ПЛАСТУНОК „ПЕРШІ СТЕЖІ“
— ВЛАШТОВУЄ —

**ДЕННИЙ ТАБІР
„ПТАШАТ ПРИ ПЛАСТІ“**

для дітей від 4 до 6 років, які володіють (розуміють і говорять)
українською мовою.

- Дитина мусить мати закінчених 4 роки життя до 31-го серпня 2003 р. Виянтоків немає.
- Дитина мусить мати усі приписані щеплення.
- Дитина, яка склала Заяву Вступу до новацтва, не може брати участі в таборах для пташат.

**Табір відбудеться на СОЮЗІВЦІ у двох групах:
від 22 до 29 червня 2003 р., та від 29 червня до 6 липня 2003 р.**

ОПЛАТА ЗА ПОБУТ НА СОЮЗІВЦІ: за батька, або матір і за одну дитину \$121.00 денно, що включає сніданки та вечері. В ціну є вже включені податки й обслуга. За кожну додаткову дитину оплата \$12.50 денно. Друга доросла особа платить тільки за харчування. Члени УНСоюзу одержують 10% знижки. Замовлення кімнат із \$50.00 завдатку висилати на адресу:

ТАБІР ПТАШАТ
Ukrainian National Association Estate
P.O. Box 529, Kerhonkson, NY 12446 • (845) 626-5641

- Таборова оплата: — \$85.00 і \$5.00 реєстраційне (незворотне); оплата за два тижні 175.00 дол.
- Зголошення і таборову оплату (чек виписаний на Plast — Pershi Stezhi) надсилати до:
**Mrs. Oksana Kompanowsky, 544 Quail Ct., Blue Bell, PA 19422.
Tel. (215) 641-0519.**
- Реченець зголошень: **Перша група: 24 березня 2003 р.
Друга група: 31 березня 2003 р.**
- Число учасників обмежене.

КАРТА ЗГОЛОШЕННЯ НА ТАБІР ПТАШАТ- 2003

Ім'я і прізвище дитини по-українськи і по-англійськи

Дата народження

Адреса.....

Телефон.....

від 22 до 29 червня 2003 р. від 29 червня до 6 липня 2003 р.

Величина таборової сорочки дитини: 6-8, 10-12, 14-16.

Залучую чек на суму \$..... Резервую кімнату на Союзівці

.....

Ім'я і прізвище матері (подати дівоче прізвище)

Завваги.....

.....

.....

Підпис батька або матері

NOTES ON PEOPLE

Receives doctorate in communication policy

AUSTIN, Texas – Lara Zwarun received her Ph.D. degree in communication policy from the University of California at Santa Barbara. Her specialty is the interplay among First Amendment rights; media display of alcohol, tobacco and violence; and the broadcast industry's voluntary self-regulating policies.

Her research has been presented at several international symposia. Dr. Zwarun is now an assistant professor in the communication department of the University of Texas at Arlington. She resides in Dallas.

She was born in Lexington, Ky., and completed her primary and secondary education in Philadelphia and Roslyn Heights, N.Y. Her undergraduate studies were spent at the University of California at Berkeley and at Oxford University in England.

She received her bachelor's degree with honors in rhetoric from CalBerkeley. Prior to her doctorate, she also obtained a master's degree in advertising from the University of Texas at Austin.

Dr. Zwarun is the daughter of Judy and Andrew Zwarun, both originally

from Cleveland, but now living in Austin, Texas, where Dr. Andrew Zwarun is professor of soil science at Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos. Dr. Zwarun's brother, Alex, is a city planner and also resides in Austin.

Dr. Lara Zwarun is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 27.



Dr. Lara Zwarun

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.

U.N.A. MORTGAGE LOANS

Purchase or Refinance
 Lower your interest rate
 Shorten your life
 Eliminate negative debt
 Reduce your monthly payments
 Save thousands of dollars
 Full today

1 - 800 - 255-9882 ext 3036

GUERRINO DENTISTRY & ASSOC.

Always with personal care..

Ukrainian-Speaking
 Dentist in Westchester County.

Dr. Ruslan Korobeinik, D.D.S.

\$29

- Examination
- X-rays
- Cleaning
- Examination
- Consultation (reg. \$345)

- State of the art facility.
- All dental specialists on site.
- Payment plans available
- Open evenings & Saturdays

1 Byram Brook Place
 Armonk, NY 10504
 (914) 765-0093

24 Hr. Emergency # (646) 489-8111

Visit us on the web.
www.guerrinodentistry.com

SCOPE TRAVEL INC.

1705 Springfield Ave., Westbury, NY 07591
 973 271-8988 or FAX 973 278-7813
 e-mails: info@scopetravel.com or scope@nycomcast.com
 Visit www.scopetravel.com

SCOPE 2003 ESCORTED TOURS

Tour Name	Start/End	Days	Price
BEST OF UKRAINE I	04 May - 12 May	21	\$2700
BEST OF UKRAINE II	10 May - 19 May	10	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE III	27 May - 05 Jun	9	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE IV	14 Jun - 22 Jun	9	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE V	01 Jul - 09 Jul	8	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE VI	15 Jul - 23 Jul	8	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE VII	29 Jul - 06 Aug	7	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE VIII	13 Aug - 21 Aug	8	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE IX	20 Aug - 28 Aug	8	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE X	27 Aug - 04 Sep	7	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE XI	04 Sep - 12 Sep	8	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE XII	12 Sep - 20 Sep	8	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE XIII	19 Sep - 27 Sep	8	\$1750
BEST OF UKRAINE XIV	27 Sep - 05 Oct	8	\$1750

INLAND CRUISES

Tour Name	Start/End	Days	Price
Best of Europe	May 12 - 20	8	\$1750
Best of Europe	May 27 - 05	8	\$1750
Best of Europe	Jun 03 - 11	8	\$1750
Best of Europe	Jun 10 - 18	8	\$1750
Best of Europe	Jun 17 - 25	8	\$1750
Best of Europe	Jun 24 - 02	8	\$1750
Best of Europe	Jul 01 - 09	8	\$1750
Best of Europe	Jul 08 - 16	8	\$1750
Best of Europe	Jul 15 - 23	8	\$1750
Best of Europe	Jul 22 - 30	8	\$1750
Best of Europe	Jul 29 - 06	7	\$1750
Best of Europe	Aug 05 - 13	7	\$1750
Best of Europe	Aug 12 - 20	7	\$1750
Best of Europe	Aug 19 - 27	7	\$1750
Best of Europe	Aug 26 - 03	7	\$1750
Best of Europe	Sep 01 - 09	7	\$1750
Best of Europe	Sep 08 - 16	7	\$1750
Best of Europe	Sep 15 - 23	7	\$1750
Best of Europe	Sep 22 - 30	7	\$1750
Best of Europe	Oct 01 - 09	7	\$1750

SCANDINAVIA VIA

May 15 - May 30
 15 days

Includes: Round-trip airfare, hotel, breakfast, transportation, sightseeing, and more.

LOWEST RATES EVER TO

UKRAINE, POLAND, RUSSIA, HUNGARY,
 CZECH REPUBLIC, SLOVAKIA, BELARUS, etc.

Destination	Single	Double	Triple
MOSCOW	430	540	740
ST. PETERSBURG	430	540	740
WARSAW	430	540	740
PRAGUE	430	540	740
MOSCOW	430	540	740
ST. PETERSBURG	430	540	740

Non-stop flights JFK/Kyiv

via AIRPORT UKRAINE AIRLINES

\$590 special promotion per city 12

City	Adult	Child	Senior	Student	Group
Atlanta	590	275	275	275	275
Boston	420	240	240	240	240
Chicago	475	250	250	250	250
Dallas/Fort Worth	510	270	270	270	270
Detroit	460	240	240	240	240
Los Angeles	600	320	320	320	320
London	590	270	270	270	270
Manila	470	240	240	240	240
San Francisco	590	270	270	270	270
Washington DC	590	270	270	270	270

UKRAINE VISAS, AFFIDAVIT OF SUPPORT.

LOURDES + SPAIN

MAY 23 - MAY 31, 2003

15 days escorted tour from Lourdes, France to Barcelona, Spain.

Includes: Round-trip airfare, hotel, breakfast, transportation, sightseeing, and more.

COME, JOIN US



UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

- HIGH INTEREST RATES ON CDs
- FREE CHECKING
- GREAT NEW RATES FOR MORTGAGES & 10% DOWN PAYMENT FOR VEHICLE LOANS, SIGNATURE LOANS
- SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AVAILABLE
- UKRAINIAN/ENGLISH SPOKEN
- WESTERN UNION, VIGO, MEEST & WIRE • TRANSFERS
- FRIENDLY PERSONNEL



WE CAN ACCOMMODATE ALL YOUR FINANCIAL NEEDS

MAIN OFFICE

215 Second Ave. (between 13th and 14th St.), New York, NY 10003
Tel.: (212) 533-2980 • Fax: (212) 995-5204

BRANCHES

35 Main St., So. Bound Brook, NJ 08880
Tel.: (732) 469-9085 • Fax: (732) 469-9165

265 Washington Ave., Carteret, NJ 07008
Tel.: (732) 802-0480 • Fax: (732) 802-0484

e-mail: admin@uofcu.org Website: www.uofcu.org
Call toll free: 1-866-859-5848



Get Connected to Ukraine!

THE U.S. - UKRAINE FOUNDATION OFFERS - FREE RESOURCES ON UKRAINE -

The U.S. - Ukraine Foundation is a nonprofit, non-governmental organization which facilitates democratic development, encourages free market reform, and enhances human rights in Ukraine.

- **InfoLink:** Quarterly, bilingual publication reporting on U.S.-Ukraine community partnerships, youth leadership activities, student internships, government relations, and other U.S.- Ukraine programs.
- **Business Links:** A bi-monthly guide to business opportunities in Ukraine. Read about companies seeking business ventures, the business climate in Ukraine, and business roundtables in the U.S.
- **The Bleyzer Initiative:** Completing the Economic Transition in FSU Countries: 2002 review by SigmaBleyzer.
- **Encyclopedia of Ukraine:** You can coordinate the donation of this five-volume work published by the University of Toronto to a library in your community. Contact us with your suggestions.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ ZIP: _____

Complete and mail to:
U.S. - Ukraine Foundation
733 15th Street NW - Suite 1026
Washington, DC 20005

Fax: (202) 347-4267
Tel.: (202) 347-4264

Email: usuf@usukraine.org
Website: www.usukraine.org

Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Tverdovsky's season in jeopardy: diagnosis debate continues

When New Jersey Devils blueliner Oleg Tverdovsky suffered from dizziness and nausea for more than three weeks, he feared he might be suffering post-concussion syndrome from a hit he took in a late November game against Detroit.

But a battery of tests determined Tverdovsky had a viral infection and then suffered a relapse.

"It was all viral," said GM Lou Lamoriello. "If he'd had a concussion he couldn't have played. He wouldn't have played."

After missing five straight games and seven of 10, Tverdovsky returned to the line-up last January 13.

"I felt fine. No dizziness," he said. "I got sick twice, and maybe I got shaken up a little bit on the hit."

"Maybe it's the different climate. I haven't been in winter since I left Russia. [Or is it actually Ukraine?] That's nine years."

A week or so later the Devils and the ailing defenseman were continuing to play head games. Indeed, the speedy skater's season appeared to be in jeopardy.

Although the team maintained tests conducted by several neurologists and noted head injury expert Dr. Karen Johnston did not show Tverdovsky had suffered a concussion back in November, the player's agent claimed otherwise. Don Meehan had his client visit Dr. Johnston in Montreal when fatigue and dizziness sidelined Tverdovsky for all but three games in January.

Meehan said the examination by Dr. Johnston showed that "In all likelihood, he had sustained a concussion."

That prompted GM Lamoriello to call a press conference. He said the team was willing to treat Tverdovsky as if he had suffered a concussion, but there was no proof.

"I've talked to (Dr. Johnston). She did not determine Oleg had a concussion," Lamoriello said. "The things he has complained about were symptomatic [of a concussion], but tests did not show he had one. We don't know what it is. He just doesn't feel good. I will challenge any claim that he had a concussion."

Lamoriello pointed out Tverdovsky had suffered from chronic fatigue syndrome in the past.

Tverdovsky was placed on injured reserve by the Devils in early February. As the diagnosis debate rages on, a very talented member of one of the league's best defense corps hopes to be medically cleared to lace up his skates before the 2002-2003 season comes to an end.

Tkachuk not blue with contract

True to his repeated desire that he get the chance to retire as a member of the St. Louis Blues, Keith Tkachuk agreed to a long-term contract which could result in a five-year, \$45 million deal.

After many weeks of intense negotiations, Tkachuk accepted a guaranteed four-year, \$40 million contract with a team option at \$5 million for the fifth year – a sticking point for the Blues throughout the discussions.

"All along, I've wanted to stay a Blue," said Tkachuk, who led the Blues with 38 goals last season and now is the team's highest paid player. According to the 30-year-old left-winger, he and his family "did what we had to do to make (the contract) happen."

Gretzky back for Olympics

Wayne Gretzky will be back to help Canada defend its Olympic title in 2006 and is leaning towards running Canada's entry in the 2004 World Cup.

Attending a Hall of Fame ceremony on October 16, 2002, celebrating Canada's gold-medal-winning men's team, Gretzky reiterated that the only way he won't be at the 2006 Games in Turin, Italy, is if NHL players don't participate.

"I think if we are going to go to the Olympics, we should take our best players. If we don't send our best, then I do not want to be part of it," he said.

As for the World Cup, Gretzky wants to see whether he has the time to commit to running Team Canada. Gretzky is managing partner of the Phoenix Coyotes.

Shvidki aims to make impression

Florida Panthers right-winger Denis Shvidki knows last season was the definition of the term "out of sight, out of mind."

By the end of the 2001-2002, Shvidki wasn't even included in discussions of the Panthers' promising young forwards. While left-wingers Kristian Huselius and Niklas Hagman were getting rookie of the month awards, Shvidki was either healing from a concussion or recovering from a ruptured ankle ligament. He played 16 games all year, split evenly between the Panthers and the minor leagues.

This season Shvidki has resolved to put himself back on the radar screen. "I just want to show everybody the kind of player I am," Shvidki said.

After a solid showing in training camp, Shvidki joined hot shots Huselius and Hagman on the parent club roster for the first month of the 2002-2003 season. Showing a need for more regular ice time, Shvidki was assigned to San Antonio of the AHL, where he has shown a few flashes of his offensive skills. His overall play has been somewhat spotty, no doubt due to his nasty head injury.

Though some scouts envisioned him as an NHL regular by now, this 22-year-old Kharkiv, Ukraine, native has a major upside. If nothing else, he's blessed with one of the most perfect surnames for a fast-skating professional puckster.

(Oleg Tverdovsky and Keith Tkachuk quotations courtesy of Rich Chere and Derrick Gould, beat writers for New Jersey and St. Louis, respectively.)

Transactions/Injuries

BUFFALO – Alexei Zhitnik, D, suspended two games on November 8 for knee-on-knee hit on Carolina's Jan Hlavac; Alexei Zhitnik broken bone in right foot, late December.

CALGARY – Rick Mrozik, D, recalled from St. John (AHL) and later returned.

CAROLINA – Steve Halko, D, recalled from Lowell (AHL) and returned in two team moves; Ryan Bayda, LW, recalled from Lowell.

CHICAGO – Andrei Nikolishin, C, right knee ligament, indefinite.

DALLAS – Richard Matvichuk, D, cracked fibula, late February.

FLORIDA – Denis Shvidki, RW, recalled from San Antonio (AHL) and later returned.

MINNESOTA – Dieter Kochan, GT,

(Continued on page 21)

**Ukrainian Scoring Leaders:
(Games through February 16)**

Player	Team	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
Keith Tkachuk	St. Louis	46	25	18	43	115
Peter Bondra	Washington	54	22	16	38	38
Ruslan Fedotenko	Tampa Bay	57	13	11	24	34
Steve Konowalchuk	Washington	55	12	12	24	63
Dave Andreychuk	Tampa Bay	49	15	7	22	24
Ivan Novoseltsev	Florida	56	8	14	22	16
Tony Hrkac	Atlanta	57	8	14	22	10
Alexei Zhitnik	Buffalo	42	1	12	13	65
Oleg Tverdovsky	New Jersey	35	5	7	12	16
Brad Lukowich	Tampa Bay	52	1	10	11	24
Andrei Nikolishin	Chicago	35	5	6	11	20
Ken Daneyko	New Jersey	49	2	6	8	22
Curtis Leschyshyn	Ottawa	43	0	5	5	12
Glen Metropolit	Washington	23	2	3	5	6
Nikita Alexeev	Tampa Bay	13	3	1	4	2
Vitaly Vishnevski	Anaheim	56	0	3	3	58
Richard Matvichuk	Dallas	46	0	3	3	44
Denis Shvidki	Florida	14	1	2	3	8
Wade Belak	Toronto	31	1	1	2	103
Alexei Ponikarovskiy	Toronto	4	0	2	2	0
Todd Fedoruk	Philadelphia	48	1	1	2	96
Ryan Bayda	Carolina	1	0	1	1	0
Sergei Varlamov	St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0
Zenith Komarniski	Vancouver	1	0	0	0	2
Ross Lupaschuk	Pittsburgh	2	0	0	0	4
Steve Halko	Carolina	4	0	0	0	0
Darcy Hordichuk	Phoenix	26	0	0	0	82

Goaltenders

Player	Team	MINS	GAA	W	L	T	PCT
Cody Rudkowsky	St. Louis	30	0.00	1	0	0	1.000
Dieter Kochan	Minnesota	60	5.00	0	1	0	.821



**SOYUZIVKA
SUMMER CAMP SCHEDULES**

- Tabir Ptashat, Session #1- June 22- 29, 2003
- Tabir Ptashat, Session #2- June 29- July 6, 2003
Rooms still available in Uzhorod and Odessa
- Tennis Camp- June 21- July 3, 2003
- Children's Camp- July 6-July 19, 2003
- Chemney Camp, Session #1- July 13-18, 2003
- Chemney Camp, Session #2- July 20-25, 2003
- Sports Camp- July 20-27, 2003
Dates still tentative- may become a 2 week program
- Scuba Diver Course- August 3-8, 2003
- Dance Camp- August 10-23, 2003
- Labor Day Week- August 25- September 1, 2003
Rooms still available in Uzhorod and Odessa

To Reserve Call: (845) 626-5641, ext 141

216 Foordmore Road h P. O. Box 529 h Kerhonkson, NY 12446
(845) 626-5641h Fax (845) 626-4638
Email- Soyuzivka@aol.com h Website- www.Soyuzivka.com

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 20)

recalled from Houston (AHL).
 NASHVILLE – Darren Haydar, RW, recalled from Milwaukee (AHL) and later returned.
 NEW JERSEY – Oleg Tverdovsky, D, viral infection, day-to-day; then fatigue and dizziness, indefinite.
 OTTAWA – Curtis Leschyshyn, D, strained groin, day-to-day.
 PHILADELPHIA – Todd Fedoruk, LW, sprained right thumb, day-to-day.
 PHOENIX – Drake Berehowsky, D, knee surgery, late February; Darcy Hordichuk, LW, suspended 10 games for bumping referee in October 31 loss to Philadelphia – eligible to return on November 27; Hordichuk assigned to Springfield (AHL).
 PITTSBURGH – Ross Lupaschuk, D, recalled from Wilkes-Barre/Scranton (AHL) and later returned.
 ST. LOUIS – Keith Tkachuk, LW, broken left foot, early December; Sergei

Varlamov, LW, recalled from Worcester (AHL), returned and later recalled/returned again; Cody Rudkowsky, GT, recalled from Worcester (AHL) and later returned; Rudkowsky reassigned to Trenton (ECHL).
 TAMPA BAY – Ruslan Fedotenko, LW, strained left shoulder, day-to-day; Nikita Alexeev, RW, recalled from Springfield (AHL).
 TORONTO – Alexei Ponikarovskiy, RW, recalled from St. John's (AHL) on two occasions and returned.
 VANCOUVER – Zenith Komarniski, D, recalled from Manitoba (AHL) and later returned.
 WASHINGTON – Andrei Nikolishin, C, traded to Chicago in three-player and two-draft pick deal; Steve Konowalchuk, LW, strained groin, day-to-day; Peter Bondra, RW, back spasms, day-to-day; Glen Metropolit, C, waived and assigned to Portland (AHL).



IRENE D. ROGUTSKY, D.D.S.

40-07 Westmoreland Street
Little Neck, N.Y. 11363
(718) 225-4492

The Empire State Bldg.
350 Fifth Avenue, Suite 5222
New York, N.Y. 10118
(212) 947-1665

MAY WE HELP YOU?

To reach
The Ukrainian Weekly
call (973) 292-9800,
and dial the
appropriate extension
(as listed below).

- Editorial – 3049, 3063, 3069
- Administration – 3041
- Advertising – 3040
- Subscriptions – 3042
- Production – 3052

SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK FEDERAL CREDIT UNION



52nd Annual Membership Meeting

Will take place on

SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 2003, AT 2:00 P.M.

In the St. George Academy Auditorium 215 East 64th Street, New York City

Proposed Agenda:

1. Opening remarks
2. Verification of minutes of the previous Annual Meeting
3. Reports: Management
Credit Committee
Supervisory Committee
4. Discussion and approval of reports
5. Election of three members to the Board of Directors
6. New Business and miscellaneous
7. Adjournment

Board of Directors

**SELF RELIANCE
NEW YORK FCU -**
*a full service financial
institution serving the
Ukrainian American
community
since 1951.*

A nominating committee comprised of the following members has been appointed: Mr. Mykola Halin, Mr. Oleh Lopatynsky and Mr. George Stokryn. Nominations for the positions on the Board can be forwarded to:

SELF RELIANCE (NY) F.C.U.
108 Second Avenue
New York, NY 10003

Attn: Nominating Committee

Members are required to bring their regular share passbooks.

Міст - це завжди надійно!



**Доля
ПОСМІХАЄТЬСЯ
ВАМ!**

Зробіть десять замовлень через
будь-якого представника
корпорації Міст протягом
поточного року -
з 1 березня до 31 грудня
і ви стаєте учасником
супер-лотереї
корпорації Міст-
Міст-Фортуна,
Головний приз -
10.000 доларів готівкою.

**МІСТ-
ФОРТУНА
\$10,000.00
ГОТІВКОЮ**

А також
телевізори,
відеомагнітофони,
ДВД та інші
коштовні нагороди,

Корпорація
МІСТ -



**вибір тих,
хто добре
рахує свої
гроші!**

Грошові перекази в Україну та по цілому світі за декілька хвилин.



**Тільки ми доставляємо
гроші безпосередньо
до рук адресата**

ПАЧКИ
в Україну, Росію,
країни СНД та по
всій Східній Європі

Щоденна висилка
контейнерів

Щохвилинний
комп'ютерний контроль
за виконанням Вашого
замовлення

Підбираємо пачки з дому



РЕГІОНАЛЬНІ ПРЕДСТАВНИКИ:

MEEST Corporation Inc.
97 Six Point Road
Toronto, ON M8Z 2X3
Tel.: (416) 236-2032

MEEST-AMERICA
609 Commerce Rd.
Linden NJ 07036
Tel (908) 474-1100

MEEST KARPATY
2236 W. Chicago Ave.
Chicago, IL 60622
Tel.: (773) 489-9225

MEEST-CALIFORNIA
500 E. Harvard Str.
Glendale, CA 91205
Tel.: (818) 547-4910

MEEST-ALBERTA
10834-97 Street
Edmonton, AB T5H 3M3
Tel (780) 424-1777

За агентом у вашій місцевості дзвоніть безкоштовно **1-800-361-7345**

Collecting Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 18)

on cards. Each pictured card is often issued in a variety of values, thus greatly increasing the number of unique cards to collect. Finally, although many of the same pictures appear on cards from various telephone regions in Ukraine, they are still identified with their local region, thus again increasing the number of cards. In fact, there are literally thousands of different Ukrainian telephone cards that can be collected.

The backside of each card also provides an area for specialization. Prior to May 1997, there was a great deal of variation concerning the display of information on the back of telephone cards. After May 1997, at least for Ukrtelecom cards, the backside of telephone cards was standardized for all telephone regions. There are at least 51 different varieties of these standardized backsides. For example, some cards provide directions in English and Ukrainian; others provide directions in Russian; still others provide information in Ukrainian only.

Moving away from the issue of detail, there is a wide range of topics that should satisfy any collector. What I am referring to here is the topic of the artwork or picture that appears on the front of the card. Topics include, but are not limited to: historical buildings and statues, commemorative cards, sports figures, flora and public-service-type information. A selection of these types of cards is depicted in Figures 6-15.

Cards bearing advertising have also flourished. There are a wide variety of industries, products, etc. depicted on telephone cards. Not surprisingly, a good many of these advertisements deal with telecommunication services – as this entire article has dealt with this industry, I have omitted those cards in the gallery below. It is not a free for all with respect to advertising. All ads have to be approved by Promizvazok Administration, the government agency responsible for regulation, control and oversight of telephone card production. Nevertheless, beer, liquor and cigarette ads abound, as do ads for health care and beauty products. A small selection of such cards is depicted in Figures 16-18.

Storing and preserving telephone cards

Although telephone cards have been around for over 25 years now and there are a lot of collectors in the world, telephone card collecting is fairly new in America. Also, standards concerning storage and display have not been widely addressed. Therefore, a few words on this topic are probably in order here.

After collecting even a few telephone cards, one of the first hurdles faced by the collector is how to store them. When I received my first batch of telephone cards, they were packed in groups of 25 in empty cigarette packets. My first step was to decide how to store these cards. I started with a cigar box. However, I quickly realized that this would not do, as each time I took the cards out, they would rub against each other, adding more scratches and damage to the cards. I soon realized that telephone cards could be easily stored and displayed in clear file folders designed for holding business cards. These "albums" can be purchased at any office supply store and the loose-leaf variety allows one to add pages when needed. A word of caution: before purchasing these clear business card files, it is prudent to first check and make sure that the cards will easily slip into the

file without tearing out a seam. A standard business card is slightly smaller than a telephone card. Also, Ukrainian telephone cards are quite a bit thicker than business cards. However, many business card files are designed to be a bit larger to facilitate slipping cards into and out of the file. I have found files that accept Ukrainian telephone cards quite nicely. No additional protection is really required as the cards are made of plastic, so they are not subject to the dangers posed by humidity and high temperatures.

Conclusion

Since independent Ukraine issued its first telephone card in 1994, the number and variety of available cards has increased greatly. As nearly every country in the world now issues telephone cards, a large telephone card collecting community has developed worldwide. The Internet has helped to bring these collectors into contact with one another and to facilitate identification and availability of telephone cards.

Unique telephone cards from Ukraine now number in the thousands, with more being produced on a continuing basis. Although older Ukrainian telephone cards may be difficult to come by, newer ones are readily available. I hope you find this new area of collecting as exciting as I have.

Andrew O. Martyniuk is executive vice-president of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society and resides in Cincinnati. He may be contacted at: aomartyniuk@worldnet.att.net. The author would like to thank Val Zabijaka and Dr. Irene Martyniuk for their assistance in providing information and first-hand accounts concerning telephone card usage in Ukraine.

References

- Flaherty, Jill. "Phone Cards Aren't Created Equal." The New York Times, October 27, 2002.
- Kodansha Encyclopedia of Japan, 1997.
- Kirshankov, O. A. Ukrainian Phonecard Catalogue: 1995-1999. Mondana, 1999.
- Olearchyk, Roman. "Pact Deals Severe Blow to Calling Card Companies." America, August 24, 2002.
- <http://members.tripod.com/~ivh/ukraine.html>
- <http://www.all-cards.net/all.cards/>
- <http://www.all-cards.net/all.cards/systems/autelca.html>
- <http://www.all-cards.net/all.cards/systems/chip.html>
- <http://www.all-cards.net/all.cards/systems/gsm.html>
- <http://www.hmt.com/phonecards/tat/RMPValue.html>
- <http://ukrainephonecards.tripod.com/>

CONROY FUNERAL HOME

Owned by the Conroy Family since 1932

Compassionate service, guaranteed lowest cost

1.800.430.5188

Serving St. Andrew's Church and Cemetery South Bound Brook, NJ since 1955

21 E. Second St., Bound Brook, NJ

Glenn Scarponi, Manager NJ Lic. JPO4411

Great rates,
low fees,
free checking,
and now...
free online account access



**Rochester
UKRAINIAN
FEDERAL CREDIT UNION**
Rochester, New York



(877) 965-7824
www.rufcu.org

Member Since
1941
124 N. State St.
Rochester, NY 14601
716-243-2210
Fax: 716-243-2200

Cardiac Rehab
1000 Third Ave.
Rochester, NY
14604
716-243-2210
Fax: 716-243-2200

Savings
2000 1st Ave. N.E.
Rochester, NY
14604
716-243-2210
Fax: 716-243-2200

Seek various services and products

- Vehicle Loans
- Mortgage Loans
- Signature Loans
- Business Loans
- Certificate of Deposit
- Online Checking
- Savings Accounts
- Credit Report
- Credit, debit and ATM cards
- Automated wire transfers
- Mobile Banking System
- Priority Service
- Many other financial services

For those situations when you have the cash but are not comfortable parting with it...

Self Reliance has the perfect solution:

THE SELF RELIANCE SHARE SECURED LOAN:

Here's how it works:

- Keep earning - 2.74%* on your regular savings account.
- Apply for a share secured loan. No underwriting. Quick approval.**
- At 4.10%*** your actual cost of funds is 1.36%****
- Your purchasing power - endless. Your satisfaction - priceless.



**SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK
Federal Credit Union**



108 Second Avenue New York, NY 10003 Tel: 212 473-7310 Fax: 212 473-3251

Branches:

6325 Route 206 Kerhonkson, NY 12448 Tel: 845 628-2938 Fax: 845 628-8636
228 Uniondale Ave. Uniondale, NY 11568 Tel: 516 865-2999 Fax: 516 865-2097
32-01 31 Avenue Astoria, NY 11108 Tel: 718 828-0806 Fax: 718 828-0488

Outside NYC call toll free: 1-888-SELFREL

Visit our website: www.selfreliancefcu.org

E-mail: SRNYFCU@aol.com

- * Current APY (annual percentage yield on 2.74% rate) on regular share account. Subject to change at any time.
- ** Loan application requires your signature only.
- *** Current rate on 1 year loan secured by your SRNYFCU share account. Rates vary depending on term of loan. Up to 6-year terms available.
- **** The difference between the cost of the loan and the APY on your share account.

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

The next issue of The Ukrainian Weekly's

Wedding Announcements

will appear on March 23, 2003.

For a wedding announcement to be included in that issue, all information must be received in our offices by March 14, 2003.

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

Rates for announcements and greetings:

One-column wedding announcement: \$100

Two-column wedding announcement: \$200

Wedding greeting: \$75

For further information or to request a brochure, please call (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040 (Maria).

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

GALA CONCERT

“Night in Ukraine and More” The Syzokryli Ukrainian Dancers

Soprano, Anna Bachynska Tenor, Roman Tsymbala
Gypsy Musicians: Sergei & Sergei
Folk Singer, Irina Zagornova and Ensemble
Balalaika Soloist, Leonard Davis

March 9 at 3:30 PM
MEMORIAL HALL, MONTCLAIR STATE UNIVERSITY
Tickets: \$20 and \$25
Credit Cards: Visa, Mastercard, Discover
Box Office: (973) 655-5112

Attention Debutante Ball Organizers!

As in the past two years, The Ukrainian Weekly is planning to publish a special section devoted to the Ukrainian community's 2003 debutantes in its March 30 issue. The deadline for submission of materials – photos and stories – is March 17.

WHAT? YOU DON'T HAVE YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION?

To subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly, fill out the form below, clip it and mail it to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

NAME: _____
(please type or print)

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

PHONE (optional): _____

UNA member subscription price — \$45.00/yr. Non-member subscription price — \$55.00/yr.

UNA Branch number _____

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, March 7

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club, the New York Bandura Ensemble and the Ukrainian Stage Ensemble under the direction of Lidia Krushelnytska present “The Great Crypt,” in response to the commemoration of the Pereiaslav Treaty (1654) which is planned for 2004 in Ukraine. The program will feature the drama troupe in a performance of the title poem by Taras Shevchenko and bandurist Julian Kytasty in a musical rendition of “In the Village of Subotiv.” Donation: \$7; students, \$5. The gallery presents “Shevchenko in Kazakstan,” an exhibit of Shevchenko's etchings (reproductions). The evening will be held at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor, at 7 p.m. For information call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144, visit the website <http://www.brama.com/mayana>, or e-mail nybandura@aol.com. Bandura performances are made possible by the New York State Council on the Arts.

Saturday, March 8

PHILADELPHIA: The Ukrainian Federation of America will host a meeting and reception with Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, and Rep. Curt Weldon (R-Pa.), vice-chair of the Armed Services Committee and co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, at 3:30 p.m. at the Alexander B. Chernyk Gallery of the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia. Ambassador Gryshchenko will brief the community on current social and political issues in Ukraine. Rep. Weldon will inform the public about his recent meetings with the president of Ukraine, members of the administration and the Verkhovna Rada. A short question-and-answer session will be moderated by Dr. Albert Kipa. A reception will follow. For information call (610) 539-8946.

Sunday, March 9

YONKERS, N.Y.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 30 will hold its annual Easter Bazaar at 9 a.m.-noon at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Shonnard Place and North Broadway. This is a great opportunity to purchase original artwork, embroideries, pysanky and pysanky-decorating kits, greeting cards and baked goods. Featured art work is by Marta Anna, Andriy Chomyk and Vitalij Lytvyn.

OLD TOWN ALEXANDRIA, Va.: The Leontovych String Quartet, with pianist Tatiana Tchekina, will appear in concert in a program of works by Beethoven, Skoryk, Prokofiev and Ginastera at 3 p.m. at The Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St. A reception for the artists will follow. Suggested donation: \$15. The concert is presented by The Washington Group Cultural Fund under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine as part

of their 2002-2003 Music Series. For more information, contact Laryssa Courtney, (202) 363-3964.

MONTCLAIR, N.J.: The concert “Night in Ukraine and More,” featuring the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dancers, as well as soprano Anna Bachynska and tenor Roman Tsymbala; gypsy musicians Sergei and Sergei; folk singer Irina Zagornova with ensemble; and balalaika soloist Leonard M. Davis, will be held at Memorial Auditorium, Montclair State University, at 3:30 p.m. Tickets, at \$20 and \$25, may be charged to major credit cards and are available by calling the Montclair U. Box Office, (973) 655-5112.

NEW YORK: Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization New York City Branch, invites the public to its annual “Novatska Kostiumivka,” whose theme this year is “Chervona Shapochka.” The children's costume play will begin at 2 p.m. in the auditorium of St. George Ukrainian Catholic School (located at Taras Shevchenko Place between Sixth and Seventh streets). In addition to the play, there will be games, a lottery and a delicious buffet.

Monday, March 10

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will host a lecture by Alexander Kratochvil, assistant in the department of Slavic studies, Ukrainian studies section, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt University, Greifswald, Germany, and Eugene and Daymel Shklar Fellow, HURI, on the topic “Post-Modern, Post-Totalitarian Post Literature: Czech and Ukrainian Parallels.” The lecture will take place at 4-6 p.m. in the institute Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave. For additional information and directions check the HURI website, www.huri.harvard.edu, or call the institute, (617) 495-4053.

Sunday, March 16

HORSHAM, Pa.: The Tryzub Ukrainian sports organization invites members to its 54th annual meeting to be held at 2 p.m. at Tryzub, Lower State and County Line roads. Many important matters will be reported and discussed, and the election of a new board of directors and officers will be held. Members are asked to pay their annual dues prior to or at the time of the meeting. A complimentary buffet and refreshments will follow.

Saturday, March 22

BUFFALO, N.Y.: The Buffalo Chapter of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund presents a benefit concert featuring bandurist Julian Kytasty at the Albright-Knox Art Gallery, 1185 Elmwood Ave. Gallery tour, reception and concert: \$75; concert only, \$20. The pre-concert tour and reception will begin at 4 p.m.; the concert starts at 6 p.m. For ticket reservations call (716) 886-5881.

UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA LOOKING FOR NEW MEMBERS

IF YOU ARE A PHYSICIAN, DENTIST, OR OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONAL
EITHER PRACTICING OR TRAINING, HERE'S YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO JOIN
YOUR COLLEAGUES IN NORTH AMERICA'S PREMIER ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH PROFESSIONALS.

FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE WRITE TO:
UKRAINIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA
2247 W. CHICAGO AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60622
TELEPHONE: 773-278-6262
OR FAX YOUR REQUEST TO 773-278-6962

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____

STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

DAYTIME PHONE: _____