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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXII

No. 26

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JUNE 27, 2004

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Yushchenko continues to lead in latest poll of Ukraine's voters

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — National Deputy Viktor Yushchenko, leader of the Our Ukraine political bloc, continued to hold a comfortable 8.6 percent lead over Ukraine's Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich in a nationwide poll of front-runners in the presidential elections. But with Mr. Yanukovich's candidacy continuing on the ascendancy and his own numbers flat for more than a year, Mr. Yushchenko decided on June 14 to shake things up at the top of his campaign organization.

In a political survey completed on June 4 — a month before the presidential election process officially begins with the registration of candidates on July 3 and two months before actual campaigning begins on August 1 — 26.6 percent of the individuals surveyed registered their support for Mr. Yushchenko, while 18 percent expressed a preference for Mr. Yanukovich.

Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko, a perennial presidential candidate, was third, but his numbers have dropped to 9.3 percent from previous figures in the mid and high teens.

The poll, published on June 18, asked 1,200 respondents from all regions of Ukraine to choose from a list of 10 candidates. It was conducted by the

Democratic Initiatives Fund in conjunction with the Socis Center polling firm, and had a margin of error of 3 percent.

The survey also found that nearly 40 percent of respondents who were asked for whom they would vote in a runoff between the two front-runners, named Mr. Yushchenko, while 31 percent identified Mr. Yanukovich as their choice.

While Mr. Yushchenko's lead may look comfortable for the moment, future trouble could lurk for Mr. Yushchenko in the fact that, while his ratings have remained flat at best as the pre-election build-up in Ukraine continues, Mr. Yanukovich's popularity has doubled over the last year.

And while the leader of Our Ukraine, the largest parliamentary faction in the Verkhovna Rada, could have decided to take solace in the fact that a larger percentage of his supporters were more staunchly committed to his candidacy than the percentage of those in the Yanukovich camp (52 percent versus 44 percent), Mr. Yushchenko did not seem in the mood to be comforted by statistics when on June 14 he recruited National Deputy Oleksander Zinchenko, the second vice-chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, to be his campaign manager.

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## London newspaper claims it has proof of Kuchma's role in Gongadze's abduction

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The London-based newspaper The Independent claimed on June 19 that it had obtained Ukrainian government documents proving that President Leonid Kuchma had a decisive role in the abduction of journalist Heorhii Gongadze and the cover-up that has followed, including the killing of a key witness.

The publication of the information returned to the political fore the murder of the 32-year-old opposition journalist after few publicized developments in recent months.

Within days Ukraine's Procurator General's Office denied that it had any evidence to support the newspaper's allegations. It responded to the article by underscoring that its investigation into the death of Gongadze, the Lviv-born founder of Ukrainska Pravda, one of Ukraine's first Internet publications, was providing results. As a press spokesman for the country's chief prosecutor noted on June 21, that the law enforcement agency was close to solving the crime.

On June 21 the press office of Procurator General Hennadii Vasyliiev issued a statement explaining that it was questioning a person who is currently incarcerated for previous murders by

decapitation. Press spokesman Serhii Rudenko, who would identify the suspect only as "K," said the individual had admitted to murdering the Ukrainian journalist and had described in detail how the killing, and particularly the beheading, had taken place. Mr. Rudenko did not give a motive for the murder.

The headless body of Gongadze, a vehement although relatively little known critic of President Kuchma who disappeared on September 16, 2000, was found in November 2000 in a shallow grave in a wooded area south of Kyiv. Several weeks after the discovery Mykola Melnychenko, a former member of President Kuchma's state security detail, asserted he had digital recordings of conversations between the president and close associates during which the state leader had ordered the disappearance of the journalist.

Mr. Kuchma and his subordinates have maintained that the controversial recordings were produced through digital manipulation of fragments of various unrelated conversations between the president and his aides to create the desired effects. The recordings have undergone expert examinations several times, with most analyses by Western-based firms concluding they are authentic.

The New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists, which has led the call in the international community — along with the French human rights group Reporters Sans Frontieres (Reporters Without Borders) — for a full and transparent investigation into the Gongadze affair, stated on June 22 that it remains skeptical that Ukrainian law enforcement officials are dedicated to solving the case.

"The timing of this announcement, combined with President Kuchma's repeated interference in the investigation into Gongadze's murder, raises deep suspicions," said CPJ Executive Director Ann Cooper in a statement released by the organization. She urged the Procurator General's Office to "pursue every lead in the case and to investigate fully allegations involving President Kuchma."

Earlier, an ad hoc committee of the Ukrainian Parliament, chaired by National Deputy Hryhorii Omelchenko, who is a member of the parliamentary opposition, said on June 17 that it would send a request to Procurator General Vasyliiev that he open a criminal case against the Ukrainian president to investigate his involvement in the Gongadze affair.

Mr. Omelchenko said his committee had concluded that Mr. Kuchma "was the

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## U.S. releases fourth annual report on trafficking in persons

WASHINGTON — U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell released the fourth annual Trafficking in Persons Report at the State Department in Washington on June 14. The report aims to promote greater determination, creativity, and cooperation among governments in the fight against modern-day slavery.

Ukraine was rated in Tier 2 of the report, an indication that the country does not yet fully comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking, but is making significant efforts to do so. Ukraine is a source country for women and girls trafficked to Europe and the Middle East, as well as for men trafficked to Europe and North America. It is also a major transit country for Asian and Moldovan victims trafficked to Western destinations.

Ukraine has seen an increase in the trafficking of children, especially orphans, during the last year. While the government of Ukraine has made progress in combating trafficking, it still lags in terms of implementing the Comprehensive Program for Combating Trafficking in Persons, coordinating with law enforcement officials of destination countries, and fighting government corruption.

"Criminals and criminal networks are targeting some of the most vulnerable people in Ukraine," said former U.S. Rep. John Miller, who leads U.S. Government efforts against human trafficking. "We're reaching out in the spirit of partnership to encourage all governments to accelerate efforts to end this atrocity and protect people from human trafficking schemes."

Trafficking in persons is modern-day slavery, involving victims who are forced, defrauded or coerced into labor or sexual exploitation. The 2004 report estimates 600,000 to 800,000 people are trafficked in this manner across national borders each year. Of those, 47 percent are women, 34 percent are girls under the age of 18, and 16 percent are boys under the age of 18 — meaning more than 80 percent of victims are female and 50 percent are children.

Millions more are thought to be trafficked within country borders worldwide.

The U.S. devoted more than \$70 million in anti-trafficking in persons programs abroad in the last fiscal year, and, in a September speech to the United Nations General Assembly, President George W. Bush committed an additional \$50 million in U.S. spending

abroad this year. U.S. assistance for anti-trafficking programs in Ukraine totaled nearly \$3 million last fiscal year with \$1.5 expected this year.

The fight against human trafficking is attracting worldwide attention because trafficking threatens human rights, public health, and the safety and security of nations.

The 140-country Trafficking in Persons Report is the most comprehensive worldwide report on the efforts of governments to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons. Its purpose is to raise global awareness and spur countries to take effective actions to counter trafficking in persons.

The efforts of governments to fight human trafficking are rated in tiers in the report based on tangible actions taken throughout the year. The standards used to determine these ratings can be found in the 2004 report at [www.state.gov/g/tip/](http://www.state.gov/g/tip/).

Following is an excerpt from the Trafficking in Persons Report regarding Ukraine. The complete worldwide Trafficking in Persons Report is available on the State Department's website <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2004>.

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## ANALYSIS

## Oligarchs privatize Ukraine before presidential elections

by Taras Kuzio

*Eurasia Daily Monitor*

On June 14, Ukraine's two largest oligarchic clans undertook what are likely to be one of the first of many insider privatizations before this year's elections in October. Ninety-three percent of shares in Ukraine's largest steel producer Kryvorizhstal were purchased for a staggeringly low sum of only \$800 million (U.S.). In an article titled "Ukraine Gives Foreigners the Finger," the influential Economist magazine on June 11 described the deal as, "rigged so blatantly as to be a joke."

In on the deal were Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma's son-in-law Viktor Pinchuk, who controls the Interpipe Group and is the power behind the Donetsk clan, and Renat Akhmetov of Security Capital Management. Messrs. Pinchuk and Akhmetov teamed up to create the Industrial-Metallurgical Union (IMU) as the clear favorite in the privatization of Kryvorizhstal.

The tender was announced on May 12 and potential investors were given only one month to bid. The short tender and the stringent requirements were aimed at blocking the entry of foreign investors into the privatization of Kryvorizhstal. Only two of the six companies, both

Ukrainian, that submitted tenders could meet the requirement of having produced at least 1 million tons of coke and 2 million tons of rolled steel for the last three years, two of them profitably, inside Ukraine. Besides IMU, the other Ukrainian tender came from the Industrial Group, linked to the Industrial Union of the Donbas (IUD).

Foreign tenders came from the world leader Arcelor, LNM Holdings-U.S. Steel, Russia's Severstal-Evrazholding, and India's Tata Steel. All offered bids in excess of \$1 million (U.S.). Kryvorizhstal produces 20 percent of Ukraine's steel market in a full production cycle. Its annual production includes 7 million tons of rolled steel and nearly 8 million tons of cast iron.

The speed with which it was privatized— just 16 days before the official start of this election campaign— "has produced an impression that the main thing for this country is to have everything sold by November." (Zerkalo Nedeli, June 12-18) What will follow will be additional rapid sales of Ukraine's major businesses to pro-Kuchma oligarchs at cut-rate prices. Before the elections the telecommunications giant Ukrtelecom, the Odesa Port Authority and 310 other entities will be privatized.

There are several reasons why the privatization of such lucrative state properties is being rapidly launched.

The first is to bribe oligarchs to support Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, the pro-Kuchma presidential candidate.

Second, some of the funds from the sale of privatized state entities, such as

(Continued on page 20)

*Taras Kuzio is visiting professor at the Elliot School of International Affairs, George Washington University. The article above, which originally appeared in The Jamestown Foundation's Eurasia Daily Monitor, is reprinted here with permission from the foundation (www.jamestown.org).*

## Privatization Ukrainian-style benefits pro-government oligarchs

by Jan Maksymiuk

*RFE/RL Belarus and Ukraine Report*

State Property Fund head Mykhailo Chechetov announced in Kyiv on June 14 that the Investment-Metallurgical Union had won the tender for the sale of a 93.02 percent stake in the Ukrainian steelmaker Kryvorizhstal, which accounts for some 20 percent of the country's steel output. Mr. Chechetov said the union paid 4.26 billion hrv (\$800 million) for the stake at a starting price of 3.8 billion hrv (\$715 million). The Investment-Metallurgical Union represents the interests of the Interpipe corporation— owned by Viktor Pinchuk, President Leonid Kuchma's son-in-law and a national deputy— and the System Capital Management company, which is controlled by Donetsk-based businessman Renat Akhmetov, reportedly the richest man in Ukraine and a longtime crony of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich.

In the past few weeks, Ukrainian opposition lawmakers made several unsuccessful attempts to block the sale of Kryvorizhstal— a giant steelmaker employing some 52,000 people— which was widely seen as yet another privatization, at a price well below the real value of the privatized company, intended to enrich the already-rich

circle of pro-government oligarchs. On June 3 the legislature fell just eight votes short of the 226 needed to approve a resolution halting the Kryvorizhstal tender.

The terms of the tender were formulated in such a way that it was clear to everybody that Kryvorizhstal was poised to become the property of Messrs. Pinchuk and Akhmetov. In particular, the tender's qualifying conditions announced in May included the provision that any bidder must have a history of producing 1 million tons of coke and 2 million tons of steel in Ukraine annually in the past three years. Of the six bidders that submitted purchase offers, only two meet this condition: Investment-Metallurgical Union and the Industrial Union of Donbas, another Donetsk-based oligarchic holding. The Industrial Union of Donbas offered \$750 million for the stake, just slightly over the starting price of \$715 million, but below the Investment-Metallurgical Union's bid.

It is noteworthy that the Anglo-Dutch concern LNM and U.S. Steel, which made a joint bid, offered to pay \$1.5 billion for the stake and add another \$1.2 billion in an investment package. A higher bid than that of the Investment-Metallurgical Union was also made by Russia's Severstal steelmaker (\$1.2 billion). LNM and U.S. Steel have reportedly called on President Kuchma and Prime Minister Yanukovich to revise the tender. "By limiting the privatization this way,

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

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Workers' party endorses Yanukovich

KYIV – The All-Ukraine Party of Working People during its June 19 congress in Kyiv decided to endorse Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's candidacy in the October presidential ballot, Interfax reported. The congress was attended by 79 delegates from Ukraine's 23 regions, Kyiv, Sevastopol, and Crimea. Delegates appealed to all political parties, trade unions and organizations to create a broad coalition in support of Mr. Yanukovich. The second session of the party congress will be held on July 10, during which it is expected to adopt a decision on creating such a coalition. The All-Ukraine Party of Working People boasts some 28,000 members. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Opposition leader calls for single candidate

KYIV – Our Ukraine head Viktor Yushchenko on June 21 called on the opposition to put forward a single candidate in the October presidential election, Interfax reported, citing the party's press service. Mr. Yushchenko noted that Our Ukraine, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Socialist Party are currently holding talks on fielding such a candidate. He also stressed that Our Ukraine's stance on the need for constitutional reforms remains unchanged, and that reforms should be implemented after a new Parliament is elected. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Rada increases funding for defense

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada has increased funding to the Defense Ministry by 286 million hrv (\$537,000), Interfax reported on June 19. Funding to the ministry allocated from the state budget will now total 4.4 billion hrv. Parliament on June 17 passed amendments to the 2004 state budget increasing estimated revenues and spending. The additional defense funding is to be used to provide for routine expenditures and for Ukraine's involvement in international peacekeeping missions. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Rada revises 2004 budget upward

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on June 17 passed a bill increasing the 2004 budget revenues by \$4.5 billion hrv (\$845 million U.S.) and spending by 7.9 billion hrv, Interfax reported. The budget-revenue revision was primarily connected with the government's recent sale of the Kryvorizhstal steel maker. The 2004 budget adopted in November projected revenues at 60.7 billion hrv and spending of 64.2 billion hrv. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Bill on 'hidden' revenues rejected

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on June

17 rejected a bill by the opposition Our Ukraine bloc on the "redistribution of hidden revenues" in the 2004 budget law, Interfax reported. The bill proposed increasing the minimum monthly wage to 240 hrv (\$45) and recalculating all budget indicators linked to the minimum-wage level. This bill was supported by 122 lawmakers, while 226 votes were necessary for approval. Our Ukraine believes that the estimated revenues in the 2004 budget were underestimated and that Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's Cabinet is concealing 10 billion hrv (\$1.9 billion) in budget revenues and 5 billion hrv of pension-fund revenues. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kuchma signs new military doctrine

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has signed a decree detailing Ukraine's military doctrine, Ukrainian news agencies reported on June 17. The current doctrine replaces the old one adopted in 1993. Under the new doctrine, Ukraine sees NATO as the basis of the European security system and pledges to pursue Euro-Atlantic integration in order to join the Atlantic alliance eventually. The document states that Ukraine currently does not consider any specific state a military threat. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Presidential election schedule published

KYIV – Ukraine's Central Election Commission has made public its resolution of June 7 on the schedule of this year's presidential-election campaign, Ukrainian news agencies reported on June 17. The detailed schedule is available at the commission's official website (<http://www.cvk.ukrpack.net>). The election campaign will officially start on July 3. Prospective presidential candidates should be nominated no later than July 27 and documents for their registration filed with the commission no later than August 1. The commission is to conclude the registration of candidates on August 6. Foreign observers of the election should register with the commission no later than October 25. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Brunei sultan visits Ukraine

KYIV – Sultan and Prime Minister of Brunei Hajji Hassanah Bolkiah Muizzaddin Waddaulah arrived in Ukraine on June 17 for a four-day official visit, Ukrainian media reported. Following a meeting of the Brunei official with President Leonid Kuchma on June 18, the two sides signed accords on mutual protection of investment and cooperation in tourism. President Kuchma visited Brunei in March. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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## 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)

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The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com); e-mail: [staff@ukrweekly.com](mailto:staff@ukrweekly.com)

The Ukrainian Weekly, June 27, 2004, No. 26, Vol. LXXII

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# ANALYSIS: The changing face of trafficking in humans

by Roman Kupchinsky  
and Tereza Nemcova

RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch

During World War II, the Nazi regime instituted a practice of forcibly shipping millions of people from the conquered countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union to work in German factories and on farms as slave laborers. Known as "Ostarbeiters," hundreds of thousands died – starved and exhausted by their working conditions. Many of those still alive are now suing their former employers over grievances stemming from their brutal treatment at the hands of the Nazis.

Some 60 years after the war, a new wave of "Ostarbeiters" has appeared. Coming mainly from Eastern Europe, the former USSR and Asia, they consist mostly of young women and men, migrants and children who are lured by jobs – or sometimes abducted – to work in the brothels and sweatshops of Western Europe and North America.

This trafficking and smuggling of individuals is conducted by organized-crime gangs from East or West; by some estimates, the activity has become the third largest criminal enterprise in the world, after narcotics and arms sales. New entrants into the people-smuggling business include members of terrorist cells in Europe.

Such conduits deal both in clandestine migrant workers and in the trafficking of abducted or otherwise coerced individuals to feed the sex trade. The U.S. State Department provides the following definitions of terms commonly used in reports dealing with trafficking:

"Sex trafficking" means the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act. 'Commercial sex act' means any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.

"Coercion" means (a) threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; (b) any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person; or (c) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

"Involuntary servitude" includes a condition of servitude induced by means of (a) any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that if the person did not enter into or continue in such condition that person or another person would suffer serious harm or physical restraint; or (b) the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

"Debt bondage" means the status or condition of a debtor arising from a pledge by the debtor of his or her personal services or of those of a person under his or her control as a security for debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied toward the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined."

There are in fact three links in the chain to illegally transport people. They are: countries of origin, transit countries and countries of destination. According to a 2001 study by the International Labor Organization (ILO): "The phenomenon of trafficking for forced or compulsory labor is growing so fast that most countries in the world fit into one of the three categories."

The ILO says that large-scale sweatshops using clandestine migrant workers have been discovered in Europe and North America. The United States alone is believed to be the destination for 50,000 trafficked women and children

each year, according to the ILO report. Such victims are reportedly employed in the sex trade, as well as for domestic and cleaning work in hotels and offices.

## Clandestine workers: sweatshops

The scope of forced labor in the European Union (EU) is illustrated by the following case, reported in the November 27, 2000 edition of BusinessWeek. On April 7, 2000, Italian police raided sweatshops in 28 cities. The raids broke up a criminal network of some 200 gangsters in China, Russia and Italy involved in trafficking Chinese immigrants to Italy to work 12- to 16-hour days in textile, apparel, shoe and leather factories for little or no pay; in one sweatshop, children as young as 11 years old were working 20 hours a day.

According to BusinessWeek, one woman working in a sweatshop in Milan had paid Chinese gangsters \$25,000 for her illegal passage to Italy and was expected to spend years working off her debt.

Estimated global profits from human trafficking have risen to \$9 billion, and, according to BusinessWeek, "investigators estimate traffickers took in \$60 million last year [1999]" in Trieste alone. There were some 100,000 illegal immigrants working in contract slavery in the EU in 2000, according to BusinessWeek. The figure in the expanded EU is a mystery, but many consider the 100,000 estimate unrealistically low.

The U.S. State Department's report on trafficking for 2003 states: "A recent U.S. government estimate indicates that approximately 800,000 to 900,000 people annually are trafficked across international borders worldwide and between 18,000 and 20,000 of those victims are trafficked into the United States."

## Country of origin: Ukraine's example

Ukrainian women are said to be frequent victims of human traffickers. According to an Interfax-Ukraine report on April 30, 604 cases of trafficked Ukrainian women are currently being investigated. Thirty-nine percent of those women are age 20-25, while 35 percent are 25-30. They are primarily trafficked to the Balkans; however, recent evidence shows a considerable number of cases of Ukrainian women being trafficked to Japan.

The 2003 annual trafficking report by the U.S. State Department has this to say about Ukraine:

"Ukraine is a source country for women and girls trafficked to Central and Western Europe and the Middle East for purposes of sexual exploitation. There are reports that men and boys are trafficked for labor purposes. The growth of internal trafficking of young girls is a rising concern, as is the susceptibility of children in orphanages to traffickers. Victims are recruited via agencies and firms, as well as through relatives and acquaintances.

"The government of Ukraine does not yet fully comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. In the past year, the government has shown an effort to sustain and improve existing anti-trafficking structures and mechanisms and increase the ability to prosecute and convict traffickers. Inconsistent cooperation between central government authorities and varying levels of corruption impeded some of the government's planned efforts."

## Russia: three-way link

Russia is among the small number of states that are countries of origin as well as transit and target countries for traffickers. Russia is home to more than 5 million illegal immigrants and, after the

United States, is second in the world in terms of the size of its illegal work force.

In Moscow and its surrounding regions, according to a Rosbalt news feature on April 20, there are some 700,000 homeless foreign nationals. Some 500,000 of those individuals are believed to have come from CIS countries. Rosbalt claimed that the Russian underworld makes much of its profits from smuggling illegal immigrants. Georgian illegal immigrants working in Russia repatriate some \$1 billion a year, according to the report, roughly equal to the amount that Georgia receives in U.S. aid.

As a transit country for smuggling immigrants to Western Europe, Russia sits in an ideal location. With porous borders and an underpaid border guard force, thousands of individuals are smuggled through Russia each year into Ukraine and Belarus, where they subsequently make their way to the new, enlarged European Union.

## Destination: European employers

With a dwindling and aging labor force, Europe's production capabilities are becoming more reliant on immigrants to man factories. The vast \$80 billion garment industry is widely regarded as the main employer of illegal workers, with Italy and Spain often mentioned as the prime destination countries. Many larger garment manufacturers outsource production to subcontractors

who, in turn, have arrangements with other subcontractors. Tracking the chain to discover where illegal sweatshops might fit in is a difficult, and often unwelcome, task for labor unions and police.

A perceived lack of attention to the trafficking problem was explained succinctly to BusinessWeek by David Ould, deputy director of the United Kingdom-based NGO Anti-Slavery International: "We Europeans are benefiting economically."

Illegal immigrant labor has fueled economic growth in many formerly depressed cities throughout Europe. It has also helped rebuild infrastructure throughout Central Europe, where the use of illegal laborers from the former Soviet Union is a common practice. Local authorities are often hesitant to clamp down on employers, and in many cities there are informal outdoor "labor markets" where illegals meet with middlemen to arrange terms for their employment – sometimes in full view of the police.

In interviews with RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch, illegal workers in the Czech Republic told similar stories: housing in small apartments, often with six or seven men or women sharing a single room; pay is \$300 per month on average, with no medical or social benefits, for 12 hours a day of work. Organized-crime gangs often victimize such workers, but, being illegal, the

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## British MP focuses on Ukraine's future

by Tony Leliw

LONDON – A British member of Parliament believes that Ukraine's political future has to be more balanced between its neighbors to the East and West.

John Wilkinson, who campaigned for the demise of the Soviet Union for more than three decades, said: "Ukraine itself would wish a more balanced relationship with Russia and the CIS countries, the European Union and NATO countries. I think it is possible and desirable."

The founder and vice-chairman of the British-Ukrainian All-Party Parliamentary Group, said the outcome of Ukraine's autumn elections will be important not only for its neighboring countries but for the wider world.

Mr. Wilkinson, who also serves on the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, said he is not in a position to judge if the October elections will be free and fair, but the fact that they would be under the monitoring procedure of the Council of Europe, implied there had been criticisms.

"These criticisms have been in parliamentary practices, doubts about the independence of the media, strong-arm tactics and intimidation," said the Conservative MP.

"We hope that the elections are freely and fairly conducted, but the present atmosphere seems to be tense," explained Mr. Wilkinson, who agreed there are long-term prospects for Ukraine in the EU.

"It depends on the election and whether Ukraine meets the criteria of harmonizing its legal processes, reforms its economy, and if its democracy is of a sufficient high-standing. All these things take time," he said.

"Being optimistic, it would be 2010 at the very earliest," he stated.

As chairman on migration, refugees and demography in the Council of Europe, Mr. Wilkinson said he was concerned that Ukraine plays its part in stopping the trafficking of illegal immigration and prove itself a reliable partner to its neighbors in the EU.

Mr. Wilkinson said his interest in Ukraine was awakened when he was MP in 1970-1974 for the Yorkshire constituency of Bradford West, which had a sizable Ukrainian population.

For many years he supported Ukraine's drive for independence. When it achieved its freedom he set up the British-Ukrainian All-Party Parliamentary Group, whose purpose was to encourage good relations between parliamentarians in the United Kingdom and Ukraine.

"We have a good liaison with the Embassy, and when there are members of the [Verkhovna] Rada and Ukrainian leaders visiting here we try and have meetings with them," he said.

The group has discussed a whole range of subjects over the years, from big power politics like arms control and security to migration and the human and clean-up cost of Chernobyl.

"We write reports to the Foreign Office and ministers, so that the government can act on any advice we receive from our Ukrainian friends. We can exercise pressure and we hope to be influential," he added.

Members of the group include such political heavyweights as Baroness Williams of Crosby, Lord Biffen, Sir George Young and Earl Howe. Its current chairman is the Labor MP Ann Clwyd, known for her high-profile support of the Iraq war.

Mr. Wilkinson said the group meets two or three times a year, admitting that the contact is not as close as he would wish.



## OBITUARY: Mary Lesawyer, 91, opera singer and community activist

ORLANDO, Fla. – Mary Lesawyer, a former opera singer and wife of former longtime president of the Ukrainian National Association Joseph Lesawyer, died here on June 13. She was 91.

She was born in Shamokin, Pa., on October 8, 1917. After studying at The Juilliard School, she embarked upon an operatic career that spanned two decades and took her to various venues in the United States, Canada, South America and Europe.

A lyric soprano, Mrs. Lesawyer was affiliated with the New York City Opera. She appeared in productions of "Carmen," "La Traviata," "Madame Butterfly," "Manon," "The Marriage of Figaro," "The Consul," "Ariadne auf Naxos" and other operas, including four American operas – "Susannah," "The Ballad of Baby Doe," "Street Scene" and "Six Characters in Search of an Author" – that were presented during the NYCO's 1960 nationwide tour that covered 20 cities.

Mrs. Lesawyer also performed at countless Ukrainian American community functions through the years, appearing in various concerts and operas. Among her credits in Ukrainian operas are roles in Mykola Lysenko's "May Night," Semen Hulak-Artemovsky's "Zaporozhian Kozak Beyond the Danube," Mykola Arkas's "Catherine" and Paul Pecheniha-Ouglitzky's "The Witch."

She was active in the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, among other community organizations.

Mrs. Lesawyer was known also for her active involvement in numerous community endeavors at the side of her husband, who served in roles as diverse as UNA supreme president (1961-1978) and before that as vice-president (1950-1954, 1958-1961); vice-president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; vice-president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians; and



James Abresch

**Mary Lesawyer in a photo from 1960.**

executive director of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, to name a few.

The Lesawyers lived for many years in Scotch Plains, N.J., before moving to Venice, Fla., after their retirement. They were members of the Presentation of the Most Holy Mother of God Ukrainian Catholic Church in North Port, Fla.

Most recently they resided at an assisted living facility in Orlando, Fla.

The funeral liturgy was offered at St. Mary's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Apopka, Fla., with the Rev. Ivan Kubishyn officiating. Burial was to follow at a later date at Indiantown Gap National Cemetery in Annville, Pa.

Surviving are Mrs. Lesawyer's husband, Joseph; as well as many nieces, nephews, grandnieces and grandnephews.

In lieu of flowers, memorial donations may be made to the Alzheimer's Association, Central and North Florida Chapter, 2010 Mizell Ave., Winter Park, FL 32792-4119.

## OBITUARY: William Rybak, 82, Pennsylvania state legislator

BETHLEHEM, Pa. – On February 3, Pennsylvania's Lehigh Valley lost an outstanding legislator, advocate, humanitarian and community leader. The Ukrainian American community and St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church lost a loyal son, a staunch supporter and lifetime activist. The Rybak family lost a beloved father, grandfather, brother, and uncle.



William Rybak

Attorney William Rybak, who died at the age of 82, overcame the loss of an arm and a leg in a childhood accident and became a veteran state legislator.

He represented the 135th District in the Pennsylvania House for five terms and chaired numerous committees during his tenure. He championed causes to help people with disabilities, led insurance reform and supported the building of Interstate 78. He also served as a Bethlehem Area school director, was an organizer of the Bethlehem Senior Citizens Council, and received many community awards, including Handicapped Pennsylvanian of the Year. After being honored as Citizen of the Decade by a bipartisan group of Bethlehem residents, he used the money he was awarded to set up the Rybak Handicapped Children's Fund, which still exists.

Born in New York City, Mr. Rybak was the son of the late John and Kalyna (Revotskie) Rybak. When the family moved to Bethlehem, Mr. and Mrs. Rybak and their five children immediately became part of the Ukrainian American community and St. Josaphat's Parish. They became prominent members of the "southside" community of Bethlehem, where most Ukrainian immigrants initially settled.

William Rybak was always a partici-

(Continued on page 20)

## Ukrainian Institute of America receives \$70,000 state grant

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The New York State Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation awarded the Ukrainian Institute of America a \$70,000 matching funds grant.

The grant, the second of its kind for the institute in the past seven months, comes at a point when the Manhattan-based organization's aging landmark headquarters building continues to undergo an array of refurbishments and improvements, most recently to the physical appearance and condition of the mansion.

The commissioner of the state office, Bernadette Castro, told the UIA in a letter dated May 14 that the Institute was the recipient of the award, which is earmarked for restoration work on the French Renaissance mansion, UIA President Walter Nazarewicz told The Weekly.

In a statement made public that same day, New York State Gov. George E. Pataki announced that the grant to the UIA was part of a larger disbursement of funds from the Environmental Protection Fund. The fund awarded a total of \$2.4 million to 12 open space, recreation and historic preservation projects in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Queens, the statement said.

Late last year the National Park Service awarded the institute a matching funds grant of \$270,000, also for preservation work on the 106-year-old mansion. The building, located on the corner of Fifth Avenue and 79th Street in New York City's Museum Mile neighborhood, was acquired by the Institute in 1955 from Ukrainian American inventor William Dzus, and has been an architectural gem for the Ukrainian American community in New York ever since.

UIA President Nazarewicz said the grants were "wonderful news" and said that, by bestowing the awards, both grant-giving organizations had recognized the importance of preserving the institute's building.

Mr. Nazarewicz said there was "no question" that the awards had brought the institute more recognition. "We're more recognized by the American community," the UIA president said. "We're doing very well. We have a number of indica-

tors that the grants will continue."

Before the institute can receive the full amount of both grants, it must raise \$340,000 on its own. To date the organization has raised \$120,000, Mr. Nazarewicz said. The UIA president said the institute's annual budget for running the building, roughly \$350,000, \$35,000 of which is used to pay labor costs, continues to make fund-raising difficult.

Previous efforts to raise funds for the institute, Mr. Nazarewicz said, relied solely on "members and friends." The national and state grants were the first of their kind to the institute.

Both grants have allowed the institute to embark on a multi-phase program of restoration which must still pass final approval by the institute's board of directors. The first phase will encompass repair of the building's aging electrical and plumbing infrastructure by using money from the national grant, while the second phase will consist of installation of a central air conditioning system.

Other planned enhancements to the building would include repair of existing bathrooms and the addition of several new bathrooms, repair of the staircase that leads to the building's basement, and the relocation of the institute's offices – currently on the first floor – to the basement.

Mr. Nazarewicz said that, aside from any restoration and cleaning work, the outside of the landmark building will not change. "We intend to stick strictly to the original architecture of the building," he said.

Mr. Nazarewicz said the basement would be renovated in order to provide a professional work space for the institute's staff, while the area that currently houses the organization's offices on the first floor might be redone into a "Ukrainian room," where non-Ukrainians "can come in here and learn about Ukraine."

He said he foresees a building that will have "five stories dedicated to all aspects of Ukrainian culture, art, sculpture and painting."

"We see the full use of the building to disseminate information on Ukraine and to non-Ukrainians," Mr. Nazarewicz said. He called it "a window to Ukraine that would keep showing people who we are and what we are."

## Ukrainian community leader named to multicultural council in Australia

RICHMOND, Australia – Multicultural Arts Victoria (MAV) appointed Ukrainian community activist Stefan Romaniw as its new chairman at the annual general meeting held in Richmond Town Hall on April 21.

Mr. Romaniw, immediate past chairman of the Victorian Multicultural Commission, has held a range of leadership positions within state and commonwealth government agencies, as well as in the non-governmental and community sectors.

The annual general meeting heard reports from the outgoing chairman, John Boglis, Treasurer Peter Thomas, Lee Christofis and Executive Officer Jill Morgan.

The well-represented membership and board members in attendance praised the work of Ms. Morgan over the past year, which has brought a new, vibrant perspective to the organization. Ms. Morgan, in turn, acknowledged the efforts of her predecessors in building a strong base.

Participants acknowledged the work of the outgoing chairman, board members and staff. Representatives from Arts Victoria, the Department of Immigration,

Multicultural and Ingenious Affairs and the arts sector attended.

"We are now moving into exciting times in ensuring the arts in Victoria and nationally reflect the strong involvement of artists from multicultural backgrounds," Mr. Romaniw stated.

"We will endeavor to work strategically to ensure government and other stakeholders understand, appreciate value and support the important work this all embracing umbrella organization undertakes," he added.

Mr. Romaniw pointed out that MAV is central to ensuring individual artists and communities in a wide range of fields are represented in the broader community and are able to showcase their work and talents. "Challenges before us are our strong representation in arts festivals, exhibitions, Commonwealth Games and other major events," he said.

The newly elected chair explained that "One of the first initiatives of the new board will be to host a state roundtable

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# Non-Profit Management Institute in Lviv holds first conference for NGOs

by Tom O’Keeffe

LVIV – Eighty representatives of various governmental, for-profit and non-profit organizations gathered in Lviv on May 28 to take part in the first conference organized by the Institute of Non-Profit Management of the Ukrainian Catholic University, “Non-Profit Management: Issues and Perspectives.”

“The conference gives us a chance to bring together key people from the non-profit environment and to plant the seed that strong management practices are not only essential in the for-profit sphere,” said Andriy Borovets, director of the institute.

Among the government organizations represented were Lviv City Hall, Ivan Franko Lviv National University and the U.S. Peace Corps. Among the for-profit organizations represented were Pavlenko, Statsenko & Osinchuk, Attorneys at Law. And among the many non-profits represented were the International Renaissance Foundation, Caritas and the Dzherelo cerebral palsy center of Lviv.

The organization directors discussed current topics and had a rare chance to network and share their best practices. Also on hand were government administrators, educators, students and donor organizations that fund most of the NGOs in Ukraine.

The Institute of Non-Profit Management was established at the Ukrainian Catholic University in the summer of 2003. According to Nick Stankovich, the institute’s assistant director, as the institute was wrapping up its

first successful year of studies, there was a realization that it should offer more than just an educational program to serve the NGO community. “As evidenced by a recent report published by USAID, ‘Of the approximately 30,000 registered NGOs, local experts indicate that about 4,000 are active,’” said Mr. Stankovich.

“This is due to a variety of reasons,” continued Mr. Stankovich. “Organizational and management problems, lack of strategic planning, inability to become sustainable over time, and the challenging legal environment with which to operate in Ukraine. These reasons strongly suggest that there is an inadequate amount of education and training for the non-profit community in Ukraine in order to meet these challenges.”

“This is one of the primary reasons for the establishment of our Institute of Non-Profit Management – in order to better train and prepare leaders for the non-profit community and succeed in Ukraine’s difficult operating environment. Our institute is striving to improve the management capabilities of non-profit directors to assist donors who look for competent NGOs which can sustain their organization when the funding ends.”

The first speaker of the conference was Lyubov Maksymovych, the director of Women’s Perspectives, a Lviv NGO fighting against the trafficking of women. Her speech concerned sustainability of NGOs and focused on the lack of cooperation among NGOs themselves and with the government. She was followed by Zinovij Siryk, the Lviv city secretary, who spoke about “Cooperation between



Prof. Olena Tsitsiak of Lviv Polytechnic University presents her group’s findings on effective management of NGOs in Ukraine to a conference at the Ukrainian Catholic University.

NGOS and the Local Government.” He acknowledged that there is a lack of government help for NGOs, but said that there is also a lack of involvement by NGOs. He concluded that the government needs to see more pressure from NGOs – particularly in the form of lobbying.

The last of the morning speakers was Orsya Lutsevych from the Poland America Ukraine Cooperation Initiative (PAUCI), funded by USAID. Representing a donor organization that

sponsors joint projects between Poland and Ukraine, Ms. Lutsevych focused on “Cross-Border Collaboration and the Challenges of International Cooperation.”

The 80 participants were then organized into smaller discussion groups focusing on legal issues of NGOs, effective management in a non-profit environment, sustainability of NGOs, lobbying the government, fund-raising and supervision in social services. The groups

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**Український Народний Союз**  
Ukrainian National Association

**ГРАМОТА ЧЛЕНЬСКА**  
Membership Certificate

**Highlights from the UNA's 110-year history**

*A special yearlong feature focusing on the history of the Ukrainian National Association.*

The Ukrainian National Association’s 21st Convention was the first held after World War II. Held on March 25-30, 1946, it was attended by 385 delegates and 20 Supreme Assembly officers – representing a total of 755 votes.

Reports delivered at the convention emphasized the role the UNA and its members had played in the U.S. war effort. UNA’ers purchased over \$20 million of U.S. bonds and 150 members died while serving in

(Continued on page 18)



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### Report on our questionnaire

So, you think we forgot about our 70th anniversary questionnaire? Well, we most certainly did not!

Readers may recall that back in the fall of 2003 we published The Weekly Questionnaire in several issues, hoping to get your responses and reactions to the materials published in The Ukrainian Weekly. Titled "The Weekly Questionnaire: How are we doing?" the reader survey invited one and all – subscribers, regular readers and occasional readers – to share their opinions of the news and features they see in The Weekly and to tell us what they'd like to see more or less of. The questionnaire also solicited readers' answers to questions about what they read and enjoy most or least, as well as any additional comments and suggestions having to do with this paper. The deadline for responses was November 15, 2003.

The Weekly Questionnaire has become an anniversary tradition with us. Once every five years we try to gauge our readers' satisfaction in this manner. (For the record, our first survey was in 1981; subsequent surveys were conducted in 1992-1993, and 1998.) Finally (now that the holidays are long gone and our staff is complete), we had the opportunity to pore over the 2003 questionnaire responses and to take a close look at what you, Dear Readers, tried to communicate to us.

We received responses from 58 readers, plus one letter that was written by a reader who chose not to fill out the questionnaire form. (Unfortunately, the number of respondents is down from the 171 who participated in our 1998 readers' survey.) Thanks to those readers who chose to fill out the questionnaire's section on demographic information (or certain parts of it), we know a little something about who are respondents are.

Our respondents were from the following states: New Jersey, 9; New York, 9; Texas, 3; Pennsylvania, 3; Illinois, 3; Virginia, 3; Michigan, 3; Maryland, 3; California, 2; Arizona, 2; North Carolina, 2; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Maine, 1; Massachusetts, 1; New Hampshire, 1; and Ohio, 1. In addition, there were two responses each from the Canadian provinces of Alberta and Ontario, and one response from Russia, from the city of Yekaterinburg.

The respondents included 51 subscribers and five regular readers; 26 members of the Ukrainian National Association and 30 non-members; and 37 males and 19 females. The age breakdown was as follows: age 70 and up, 15 respondents; 60-69, 12; 50-59, 17; 40-49, 5; under age 39, 5.

Eighteen of the respondents indicated that they had visited The Ukrainian Weekly's website, and an additional four said they regularly visited the site. Thirty said they had not logged on to [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com).

The detailed results of the questionnaire's first section – where readers were asked to indicate on a scale from "much more" to "much less" how much coverage they would like to see devoted to various categories of news and features – appear in the chart on the bottom right of this page.

We also asked readers what they "regularly read." The following were the responses cited by five or more people: news from Ukraine, 15; Myron Kuropas ("Faces and Places"), 15; all, 13; letters to the editor, 10; editorials, 8; Newsbriefs, 8; columnists, 6; Andrew Fedynsky ("Perspectives"), 6; top news, 5; arts/culture, 5; books, 5; "Focus on Philately," 5; and Preview of Events, 5.

Cited as "most enjoyed" were: Kuropas, 11; philately, 7; news from Ukraine, 5. Next in line with four responses each were: editorials, analysis by Taras Kuzio, Newsbriefs, columnists, letters, Orysia Tracz ("The things we do...") and Fedynsky.

The materials listed as "least enjoyed" were: sports, 8; Kuropas, 6; philately, 5; and UNA, 5. Four readers said none of The Weekly's materials could be listed as "least enjoyed."

Analyzing the responses, we saw that, for the most part, our readers are happy with The Weekly's content. True, some like sports and some do not; some love columns by Myron Kuropas, while others hate them. At the end of the day, however, one has to consider that no newspaper can please all its readers all of the time – no matter how hard it tries. Personal interests and personal tastes have much to do with what readers read. So, the best we can do is offer a variety and hope that there is something for everyone in the mix of materials published in The Weekly.

In conclusion, we wish to express our sincere appreciation to those of you who took time out of their busy schedules to help us evaluate our performance. Special thanks go to those who provided additional comments and shared their ideas – some of which have already been implemented and others that we will try to realize.

Finally, we ask all of you to keep on reading and keep in touch. We're only a letter, a fax, an e-mail or a phone call away.

July  
1-4  
2000

### Turning the pages back...

Four years ago, The Ukrainian Weekly reported that nearly 500 athletes – ranging in age from elementary school kids to seniors – competed in six sports during the Ukrainian Diaspora Olympiad 2000 on July 1-4 at and near the Ukrainian Sports Center Tryzub in Horsham, Pa.

The participating organizations included the sports clubs Tryzub-Philadelphia, Chornomorska Sitch-Newark, N.J., Levy (Lions)-Chicago, Chernyk-Detroit, Lviv-Cleveland, Ukrainian Sports Club-New York, Ukraina-Toronto and the Ukrainian Soccer Club-Yonkers, N.Y., as well as the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. In addition, many independent athletes also competed in individual sports events.

The largest number of athletes – nearly 250 – were registered for the soccer events; the next most popular sport in terms of the number of registrants was volleyball. Other sports included swimming, tennis, golf and chess.

(Continued on page 27)

## NEWS AND VIEWS

### Respondents share their comments

Among the comments written by respondents to The Ukrainian Weekly Questionnaire were the following.

Barrister and solicitor, 81, Lethbridge, Alberta: I am happy to be able to read a smartly edited and focused Ukrainian weekly published in the English language. Please carry on. It is only unfortunate that The Weekly does not have more subscribers to properly support it. ... Work harder to save Ukraine from Kuchma and Putin.

Retiree, 60, from Warren, Mich.: I enjoy reading all four of our columnists, especially Myron Kuropas. All four always have interesting topics.

Research scientist, 43, from Brooklyn, N.Y.: The Ukrainian Weekly should not be a forum to discuss extreme right-wing American political and social views such as those expressed by M. Kuropas. Such politics are contrary to Ukrainian culture and social conscience, and belong in the American press.

Retiree, 59, Green Valley, Ariz.: [Would like to see] more on what our Washington lobby is doing. Less liberal slant in the paper – like letters, etc., ranting against Kuropas.

Physicist, 36, Hampton, Va.: Keep up the outstanding work.

Sales(person), 53, from Carnegie, Pa.: Kyiv is not the only news location in Ukraine.

Retiree, 76, Scotch Plains, N.J.: I read almost everything, except sports and some dull long "analysis." ... I like The

Ukrainian Weekly very much. Keep up the good work!!!

U.S. Army physician, 39, El Paso, Texas: Consider a merger with the Providence Association newspaper America to consolidate news, increase readership and reduce costs. Though it might be more expensive, printing the newspaper as a weekly magazine with color photos, etc. should be considered also.

Foreign policy specialist, 70, San Francisco: Cover environmental-ecological issues in Ukraine, e.g., start with Carpathian Biospheric Research in Rakhiv. More coverage of what works in Ukraine and not just coverage of problems.

Male, 38: Fedynsky is boring.

Retired salesman, 64, Crystal Lake, Ill.: UKELODEON should be in every issue. Could be habit-forming for young readers like "Tarzan" was for my generation. ...Have Newsbriefs categorized per countries where Ukrainians live. ... There are many, many more Ukrainians outside Ukraine than before 1990!

Retiree, 82, Patchogue, N.Y.: Report more on life in our Ukraine now as it is, the day-to-day struggle of our people, and less on those top leaders trying to sell our Ukraine down the river. Try to make [the] paper more lively and people-friendly.

Office worker, 54, Illinois: Kuropas is the best. "Focus on Philately" is good because of the fascinating history it contains. ...I think the headlines should be

(Continued on page 28)

## The Ukrainian Weekly Questionnaire

Below is a tally of the responses to our 2003 questionnaire.

	MUCH MORE	MORE	SAME	LESS	MUCH LESS
Action Items	6	8	33	4	
arts/culture	7	10	34	5	
books	12	16	25	2	1
business	4	15	30	6	
Church affairs	5	10	22	11	7
columnists	8	16	26	3	1
commentaries	4	20	28	1	3
Date line: New York	2	6	31	10	4
editorials	4	11	35	1	2
Focus on Philately	1	3	28	10	13
For the record (documents)	3	8	27	11	4
international relations	10	15	26	3	
interviews	7	15	30	2	
Kyiv Bureau reports	13	17	23	2	1
letter to the editor	11	17	26	2	
local community news	6	8	29	9	3
national news – Canada		3	36	8	7
national news – U.S.		6	34	6	7
Newsbriefs	6	7	36	3	2
new releases	3	15	33		1
News and Views	4	11	36		
Notes on People	6	13	31	3	
Preview of Events	8	9	31	3	2
Quotable Notes	3	5	29	11	3
scholarship, education	4	11	24	12	5
Soyuzivka events	4	7	29	12	4
sports news	1	3	21	19	11
Sportslines	1		28	15	11
The News from Here	6	4	33	8	2
Turning the pages back...	4	7	22	15	7
UKELODEON	2	8	25	14	4
Ukrainian Pro Hockey Update		2	21	19	13
UNA Forum	2	3	27	14	9
<b>Columnists:</b>					
Double Exposure (Lew)	7	6	33	3	
Faces and Places (Kuropas)	18	11	16	5	4
Perspectives (Fedynsky)	12	11	25	1	3
The things we do... (Tracz)	21	17	26	4	3



## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Comments about education in Ukraine

Dear Editor:

I was delighted to read about education reform in Ukraine in the article "Canadian educators change the teaching of history in Ukraine" (April 18). However, having taught Ukrainian children in New Jersey schools, and, having studied with Russian and Ukrainian students in Pennsylvania schools, I am concerned that any Westerners would reform the Ukrainian system of schooling too much.

Natalia Pastushenko is concerned that Ukrainian schools "use methods that allow for the retention of the greatest amount of material." She complains, "There is no time for thinking." She praises Valentina Kuryliw for her new book which, apparently, tackles this issue by presenting paradigms that were described in the article as "interactive teaching and learning" methodologies.

Ms. Pastushenko's words and Ms. Kuryliw's book echo the sentiments of Kilpatrick and Dewey, American educators who laid the foundation for modern pedagogy in the United States. For these educators, experience-based education and cooperative education supplanted traditional methods. Many pedagogues refer to Dewey and Kilpatrick's methods as being child-centered.

While I agree with the sentiments of these educators, data regarding the benefits of child-centered experimentation is up for discussion. You see, these methods have been ubiquitous in the United States for over half a century and the results are not promising.

In his book "Dumbing Down Our Kids: Why American Children Feel Good About Themselves But Can't Read, Write, or Add," Charles Sykes gives volumes of information indicating how experimenting on American children with child-centered approaches has effected thousands. For example, "Less than 10 percent of 17-year-olds can do rigorous academic work in basic subjects. Only 15 percent of college faculty members say that their students are adequately prepared in mathematics and quantitative reasoning – a lower proportion than among higher-education faculty in Hong Kong, Korea, Sweden, Russia, Mexico, Japan, Chile, Israel, or Australia. A survey by the Gallup Organization found that one in seven adults can't find the United States on a blank map of the world. In late 1992, executives at Pacific Telesis found that 60 percent of high school graduates applying for jobs at the firm failed a company exam set at the seventh-grade level. A 'reading report card,' finds that 25 percent of high school seniors can barely read their diplomas." (pp. 20-22)

According to Sykes, the culprits for this "Legacy of Dumbness" are legions of child-centered pedagogues embracing the new pedagogy to the exclusion of traditional methods. He convincingly lays out evidence supporting this argument. My question is, should the diaspora be pushing to reform education in Ukraine in this vein? Is the West in any position to reform Ukraine? Maybe Ukrainian pedagogues and citizens should be reforming our schools.

The Venice Gondolier Sun reported that a Ukrainian immigrant began home-schooling her daughter because North Port, Okla., public schools did not challenge her daughter. "The same work students learn in the seventh and eighth grades in America is what students in Ukraine learned in the fourth and fifth grade," she explained. Her daughter seems happy to be out of the public school, child-centered quagmire, saying, "I like the science book I'm working out of now because it explains about inventors and

it's more in-depth. In public school, we weren't finishing the whole book by the end of the year. Now, I am reading a lot of books." (Venice Gondolier Sunday, September 7, 2002)

The Devon Local Education Authority from the United Kingdom sent a delegation to Ukraine to study Ukrainian teaching and learning styles, and raved about them. The report compiled by the Devon LEA is peppered with all types of praise, such as, "All students did their homework! Children are encouraged to make presentations and share their learning. Ukrainian teachers used a variety of teaching styles and an effective range of questioning techniques. Singing and dancing are strongly applied resulting in many relevant and enriching cross-curricular links. A clear teaching focus followed by oral practice appeared to produce confident learners with good attitudes to learning." (www.devon.gov.uk/dcs/cpd/tipd/Ukraine.ukraine2.htm)

In an article titled "The Tories could learn a thing or two about education from the Russians," Benjamin Wegg-Posser, a British writer, waxes philosophic on the strength of the school systems Communists set up. He cites interesting anecdotal and statistical evidence to support his ruminations. For example, a whopping 72 percent of Russians earn the UK equivalent of an undergraduate degree. Sure, Westerners can do without the Lenin and Stalin hype and devotion to the state that was part of the old curricula, but, Western pedagogues should be open-minded enough to admit that maybe the education system in former Soviet republics is something that needs to be slightly tweaked, not reformed. Perhaps, even, it should be emulated. (Soviet study: The Tories could learn a thing or two about education from the Russians, says Benjamin Wegg-Posser, August 08, 2002, www.education.guardian.co.uk/higher/comment/story)

Other countries have experimented with de-emphasizing tests and rote learning, while giving more weight to non-academic criteria and the socially relevant aspects of learning. In fact, in 1967, China did just that. But, by 1977 China reconsidered. According to Thomas Sowell, a senior fellow at the Hoover Institute at Stanford University:

"The Ministry of Education announced that college entrance examinations 'will be restored and admittance based on their results.' Why? Because, 'the quality of education [had] declined sharply in the absence of examinations, which had retarded the development of a whole generation of young people.'

"Deng Xiaopang complained about the 'deterioration of academic standards. Schools have not paid attention to educational standards and instead overemphasized practical work; students' knowledge of theory and basic skills in their area of specialization has been disregarded.'" (U.S. Schools Should Learn From Failed Education Fads Abroad, September 2, 2002)

I congratulate Valentina Kuryliw on the publication of her book, and I applaud all the activists of the Ukrainian diaspora who are involved in dialogues with Ukrainian educators. I only hope that Ukrainians are not too taken by the romantic notions of child-centered experimentation.

**Lubomyr Konrad, M.Ed.**  
Philadelphia

*The letter-writer is affiliated with the science department at Olney High School in Philadelphia.*

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Ukrainians and World War II

World War II veterans can thank Rep. Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio) for their newly erected memorial in Washington.

It all began at a fish-fry in Rep. Kaptur's Toledo district when a constituent, Roger Durbin, approached her and asked why there was no memorial to World War II veterans in the nation's capital. Vietnam veterans had a memorial. So did Korean veterans. Why not the "Greatest Generation"?

Rep. Kaptur went to work. After some investigation, she introduced legislation authorizing the American Battle Monuments Commission to establish such a monument in Washington, D.C. On May 25, 1993, President Bill Clinton signed Public Law 103-32 authorizing the erection of such a monument. Later, he dedicated the site, situated between the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial.

Lesia and I were in the nation's capital during the Memorial Day weekend and were deeply moved by the impressive structure, as well as the hundreds of veterans present at the memorial and later at the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum ("America's Hangar") near Dulles Airport. We met and photographed Joseph S. Waisanen, 79, and his family who were visiting the museum. Currently a resident of Royal Oak, Mich., Mr. Waisanen had been a pilot with the 8th Photo Group, 20th Tactical Reconnaissance Unit in China, Burma and India. A 19-year-old first lieutenant during the war, he flew a Mustang.

Many Ukrainians served in World War II, primarily as soldiers in the Soviet army. Next year will be the 60th anniversary of the Allied victory in Europe and Prof. Roman Serbyn has expressed concern that Russia will dominate the festivities in Eastern Europe unless Ukraine begins to make plans of its own. Hundreds of thousands of Ukrainian men and women fought and died in the Soviet armed forces as they marched towards Berlin.

Prof. Roman Serbyn believes that "Ukraine is preparing to have a grand celebration of the 60th anniversary of Victory Day (May 9)." As things stand now, according to Prof. Serbyn, Ukraine will celebrate along with Belarus and Russia and not with the rest of Europe and "be pushed more and more into Eurasia and further and further away from Europe."

Dr. Serbyn believes that Ukrainians in the diaspora should begin immediately to

"develop a program of how things should and could be included in the 2005 commemorations," including the contributions of Ukrainians in the West, as well as UPA and the Halychyna Division. Academics need to become involved along with our grassroots organizations, fraternal, etc., who could conduct interviews of surviving veterans and their children and other such projects.

Ukrainian Americans did serve during World War II. UNA involvement in the war effort, for example, was of two kinds: UNA members fighting in the armed forces and the purchase of war bonds. As more and more young Ukrainian men and women either joined the armed forces or were drafted, The Ukrainian Weekly kept tabs.

For example, the June 5, 1943, issue ran photos and stories about Walter Bacad and Daniel Slobodian, both of whom were commissioned as second lieutenants. Mr. Bacad was later active in the Ukrainian Youth League of North America (UYLNA) and, as a former student of the famed Vasile Avramenko, taught Ukrainian dancing at the Ukrainian cultural courses at Soyuzivka. Mr. Slobodian returned from the war a wounded veteran, was also active in the UYLNA, and later became the first manager of Soyuzivka.

In a regular Weekly column titled "Youth and the UNA," the promotions of Roman Milanowicz to corporal in the U.S. Army and Walter M. Zukowsky to aviation machinists mate, second class, in the U.S. Navy, were also noted. All through the war nearly every issue carried news about Ukrainians in the U.S. military. Hundreds of youths were profiled over the years.

The Weekly also served as a link with Ukrainians in military service. Readers were urged to send copies to their loved ones far from home. An editorial on April 17, 1943, mentioned a letter received from Pvt. John Szelest, stationed in Texas, in which he thanked The Weekly for publishing his picture. "I received very many letters from the girls who read The Ukrainian Weekly," he wrote. "All of them have made me very happy. Sometimes I get as many as 18 letters a day." The editorial ended with a plea to send subscriptions to military personnel (only \$2 per year) and "to become volunteer reporters of The Ukrainian

(Continued on page 28)



The Waisanen family: Taylor, Joseph, Joseph Jr., Peggy, Tiffany and Jim.



## FOR THE RECORD: Former President George H.W. Bush speaks in Kyiv

*Below are remarks by former President George H.W. Bush at Taras Shevchenko National University in Kyiv on May 21.*

... this is a trip I have been looking forward to making for some time. I am delighted to have been invited back to Ukraine, and back to Kyiv.

I am also honored to have been invited to share a few thoughts about our world here in the grand Conference Hall of this wonderful university, which enjoys a special status as a respected, leading institution of higher learning.

Since the time of its foundation 170 years ago, what is known today as Kyiv National Taras Shevchenko University

Yanayev, who was a noteworthy guest for two reasons. First, he was surely the highest ranking Soviet official ever to ride on Air Force One; and second, later that month, he would participate in a failed coup against Mikhail Gorbachev.

When we arrived here that bright day, I will never forget how – in addition to the Soviet and American anthems – they also played Ukraine's national anthem. Nor, I might add, will I ever forget the thousands of people who lined the streets to give us a warm, and for me, emotional welcome.

After my lunch with Leonid Kravchuk, a man I respect, I was highly honored to have been given the chance to address

My point in recounting these events is to salute Ukraine for the key role it played in the peaceful, legal transfer of power away from the center at a time when the stakes could not have been higher. To that point in history, revolutions were usually marked by brutal bloodshed followed by prolonged periods of anarchy; but as we saw with the Velvet Revolution led by Vaclav Havel in Czechoslovakia, and as we saw with Lech Walesa and the Solidarity in Poland, what transpired here 13 years ago marked a new and more hopeful chapter for mankind. Near the end of the bloodiest century in history, your peaceful, unrelenting revolution of ideas cast aside the bloody Revolution of 1917.

This is a particularly important point for any students with us here today, because history rarely affords us the opportunity to shape geopolitical events in such fundamental ways – and looking back, I hope the historians will say we got it right. I hope they will note how we tried to conduct ourselves in ways that enhanced the long-term prospects for peace and prosperity, while also seizing the opportunity to liberate tens of millions of once-oppressed peoples who have just as much claim to freedom as any American.

So it is deeply moving for me to return to Kyiv, and to see how far you have moved down the path to freedom – a path you are still marching with pride and great determination today.

Though I have been here just a short time, I can tell that the Kyiv to which I have returned is a demonstrably more dynamic city. The signs of prosperity are everywhere I look – from the shopping centers and other commercial development, to, yes, even the traffic.

So, clearly the economic reforms and the financial turnaround that took hold in the 1990s are paying off. Life is getting better for the average Ukrainian. Gone are the food lines, for one, and yet there is still so much to do.

Over the past 13 years, the heady atmosphere that accompanied Ukraine's quest for independence has gradually given way to the sober realization that the process of self-governance can be difficult and even frustrating work.

After all, Ukraine has had to undergo three transformations: from a Communist political system to democratic structures; from a command economy to the market; and from a part of the Soviet Union to an independent state with its own foreign relations. Ukraine has had to manage these transformations simultaneously and,

construction sector. More importantly, ordinary Ukrainians are beginning to feel the benefits: household income and consumption have risen dramatically.

Ukraine has also outlined some ambitious political goals in the international community designed to strengthen your political stability and economic security. Here, of course, I am referring to Ukraine's stated Euro-Atlantic aspirations as far as joining NATO, the EU, the WTO are concerned. These are worthy ambitions.

Lest there be any doubt, the United States wants to see Ukraine develop as a stable, independent, democratic, economically prosperous country, a country that increasingly draws closer to these kinds of institutions that promote human rights and the rule of law – and which encourage positive, mutually beneficial relations with its neighbors.

Of course, as one of many who worked hard to drastically reduce the global threat of nuclear conflict, I am particularly pleased to salute Ukraine for keeping its word to return strategic nuclear weapons to Russia and for signing the Non-Proliferation Treaty. When the Soviet Union broke up, Ukraine had on its territory the third largest strategic nuclear arsenal in the world – greater than those of the United Kingdom, France and China combined.

Your responsible action on this vital issue since then has enhanced the security of the region, and indeed the world.

Moreover, by joining the "coalition of the willing," as the president of the United States has referred to it, Ukraine is also making a significant, positive and praiseworthy contribution to the global war against terror. Some might be surprised to know that you have sent 1,600-plus troops to Iraq – the fourth largest contingent – to help secure the blessings of liberty for the 25 million Iraqis who suffered too long under the brutality of Saddam Hussein. But I, for one, am not surprised.

Following my speech here in 1991, I visited the memorial at Babi [Babyn - ed.] Yar, where 50 years before Nazi occupiers had systematically murdered tens of thousands of Ukrainians, Jews and others. What happened there during that time was evil, pure and simple.

To Ukraine's credit, then, you have not stood idly by while a shadowy new agent of evil in our world – terrorism – has bored its way into modern society. Owing perhaps to the fact that it was not until a short time ago that you reclaimed your long-lost freedom, you inherently recognize the insidious nature of this threat –

### *What happens here matters. What happens in Ukraine has an impact on peace and stability in this critical region of the world.*

has been a cradle of progressive thinking – fueling the intellect and the highest aspirations of the Ukrainian people, upholding your innate freedom-loving spirit. And before I go any further, here before this distinguished audience I want to salute the University staff, particularly the professors, who are contributing so much to Ukraine's future by your service.

Not many people know this, but I spent a year in the late 1970s teaching as an adjunct professor of business at Rice University in Houston, Texas, and I loved my brief time in the world of academia. Teaching, as I discovered, has its own rewards – and it is, as I put it, a genuine service.

Of course, my appreciation for what a superb academic team can accomplish has been greatly enhanced in recent years with the launching of the George Bush School of Government and Public Service at Texas A&M University. What started out only five years ago is already one of the most respected master's degree programs in the country – and a big part of this success is thanks to a friend of mine, Dr. Roman Popadiuk, who I was proud to nominate to serve here in Kyiv as our first Ambassador after Ukraine declared its long-sought independence in 1991.

At the heart of our Bush School is the idea that society is best served when informed citizens participate in the debate to help tackle the big issues of their times. Only through fair and open competition in the marketplace of ideas can true, lasting, enlightened progress be established and then harnessed to spread the hope of peace with prosperity.

We started our school to help inculcate into future generations the idea that, despite the controversy that sometimes erupts in our old but ever-young democracy, public service remains a noble calling – and that good people of all political persuasions can and should get involved in the process.

This year, as in the United States, you have a raging battle of ideas taking place as part of the run-up to Ukraine's presidential election this fall – a fact that, by itself, underscores how dramatically Ukraine has changed for the better since my last visit here 13 years ago in August of 1991. That visit came right on the heels of a historic visit to Moscow, where for the first time we signed a treaty with the Soviets to reduce – not to limit, but to reduce – our nuclear arsenals.

Accompanying me to Ukraine that day on Air Force One, the president's plane, was the Soviet vice-president, Gennady

what was then called the Supreme Soviet here in Kyiv – and during my remarks I sought to affirm the support of the United States for those who explore the "frontiers of freedom." My message that day was, I hope, a clear message to all: That the United States of America would always welcome and support those reformers who joined us on the path to a New World Order.

Of course, little did I, or anyone, realize that before the end of the month the failed coup against Gorbachev would unleash a series of events that ultimately set Ukraine and the other Soviet republics on the path to independence.

Hindsight is always 20/20, as the saying goes, and standing here today you might say that visit, coming as it did in August of 1991, marked the daybreak of the new world order. For after August of 1991, we could more clearly see the way forward. We knew freedom had finally prevailed in the Cold War. And we knew a new and more hopeful era for mankind lay ahead.

That next month, in September, I had another visit with then-Chairman Kravchuk, this time in Washington, and I remember how he bluntly told me that the Ukrainian people wanted total freedom.

Dealing with Russia and Ukraine were critical issues as we dealt with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, so it was with a sense of relief and wonder that we watched on December 1 as 90 percent of your countrymen voted for independence. Just a week later, on December 8, I had a historic conversation with Boris Yeltsin, who was meeting with newly elected President Kravchuk and President Stanislav Shushkevich of Belarus.

During our conversation, Yeltsin read what sounded to be a prepared statement covering an agreement he had just signed with his two counterparts. "This accord," he intoned, "consisting of 16 articles, is basically a creation of a commonwealth or group of independent states." In short, Yeltsin had just told me that he – and the presidents of Ukraine and Belarus – had decided to dissolve the Soviet Union.

Suffice it to say, those were dramatic days indeed. And, looking back today, one might be tempted to think that the outcome of those heady events was pre-ordained. I can assure you nothing could be further from the truth. Had your leaders acted irresponsibly or precipitously, for example, that could have prompted a crackdown from the Soviet Army. But because Ukraine's leaders acted not out of self-interest but rather in the national interest, there would be no repeat of the Prague Spring here in Kyiv.

### *Ukraine's day of hope has indeed arrived, and I wish each of you well as you strive to write the next chapter of accomplishment in the epic story that is Ukraine.*

naturally, after decades of oppression it has taken time to plant and nurture the roots of democracy and self-governance.

I have read reports that there were some – including in Ukraine itself – who, early on, doubted that the country could stand on its own. But now, more than a dozen years since the fall of the USSR, Ukrainian statehood is stronger than ever.

As you have charted your own course to the future, you have instituted some badly needed and, thus, welcome internal economic reforms – particularly in the agricultural and energy sectors. Last year, your gross domestic product grew by a remarkable 9.4 percent, driven by exports of manufactured goods, and the booming

and are willing to help lead a global coalition in turning it back.

And knowing the president of the United States as I do, I know he greatly values the important contribution that Ukraine is making to the stabilization effort in Iraq. Moreover, I know he mourns the three combat fatalities your brigade there has suffered operating in the Al-Kut region. There have been calls in some quarters for the withdrawal of your troops; but President Kuchma has stood firm in his commitment, and freedom-loving people everywhere thank Ukraine for its efforts and sacrifices.

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## Taras Shevchenko in Washington: 1964-2004

### THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Ukrainian Weekly, July 3, 1964

## A Dream That Came True!



The erection and unveiling of the Monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington, D.C., undoubtedly belongs to the greatest deeds and feats ever accomplished by the Ukrainian emigration in this country.

June 27, 1964, will ever remain a day of great national and cultural triumph of the Ukrainian people no matter where they may live. For on that day a great dream came true: the statue in honor of Ukraine's Poet Laureate and national hero Taras Shevchenko had been unveiled by one of America's greatest living heroes and statesmen – former President Dwight D. Eisenhower!

The unveiling of the statue represents not only the great triumph of the Ukrainian emigration in the United States, but it underscores also the triumph of the Ukrainian national ideal and justice. When the project for the erection of the monument was conceived some four years ago, there were many skeptical voices against it; when in the fall of 1963 the enemies

of Ukrainian freedom tried to subvert the project, there were some who thought that the undertaking was far beyond the strength and power of the Ukrainian community in this country.

Yet the principles of justice and equity have prevailed, despite the seemingly insurmountable difficulties. The final triumph of the Shevchenko monument is to the credit not only of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, but above all to the vast majority of the Ukrainian American community which supported the project morally and materially; it is also a credit to the U.S. Congress, the U.S. Government and the people at large who understood the great international significance of the project and gave it full support, despite the diversionary and disruptive tactics which were used by a few to destroy this noble undertaking.

What the project and its final completion mean to all of us, is best expressed by a historic article, reproduced elsewhere, written by Dr. Frederik Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate, which summarizes cogently and brilliantly the essence of the importance of the Shevchenko statue in Washington. [See page 15 of this issue.]

*EDITOR'S NOTE: Reproduced on these pages of The Ukrainian Weekly are original news stories and commentaries related to the historic unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington on June 27, 1964. Readers will note that articles are reproduced from both the June 27, 1964, combined issue of Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly (then a supplement to Svoboda), which was published as a special bilingual Washington edition of Svoboda, as well as from the July 3, 1964, issue of The Weekly. NB: Spellings, capitalizations and style in the stories in this section appear as they did in 1964.*

Taras Shevchenko Memorial Book, June 27, 1964

## America Hails Shevchenko

By Lev E. Dobriansky

*"We honor him for his rich contribution to the culture not only of Ukraine, which he loved so well and described so eloquently, but of the world. His work is a noble part of our historical heritage."*

—John Fitzgerald Kennedy

These inspiring and well-founded words of our late President were expressed in March 1961. They epitomize the greatness of Taras Shevchenko and the immortality of his works not only for the people of Ukraine but for humanity at large. The historical heritage, of which the poet's accomplishments are indeed a noble part, is the precious heritage of freedom, of man's relentless fight for personal liberty and national independence. In this critical period of world history the people of the United States hail Shevchenko both as a cultural giant and one of Europe's earliest freedom fighters against the dark and barbaric forces of traditional Russian imperial-colonialism which today is masked by deceptive ideologic communism.

June 27, 1964, will be a day long remembered in the annals of American history. For the first time in the capital of any Free World nation, the unveiling of a statue in honor of Ukraine's poet laureate signals the forging of bonds of freedom between our country and the 45 million Ukrainian nation, as well as all the captive nations in Eastern Europe, Asia and elsewhere. The Shevchenko statue is singularly dedicated to the liberation, freedom and independence of all captive nations. In truth, Washington is not only the capital of these United States but also of the Free World. To crystallize the complete meaning and importance of Shevchenko, no more fitting environment of freedom and liberty can accommodate Shevchenko's statue than the spiritually rich soil of Washington.

As an everlasting symbol of world freedom, the Shevchenko monument is thus properly and compatibly situated. In this free environment it will constantly emphasize the universal spirit and substance of Shevchenko's thoughts in behalf of freedom in all of its dimen-

sions. It will brilliantly reflect the true character and stature of the nationalist revolutionary and patriot himself. It will preserve without blemishes and distortions of any kind the majestic message of Shevchenko's writings toward the final liberation of all nations from the cancerous domination of imperialist Moscow. In short, the natural, spiritual habitat of Shevchenko today is Washington, which in every essential respect can and does claim him as its own. In colonialist Moscow, any fabricated tribute to him is sheer mockery; in captive Kiev, it is an exercise in national frustration and suppression.

Clearly, then, what does Shevchenko mean to us Americans? Why on this 150th anniversary of his birth do we pay national tribute to the poet's humanism and universal idealism? How does one perceptively assess the significance of this national hero and patriot of a distant land to the interests of the United States and the Free World? What can we Americans look forward to in the long period beyond June 27?

These and other meaningful questions have been raised frequently as countless of our fellow citizens have become enamored with Shevchenko, his life, his writings and his enduring message. To answer them succinctly here, let us first look into the background of events leading to the Shevchenko statue; then we can easily observe the meaning of Shevchenko to America; and lastly, Shevchenko as a promise for the future can be readily determined.

### The Story of the Monument

For a complete and detailed story of the legislation providing for the erection of the Shevchenko statue, the reader might well consult the Congressional Record of January 23, 1961, "Ukrainian Independence Day," pp. 1133-1135. It was quite appropriate for this story to be told on such an occasion. The legislative history of the monument will undoubtedly fascinate many researchers of the future. However, the highlights of this history should be recounted for any

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## LOOKING BACK: Major newspapers' coverage of Shevchenko monument unveiling

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – Looking over yellowed, 40-year-old clippings of Washington and New York newspapers that covered the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko monument here on June 27, 1964, one is struck, on the one hand, by the amount of coverage it received – in the Washington papers at least – and, in most cases, by the prevalence of erroneous perceptions and interpretations in the coverage.

The capital's paper of record, The Washington Post, covered the event in its June 28 Sunday edition with a large, three-column photograph of the unveiling ceremony on top of the front page, along with a short lead story about the event, which, however, focused not on the unveiling and its meaning but on traffic and other logistical problems that it caused for Washingtonians. The two-line headline read: "36,000 Ukrainian-Americans March in Heat to Unveiling of Poet's Statue."

Two more stories followed on page 11, with three more large photos from the parade spread across eight columns atop that page. There was a 13-paragraph piece about the unveiling that highlighted former President Dwight D. Eisenhower's appearance at the ceremony, headlined "Ukrainians Make Eisenhower Feel 'Like I Were Back in Politics.'" In it, the Post reporter wrote about the reverence Ukrainians have for Shevchenko and noted the Cold War aspects of the Shevchenko unveiling: "The parade and ceremonies were a demonstration against communism, as well as a tribute to Shevchenko."

Beneath it was a six-paragraph sidebar about Ukrainian Americans and their forebears, who "brought with them freedom-seeking traditions inherited from Cossacks and peasants." The sidebar noted, parenthetically, that many of those approached by Post reporters seemed to remember the newspaper's long-standing

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The Taras Shevchenko Monument in Washington.

Yaro Bihun



## Taras Shevchenko in Washington: 1964-2004

### America Hails...

(Continued from page 9)

understanding of why America today meets Shevchenko.

The idea of a Shevchenko monument in Washington was often expressed in the decade of the '50s by numerous knowledgeable individuals and groups who sought to honor the poet with maximum effect. In many localities this had been concretely displayed in a variety of forms, including statues. For example, Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, urged the idea for the forthcoming Shevchenko Centennial as far back as 1955. Also, the 24th Convention of the Ukrainian National Association passed a resolution on this project in May 1958. In Canada, preparations had already been under way for a Shevchenko monument, which was unveiled in Winnipeg in July 1961, the year of the Shevchenko Centennial. On the national level in the United States this idea of a statue had to be integrated into a broader idea of national recognition and purpose that would poignantly project the universal stature and functional symbolism of Shevchenko.

It was with this comprehensive idea in mind that this writer authored a laconic and yet elastic resolution providing for the erection of the poet's statue in the Nation's capital. On March 17, 1959, the Honorable Alvin M. Bentley of Michigan sponsored the resolution in the U.S. House of Representatives, and the measure became known as H.J. Res. 311. Soon, thereafter, the entire project for its successful passage was initiated by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, a nation-wide organization representing two and a half million Americans of Ukrainian ancestry.



The cover of the commemorative book released on the occasion of the monument's unveiling.

Action on the joint resolution was not really taken until a year later. Soon after its introduction, the Honorable Omar Burleson of Texas, chairman of the House Administration Committee, indicated the desirability of holding hearings on the measure and referred it to the Honorable Paul C. Jones, chairman of the Subcommittee on Library and Memorials. The procedure of receiving reports and recommendations from the Department of the Interior and the Commission of Fine Arts consumed so much time that the hearing was necessarily delayed until the second session of the 86th Congress.

On March 31, 1960, the hearing took place, and testimonies were submitted by representatives of various interested organizations. [An excellent and very persuasive testimony was presented by

Mr. Mykola Lebed, president of Prolog, and Secretary General of the Supreme Ukrainian Liberation Council. - L.D.] As pointed out in an article by this writer on "Public Law 86-749 and the Shevchenko Centennial" (The Ukrainian Quarterly, Autumn 1960, New York) the testimonies presented all the essential arguments in favor of the resolution, and their convincing character laid the grounds for speedy committee approval. Shevchenko's affinity to our own George Washington, the cultural and political prowess of his poetry and prose, his historical position as a powerful advocate of freedom in the very period of our own Abraham Lincoln, Poland's Mickiewicz, Hungary's Kossuth, Italy's Mazzini and other freedom fighters, the idolization of Shevchenko by every patriotic Ukrainian down to this day, the tradition of freedom he represents in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the crucial importance of his works for the eventual liberation of all the captive nations in the present Soviet Russian Empire, the need to throw Moscow off balance in its calculated attempt to distort and disfigure the Ukrainian national hero — these and many other substantial arguments were advanced for the passage of H.J. Res. 311.

As a matter of fact, this writer viewed the passage of this measure as the first implementation of the Captive Nations Week Resolution which Congress passed the preceding year, and we all know how the ideologic contents of that resolution frightened the Russian dictator Khrushchev. So deeply impressed were the legislators by the data and reasons given that the publication of a short biographical documentary on Shevchenko was strongly recommended. With the aim of benefiting as many citizens as possible, the Honorable John Lesinski of Michigan introduced House Resolution 524, calling for the official publication of the documentary.

Two months later, on June 1, the House Administration Committee approved both H.J. Res. 311 and H. Res. 524 and ordered favorable reports on both to the House of Representatives. The authorization for the biography was passed first, and on June 24 the House passed H.J. Res. 311 without any objection. In the foreword of the documentary biography "Europe's Freedom Fighter, Taras Shevchenko 1814-1861" (House of Representatives, Document No. 445, 1960) the names of all legislators who were instrumental in this important legislation are listed. Among them are the present Speaker of the House, the Honorable John W. McCormack of Massachusetts and also President Lyndon B. Johnson, then Senator from Texas and the Majority Leader.

It took another two months before the Senate passed the measure. The national conventions of the two Parties necessitated a recess in Congress, and time was gained for a thorough staff examination of the approved House resolution by the Senate Rules Committee. In the meantime, popular reaction to the documentary biography was salutary and beneficial. When Congress reconvened, a climate of full understanding had developed for a favorable reception of the measure. Thus, on August 29 the Senate Rules Committee reported out favorably H.J. Res. 311, and two days later, on August 31, the Senate voted for it without objection.

President Eisenhower signed the resolution into law on September 13, 1960. On the basis of this law the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America immediately proceeded to establish the Shevchenko Memorial Committee which would devote itself exclusively to plans and operations aimed at the erection of the statue. Furthermore, the law precipi-

tated considerable discussion here and abroad. Although there were various press reports on the legislation in the course of its passage through Congress, the law now became an object of deep and curious interest to our press. Lengthy articles of a favorable nature soon appeared in the Washington Evening Star, the New York Herald Tribune, the Chicago Sunday Tribune, the Pittsburgh Family Magazine, and numerous other organs in the country. The Shevchenko symbolism had caught on.

The reaction from the Soviet Union was what we had anticipated. This act by our Government spoiled the propaganda plans of colonialist Moscow and captive Kiev, who were intent upon disfiguring Shevchenko as a mere social reformer, a "democratic revolutionary," and a precursor of the October Russian Revolution. The purity of a national symbol and spiritual force was to be polluted with familiar contaminative elements of Russian propaganda; the national heroism of Shevchenko was to be prostituted by the objectives of these detractors. Congress' action was like a bombshell in the Soviet Russian Empire. One need only read the vituperative absurdities about the work of "Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists," "real American business cynicism" and a host of other mythical entities in the Sovietskaya Kultura, Kommunist, Literaturna Gazeta, and many other publications. Taking both the Captive Nations Week Resolution and the Shevchenko Memorial Resolution, the evidence on how to pulverize Soviet Russian psychopolitical maneuvers is indeed overwhelming.

Once the law came into being, the rest was a technical implementation of the intent and spirit of Public Law 86-749. The Shevchenko Memorial Committee, under the able administration of its executive director, Mr. Joseph Lesawyer, launched plans for the building of the statue speedily and smoothly. In the span of a year and a half, over a quarter of a million dollars were collected for the purpose. Also, a jury of prominent American sculptors, architects and artists was established to select from seventeen different projects the proposed statue plan, which was that submitted by the Canadian sculptor Leo Mol. Another Canadian, the architect Radoslav Zuk, was selected to produce the architecture for the site at P and 22 Streets, N.W., Washington, D. C. By the end of 1962, both the Commission of Fine Arts and the National Capital Planning Commission substantially approved the project as recommended by the Department of the Interior and the Shevchenko Memorial Committee.

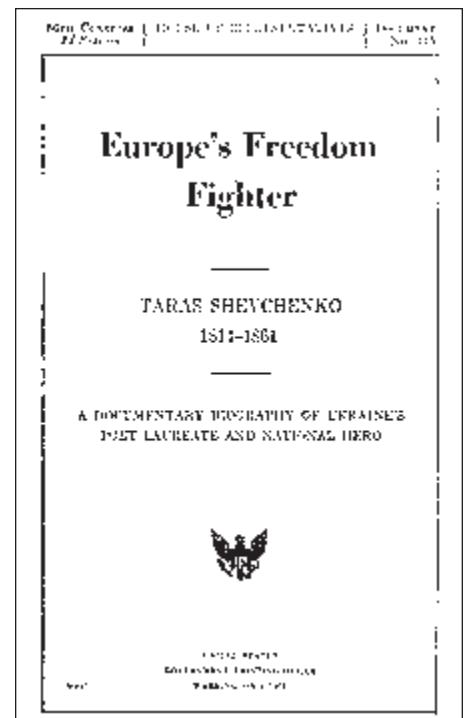
Uppermost in the minds of the statue's sponsors has been the community about the Shevchenko site. From the very start, priority was given to criteria of beauty, restfulness and utility. The statue and its surrounding architecture may well be viewed as an enhancement of the already existing qualities of the immediate environment. The Shevchenko Park is in truth a park of freedom and culture.

#### The Meaning of Shevchenko to America

In a way it is no accident that the Shevchenko statue stands in close proximity to the Church of the Pilgrims. One truly reinforces the other to give the entire area an atmosphere of value and sanctity to man's most precious right and God-given endowment — freedom. We all know and treasure the history of our early pilgrims and their courageous search for liberty, freedom and genuine human happiness. With greatness of soul,

rectitude of will and intellectual certitude they laid the earliest foundations of this powerful Nation of ours. Significantly and as though by act of providence, Shevchenko stands side by side with the Church of the Pilgrims, both symbolically radiating these ultimate and highest attributes of our temporal existence.

This fact in itself concretely conveys the meaning of Shevchenko to America.



The cover of a U.S. government publication about Taras Shevchenko.

This crowning fact represents a complete circuit in modern history. The pilgrims came to these shores to find freedom from the then oppressive institutions of Western Europe; they planted the seeds of liberal free existence here, the very existence we breathe and cherish today. To delve into this rich history is to look inward and to count our blessings. The symbol of Shevchenko, however, causes us Americans to look outward in this divided contemporary world toward the tremendous and challenging work that remains in bringing freedom to the nations of Eastern Europe, Asia and elsewhere.

In short, the Shevchenko statue is a living symbol of our national determination to share the fruits of freedom with the captive nation of Ukraine and, in the universalist spirit of Shevchenko's historic message, with the peoples of all the captive nations. No other statue in the capital of the Free World bears this specific meaning and purpose. The Shevchenko statue is, of course, intimately related to the Washington monument, inasmuch as the poet revered the founding father of our Nation. With unique compatibility it is also related to our Declaration of Independence and our Great Tradition of national freedom and personal liberty. Over a hundred years ago this tradition rubbed off on Shevchenko and through him on all generations of Ukrainians and other subjugated peoples down to the very present. It is this supreme truth that Moscow and its colonial puppets seeks to submerge. It is this supreme truth that the Shevchenko statue monumentalizes for eternity.

Without exaggeration, we are today the global pilgrims of freedom. Our men and women are scattered around the globe in defense of freedom and in search for its expansion. Shevchenko in America is a key to the success of this ceaseless search. He symbolizes the global pilgrim, sowing the seeds of liberation and permanent freedom in Eastern Europe and nurturing infinite hope and faith in the souls of millions who are held captive under

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## Taras Shevchenko in Washington: 1964-2004

*Svoboda, Special Washington Edition, June 27, 1964*

### Dwight D. Eisenhower Unveils Memorial To Taras Shevchenko In The Nation's Capital Bard Of Ukraine And Universal Champion Of Freedom Honored On 150th Anniversary

TENS OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS AND CANADIANS OF UKRAINIAN DESCENT GATHERED IN FREE WORLD'S CAPITAL TO PAY TRIBUTE TO UKRAINE'S POET-LAUREATE;

DELEGATES OF UKRAINIAN ORGANIZATIONS FROM WORLD OVER, LEADERS OF CAPTIVE NATIONS, THOUSANDS OF UKRAINIAN AMERICAN YOUTH PARADE IN WASHINGTON BEFORE THE SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL;

ELABORATE PROGRAMS FEATURE FAMOUS UKRAINIAN BANDURIST ENSEMBLE AND UKRAINIAN CHORUSES;

UKRAINIAN YOUTH FESTIVAL ATTRACTS THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS AS JUBILEE BANQUET HONORS PROMINENT AMERICANS FOR SUPPORTING UKRAINE'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM AND THE SHEVCHENKO MEMORIAL PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 26, 1964 – Tomorrow, Saturday, June 27, at 1 p.m., Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, former President of the United States, will solemnly perform the official act of unveiling the statue of Taras Shevchenko, Ukraine's Poet Laureate and universally recognized Champion of Liberty, erected on a triangular plot of public land between 22nd, 23rd and "P" Streets in Washington, D.C. This event of great historic importance, occasioned by the 150th birthday anniversary of the greatest Ukrainian poet, signifies the realization of a dream nourished for almost a century by the two-million strong community of Ukrainian Americans who have contributed vitally to the cultural, social and economic development of the United States of America. Moreover, the erection of the monument in honor of Taras Shevchenko in the capital city of the greatest nation on earth is of tremendous importance to the 45-million Ukrainian nation, held captive in the Russo-Communist prison of nations. It was Shevchenko who prophesied that Ukraine will some day have its own George Washington with "a new and righteous law." The Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington is also of great international importance, for Shevchenko stands as a symbol of freedom and independence, not only of the Ukrainian people but of all captive nations to whom this monument has been dedicated.

#### Erection Authorized By Public Law Adopted In 1960

The Shevchenko monument was authorized by the U.S. Congress, and after the signing of the bill by President Dwight D. Eisenhower in September 1960, it became Public Law 86-749. The resolutions were introduced by Senator Jacob K. Javits and Congressman Alvin M. Bentley in the U.S. Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively. Immediately after the adoption of the law a special Shevchenko Memorial Committee was established, headed by Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University and president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, which included representatives of all Ukrainian American national organizations. It was this committee which saw to it that the necessary funds had been secured – a sum in excess of \$350,000 – and that all other requirements and formalities as specified by the law had been successfully carried out to the last detail. This included the meticulous selection of the site in the nation's capital and the project of the monument to be erected there. Emerging as the winner in the competition for the best project, in the judgement of a special Shevchenko Monument Jury, was Leo Mol, Ukrainian sculptor from Winnipeg, Canada.

#### Moscow Unable To Eradicate Shevchenko's Spirit

Erection of the Shevchenko monument in Washington assumed international significance when the matter came to the attention of the Soviet government. Unable to eradicate the spirit of Shevchenko nor denigrate the power of his influence on the captive Ukrainian people, the Soviets have resorted to distortions and outright falsifications of his works in an attempt to present Shevchenko as a "revolutionary democrat" and "a Bolshevik born before his time," in spite of the fact that he was an outspoken leader in the struggle for human liberty against all forms of tyranny and sought Ukrainian national independence from Russian despotism. It is not surprising, therefore, that the law calling for the erection of the monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington caused a great deal of concern in the official government circles of the Kremlin. It was long after the passage of the law by the U.S. Congress that the Soviet government decided to place a monument to Shevchenko in Moscow, which was unveiled by Nikita Khrushchev at an impromptu ceremony on June 10 of this year. Earlier, according to reliable sources, Soviet officials made two unsuccessful interventions in our Department of State and several others in the United Nations with the intention of blocking the erection of the Shevchenko monument in Washington or at least minimizing its vast ramifications. It was with the same purpose in mind that the Soviets made yet another attempt, after the Shevchenko monument question in Washington had been settled beyond recall, this time by appealing to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America to invite Soviet representatives to the unveiling ceremonies. The proposition was promptly rejected, whereby the Committee pointed to Soviet falsifications of Shevchenko's works and the actual denial by the Communist regime of all of his freedom-loving ideas.

#### Unsurpassed Enthusiasm

The decision of the U.S. government authorizing the erection of the monument in honor of Taras Shevchenko in Washington was received with great enthusiasm and jubilation not only by Americans of Ukrainian descent but by Ukrainians throughout the world. Just as enthusiastic in their response to this project were the Ukrainians in their native enslaved Ukraine, as attested by the numerous letters from Ukraine sent to the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, and to private individuals all over America. There were instances where people from Ukraine, among them disabled veterans of World War II, secretly sent a few Soviet rubles as their contributions toward the erec-

(Continued on page 14)



Dwight D. Eisenhower unveils the Shevchenko monument.

*Svoboda, Special Washington Edition, June 27, 1964*

### Guest Editorial: The Shevchenko Monument

by Clarence A. Manning

This is the day of the formal dedication of the Shevchenko monument in Washington and this means that this day will see the completion of an ambition that has been nourished by the Ukrainians in America for decades, although it has been an urgent task only for the last few years. It is no less pleasant for the Ukrainians for that reason and it is a well-deserved tribute to a patriot who longed for a George Washington to appear in his own land and institute a new and just law.

This is not the first statue of Shevchenko to be set up in the United States. The late Ukrainian sculptor Alexander Archipenko earlier designed two and they are both worthy memorials, but with a different purpose. The first bust of the poet was unveiled in 1957 at Soyuzivka, the estate of the Ukrainian National Association in Kerhonkson, N.Y. This was in the full sense of homage of the Ukrainians in their own great poet. It was under the banner of Shevchenko that the Ukrainian National Association was founded 70 years ago and it was in his name that the oldest Ukrainian

scientific society was established in Lviv. The statue was in honor then of the Association patron.

The second, erected some years earlier and also designed by the same Archipenko, stands in the Ukrainian Gardens in Cleveland, Ohio. The authorities of that city conceived the idea of setting in one of the public parks a series of national gardens to honor each of the ethnic groups that had played a part in the development of the city and the neighborhood. So quite logically there were arranged Ukrainian Gardens as well as those dedicated to the great leaders of the other national groups. Here we find monuments to Grand Prince Volodymyr, to Shevchenko and to other Ukrainian heroes. This was designed so that people of Cleveland could be made aware of the national heroes of their neighbors in Europe and the world. It had a broader purpose but still one with perhaps a local significance.

#### Monument In Canada

Then there is the statue of Shevchenko

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## Taras Shevchenko in Washington: 1964-2004

### America Hails...

(Continued from page 10)

Soviet Russian domination. His statuary presence here is a fixed reminder to millions of our own citizens that we have a moral and political responsibility toward the captive people of Ukraine and all other captive nations both within and outside the USSR. As the Statue of Liberty in New York bids all migrants welcome into the Land of Liberty, so the Shevchenko statue in Washington inspires faith in all captives in their destiny with freedom.

There are many other aspects of the meaning of Shevchenko to America. The unprecedented groundbreaking ceremonies on the Shevchenko site in September 1963 brought out in elaborate form the many fertile dimensions of the poet's life and works for American interests. These can be found in the book titled "Shevchenko, A Monument to the Liberation, Freedom, and Independence of All Captive Nations." (U.S. GPO, Washington, 1964) In our country, as elsewhere, there will always be pockets of blind ignorance and even cesspools of prejudice for Moscow and its puppets to wallow in. This widely distributed book was published to fumigate these few cesspools, and the results have been exceedingly beneficial to the interests of our country. The reader will find this book quite illuminating and instructive.

#### A Bridge To The Future

In his address on May 24, 1964, at the dedication of the George C. Marshall

Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, President Johnson declared: "We will continue to build bridges across the gulf which has divided us from Eastern Europe. They will be bridges of increased trade, of ideas, of visitors and of humanitarian aid." It will require more than these bridges to defeat and eliminate the menace of Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism. However, as an idea and a dynamic symbolism, Shevchenko fits the President's prescription perfectly as a bridge into Eastern Europe, truly as a bridge to our own future relations with the Soviet Russian Empire, which in its primary form masquerades today as the USSR.

Contrary to popular impressions, the erection of Shevchenko's statue in Washington is not the end, the omega, of American effort to broaden and deepen our outlook toward the Soviet Russian Empire. It is only the beginning, the alpha, of such concentrated effort. The monument does not point to the past, to a hundred and more years ago; it points primarily and exclusively to the future.

The whole significance of the Shevchenko statue is futural. Through all that it symbolizes – the continuum of freedom, long-standing spiritual affinity with our own revolutionary tradition, a humanism that rebelled against anti-Semitism, serfdom, Russian institutional barbarism and the degradation of women, and the powerful ideas of national independence and self-determination of peoples – the statue will be a beacon for further Free World enlightenment regarding

the Soviet Russian prison house of nations, which is called the USSR. Through Shevchenko, millions will deepen their knowledge about the largest captive non-Russian nation in Europe, Ukraine itself, and by this knowledge their appreciative awareness of all other captive nations in the USSR will be intensified.

Not only will this bridge to the future serve this prime educational purpose, it will also guide us functionally in an unwavering concentration on the root cause of all the major problems bearing on war and peace in the world. And that cause is Soviet Russian imperio-colonialism, operating and interminably functioning behind the deceptive mask of world communism. Those who grasp and understand the revolutionary patriotism of Shevchenko – which partakes of the same spiritual substance as our American patriotic idealism – are under no illusions about peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Russian Empire. The heavy price of our myopic policy with its omissions and errors today in not asserting this idealism throughout the captive world will most assuredly be borne tomorrow. The list of captive nations beginning in 1918 is a long one, and an ever-growing one. It is to reverse this disastrous trend that the dynamic idealism and real symbolism of Shevchenko point to the most powerful force for freedom in Eastern Europe and Asia, that of patriotic nationalism.

The summit of cynicism was reached in the Kremlin this past March when the Russian dictator Khrushchev received a

Shevchenko award. The supreme irony, not to say mockery, of this event can be gauged by Khrushchev's indelible reputation as the hangman of Ukraine. It is like conferring a medal of Washington on Hitler. One need only read "The Crimes of Khrushchev," Part 2 (Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. Congress, 1959) to realize the depths to which the Soviet Russian totalitarians and their colonial puppets will go to distort the character and image of history's great personages. The names of Lincoln, Jefferson and scores of others have also been twisted to suit their propaganda purposes.

Shevchenko's statue in Washington mirrors with resplendent effect such lies and distortions on the part of colonialist Moscow and its colonial puppets. It stands as a monument of truth and a beacon of strength and enlightenment for American cold war victory over the reactionary forces of traditional Russian imperialism, which today seeks to legitimize itself under the ideologic cover of communism and under the pretense of monolithic Soviet power.

My colleague Dr. Roman Smal-Stocki of Marquette University has written a fascinating book "Shevchenko Meets America" (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1964). For background material it should be read by all. It goes a long way to explain why on June 27, 1964, finally, America meets Shevchenko. And beyond this date the two will never part as the global pilgrims diffuse the power of freedom in the remaining empires in the world.

### Guest Editorial...

(Continued from page 11)

in Winnipeg, Manitoba. It speaks for the Ukrainians of Canada and especially of the Prairie Provinces where most of the Ukrainians who came to Canada before World War II settled. But conditions in Canada always differed from those in the United States, for at its very foundation Canada was confronted and formed out of the two consciously national groups, the English speaking settlers of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces and the French of Quebec. When other groups come to the West, it was only natural that they were encouraged far more than in the United States to maintain and foster

their national heritage. They were encouraged to found their own villages and it was and probably is possible to find villages where only Ukrainian is spoken. It was natural that under such conditions a monument to the great Ukrainian poet would come into being.

Yet the statue in Washington is something else, for it not only honors Shevchenko the poet but the ardent fighter for liberty and to use the modern term, civil rights. It honors the man who preached not only the glory of Ukraine but called upon his people to overcome barriers of class distinction and to live henceforth as brothers in the assurance that only so could an era of peace and good feeling be brought about. To do that he called for a general moral revival of

his people and for a Washington to bring them "a new and righteous just law." He never lost hope that that would happen despite all the hardships of his life.

#### U.S. Recognition Of Shevchenko

Now his monument is being unveiled in Washington, the capital named after his ideal. It is not only the result of hard and continuous work by the Ukrainian population of America and by the members of the various committees and groups that have pressed the work to completion, but it represents also an approval by a resolution passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President of the United States. All who know anything of the history of that endeavor realize that the resolution was not adopted lightly or hastily but it was by men who were fully acquainted with the ideals and the work of Shevchenko in breathing into the Ukrainians of his day, a nation of down-trodden peasant serfs and denationalized nobles, a sense of their own dignity and of their obligations to themselves and to the world.

#### Russian Opposition To Shevchenko Monument

The efforts that the Soviet regime has made to oppose the erection of this monument or to try to use it for its own purposes like the efforts to depict Shevchenko as an ardent fighter either on his way to becoming a Communist poet or to have become one, would be amusing, if they were not so true to form. When in the early years of this century, the American Poles set up a monument in Washington to Brigadier General Tadeusz Kosciuszko who had fought in the American Revolution, the Imperial Russian Ambassador protested that it was an unfriendly act because by his later actions Kosciuszko showed that he was endeavoring to separate Poland from Imperial

Russia. The argument found a short hearing from President Theodore Roosevelt who made it clear once and for all that foreign regimes had no right to interfere and rewrite history for their own purposes.

Compare this with the fate of the memory of George Washington. He had been the leader of a successful revolt against Great Britain. He had set up a young country on territory that he had torn from the British Crown but he had been a man of honor and ideals. When he died, due honor was given his memory by both the British Navy and the French Army of Napoleon. More than that a monument was erected to him soon after his death in Westminster Abbey without any attempt to prove that if Washington had lived, he would have tried to undo his lifework.

#### Ideals Of Shevchenko

The ideals of Shevchenko are ideals that can be respected by men of good will everywhere. They speak and show the way to a better world and nowhere does his statue belong more fittingly than in the capital on the Potomac. The Ukrainians should be proud of this and to no one man do they owe more for what hopes they have for the future than the mighty poet prophet and national inspirer who roused them from their lethargy and set in motion a train of events and an influence which has not yet reached its zenith.

The name, the work and the vision of Taras Shevchenko will long endure. He is one of the brightest stars in the history of the nineteenth century and his fame and glory will spread continually despite all his detractors and falsifiers. It is as a mark of this that the monument is being dedicated and will be a monument for all free men everywhere who understand human brotherhood in those terms in which it has been developed for millenia and will continue to develop for millenia to come.



Reni Newsphoto Service

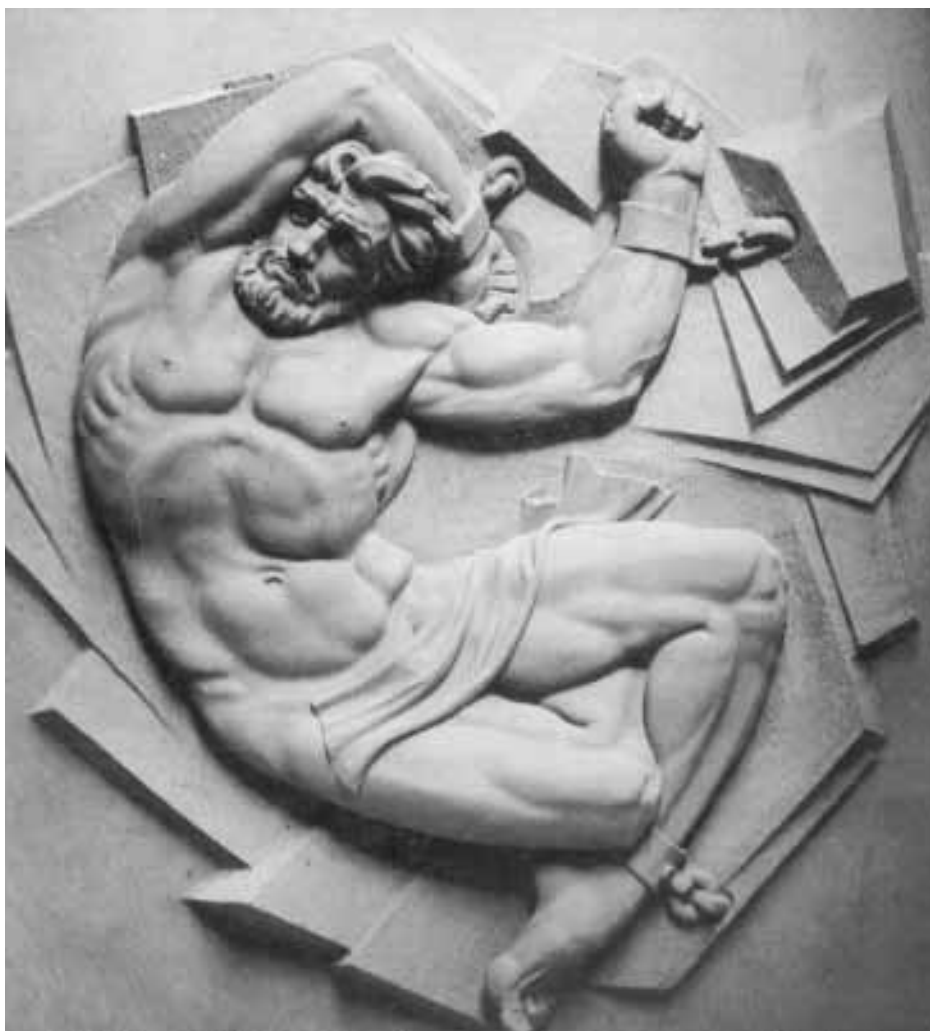
The statue of Taras Shevchenko is readied for placement on its pedestal on June 3, 1964, a little more than three weeks before its unveiling.



## Taras Shevchenko in Washington: 1964-2004

The Ukrainian Weekly, July 3, 1964

# Shevchenko Monument – A “New Statue Of Liberty” – Unveiled In Washington By General Eisenhower In Solemn Ceremonies



Detail of Prometheus from the Shevchenko monument.

The Ukrainian Weekly, July 3, 1964

## 40,000 Marchers Participate in Colorful Shevchenko Memorial Parade

by Zenon Snylyk

WASHINGTON, D.C. – “One of the most colorful and orderly parades Washington has ever seen,” said Police Inspector Charles L. Wright in reply to a question, thus voicing the opinion overwhelmingly shared by close to 1,000 police officers on duty in Washington during the day-long festivities in connection with the unveiling of the Taras Shevchenko Memorial in the nation’s capital.

This was indeed “Taras Shevchenko Day,” in the full sense of the word! And the march was as momentous a beginning as any day could have.

### Arrive Early

At the early break of dawn, the marchers started gathering at the Ellipse, the designated assembly area in back of the White House, from where the parade was to originate. Those who had arrived on Friday came on foot from all sides of the spacious park. Soon the first buses began arriving, then cars all bearing blue-yellow-white signs, stickers and flags with the Shevchenko Monument insignia printed on them. They came from everywhere, from points throughout the United States, Canada, Latin America, Europe and even faraway Australia. They seemed to know that time was not to be wasted, that this was the day they had all been waiting for, that everything had to go off properly, on schedule and without unnecessary digressions from original program. They obeyed every order of the police and the uniformed parade attendants with a sense of responsibility and unquestionable subordination, as if determined to

make this the greatest Ukrainian day in the history of America. Their faces alighted with joy and excitement in undisguised anticipation of the historic moment that was to come, they seemed to show no signs of travel fatigue nor any concern that the long march from the Ellipse to the monument site in the sweltering heat would require all of their physical stamina with yet some to be saved for the actual unveiling ceremonies. With almost military-like discipline, they sought out their places in the rapidly forming columns of marchers: the uniformed youth of PLAST, SUMA, ODUM, SUSTA, TUSM, ZAREVO, Athletic Associations, thousands of them, with their banners and orchestras. Their parents, as if inspired by the young ones, hurried to their respective groups and organizations, others to their community groups assembling according to states of the union in alphabetical order.

### Parade Begins

The ranks rapidly swelling and new bus-loads and car-loads constantly arriving, the first columns of marchers started moving out: first, the flag bearers, proudly hoisting their banners then the representative of all Ukrainian central, national and local organizations, delegates of other nationalities, thousands of uniformed youth of all ages and finally masses upon masses of people, men, women and children parading to the tunes of Ukrainian and American marching songs, occasionally drained out by the spontaneous applause of the onlookers that lined the sidewalks along the

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100,000 PARTICIPANTS CHEER HIS CALL FOR A “NEW WORLD OF FREEDOM”;

HAILS SHEVCHENKO AS SYMBOL OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 27, 1964 (W.D.) – General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the 34th President of the United States of America, officially unveiled the Shevchenko monument today, as some 100,000 Americans and Canadians of Ukrainian descent, and many Ukrainians from other parts of the world cheered and applauded the former President of the United States.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower called for a “new world movement” to encourage the peoples of the captive nations, including those inside the Soviet Union and Red China, to throw off the communist tyrants who are holding them in captivity and enslavement.

Prior to the unveiling ceremony, more than 40,000 paraded in what appeared to be one of the largest parades ever held in Washington, D.C., according to newspapermen and police officials. The marchers took their stride in exemplary order. Despite the scorching sun and humidity, there were no casualties. Led by Colonel William Rybak, parade marshal, they included members of the Shevchenko Monument Honorary Sponsoring Committee, the Shevchenko Anniversary Honorary Committee, members of the executive boards of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, then representatives of Ukrainian organizations from overseas countries from Western Europe and South America (Argentina and Venezuela), and a large group numbering several thousand Ukrainians from Canada, Ukrainian American organizations, representatives of the captive nations and strong units of Ukrainian American youth organizations.

### Rousing Ovation And Enthusiasm

General Eisenhower was cheered for several minutes by the enthusiastic crowds, and the chanting of “We Like Ike” reverberated throughout the area filled by the 100,000-strong festive audience.

The ceremony was opened by Prof. Lev E. Dobriansky, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of

America and vice-president of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America. After the rendition of the American national anthem, the Most Rev. Ambrose Senyshyn, Archbishop-Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States, read the invocation in both English and Ukrainian. Prof. Roman Smal-Stocki, President of the Shevchenko Memorial Committee of America, delivered a brief and cogent address in Ukrainian and English stressing the importance of the Shevchenko monument in Washington.

General Eisenhower was flown by helicopter from Gettysburg to officiate at the unveiling. He was ushered through the crowds escorted by FBI agents. Standing beneath an umbrella put up to protect him from the scorching sun, the former President delivered his 12-minute address with a poise that befits a great military and civic leader, and statesman. He was interrupted on several occasions by the crowds who expressed their full agreement with what the speaker had to say.

Despite a prolonged program and unbearable heat, General Eisenhower stayed to the end of the unveiling ceremony. The former President said he hoped the erection of the Shevchenko monument in the nation’s capital would help to “rekindle a new world movement in the hearts, minds, words and actions of men; a never-ending movement dedicated to the independence and freedom of peoples of all captive nations of the entire world ...”

“We can be sure,” General Eisenhower stated, “that this nation will, with its valued allies, sustain the strength – spiritual, economic and military – to foil any ill-advised attempt by dictators to seize any area where the love of freedom lives and blazes ...”

General Eisenhower concluded that Shevchenko symbolizes the spirit of national independence not only of Ukraine, but of all other captive nations of the world.

After the statue of Taras Shevchenko was unveiled by General Eisenhower, the “Testament” of Taras Shevchenko was

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Participants of the unveiling ceremonies gather under signs designating their home states.

J.P. Starostiak



## Taras Shevchenko in Washington: 1964-2004

### Major newspapers'...

(Continued from page 9)

editorial opposition to the erection of the Shevchenko monument in Washington and responded to their questions with "invective, sneers or cold silence."

Indeed, on the day of the unveiling, the Post added a brief comment on its editorial page in which it paraphrased somewhat Shevchenko's oft-repeated words about Washington, as it asked: "When shall we in Washington receive a new and righteous law?" which would regulate the erection of statues in the nation's capital and "would halt the present hit-and-miss procedure."

[The Washington Post got Ukrainian Americans' ire up again four years ago, when in a guest commentary, "Let's evict the has-beens to elevate the worthy," John Matthews listed Shevchenko's among the monuments that should be removed, noting that "in the early 1960s, opponents of the memorial said Shevchenko was not only an idol of Soviet Communists but an anti-Semite

and anti-Polish to boot."]

The Post's competitor, The Evening Star, being an afternoon paper, managed to get a picture of the parade from the White House to Shevchenko's monument on the front page of its Saturday final night edition, accompanied with a straight report about the weekend's events on page 22, headlined "Parade and Dedication Here To Honor Ukrainian Poet."

The Star's coverage on Sunday continued on page 4 with two more photos and another comprehensive story of the unveiling, which noted that, despite the searing heat, President Eisenhower remained at the ceremony to the end – for almost five hours. The story also noted that Washington's deputy police chief estimated 35,000 people marched in the parade and 100,000 jammed the monument grounds during the unveiling ceremony. The headline read: "Shevchenko Statue Here Unveiled by Eisenhower."

The Evening Star journalist who wrote these reports, Robert J. Lewis, had covered the Shevchenko monument story for

a number of years as it progressed through the government approval process. He was honored with one of the six Shevchenko Freedom Awards presented during the banquet following the dedication of the monument.

The New York Times covered the event in a 10-paragraph story, below a two-line, one column headline "Eisenhower Raises Issue of Freedom." It was accompanied by a United Press International photo of the unveiling. The Times' writer, Ben Franklin, focused on the East-West, Captive Nations aspect of the monument to Shevchenko, a "19th century Ukrainian poet and patriot (who) is regarded as the George Washington of his country but is not widely known in the United States."

He noted that speeches by President Eisenhower and others were carried by the Voice of America and Radio Liberty, "a privately financed propaganda organization," and that the ceremony was "the climax of a long and sometimes bitter dispute over Shevchenko's role in the cultural and political cold war with the

Soviet Union over 'the captive nations.'"

The Times reporter quoted from the Washington Post's earlier editorial on the subject, which referred to Shevchenko as an artist "of no universal significance" and called the monument organizers a tiny group that managed to "convert an errant private passion into a public cause, the implausible goal of Ukrainian nationhood."

The New York Herald Tribune ran a UPI story and photo on page 3, headlined "Ike Unveils Ukrainians' Anti-Soviet Statue." The report noted in the lead that the Shevchenko monument, which former President Eisenhower unveiled, "bears an anti-Russian slogan, designed to make Soviet Premier Khrushchev see red."

At a recent unveiling of a statue of Shevchenko in Moscow, the story notes, Mr. Khrushchev said that socialism was the poet's "true heir." "But the poet's anti-Communist supporters here hailed the bard as a 'freedom fighter' and a Ukrainian George Washington," the UPI story said.

### 40,000 Marchers...

(Continued from page 13)

route. Among the first in the parade, unmistakably conspicuous by the colors of their uniforms and the uniquely melodic sounds of their bugles, was the all-Negro Royal Sabres drum and bugle corps – only one of the many non-Ukrainian groups participating in the Shevchenko parade.

What an array of colors! Young girls dressed in Ukrainian national costumes from all areas and regions of Shevchenko's vast land. Young men – nay, even older gentlemen – dressed in Kozak uniforms, ladies of the SUA and other women's organiza-

tions adorned in beautifully embroidered dresses and blouses, perhaps especially made for this great occasion. Yes, this was indeed Taras Shevchenko Day, the day of proud manifestation of strength, glory and unity, the day of reaffirmed faith in his ideals of freedom and justice, the day of solemn tribute to the greatest among the truly great heroes of Ukraine's glorious past, the day of firm resolve that his prophecy must and will come true.

#### Endless Sea of People

Close to 40,000 marchers, with yet another 40,000 swarming at almost every street along the route, filed along the

famous Pennsylvania Avenue up to the sky-spanning George Washington Monument, then turning north along 23rd Street to the Shevchenko Monument site, where they took up their positions, filling every inch of available space, a seemingly endless sea of people. Four full hours they marched. And they all assembled at the statue of their prophet: those from near Canada and those from faraway Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay; those from Western Germany, England, from New York, Chicago, Cleveland, San Francisco, Detroit. They were all here, with but little time to exchange a passing greeting, a surprised "hello" or a quick handshake. But they were all united in

one spontaneous and heart warming greeting that made others seem superfluous if not irrelevant – all 100,000 of them – the greeting of Taras Shevchenko in the capital city of the Land of the Free, as their voices rose in song of the poet's "Testament."

Now they were all here, the parade had ended, the big moment had arrived. Soon the second part of this memorable Taras Shevchenko Day in Washington will have begun. General Dwight D. Eisenhower had just arrived amid a rousing ovation to officially unveil the Monument in honor of Ukraine's Poet Laureate and universal Champion of Freedom.



J.P. Starostiak

Plast's drummers lead their contingent during the parade. The shrouded monument appears in the background.

### Shevchenko Monument...

(Continued from page 13)

sung by the entire throng, led by the Ukrainian Choral Societies of America.

Other speakers who addressed the memorable gathering were the Hon. Michael A. Feighan of Ohio, the Hon. Edward J. Derwinski of Illinois, the Hon. Thaddeus J. Dulski of New York and the Hon. Daniel J. Flood of Pennsylvania. The Most Rev. Ioan Theodorovych, Archbishop-Metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A., gave the benediction. At the conclusion of the ceremony, "Shche Ne Vmerla Ukraina," the Ukrainian national anthem, was sung by the huge crowd of participants.

Among the distinguished guests on the

platform before the Shevchenko monument were the Most Rev. Joseph M. Schmondiuk, Bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Stamford, Conn.; the Most Rev. Jaroslav Gabro, Bishop of the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Diocese of Chicago; the Most Rev. Mstyslav Skrypnyk, Archbishop and head of the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A.; Jack Palance and Mike Mazurki, Hollywood actors of Ukrainian descent; Dr. Juan J. Mathe, First Secretary and Cultural Attache of the Argentine Embassy; Miss Michele Metrinko, "Miss USA" for 1964; Dr. Frederick Brown Harris, Chaplain of the U.S. Senate; and Mrs. Harris; and Dr. Stepan Wytwysky, President of the Ukrainian National Republic-in-Exile.

### Dwight D. Eisenhower...

(Continued from page 11)

tion of the monument in Washington, in which they saw a great moral support in their struggle for freedom, independence and statehood. The Shevchenko monument is considered a tribute from the United States to all ethnic groups, principally those of Slavic descent.

According to reports from the Shevchenko Memorial Committee, tens of thousands of American Ukrainians, as well as Ukrainians from Canada and representatives from many other free countries, will take part in the great ceremonies marking tomorrow's unveiling of the monument. Many hotels of the capital are already filled with guests who began their pilgrimage early this week. The actual unveiling will take place tomorrow 1 p.m.

It will be preceded by a parade of the participants of the ceremonies, starting from the George Washington monument, proceeding along Pennsylvania Avenue to 23rd Street to the Shevchenko monument site. After the unveiling, a Youth Festival will be held in the Washington Coliseum, two concerts will be given in Constitution Hall, and a Grand Jubilee Banquet featuring speeches and the presentation of Shevchenko Freedom Awards.

Tomorrow, the day on which the Shevchenko monument will be unveiled in Washington, D.C., honoring the Bard of Ukraine, the Champion of Freedom for all people, will be a truly historic day, not only for Americans of Ukrainian descent but for the whole Ukrainian nation and for the United States of America, which made this grand gesture honoring a great spokesman for liberty and justice on the 150th anniversary of his birth.



J.P. Starostiak

The Ukrainian National Women's League of America marches in the parade.



## Taras Shevchenko in Washington: 1964-2004

*The Ukrainian Weekly, July 3, 1964*

### Address By Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower At The Unveiling Of The Monument To Taras Shevchenko In Washington

First, let me thank you for your generous welcome.

On September 30, 1960, when I signed into law a measure to authorize the erection of this statue, it was my expectation that you would arrange a ceremony of dedication commensurate with the greatness of Taras Shevchenko.

That day is here and you have come by the thousands from all over the United States; you have come from Canada, from Latin America and Europe, and from as far away as Australia, to honor the memory of a poet who expressed so eloquently man's undying determination to fight for freedom and his unquenchable faith in ultimate victory.

This outpouring of lovers of freedom to salute a Ukrainian hero far exceeds my expectation.

But its meaning does not exceed my hope.

For my hope is that your magnificent march from the shadow of the Washington Monument to the foot of the statue of Taras Shevchenko will here kindle a new world movement in the hearts, minds, words and actions of men.

A never-ending movement dedicated to the independence and freedom of peoples of all captive nations of the entire world.

During my boyhood it was confidently predicted that within the lifetime of my generation the principles of our free society would become known to all people everywhere and would be universally accepted around the world.

The dream has faded.

Within the past few decades, the concepts of liberty and human dignity have been scorned and rejected by powerful men who control great areas of our planet.

The revolutionary doctrines of our free society are far from universal application in the earth.

Rather, we have seen the counterattacks of fascism and communism substitute for them the totalitarian state, the suppression of personal freedom, the denial of national independence and even the destruction of free inquiry and discussion.

Tyranny and oppression today are not

different from tyranny and oppression in the days of Taras Shevchenko.

Now, as then, tyranny means the concentration of all power in an elite body, in a government bureau, in a single man.

It means that the ultimate decisions affecting every aspect of life rest not with the people themselves, but with tyrants.

Shevchenko experienced this kind of governmental usurpation of decision he believed he should make for himself.

And he was a champion of freedom not solely for himself.

When he spoke out for Ukrainian independence from Russian colonial rule, he endangered his own liberty.

When he joined a society whose aim was to establish a republican form of government in countries of Eastern Europe, he was jailed – even denied the right to use pencil and paper to record his thoughts about freedom.

Today the same pattern of life exists in the Soviet Union and in all captive nations.

Wherever communism rules there is forceful control of thought, of expression, and indeed of every phase of human existence that the state may choose to dominate.

The touchstone of any free society is limited government, which does only those things which the people need and which they cannot do for themselves at all, or cannot do as well.

Our own nation was created as this kind of society in a devout belief that where men are free, where they have the right to think, to worship, to act as they may choose – subject only to the provision that they transgress not on the equal rights of others – there will be rapid human progress.

We believe also that when this kind of freedom is guaranteed universally there will be peace among all nations.

Though the world today stands divided between tyranny and freedom we can hope and have faith that it will not always so remain.

Of all who inhabit the globe, only a relatively few in each of the captive nations – only a handful even in Russia itself – form the evil conspiracies that dominate



J.P. Starostiak

Former President Dwight D. Eisenhower speaks during the Shevchenko monument's unveiling in Washington.

their fellow men by force or by fraud.

Because man instinctively rebels against regimentation – he hungers for freedom, for well-being and for peace, even though he may not, in some regions, always comprehend the full meaning of these words.

Yet the will of a few men thwarts the will of hundreds of millions and freedom stands aghast that this is so.

But let us not forget the ageless truth. "This, too, shall pass," and until it does, we can be sure that this nation will, with its allies, sustain the strength – spiritual, economic and military – to foil any ill-advised

attempt of dictators to seize any area where the love of freedom lives and blazes.

In the nations of East and Central Europe, in the non-Russian nations of the USSR, and in Russia itself – where the poetry of Shevchenko is well-known – there are millions of individual human beings who earnestly want the right of self-determination and self-government.

His statue, standing here in the heart of the nation's capital, near the embassies where representatives of nearly all the countries of the world can see it, is a shining symbol of his love of liberty.

*The Ukrainian Weekly, July 3, 1964*

## Guest Editorial: New Statue Of Liberty

by Dr. Frederick Brown Harris

*Chaplain, United States Senate*

For America and all the world, both slave and free, a new Statue of Liberty has been unveiled. The plaudits of thrilled thousands still rend the air. The familiar and "Loved Lady with the Lamp" in New York Harbor salutes new-world pilgrims in the form of an heroic figure symbolic of liberty enlightening the world. But the impressive sculptured monument now standing in a dedicated spot in Washington, Capital of the Free World, speaks of freedom from coercive shackles of the body and mind, in the physical likeness of one who, himself, was tortured by cruel tyranny and who, in Abraham Lincoln's time, yearned for an emancipator for his enslaved land like unto the Washington of American Revolution. His name – Taras Shevchenko – who, in the depths of Russian serfdom and thralldom, cried out in desperate hope that some day the liberating principles made flesh in the Father of the American Republic would snap the imprisoning chains of his loved Ukraine.

This new and deeply significant Statue of Liberty has been fashioned by authority of Congress in an action signed by the then President Eisenhower, who has declared: "There can be no true peace which involves acceptance of the status quo in which we find injustice to many nations and repression of human beings on a gigantic scale."

The new Statue of Liberty is vocal with righteous indignation that burned like fire in Shevchenko's bones and smoldered in his very soul during the years of his enforced exile by the Russian Czar from under his Ukrainian skies. His angry protest flamed against the coercive Moscow sword which dripped with Ukrainian blood as it does today. The same sort of atrocities which Shevchenko denounced by the Russian autocracy were being perpetrated then by Czardom as they are today by the ruthless policy of the Soviet regime. Who knows more than do the Ukrainians that in its contemporary colonizing aggression Red Russia is a ferocious leopard which has not changed its czarist spots. In accomplishing its foul objec-

tives, as Secretary of State Rusk declares: "The very language of international intercourse has become distorted. Aggression is whatever stands in the way of their world order." That is what makes every one of their embassies and legations a nest-bed of spying and infiltration.

It is no wonder that the Soviets, with their fixed manifest destiny complex of world domination, rant and rave at the achievement of this new Statue of Liberty. They claim with perverted, upside-down logic that, if living today, this apostle of democracy, who they admit was a child of genius, would be found aiding and abetting the enslavers. To make Taras Shevchenko a partner of the Kremlin conspiracy is akin to saying that if Washington were living today he would follow the perfidious betrayals of Benedict Arnold. To the cruel billingsgate, which has been hurled at those in this free land who insist on telling the historic truth about Russia, and about Shevchenko, there has been a silence quite vocal in our American officialdom. Any refutation by stubborn facts, from history not rewritten, might tend to upset the appercart of brotherly coexistence, which peaceful-looking vehicle stripped of its camouflage is more than likely to turn out to be a totalitarian tank, crushing into dust all obstacles to world rule.

Before he went so tragically, President Kennedy had this to say regarding Shevchenko: "My congratulations on the anniversary of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Among your numbers have been some of the great names in learning to whom the world owes an incalculable debt."

Our new Statue of Liberty is a sacred altar where the light of all captive nations will be lifted by a neverending procession to the Author of Liberty whose decree is, "Let My People Go!" It will be a mecca for representatives of the peoples held in the grip of this new colonialism who at the feet of this great Ukrainian, will cry out, "Oh lord, how long, how long?" Here it will be remembered that this poet was not a narrow nationalist. His concern was not only for the liberty of his people but also for the Poles, the Lithuanians, the Georgians, and the other ancient peoples subjected by Russian aggression.

The Ukrainians who have fled from "The Utopia" on the other side of the iron curtain have plenty of company. From the captive nations the estimated number of refugees from

(Continued on page 16)



## Taras Shevchenko in Washington: 1964-2004

### At the Shevchenko monument...



In 1989, literary critic and former Soviet political prisoner Ivan Dziuba shares his feelings with the press about being among the first official cultural representatives of Ukraine (then still part of the Soviet Union) to honor Shevchenko at his monument in Washington. Three years later, Mr. Dziuba would become minister of culture of an independent Ukraine, and his colleague, historian Mykola Zhulynskyi (standing behind him), went on to become deputy prime minister of Ukraine.



A multiple first: Ukraine's first president, Leonid Kravchuk, became the first president of Ukraine to pay his respects to Shevchenko in Washington while on the first U.S. visit by a Ukrainian president, in March 1994. Next to him is Ukraine's first ambassador to Washington, Oleh Bilorus.



In addition to official visits and wreath layings, Ukrainian national and the poet's anniversary commemorations, Washington's Shevchenko monument has also been the venue for various other gatherings. During an evening protest vigil in mid-September 2002, as a tropical storm came through the nation's capital, Myroslava Gongadze addresses a large crowd on behalf of her murdered husband, investigative journalist Heorhii Gongadze, and other journalists and political activists killed in Ukraine over the past 10 years. (Photos in this series by Yaro Bihun)

### New Statue...

(Continued from page 15)

communism since World War II is 13,083,000, plus other millions who have been liquidated. In terms of human misery and suffering this vast uprooted army speaks with deafening and terrifying voice that the hope of the common man is not Lenin but Lincoln.

And so, brave poet-prophet, even your deadening years in serfdom could not put out the fire in your soul but rather turned your eyes to the emancipating principles of the American Revolution. Tens of thousands acclaiming voices welcome you to America to stand near the glistening memorials of patriots whose principles and ideals fired your own heart – Washington and

Jefferson. When 50 years had passed since he penned the declaration, and at the very end of his mortal days, Thomas Jefferson wrote: "Mankind has not been born with saddles on their backs with the favored few booted and spurred to ride them."

Here – Shevchenko – you will watch and wait for the saddle on the back of Ukraine which has never belonged to Russia (except by conquest) to be torn away and its booted and spurred riders dethroned in that sure "some day" of which you dreamed when, for your captive millions and for all the captive nations inside and outside the Soviet colonial empire will come "ANOTHER WASHINGTON!"

(Courtesy: *The Sunday Star, Washington, D.C., June 28, 1964*)

**Svoboda, Special Washington Edition, June 27, 1964**

### Background Report On Taras Shevchenko

Taras Shevchenko, 19th Century Ukrainian poet and champion of liberty against Russian tyranny, will be memorialized by a statue to be unveiled in Washington, D.C., in the Spring of 1964 – the 150th anniversary of Shevchenko's birth.

Shevchenko a contemporary of Abraham Lincoln, was born in serfdom, won his freedom, then risked it in his fight for the freedom of others, regardless of color, creed or national origin. Shevchenko sought in his poetry to spread the American ideals of freedom to East-Central Europe. Today, over 100 years later, Shevchenko stands as a universal symbol of human freedom to millions of people in East-Central Europe, in America and throughout the world.

American leaders of both political parties have praised Taras Shevchenko as a poet and as a champion of liberty. A few of these comments follow:

#### The late President John F. Kennedy

"I am pleased to add my voice to those honoring the great Ukrainian poet Taras Shevchenko. We honor him for his rich contribution to the culture not only of Ukraine, which he loved so well and described so eloquently, but of the world. His work is a noble part of our historical heritage."

#### Senator Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.)

"Taras Shevchenko belongs in the first instance to the Ukrainian people. But, in a larger sense, he belongs to all mankind... We honor him as a fighter for freedom and as a champion of the persecuted and oppressed. We honor him as a universal hero and as one of the towering moral personalities of all time."

#### Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.)

"His (Shevchenko's) life and writings have played a great role in shaping the Ukrainian National spirit and culture. The ideals to which Shevchenko stubbornly clung – national self-determination and democratic rule – remain a guiding light today for Ukrainians and other oppressed nationalities of Eastern Europe."

#### Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.)

"Taras Shevchenko was a bard of freedom... It is fitting that the statue of such a national hero, who taught the American ideals of patriotism and service to man, should stand in the capital of the U.S."

#### Former Congressman Alvin Bentley (R-Mich.)

"In authorizing the erection of this memorial to Taras Shevchenko... Congress was paying tribute which was both well-deserved and long overdue to a recognized champion of human liberty and freedom. We are all familiar with the inspiration which Shevchenko, a contemporary of Abraham Lincoln and an admirer of George Washington, has given the people of his native Ukraine and freedom-loving peoples everywhere."

#### Congressman Edward Derwinski (R-Ill.)

"Ukraine represents the largest single anti-Communist nationalistic force within the present boundaries of the Soviet Union and Congressional support of the monument to Shevchenko represents a psychopolitical blow against the Soviet Union and its insidious propaganda operation."

#### Congressman Thaddeus Dulski (D-N.Y.)

"The coming Shevchenko statue will in every respect be a statue symbolizing world freedom. This is the most important aspect of the Shevchenko project. Shevchenko keynotes world freedom, especially for the captive nations in the USSR itself."

#### Congressman Michael A. Feighan (D-Ohio)

"Taras Shevchenko was a unique champion of freedom for all men and independence for all nations, just as he was the avowed enemy of tyranny, despotism, and imperialism."

#### Congressman Daniel Flood (D-Pa.)

"When Shevchenko's monument to world freedom will be unveiled next May, it will also be a monumental tribute to all Americans who, like the late President, have with knowledge and perception understood the universal symbol of Shevchenko for world freedom. Indeed, the statue will honor the understanding and vision of our late President."

#### Congressman John Lesinski (D-Mich.)

"Taras Shevchenko... was distinguished as a man of letters, an eminent poet, and a fervent patriot of unblemished character. But more than that, he was a voice crying for freedom from the dark depths of slavery and serfdom. During his lifetime, the Ukrainian people were almost as today under the Russian Communists in the Kremlin. Today, as 45 million Ukrainians enslaved by the Russian Communists work unceasingly to obtain their freedom, they look to Taras Shevchenko as the symbol of true liberty and take inspiration and incentive from his life and works."



## ART SCENE: Works by Canadian photographers of Ukrainian origin exhibited in Toronto

TORONTO — The work of photographers of Ukrainian heritage who have made a significant contribution to the world of photography both nationally and internationally is being shown in the first photography exhibition of its kind at the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation Gallery.

The exhibition, which opened May 15 and runs through June 30, is being held in conjunction with Toronto's CONTACT Photography Festival — the largest annual photography event in North America, reaching an extensive audience with exhibitions and events throughout the Greater Toronto Area.

The National Gallery of Contemporary Photography in Ottawa was instrumental in the foundation's research for the exhibition, providing names of Ukrainian photographers who are listed in the national collection. These photographers, in turn, suggested other photographers.

### An eclectic mix

The show is an eclectic mix presenting the work of over a dozen artists from across Canada. Curator for the exhibition is Darka Maleckyj Griffin.

Today photography is increasingly appreciated as a major art form — perhaps the major art form of the late 20th century as well as this century.

Many of today's leading avant-garde artists are making camera-based images. They are using photography more than any other medium in the last 20 years.

Most major museums have allotted gallery space to photography and are collecting contemporary and classic masterpieces. Commercial galleries devoted solely to photography have sprung up in every major city, and every fine arts department offers photography as a part of its curriculum.

Most of the artists in the exhibition have distinguished themselves in the field both nationally and internationally. Artists featured in the exhibition include: Edward Burtynsky, Sandra Semchuk, Michael Semak, Ken Shumka, Orest Semchishen, Laura Letinsky, George Styranka, Terry Pidsadny, Vera Elyjiw Sytch, Paul Osadchuk, George Nitefor, Christine Laptuta, Christine Kudryk, Ivaan Kotulsky, Daniel Dutka, John Paskievich and David Firman.

### Profiles of photographers

Below are profiles of some of the photographers whose work is on exhibit.

Daniel Dutka is a professional photographer who works with Agence France-Presse, New York Newsday and The New York Times. He studied photography at the Ontario College of Art (Toronto) and the International School of Photography (New York), as well as with Liselle Model at the New School for Social Research (New York).

A registered architect in the province of Manitoba, David Firman specializes in architectural preservation. He is employed with the Historic Resources Branch, Province of Manitoba. A self-taught photographer, he has consistently worked in black and white and currently works with digital imaging.

Apart from participation in group exhibits, he has held solo exhibitions of his work since 1984. His exhibits have been circulated by such institutions as Visual Arts Manitoba and the Canadian Museum of Contemporary Photography and his work has come out in numerous exhibition catalogues.

Ivan Kotulsky is an artist who works primarily in gold, silver and bronze to create jewelry and sculpture in a flow-

ing, organic style that derives from his interest in the natural world. With a concurrent interest in photography that dates to his youth, Mr. Kotulsky studied photography at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and subsequently worked for Maclean Hunter Publishing as photogra-



“Don't Look Now” by Paul Osadchuk.

pher. The theme of his retrospective photography exhibition titled “World Class City” (2003) was Toronto's street life, from the late 1980s to the present, executed using his collection of old, classic cameras.

His photojournalism piece “No Fixed Address,” which appeared in Toronto Life magazine in 1997, won both a gold and a silver award at the Canadian National Magazine Awards. Last year, his photo, “World Class My Ass,” was published in a book commemorating the best of the gold awards over the 25-year history of the National Magazine Awards.

Christine Laptuta graduated with a B.F.A. degree in painting and printmaking from York University in Toronto in 1974. Her photography has been exhibited in group shows at the Art Gallery of Ontario, National Film Board Photography Gallery and the Salon d'Automne at the Grand Palais in Paris, among others.

Her photographs have been included in such publications as Exposure, Female Eye, National Film Board Show, Camera Canada magazine, and La Revue de L'Art Moderne (France). Ms. Laptuta now resides in Portland.

Paul Osadchuk is a 1977 graduate of York University in Toronto. He studied with Michael Semak and Shin Sugino. Mr. Osadchuk is recipient of four Ontario Art Council awards since 1977.

Professional photographer Michael Semak is associate professor at York University. His keen interest in the medium developed as a student at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute and a photo trainee in the technical service center of the Canadian Kodak Co.

As part of his photographic vision, Mr. Semak tries, as he puts it, “to give birth to the moment rather than embalm the moment. In my success I am the creator; in my failure I am the mortician.”

Mr. Semak's work is found in The Canadian Museum of Contemporary Photography, National Archives of Canada and National Gallery of Canada, all in Ottawa; as well as the Ontario Council for the Arts Photo Collection, Toronto and the City of Toronto Photo Archives.

His work is also in the photography col-

lection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York; such New York institutions as the James Van Derzee Institute, New School for Social Research and the International Fund for Concerned Photography; as well as at the Ukraina Society in Kyiv and the photography col-

objects.”

In his most recent work, he undertakes an analysis of common objects — in this case, the common shopping cart — as an object that “anthropomorph(iz)ed into something extraordinary.”

Specifically, he is interested in shopping carts that are left abandoned with their remaining contents in various urban settings, as an object to speak metaphorically about the human condition. Mr. Shumka's intention in choosing the shopping cart is not to reference the less fortunate or homeless, but to focus on the commonality of the cart's user in general.

Jay Styranka is a commercial photographer who moved to Los Angeles from Toronto, where he studied communication and design at Ontario College of Art. Many of his images are featured in commercial publications such as Offshore Racing, Boating magazine, Aviation Week & Space Technology and L.A. Times Magazine. He also does promotional photography for Kaos Entertainment, a major production company in Los Angeles.

His work in black-and-white photography started with head shots for the professional community in Los Angeles. He eventually became interested in nude photography, as well as landscapes. His black-and-white images were selected for inclusion in the Graphis Photo Annual 2000 and 2001.

Mr. Styranka has had one-man shows and group exhibits in Los Angeles, Chicago, Toronto and Paris. Many of his prints are included in private collections. Mr. Styranka's images may be seen on [www.jaystyranka.com](http://www.jaystyranka.com)



“Der Untergefallen” by Ken Shumka.



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## The changing face...

(Continued from page 3)

workers are afraid to turn to the police for protection. Yet they still manage to send money home to their families, and many clearly consider themselves lucky.

### Demonstrated ties to terrorism

According to an Italian police report, a copy of which has been obtained by RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch:

"Mohammed Tahir Hamid alias Abdel Hamid Al Kurdi ... is the imam of the mosque in Parma. He is investigated and accused of criminal conspiracy to commit the crime of terrorist international activities, of receiving and hiding forged documents to be used by individuals to reach military camps, mainly in Iraq, to move throughout Europe keeping up contacts with other transnational terrorist cells, and also to help illegal immigrants to enter Italy..."

"Drissi Noureddine ... is investigated and accused of criminal conspiracy to commit the crime of terrorist international activities, of forging documents and using them to help illegal immigrants to enter Italy. He was arrested on April 1, 2003, by Italian law-enforcement agencies."

Similar entries are given for a number of members of a suspected terrorist cell arrested in Milan. Most members of that cell were involved in people smuggling – either for profit to fund terrorism or for possible recruitment for terrorism activities.

The Italian police report further notes: "In fact, there is wide evidence that these structures have been used to recruit volunteers for military camps in Iraq, organized by 'Ansar Al Islam' group, to help illegal immigration towards Italy via Greece and Turkey to provide financial and material means for terrorist activities."

Jane's Intelligence Digest reported on April 19 that terrorists were raising money by engaging in the smuggling of illegal aliens. According to Czech police sources cited by Jane's, one gang of traffickers smuggled illegal migrants into Austria and Germany for a two-year period, with some of the profits from that smuggling allegedly diverted to Al-Qaeda.

## Highlights...

(Continued from page 5)

the U.S. Army or Navy.

It was also noted that the UNA's membership continued to grow, increasing during the period between the 20th and 21st conventions by 7,553 to reach 45,720. Assets totaled \$7,789,243.33.

The plight of Ukraine was uppermost in the minds of convention delegates who sent a memorandum to President Harry S. Truman, calling his attention to the fate of Ukrainian people in their native land.

The convention approved a new class of juvenile insurance, an endowment plan payable upon the insured's 18th birthday. The delegates also approved \$12,300 in grants and donations to various cultural and educational institutions and endeavors, \$5,000 in relief aid to members and \$1,600 in scholarships to Ukrainian students.

Nicholas Murashko was re-elected to his fifth term as UNA president. He died on August 3, 1949, and the position of acting president was assumed by the UNA vice-president, Gregory Herman.

Source: "Ukrainian National Association: Its Past and Present, (1894-1964)," by Anthony Dragan (translated from the original Ukrainian by Zenon Snylyk). Jersey City, N.J.: Svoboda Press, 1964. The border featured in this special feature is reproduced from a UNA membership certificate dating to 1919.



## Omelan Helbig Memorial Fund sponsors three bandura students



Orysia Zaporozan



Renee Cholyway



Sara Cholyway

NEWARK, N.J. – The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus Omelan Helbig Memorial Fund has announced the recipients of scholarships for the Kobzarska Sich Bandura Camp in the amount of \$1,500, or \$500 to each.

Kobzarska Sich, held in Emlenton, Pa., is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year on August 1-15.

Orysia Zaporozan of Winnipeg, has been playing bandura for 15 years. She first started playing with the Manitoba School of Bandura. Over the years, she has taken both private and group lessons, in which emphasis has been placed on expanding her knowledge of Ukrainian music and being able to sing along while playing the bandura. She is currently a member of Zoloti Struny Bandura Ensemble from Winnipeg.

Ms. Zaporozan's experience has allowed her to perform for such dignitaries such as sculptor Leo Mol and the mayor of Lviv. In addition, she has performed alongside the Hoosli Ukrainian Folk Ensemble and the Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra.

Sara Cholyway, of Warren, Mich., is a 15-year-old junior at Regina High School. She has been studying the bandura for six years and enjoys spreading her Ukrainian culture through music. She has performed at the cultural exhibits at the Ukrainian Sunflower Festival in Warren and at Slavic Day at the University of Michigan. In addition, she has also performed for various school events.

Ms. Cholyway hopes to continue studying music and would like to pass on the great Ukrainian music tradition by

teaching others how to play the bandura. She also participates in dramatic and musical theater, plays the oboe in the Notre Dame High School Concert Band, and is a member of the De La Salle Collegiate High School Show Choir and Wigs and Masks Society.

Renee Cholyway, of Warren, Mich., is 13 years old and attends school at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic School. She loves to play the bandura, and strongly believes it ties her closer to her Ukrainian culture. She encourages others to take up the instrument, both because of its challenges and because of its wonderful sound. She not only plays the bandura, but also plays the piano, draws, paints ceramics, makes pysanky, and enjoys all types of sports, such as volleyball, swimming, basketball and running.

Omelan Helbig was a musician who dedicated his life to choral singing at the highest level. After his untimely passing in 2003, his wife and daughters, together with the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, created a memorial fund in his honor.

Established in July of 2003 through private donations, the Omelan Helbig Memorial Fund's mission is to assist and subsidize vocal training for promising musicians within the ranks of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, as well as to provide scholarships for participants of the chorus's summer bandura camp, Kobzarska Sich.

Donations can be made by sending checks directly to: Bandurist Chorus — Omelan Helbig Memorial Fund, Self Reliance Credit Union, 734 Sanford Ave., Newark, NJ 07106.

## Non-Profit Management...

(Continued from page 5)

afterwards presented the results of their talks to the conference. This was followed by lunch and then a presentation of the Institute of Non-Profit Management by Mr. Stankovich, who reviewed the institute's first year and discussed how the next year would look. He then fielded questions from a very interested audience.

Next, the keynote speaker, Ruslan Kraplych from NGO Development Ukraine, which is sponsored by the European Union, presented his views on education in the non-profit sector. He confirmed the need for more institutes that can teach basic business skills to the large number of NGO employees. He stayed on after his speech for a question and answer panel along with Michael Haines and Scott Lasher, both Peace Corps volunteers working with Ukrainian NGOs.

The conference ended with a networking reception, during which Ms. Maksymovych remarked, "While preparing my report, I had a difficult time finding real data on NGOs, since there have been so few studies done in this area. I see the Institute of Non-Profit Management as a place where studies like this can be done. It will train the future leaders of NGOs, but it can also do so much more."

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Further information about the Institute of Non-Profit Management and the Ukrainian Catholic University is available in English and Ukrainian on the university's website at [www.ucu.edu.ua](http://www.ucu.edu.ua). Readers may also contact the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622; phone, (773) 235-8462; e-mail, [ucef@ucef.org](mailto:ucef@ucef.org); website, [www.ucef.org](http://www.ucef.org). The phone number of the UCEF in Canada is (905) 465-3388.

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## Oligarchs privatize...

(Continued from page 2)

Kryvorizhstal, would go to Mr. Yanukovich's election campaign. One populist way would be in the paying of extensive wage and pension arrears while another would be in creating an untraceable slush fund (Ukrainska Pravda, June 8). Other sources for the Yanukovich election slush fund would come from tax revenues diverted from the budget. This is especially the case with VAT refunds to exporters. Last year, 5 billion hrv (\$900 million U.S.) was stolen from the budget in this manner, according to Our Ukraine member Petro Poroshenko, head of the parliamentary budget committee. (TV 5, June 13)

A third reason for rapid privatization is that Ukraine's oligarchs are threatened by a Viktor Yushchenko election victory because they fear re-distribution of their assets and being held accountable for illegal actions. Mr. Yushchenko has ruled out re-opening non-transparently conducted privatizations undertaken in the 1990s. Nevertheless, President Yushchenko would be under intense pressure to reverse the privatization of Kryvorizhstal and then hold a transparent tender.

Despite being sidelined, foreign tenders had two advantages over their two Ukrainian competitors. Firstly, they were

willing to pay over \$1 billion U.S.— 20 percent more than Ukrainian bids. Secondly, as pointed out by Severstal, by excluding foreign companies, "Ukraine is missing a chance to attract capital which it needs so badly and to develop its metallurgical industry." (Financial Times, May 26) Only Western investment can modernize Ukraine's Soviet-era industrial infrastructure. Yet, Ukraine's record on attracting foreign direct investment is poor.

This will be made worse by a rigged privatization that has infringed both Ukrainian and international law. (Zerkalo Nedeli, May 15-21) Such blatantly rigged privatizations seem to indicate that "Ukraine doesn't seem to care at all about how it is perceived," according to Rob Edwards at Renaissance Capital, a Moscow investment bank. (Economist, June 11) Pavel Ferdinand, a German adviser to the Ukrainian government, described the privatization as a "scandal" because it was non-transparent, the price of less than \$1 billion (U.S.) was too low and it was discriminatory against foreign bidders. (Ukrainska Pravda, June 15)

Protests at the speed with which the non-transparent privatization of Kryvorizhstal was undertaken reverberated throughout Ukraine's political system. Attempts to block the privatization through the courts failed, showing the degree to which the rule of law is absent.

Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn called for all privatizations to be suspended until after the elections. Mr. Lytvyn argued against the continued "embezzlement of the state" by oligarchs. (UNIAN, May 4)

Nevertheless, Mr. Lytvyn's duplicity could be seen when the People's Agrarian Party, which he heads, did not vote in favor of an opposition resolution to halt the privatization of Kryvorizhstal. (Ukrainska Pravda, June 3) The resolution obtained 218 votes – eight short of a majority. The lack of transparency in the privatization process extended to the inability of national deputies to attend meetings held by the State Property Fund, which oversees tenders. It was not surprising that the privatization was described by the Socialists as similar to "thieves entering the building who began to steal the property." (Ukrainska Pravda, June 14) But, even Viktor Yushchenko's pro-economic reform Our Ukraine bloc demanded that privatizations be suspended during the election year.

Ironically, on May 25, just three weeks before Kryvorizhstal's rigged privatization, the Industrial Union of Donbas filed a lawsuit in Warsaw complaining about the uneven treatment of the IUD when it submitted a bid for the Huta Czestochowa steel plant in Poland. (Polish News Bulletin, May 25) Touché?

## Privatization...

(Continued from page 2)

the Ukrainian economy is being deprived of a competitive tender," LNM and U.S. Steel said in a statement.

The Kryvorizhstal sale – which many Ukrainian commentators have said is a large improvement on previous dishonest privatizations – nevertheless highlights Ukraine's notoriously clannish organization of the state power branches. Not only did the executive and legislative branches not see anything objectionable in such a tender, but even the judiciary expressed its approval.

Socialist Party lawmaker Valentyna Semeniuk on June 8 lodged a complaint against the Kryvorizhstal sale with the Holosiyivskyi District Court, arguing that the tender terms do not sufficiently protect Kryvorizhstal employees against layoffs. In theory, any court complaint should automatically suspend the privatization in question. Later the same day, however, the documents of the case were transferred to the Pecherskyi District Court, whose jurisdiction was deemed by judicial authorities more appropriate for the State Property Fund, which managed the privatization on behalf of the government. The Pecherskyi District Court – which is famous in Ukraine for many cases of ruling in favor of the authorities – rejected Ms. Semeniuk's complaint and said the privatization may continue.

More curious still, trade-union bosses at Kryvorizhstal have organized a petition among employees saying that they want a domestic investor for their enterprise. The petition was signed by more than 30,000 people, of whom the overwhelming majority, if not all, were reportedly completely unaware of not only the sums offered for their enterprise but also of the tender's provisions regarding guarantees for the Kryvorizhstal workforce.

Kryvorizhstal is a juicy privatization morsel – it reported net sales of \$1.4 billion on production of 7 million tons of steel last year. Therefore, some Ukrainian media assert, it should be expected that the 93 percent stake will unavoidably, even if inconspicuously, be resold in the future, partly or completely, and with a hefty profit for the Investment-Metallurgical Union. Why the state did not want to put this profit in its coffers is, of course, a different question.

## William Rybak...

(Continued from page 4)

part in the various events and activities sponsored by the local Ukrainian American community and often was tapped to give the welcoming speech or keynote address. He was instrumental in helping to organize the first commemoration of Ukrainian Independence at Bethlehem's City Hall, as well as in the state's capital, Harrisburg, and continued to participate in this celebration on an ongoing basis.

All six children of William and Louise Golab Rybak attended Ukrainian studies classes on Saturdays by Branch 91 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. They also sang with the children's choir and completed catechism classes at St. Josaphat's Church, where they are still very active members of the parish. The Rybaks are all members of Ukrainian National Association Branch 47.

William Rybak was described as a "bulldog" who "never gave up." He fought tenaciously for his community and its constituents and leaves a proud legacy for his children to follow. His memory will remain eternal in the history of the Ukrainian American community of the Lehigh Valley, and especially in the city of Bethlehem.

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# SPORTSLINE

## Shot put

Ukrainian shot putter Vita Pavlysh, a two-time European champion, was banned from international competition for life and stripped of her world indoor title after having twice tested positive for steroids, the Associated Press reported on July 2.

The head of the Ukrainian shot put federation, Yurii Karpiuk, told the AP that Pavlysh tested positive a second time during the world indoor championships in Budapest in March.

"From now on, she will never ... have any relations with athletics, even coaching or participating in any delegation," Karpiuk told the AP. Under international rules, athletes committing a second steroid violation receive a life ban.

Pavlysh tested positive for an illegal substance a first time after winning a gold medal in the shot put event at the 1999 world indoor championship in Japan and was suspended for two years.

She won a silver medal at the 1997 world outdoor championships and bronze medals at the 2001 and 2003 championships. The Budapest gold medal will go to the original second-place finisher, Svetlana Krivelyova of Russia.

## Olympic news

Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich announced on June 18 that Ukraine will pay double what it offered four years ago for winning medals at the 2004 Summer Olympic Games in Athens, the Associated Press reported that same day. The newswire wrote that the move was meant to boost the national team's performance.

Yanukovich said the idea, endorsed by the country's National Olympic Committee, would mean that Ukrainian athletes receive \$100,000 for each gold medal won, \$70,000 for a silver medal and \$50,000 for a bronze.

Coaches, meanwhile, would receive half those amounts, said Yanukovich, who also heads Ukraine's Olympic Committee.

At the Sydney Olympics four years ago, the Ukrainian team garnered three gold, 10 silver and 10 bronze medals.

## Gymnastics

Ukraine's Alina Kozich took the gold medal in the all-around competition at the 2004 European Women's Gymnastics Championships held in Amsterdam on April 29-May 2. Kozich finished the competition with a score of 37.262, while Romania's Daniela Sofronie took second place with a score of 37.224. Russia's Yelena Zamolodchikova took third place with a score of 37.149, and Iryna Yarotskaya of Ukraine took sixth place with a score of 35.936.

Ukraine took second place in the women's senior team competition, finishing with a combined score of 111.247. The Romanian team took first place with a score of 112.772, while Russia took third place with a score of 110.423.

In individual competition, Ukraine's Iryna Krasnynskaya took third place in the uneven bars with a score of 9.562, while her teammate Yarotskaya took fourth place with a score of 9.525. Russia's Khorkina took first place with a score of 9.662, while Britain's Beth Tweddle took second place with a score of 9.587.

Olha Sherbatykh of Ukraine took fourth place in the vault with a score of 9.200, while Romania's Monica Rosu took first place with a score of 9.499. Russia's Anna Pavlova and teammate Zamolodchikova tied for second place with a score of 9.381.

Krasnynskaya then took fourth place in the balance beam with a score of 9.200, while her teammate Kozich took fifth place with a score of 8.875. Romania's Catalina Ponor took first place with a score of 9.725, and Alexandra Eremia took second with a score of 9.575. Russia's Khorkina took third place with a score of 9.325.

Ukraine's Yarotskaya took fifth place in the floor event with a score of 9.262, while her teammate Olena Kvasha took eighth place with a score of 8.500. Romania's Ponor took first place with a score of 9.637, and Spain's Elena Gomez took second place with a score of 9.575. Maria Teresa Gargano of Italy took third place with a score of 9.350.

## Swimming

Ukraine captured the team title at the 2004 European Swimming Championships held in Madrid on May 5-16 with a total of 12 gold medals, two silver and two bronze.

Yana Klochkova kicked off the gold rush for Ukraine by taking first place in the women's 200-meter individual medley, finishing the race in 2 minutes and 12.56 seconds. Hanna Shcherba of Belarus took second place with a time of 2:15.03, and Beatrice Caslaru of Romania took third place with a time of 2:15.70.

Klochkova then won the 400-meter individual medley, finishing the race in 4:38.52, while Hungary's Eva Risztov took second place with a time of 4:40.34. Slovakia's Anja Klinar took third place with a time of 4:46.05.

Ukraine took second place in the women's 4x100-meter medley relay, while France took first place with a time of 4:05.96. The Ukrainian team of Klochkova, Iryna Amshennikova, Svitlana Bondarenko and Olha Mukomol finished the race in 4:06.35, while the Netherlands took third place with a time of 4:07.41.

Serhii Breus of Ukraine took first place in the men's 50-meter butterfly, finishing in 24.02 seconds. Russia's Nikolay Skvortsov took second place with a time of 24.05, and Ukraine's Andrii Serdinov took third place with a time of 24.16.

Oleh Lisohor of Ukraine took first place in the men's 50-meter breaststroke, finishing the race in 27.55. Hugues Duboscq of France took second place with a time of 28.23, and Matjaz Markic of Slovakia took third place with a time of 28.24.

Lisohor then took first place in the 100-meter breaststroke, finishing the race in 1:01.13, while his teammate Valerii Dymo took sixth place with a time of 1:02.00. France's Duboscq took second place with a time of 1:01.25, and Hungary's Richard Bodor took third place with a time of 1:01.54.

Ukraine's Bondarenko took first place in the women's 100-meter breaststroke with a time of 1:09.23, while Russia's Elena Bogomazova took second place with a time of 1:09.37. Mirna Jukic of Austria took third place with a time of 1:09.41.

Serdinov took first place in the men's 100-meter butterfly with a time of 52.31, while his teammate Denys Sylantiev took fourth place with a time of 52.85. France's Franck Esposito took second place with a time of 52.65, and Russia's Skvortsov took third place with a time of 52.75.

Sylantiev then took first place in the 200-meter butterfly with a time of 1:56.71, and his teammate Serhii Advena took sixth place with a time of 1:58.53. Romania's Loan Gherghel took second place with a time of 1:56.82, and Russia's Anatoly Polyakov took third place with a time of 1:57.45.

Klochkova took a bronze medal in the 400-meter freestyle with a time of 4:10.53, while France's Laure Manaudou took first place with a time of 4:07.90.

Romania's Camelia Potec took second place with a time of 4:09.31.

The Ukrainian team of Volodymyr Nikolaychuk, Lisohor, Serdinov and Yurii Yegoshyn took first place in the men's 4x100-meter medley relay, finishing the race in 3:37.14. France took second place with a time of 3:37.77, and Hungary took third place with a time of 3:37.86.

Ukraine's Oleksander Volynets took fourth place in the men's 50-meter freestyle with a time of 22.49, while Russia's Alexander Popov won the event with a time of 22.32. Sweden's Stefan Nystrand took second place with a time of 22.42, and Italy's Lorenzo Vismara took third place with a time of 22.45.

Mukomol of Ukraine took eighth place in the women's 50-meter freestyle with a time of 25.73, while Sweden's Therese Alshammar took first place with a time of 25.12. Svitlana Khakhlova of Belarus took second place with a time of 25.20, and Sandra Volker of Germany took third place with a time of 25.24.

Ukraine's Viacheslav Shyrsov took sixth place in the men's 50-meter backstroke with a time of 26.23, while Germany's Stev Theloke took first place with a time of 25.61. Darius Grigalionis of Lithuania took second place with a time of 25.67, and David Ortega of Spain took third place with a time of 25.69.

Amshennikova of Ukraine took eighth place in the women's 50-meter backstroke with a time of 29.70, while Ilona Hlavackova of the Czech Republic took first place with a time of 29.00. Spain's Nina Zhivanevskaya took second place with a time of 29.03, and Italy's Alessandra Cappa took third place with a time of 29.28.

Ukraine's Bondarenko took fifth place in the women's 50-meter breaststroke with a time of 32.37, while Sweden's Maria Ostling took first place with a time of 31.68. Russia's Elena Bogomazova took second place with a time of 31.90, and Denmark's Majken Thorup took third place with a time of 32.05.

Ukraine's Yegoshyn took seventh place in the men's 100-meter freestyle with a time of 49.84, and Filippo Magnini of Italy took first place with a time of 48.87. Pieter Van Den Hoogenband of the Netherlands took second place with a time of 49.33, and Italy's Christian Galenda took third place with a time of 49.55.

Amshennikova of Ukraine took sixth place in the women's 100-meter backstroke with a time of 1:03.06, while France's Laure Manaudou took first place with a time of 1:00.93. Stanislava Komarova of Russia took second place with a time of 1:01.89, and Spain's Zhivanevskaya took third place with a time of 1:02.38.

Amshennikova took fifth place in the women's 200-meter backstroke with a time of 2:14.73, while Russia's Komarova took first place with a time of 2:10.97. Slovakia's Anja Carman took second place with a time of 2:13.12, and Croatia's Sanja Jovanovic took third place with a time of 2:13.95.

Ukraine's Serhii Fesenko took seventh place in the men's 400-meter freestyle with a time of 3:52.77, while Italy's Emiliano Brembilla took first place with a time of 3:49.14. Russia's Yuri Prilukov took second place with a time of 3:49.51, and Romania's Dragos Coman took third place with a time of 3:49.52.

Ihor Chervynskiy of Ukraine took second place in the men's 1,500-meter freestyle with a time of 15:11.94, while Russia's Yuri Prilukov won the event with a time of 15:04.35. Romania's Coman took third place with a time of 15:15.42.

Ukraine's team of Shyrsov, Yegoshyn, Pavlo Khnykin and Denys Syzonenko took fifth place in the men's 4x100-meter freestyle with a time of 3:20.56, while Italy took first place with a time of 3:15.66. Russia took second place with a time of 3:17.00, and France took third place with a time of 3:18.10.

The Ukrainian team of Fesenko, Advena, Maksym Kokosha and Dmytro Vereitinov took sixth place in the men's 4x200-meter freestyle with a time of 7:26.05, while Italy took first place with a time of 7:11.93. Russia took second place with a time of 7:16.95, and France took third place with a time of 7:19.00.

## Diving

Also at the European swimming championships, the Ukrainian pair of Roman Volodkov and Anton Zakharov took first place in the men's 10-meter synchronized platform competition with a score of 354.72. Germany took second place with a score of 345.78, and Russia took third place with a score of 345.78.

In the women's 3-meter synchronized event, Ukrainians Kristina Ischenko and Olena Fedorova took third place with a score of 289.59. Russia took first place with a score of 337.38, and Germany took second place with a score of 302.64.

Dmytro Lysenko of Ukraine took fourth place in the men's 3-meter springboard event with a score of 637.53, while his teammate Yurii Shlyakhov took sixth place with a score of 633.42. Germany's Andreas Wels took first place with a score of 695.76, and Joonas Puhakka of Finland took second place with a score of 676.80. Russia's Vassily Lissovsky took third place with a score of 668.28.

Olena Zhupina of Ukraine took second place in the women's 10-meter platform event with a score of 507.45, while Italy's Tania Cagnotto took first place with a score of 538.56. Valentina Marocchi of Italy took third place with a score of 504.93.

The Ukrainian duo of Lysenko and Shlyakhov took third place in the men's 3-meter synchronized springboard event with a score of 321.24. Italy took first place with a score of 322.50, and Russia took second place with a score of 321.90.

Ukraine's Zhupina and Olha Leonova took sixth place in the women's 10-meter synchronized platform event with a score of 279.75, while Germany took first place with a score of 303.72. Spain took second place with a score of 294.60, and Italy took third place with a score of 294.06.

In the women's 3-meter springboard event, Ukraine's Fedorova took third place with a score of 524.31, while Russia's Yulia Pakhalina took first place with a score of 575.94. Vera Ilyna of Russia took second place with a score of 573.99, and Ischenko of Ukraine took 10th place with a score of 473.43.

Ukraine's Volodkov took first place in the men's 10-meter platform with a score of 186.51, while his teammate Zakharov took 10th place with a score of 173.13. Italy's Francesco Delluomo took second place with a score of 184.26, and Germany's Heiko Meyer took third place with a score of 180.99.

## Ice hockey

Kyiv-born Ruslan Fedotenko scored two goals for the Tampa Bay Lightning in Game 7 of the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup finals on June 7, giving his team their first ever Stanley Cup championship.

For Tampa's team captain, Ukrainian Canadian Dave Andreychuk, it was his

(Continued on page 27)



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## London newspaper...

(Continued from page 1)

main figure behind the criminal activities aimed against Gongadze" and that he "was the organizer of the journalist's abduction." However, Mr. Omelchenko asserted that, "we have no cause to suggest that Kuchma organized the journalist's murder."

In its story The Independent asserted that it had received leaked confidential documents from Ukrainian law enforcement authorities, "who are dismayed that their investigations, which pointed to high-level involvement in the murder, have been suppressed."

The story, written by Askold Krushelnysky, a British journalist of Ukrainian origin who is affiliated also with the Prague-based, U.S. sponsored Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, stated that the documents included an autopsy done on the body of a key witness who died while in police custody. The autopsy showed that the dead man, Ihor Honcharov, had been injected with Thiopental, a lethal drug with no medicinal value. Reports from the time of the death of Mr. Honcharov stated that, while certain oppositionist lawmakers along with Mr. Honcharov's friends and family had called for an independent autopsy of the body at the time, the body was cremated immediately after his death, leaving the matter moot.

On June 22, the same day that the Procurator General's Office announced it had a suspect in the Gongadze murder, it also announced that it was following a lead that had developed from forensic evidence obtained by the law enforcement agency, which suggested that Mr. Honcharov may have died as a result of spinal injuries from a beating administered by prison guards.

Although Mr. Honcharov was a mid-level law enforcement official, he was also the leader of a band of rogue officers who were part of a criminal organization called "The Werewolves." The group, as Mr. Honcharov later admitted, was responsible for extortion and murder. He had said it had ties to the highest levels of the state militia.

Mr. Honcharov, who died in August 2003 while in investigative detention, where he had spent more than a year while charges against him were being considered, had secretly sent a diary of his activities as a state militia official and member of The Werewolves to a Ukrainian human rights watchdog group,

the Institute for Mass Information. He had noted several times before his death that he feared for his life.

On the face of the document he had asked that it be opened only upon his death. In the diary Mr. Honcharov alleged that the Ministry of Internal Affairs for whom he worked had been involved in the Gongadze abduction and murder.

The Independent's story asserted that the Ukrainian government documents in its possession show that Internal Affairs Ministry undercover police teams had carried out surveillance on Gongadze for weeks until the time of his abduction, also corroborating a charge that the journalist's wife had leveled not long after his death.

The Independent said that State Militia Gen. Oleksii Pukach had ordered Gongadze's abduction after a decision made by Minister of Internal Affairs Yurii Kravchenko, a close associate of President Kuchma. Today Mr. Kravchenko is director of Ukraine's State Tax Administration.

Procurator General Vasyliiev's predecessor, Oleksander Piskun, had Gen. Pukach arrested on October 23, 2003, in conjunction with the Gongadze investigation. President Kuchma dismissed the procurator general six days later on charges of abusing the power of his office for personal gain. Mr. Pukach was released from investigative detention days later.

The Independent also stated that it had witness statements collected by the Procurator General's Office during its investigation of the Gongadze affair. The newspaper asserted that as part of the government cover up, Procurator General Vasyliiev could decide to destroy the files after they became public in order to maintain the cover-up. The newspaper also noted that in their statements the witnesses had said they feared for their lives should their identities become known.

The Independent attributed statements to three investigators who noted that 25 state militia investigators were part of the undercover surveillance of Gongadze. The investigators claimed that once Gongadze had disappeared, the individuals, who had worked in five teams, were ordered to forget that surveillance activity had ever taken place.

Finally, the newspaper said that documents in its possession asserted that members of the Kisil family murdered Gongadze. It reported that a state militia investigative agent, Hryhorii Serhienko, had stated in his testimony that his colleagues, including an agent named Oleksander Muzyka, had infiltrated the powerful crime family. The infiltrators carried out the order to murder Gongadze with members of the Kisil crime family and were present when it occurred.

Kisil, the nom de guerre for the leader of the organized crime group, died last year when his bulletproofed German-made luxury automobile exploded with him inside while parked in downtown Kyiv.

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# Detroit hosts 2004 Great Lakes Cup soccer tournament



The Great Lakes Cup's founding fathers – Detroit's Vlodko Hnatiuk, Toronto's Bohdan Lypka and Cleveland's Lev Holubec – at the post-tournament meeting.

by Marta Hnatiuk

WARREN, Mich. – On May 29 and 30 the Ukrainian Sport Club Chernyk was home to the ninth annual Great Lakes Cup soccer tournament. The games and festivities were held at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic School in Warren, Mich.

The Great Lakes Cup originated in 1995 when Vlodko Hnatiuk from Detroit's USC Chernyk proposed the idea of a soccer tournament to Lev Holubec of Cleveland's UASC Lviv and Bohdan Lypka from Toronto's Ukraina SA, thus forming the Great Lakes Cup committee. The Great Lakes Cup allows all North American Ukrainian Clubs to participate in a soccer tournament occurring over the Memorial Day weekend. In participating in three successive tournaments, the clubs that border the Great Lakes earn their spot in the organizational committee and clubs take turns hosting the tournament.

This year 13 teams competed in the Great Lakes Cup men's open and men's over-30 divisions. The men's open included soccer teams from the following clubs: Buffalo FC Ukraina, Cleveland UASC Lviv, Cleveland UAYA S.C. Nova, Chicago FC Ukraina, Detroit USC Chernyk, Yonkers UAYA Krylati, Toronto Ukraina SA, and Toronto USC Karpaty.

In the championship game of the men's open Toronto Ukraina faced Yonkers Krylati. The match ended in a 1-1 tie and continued through overtime.

Ultimately, the tie was resolved through penalty shots, which resulted in Krylati's victory.

Thus, for the second year in a row, Yonkers Krylati took home the Great Lakes Cup trophy for the men's open division. The most valuable player award was given to Bohdan Protas, the goalkeeper for the Krylati.

In the men's over-30 division, five teams competed for the Great Lakes Cup: Chicago FC Ukraina, Chicago UASC Lions, Cleveland UASC Lviv, Detroit USC Chernyk and Toronto Ukraina SA. In the final match Chicago Ukraina faced Cleveland Lviv in an exciting game. After most of the game being played with the score tied at 1-1, Chicago Ukraina scored with only a few minutes left in the game, defeating Cleveland Lviv by 2-1, to win the 2004 Great Lakes Cup in the Men's Over-30 division. Oleh Lehkiv of Chicago Ukraina was chosen as the MVP in the Over-30 division.

The Great Lakes Cup also featured a

junior tournament with Toronto USC Karpaty and Detroit USC Chernyk in the Under-10 and Under-14 divisions.

For the first time this year, the Great Lakes Cup also hosted a volleyball competition. Although the only participants were from Detroit, plans are to incorporate volleyball into future Great Lakes Cup tournaments.

The host committee, USC Chernyk, under the leadership of Mr. Hnatiuk, extend-



A view of participants at the opening ceremonies in the gym of the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Schools.

ed a special thank-you to the sponsors of the 2004 Great Lakes Cup, the Ukrainian Future Credit Union and the Ukrainian Selfreliance Michigan Federal Credit Union. Sincere thanks also went to Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic School and Matthew Weigle for the use of the facilities, the Ukrainian Cultural Center for the evening social, and to UkrainaTV.com for providing the MVPs with authentic jerseys of Ukraine's Olympic team.

Thanks and best wishes were also extended to all the athletes, players, participants, match officials, volunteers, and family members who worked so hard in making the 2004 Great Lakes Cup soccer tournament so successful. For more details readers may log on to [www.ukrainiansportclub.com](http://www.ukrainiansportclub.com).

The 10th anniversary of the Great Lakes Cup, will be celebrated next year during Memorial Day weekend in Toronto.



The under 10 teams of Detroit's USC Chernyk and Toronto's USC Karpaty.



Both champions, the Ukrainian American Youth Association's Yonkers Krylati SC (men's open) and Chicago's FC Ukraina (men's over 30), celebrate their victories.



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**Rotarians from Ukraine meet  
with counterparts in two U.S. cities**

by Jan Sherbin

CINCINNATI – Rotary Club leaders from Ukraine recently visited Chicago and Cincinnati to look at how Rotary operates in the United States and to study Rotary's leadership practices.

"This leadership exchange is designed to develop a cooperative relationship between area clubs and respective districts for the purpose of furthering the ideals and work of Rotary around the world," explained Judie James of the Rotary Club of Cincinnati, who organized the visit. She said she sees future joint U.S.-Ukrainian service projects resulting from the visit.

Members of Cincinnati's Rotary Club helped start Rotary in Cincinnati's sister city of Kharkiv in 1993. Rotary in Kharkiv and all around Ukraine is expanding and growing stronger, establishing more clubs and initiating more service projects. There are now 33 Rotary Clubs in Ukraine, with more than 3,000 members.

"That means we're seeing more and more Rotary community and civic proj-

ects in Ukraine," Ms. James noted. "These projects are making positive impacts on the well-being of their communities and citizens there."

The visiting Ukrainian group attended several Rotary meetings in Cincinnati and Chicago, as well as toured Rotary International headquarters in Chicago. At Rotary headquarters, topics covered included starting new clubs, planning effective meetings, service and exchange programs, leadership education, member retention and humanitarian programs. The visit included a meeting with U.S. Rotary President-elect Glenn Estess.

The visiting Rotarians belong to Rotary District 2230, which encompasses Kharkiv and other parts of eastern Ukraine. The delegation included: Eugene Liberman, president, Kharkiv Rotary; Anatoly Volok, Kharkiv Rotary (delegation leader); Karina Movsesyan, founding member and past president, Kharkiv Rotary; Anatoly Levit, founding president of Sloviansk Rotary and Mayor of the city of Sloviansk; and Svetlana Petrova, past president, Cherkasy Rotary.

**Ukrainian community...**

(Continued from page 4)

seeking involvement of the minister for the arts, senior arts and other Victoria government agency representatives, tertiary institutions and media among others. The roundtable will discuss the role MAV can play in delivering state arts and multicultural policies, as well as how all stakeholders can work in partnership and more cooperatively."

"Partnerships, inclusiveness and being smart about how we all work together will guide the work of the board," Mr. Romaniw commented.

The board has strong professional and diverse representation. Board members are: Mr. Romaniw, chair; Mr. Boglis and Natalia Moravskii, deputy chairs; Mr. Thomas, treasurer; John Vanderleest, secretary; Hakan Akyol, Marcello D'Amico, Jean Kereopa, Roger Ouk and Pina Nania, members.

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## BOOK NOTE: A new translation of the Franko classic "Lys Mykyta"



Roman Karpishka, in Hutsul attire, displays the new "Fox Mykyta."

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – A new version of the Ivan Franko classic "Lys Mykyta" has been published in the English language thanks to the efforts of a Montreal attorney who spent several summers teaching English to students in Ukraine.

Roman Karpishka calls his "Fox Mykyta," which is presented as a free translation in verse, "a labor of love." He credits his students in Ukraine with inspiring him to rediscover the 1896 classic, which he described "similar to 'Aesop's Fables'" and as a work that depicts human relationships via the animal kingdom.

The new "Fox Mykyta" was released in 2002 by Papuha Publishers in Lviv and is now available in North America. Notably, the book contains illustrations by the renowned Edward Kozak ("Eko"), whose illustrations of "Lys Mykyta" date back to the 1940s.

Mr. Karpishka taught English as a second language as part of the Ukrainian National Association's Teaching English in Ukraine program in 1995 and 1996 in Zalischyky, and in 1997, 1998 and 1999 in Mykolayiv.

It was during his stint in 1998 that he gave additional assignments to his class of seven "wiz kids," he recalled, and the students suggested using "Lys Mykyta" for their translation project. The students succeeded in translating most of the work's first song (the book is composed of 12 chapters, which Franko called songs).

Mr. Karpishka translated the rest of the Franko work, using the same pattern of rhyme and rhythm as the original. He said that he translated "not word for word, but idea for idea."

Next he succeeded in getting the rights to use Eko's famous drawings of "Lys Mykyta" from the late artist's son. They appear in the book in a colorized version, but several of the original sepia plates also are included.

Mr. Karpishka explained that "Franko is not as widely known as Shevchenko, for example," and he wanted to make Franko known to the world, as well as to "provide a positive spin on Ukraine." To that end, "Fox Mykyta" contains a biography of Franko, plus his explanation of the famous fox's origin in a chapter called "Who was Fox Mykyta?"

"He was a genius, super-productive. He continued to write even after the authorities deformed his hands," the translator said of Franko. "We have an obligation to pass this on to our kids. And this has to be done in a modern context."

The new book comes with a PC-compatible CD of "Fox Mykyta" narrated by Mr. Karpishka and accompanied by well-known music.

The 168-page hardbound book is available for \$29.95 (or \$37.95 Canadian), plus postage, C.O.D., by writing to: Fox Mykyta, 12 Elaine Court, Latham, NY 12110. For information, readers may e-mail karpishka@yahoo.com.

The next issue of The Ukrainian Weekly's

## Wedding Announcements

will appear on July 4, 2004.

**For a wedding announcement to be included in that issue, all information must be received in our offices by June 28, 2004.**

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.

We hope you will announce your wedding in The Ukrainian Weekly, or send a greeting to your favorite newlyweds.

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## UKRAINIAN SPORTS FEDERATION OF U.S.A. AND CANADA



### USCAK - EAST 2004 Tennis Tournament Singles, Doubles and Mixed Doubles

Dates: July 3-4, 2004.

Place: Soyuzivka, UNA Resort, Kerhonkson, NY

Starting Times: Singles will start 10 a.m. on Saturday, July 3  
Doubles will start 1 p.m. on Saturday

Entry: **Advance registration is required for singles.** Entry fee is \$20 per individual or a doubles team. Send registration form including the fee to:  
George Sawchak  
724 Forrest Ave., Rydal, PA 19046  
(215) 576-7989

**Singles registration must be received by June 30.** Doubles teams may register at Soyuzivka by 10 a.m. on Saturday. **Do not send entry form to Soyuzivka.**

Rules: All USTA and USCAK rules for tournament play will apply. Participants must be Ukrainian by birth, heritage or marriage. Players may enter up to two groups of either singles or doubles.

Awards: Trophies will be presented to winners and finalists in each group.

Host Club: KLK, USCAK Tennis Committee will conduct the tournament.

### Registration Form Make checks payable to KLK

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Phone No. \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Group Men \_\_\_\_\_ Men 45's \_\_\_\_\_ Boys \_\_\_\_\_ Age Group \_\_\_\_\_

Women \_\_\_\_\_ Sr. Women \_\_\_\_\_ Girls \_\_\_\_\_ Age Group \_\_\_\_\_

Doubles \_\_\_\_\_ Partner \_\_\_\_\_ Mixed Doubles \_\_\_\_\_ Partner \_\_\_\_\_

EAST 2004







# Soyuzivka

for all seasons

August 1-6, 2004

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If you're a golf enthusiast, join us for a week of fun and play golf at the area's premier courses. Weekly price includes: 5 nights stay, daily breakfast & dinner, tee-shirt, 4 1/2 rounds of golf (Monday- Thursday) and transportation to and from golf courses. Tee-off with a welcome reception Sunday night. Daily awards and prizes lead up to a final awards banquet. Daily golfers are also welcome!

#### Week Course Schedule (subject to change):

Monday-	Nevelle Golf Course
Tuesday	WallKill Golf Club
Wednesday	Concord Golf Club
	-8 am start, 1 pm lunch, 2 pm scramble at the sister course
Thursday-	Grossingers Golf Club- 10 am start

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\$150.00 Per night, double occupancy  
 \$190.00- Per night, single occupancy  
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August 6-8, 2004

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- Volleyball Tournament
- Softball Tournament
- Roller Hockey Tournament
- Foos Ball Tournament

Even if you're not a sports enthusiast, we'll have plenty of food, live music and entertainment all weekend.

#### Friday Night-

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#### Saturday-

Outside performance with Barabolya & zabava with Burya.

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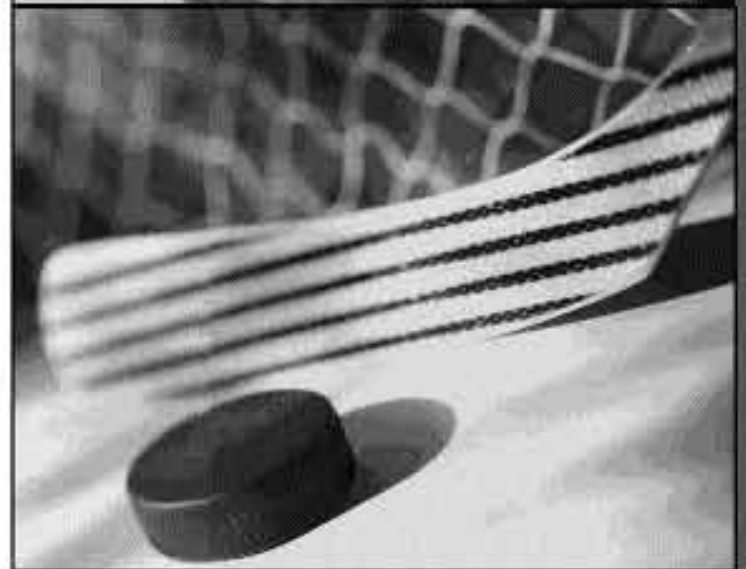
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## Sportsline

(Continued from page 21)

22nd season in the NHL and his first championship. The New York Times reported, according to the Elias Sports Bureau, that Andreychuk played more seasons, more regular-season games (1,597) and more regular-season and playoff games combined (1,752) than any other player without reaching the championship round.

Fedotenko, who played with the Ukrainian national team during the 2002 Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah, finished the playoffs with 12 goals and 2 assists for 14 points. Fedotenko's performance nearly earned him playoff most valuable player honors, though teammate Brad Richards took home the award.

### Cycling

Ukraine's Serhii Honchar took second place overall in the Tour of Italy bike race on May 31, finishing 2 minutes and 2 seconds behind race winner Damiano Cunego of Italy. Giuseppe Simoni of Italy

took third place finishing 2:05 behind the winner. At several points during the multi-stage race Ukraine's Yaroslav Popovych had the overall lead of the multi-stage bike race at various points, but he could not beat back a surging Italian team that eventually took first and third place.

### Fencing

Ukraine's Volodymyr Lukashenko took fifth place in the men's individual saber competition at the 2004 New York City Grand Prix of Fencing held on June 10-13. Russia's Stanislav Pozdniakov took first place, while his teammate Serguei Charikov took second place. Ivan Lee of the United States and Balazs Lengyel of Hungary tied for third place, while Ukraine's Vladislav Tretiak and Volodymyr Kalujny took 11th and 14th places, respectively.

In the men's saber team competition, Ukraine took sixth place, while the United States took first place. The Spanish team took second place, and France took third.

— compiled by Andrew Nynka

## Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Among the notables in attendance were Vice Prime Minister Zhulynskyi, and Myron Stebelsky, president of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, who welcomed all the athletes and spectators.

The Ukrainian Diaspora Olympiad 2000 was the third such mega-meet organized by Ukrainian sports enthusiasts of North America. It is notable that all three were held in the Philadelphia area.

The First Ukrainian American Olympiad, as it was billed, was held in 1936 on Labor Day in Philadelphia. Representatives of various youth clubs in

Philadelphia formed an organizing committee to plan and conduct this sports gathering to be held in conjunction with the Fourth Ukrainian Youth Congress. More than 150 Ukrainian youths competed; also participating as guest competitors were some 100 non-Ukrainian athletes. Sponsors included the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association (today the Ukrainian Fraternal Association).

The second games, dubbed the Ukrainian American Millennium Olympiad and Youth Rally, took place over the Memorial Day weekend in 1988. The Olympiad was held in cooperation with the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine and under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada. More than 700 athletes participated in diverse sports events.

Source: "500 athletes compete in Ukrainian Diaspora Olympiad," by Roman Stelmach and Roma Hadzewycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 13, 2000, Vol. LXVIII, No. 33.

## Correction

The last name of one of the three Plast youths who received the highest rank in "yunatstvo" at Sviato Yuriya was rendered incorrectly (June 20). Her name should have been listed as Olenka Bodnaruk, not Bodnarchuk.

## With the passing of Mary Lesawyer

the members of the General Assembly  
of the Ukrainian National Association  
express their deepest condolences  
to her husband, JOSEPH LESAWYER,  
honorary member of the  
UNA General Assembly.

— Executive Committee

On July 5, 2003 we lost a cherished Husband,  
devoted Father, loving Grandfather



## LEONARD "LENNY" BONACORSA

Masses will be celebrated on this first anniversary of his death  
at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Churches  
in Newark, NJ and Hunter, NY

Thank you for remembering him in your prayers.  
Wife Christine and Family

On the 40th day after the passing into eternal peace  
of our beloved wife, mother and grandmother

## Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

memorial liturgical services will be offered at:

- St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, New York City  
July 3, 2004, 9 a.m.
- Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church, Astoria, NY  
July 2, 2004, 8:30 a.m.
- St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Newark, NJ  
July 3, 2004, 7:45 a.m.
- St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Whippany, NJ  
July 3, 2004, 8 a.m.
- St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Yonkers, NY  
July 3, 2004, 9 a.m.
- Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, Kerhonkson, NY  
July 3, 2004, 9 a.m.
- St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Catholic Church, Glen Spey, NY  
July 2, 2004, 9 a.m.
- Sts. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Glen Spey, NY  
July 4, 2004, 9 a.m.
- St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, Watervliet, NY  
July 1, 2004, 6 p.m.
- Protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church,  
Bridgeport, CT,  
July 3, 2004, 9 a.m.
- Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church,  
Perth Amboy, NJ,  
July 3, 2004, 9 a.m.
- Protection of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church,  
Troy, NY  
July 4, 2004, 10:30 a.m.
- In Rome: St. Sofia's, Madonna Deli Monte, St. Josaphat's  
Seminary Pokrov and Aventino Basilian Monastery,  
July 3, 2004, 7 a.m.
- In Paris: July 4, 2004
- In Ukraine: Blazhenishyi Cardinal Husar  
will celebrate liturgy on July 4, 2004

Vichnaya Pamiat!  
Husband George and Family

## DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS

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**Respondents...**

(Continued from page 6)

bigger on the Newsbriefs items so it's easier to pick out the ones of most interest.

Physician, 35, Virginia: [Most enjoyed] current coverage on issues surrounding Tuzla and withdrawal of Walter Duranty's Pulitzer Prize. [Would like to see] more articles covering Kyiv Dynamo.

Educator, 50, Durand, Mich.: Great resource for our community.

Writer, storyteller, househusband, 61, Yekaterinburg, Russia: While you welcome materials, photos via e-mail, it is not clear if you welcome letters for publication by e-mail.

Homemaker, 65, New Jersey: I always look for the progress re Soyuzivka. ... This questionnaire is a wonderful idea.

Teacher, 43, Toronto: Perhaps introduce a "book club" idea. Suggest a book to read, highlight author, [include] comments from people who have read the book.

Retired accountant, 72, Manchester, N.J.: Please write more about the upcoming elections in Ukraine in 2004. Also present more detailed descriptions of

existing corruption in Ukraine.

Engineer, 66, Pennsylvania: Excellent, professionally put-together newspaper. A rarity among Uke "diaspora" newspapers. Really enjoy reading it.

Professor, 41, New York City: All the political reporting from Ukraine [is] consistently excellent. ... I'd like to read more current travelogues about Ukraine. ... I love articles on folklore ethnography, village festivals, folk music.

Homemaker, 61, Berkeley Heights, N.J.: Wedding announcements are fun! The paper is much more interesting this year than in the past few years.

Psychologist and psychopharmacologist, 61, El Paso, Texas: You avoid controversial issues like the criticism of the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine that I sent to you, "The Ugly American" who speaks only Russian and is so arrogant.

Physician, 39, New Braunfels, Texas: I love the whole thing! The commentary is top notch, the news important. The cultural features by Orysia Tracz are interesting to this half-Ukrainian who grew up in a Lutheran church in a small Texas town. Wish more people would subscribe.

**Ukrainians and World War...**

(Continued from page 7)

Weekly, thereby keeping your friends posted on what is of special interest to them."

Another World War II military man worthy of mention is Joseph Lesawyer, who served as UNA president from 1961 to 1978. Mr. Lesawyer was an army captain at the famed Battle of the Bulge in Belgium during which outnumbered American forces refused to surrender to superior German forces. The surprise German offensive began on December 16, 1944, and ended on January 25, 1945.

Also worth noting are the many war fund drives initiated by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and

headed by John Panchuk. The Ukrainian Weekly reported on the initiative in great detail.

Particular attention was paid to a Ukrainian War Bond Rally at the Victory Center in New York City on September 27, 1943. Headed by Stefanie Halychyn, wife of Dmytro Halychyn, the UNA president, the rally brought out some 3,500 Ukrainian Americans and raised a total of \$1,105,362.50 in war bonds.

Ukrainians played an important role in the Allied victory, both here and abroad. This contribution should be recognized and celebrated during the 60th anniversary of VE Day next June.

Myron Kuropas's new e-mail address is: [kuropas@comcast.net](mailto:kuropas@comcast.net).

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UKRAINE POLAND, HUNGARY I	Jul 14	Kyiv, Lviv, Krakow, Budapest	Kvitka Semanyshyn
STUDENT TOUR	Jul 28	Kyiv, Dnipro Cruise, Lviv, Yaremche + Budapest	Walter Karpinich
WESTERN UKRAINE II	Jul 30	Kyiv, Lviv, Yaremche, Kamianets Podilsky, Budapest	Marusia Cyhan
ALL OF UKRAINE II	Aug 11	Lviv, Dnipro Cruise, Kyiv and Budapest	Roma Yakymec
EASTERN UKRAINE PLUS	Aug 18	Kyiv, Poltava, (Sorochynskij Fair), Lviv, Karpaty, Chernivtsi, Krakow	Kvitka Semanyshyn
BEST OF UKRAINE II	Aug 20	Lviv, Yalta (Crimea), Kyiv	Chystyna Chraplyva
UKRAINE POLAND, HUNGARY II	Sep 15	Kyiv, Lviv, Krakow, Budapest	Olena Karpinich
UKRAINE SINGLES TOUR	Oct 08	Kyiv, Lviv, Krakow	Adriana Helbig

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## U.S. releases...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine (TIER 2)

Ukraine is a source country for women and girls trafficked to Europe and the Middle East for the purpose of sexual exploitation, and for men trafficked to Europe and North America for forced labor. Ukraine is also a significant transit country for Asian and Moldovan victims trafficked to Western destinations. Ukraine has seen an increase in the trafficking of children, especially orphans, during the last year.

The government of Ukraine does not yet fully comply with minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Despite resource constraints, Ukraine continues to make progress in combating trafficking, demonstrated by a steady increase in prosecutions and convictions. But progress has lagged in implementing the Comprehensive Program for Combating Trafficking in Persons, coordinating with law enforcement officials of destination countries and fighting government corruption. Ukraine's Parliament should adopt amendments to the criminal code that will strengthen anti-trafficking legislation.

### Prosecution

Ukraine's criminal code criminalizes trafficking in persons, but does not address recruitment nor clearly define internal trafficking as a separate crime. The government has drafted and introduced to Parliament amendments to the criminal code to bring Ukraine into compliance with international standards, but they have not yet been adopted. In 2003, prosecutors tried 41 trafficking cases and convicted traffickers in 29 cases. These results represent increases of 215 percent and 190 percent, respectively, over 2002. Those 29 cases involved 32 defendants, of whom 11 were sentenced to prison terms, two to restraint of liberty in correction facilities and 19 to probation.

Despite this improvement, the government should provide oversight to the sentencing process to ensure that judges are

implementing the legislation effectively, and to prevent the risk that judges will be improperly influenced. Corruption remains a problem for Ukraine in government and at all levels of society. Official corruption decreases the effectiveness of law enforcement efforts on trafficking. Cooperation and coordination with law enforcement officials in destination countries has improved, but remains inadequate to address the scope of the problem. Weak border security contributes to trafficking, especially along the Ukraine-Russia border.

### Protection

The police and Ukrainian embassies abroad engage NGOs to provide trafficking victims with protection services, particularly at the airport and the port of Odesa. Law enforcement officers should continue efforts to publicize and provide resources for witness protection programs. During prosecution in 2003, 278 victims testified, an increase over the 202 victims who testified in 2002.

In June 2003, the Ukrainian Cabinet of Ministers approved guidelines for establishing and operating victim rehabilitation centers. The government of Ukraine introduced simplified procedures in late 2003 to assist victims of trafficking and to facilitate their repatriation.

### Prevention

Although the Ukrainian government has made some progress in implementing its Comprehensive Program for Combating Trafficking in Persons, its Interdepartmental Coordination Council for Combating Trafficking in Persons has had no formal meetings since its establishment in December 2002.

Local commissions on combating trafficking were created throughout Ukraine pursuant to the Comprehensive Program, but their quality and effectiveness vary. Regionally throughout Ukraine, NGOs collaborated with Family and Youth Affairs Departments on information and education campaigns, such as peer training at schools, universities, cafes and clubs.

## Yushchenko continues...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Zinchenko, a longtime stalwart of the pro-presidential forces in the Parliament was ousted from the Social Democratic Party – United nearly a year ago, after he criticized his partner and the party's leading figure, Viktor Medvedchuk, for attempting to stifle press freedoms in his ownership of much of Ukraine's mass media. Mr. Zinchenko was forced out of the party, while officially resigning, even though he had until recently been the No. 2 man in the organization and, the leader of its parliamentary faction, and was its representative in the parliamentary leadership as the second vice-chairman of the Verkhovna Rada.

While the SDPU barely made the 4 percent cut to achieve representation in the Parliament in the March 2002 elections, Mr. Zinchenko was awarded a leadership post after he masterminded the manner in which the pro-presidential forces organized minority factions to form a majority coalition, effectively neutralizing a resounding electoral victory by Our Ukraine.

Mr. Zinchenko, who also had been honorary president of the Inter television network, which he founded in 1996, but is now controlled by Mr. Medvedchuk, is widely recognized as a brilliant political organizer and is also credited with developing the infrastructure of the SDPU, turning it into the largest political organization in the country.

Mr. Zinchenko, who was never personally involved in the feud between Our Ukraine and the SDPU and its two leaders – which

has underpinned many of the political developments in Ukraine's Parliament over the past two years – unexpectedly became an Our Ukraine confidante, and ultimately a member, when a parliamentary commission he was appointed to head to investigate the controversial mayoral elections in the Zakarpattia Oblast city of Mukachiv in May, resoundingly criticized the role of the SDPU in the fiasco and called for new elections.

Nonetheless, a Dzerkalo Tyzhnia report stated that the appointment of Mr. Zinchenko was opposed by the staunch national democratic element of the Our Ukraine bloc, internal criticism that Mr. Yushchenko decided to ignore as he searched for a way to re-ignite his presidential campaign.

Mr. Yushchenko's current campaign manager, Roman Bezsmertnyi, was not dismissed from his post, but merely reassigned as the director of the campaign team, reported Dzerkalo Tyzhnia. Mr. Bezsmertnyi, like Mr. Zinchenko, was a member of the pro-presidential parliamentary majority before joining forces with Mr. Yushchenko.

Meanwhile, on June 22 Mr. Yushchenko said that he was close to achieving the goal of obtaining an agreement among the three oppositionist political organizations in the Verkhovna Rada – Our Ukraine, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Socialist Party – to field a single candidate in the October 31 election. He said negotiations between the Tymoshenko Bloc and Our Ukraine are proceeding smoothly.

"We have a good dialogue and are close to an agreement," noted Mr. Yushchenko, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

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## UCC's Saskatchewan Provincial Council holds annual general meeting, elections

SASKATOON – The Ukrainian Canadian Congress – Saskatchewan Provincial Council (UCC-SPC) held its annual general meeting and board elections on Saturday, May 8, at Dormition of the Mother of God Ukrainian Catholic Church in Saskatoon. In attendance were delegates and guests from across Saskatchewan, including the communities of Canora, North Battleford, Regina, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Weyburn, Yorkton, Alvena, Blaine Lake, Hafford and Prud'homme.

The proceedings were chaired by President Eugene Krenosky, who is starting his third term at the helm of the council.

In his report to delegates, Mr. Krenosky said that the UCC-SPC has achieved much since its inauguration in 1972, and that its strength lies in the ability of constituent members to adapt.

"UCC-SPC positioned itself to become a leader in ethno-cultural organizations and has continued to demonstrate this strength and capability," said Mr. Krenosky. "Organizations change, new generations' expectations change – and so has UCC-SPC changed. The change has been to continue to not only be responsive to current needs and expectations, but also to be proactive to the expectations for tomorrow."

Treasurer Ed Lysyk presented the audited financial report for fiscal year 2003. Mr. Lysyk indicated that the financial status of UCC-SPC was modest, as to be expected for non-profit organizations. Even so, innovative programming, alternate granting sources and effective partnering strategies have contributed to projected fiscal stability for the next few years.

UCC-SPC Executive Director Danylo Puderak focused on the Ukrainian community's cultural impact on Saskatchewan.

"Thousands partake in the food, experience the dancing or tap their toes to the addictive beats of the music," he said. The Ukrainian community even impacts individuals. Mr. Puderak cited the example of a young dancer, who, with no Ukrainian background, is now in Ukraine with the renowned Virsky Dance Ensemble. "Saskatchewan's Ukrainian community is exporting world-class dancers," he said.

Economically, numerous community activities benefit Saskatchewan. Visitors from across Canada and farther afield are regularly attracted to festivals and cultural summer camps, providing dollars to local communities.

In a multimedia presentation, Mr. Puderak explained how the goals of the community – defined through strategic planning sessions and community consultations – were reflected through the activities and programming of the UCC-SPC.

Delegates to the annual general meeting welcomed UCC National Executive Director Ostap Skrypyk, who reported on upcoming UCC National initiatives, including the Triennial UCC Congress to be held October 1-3 in Winnipeg, as well as the National UCC's work to assist with providing independent election observers to monitor this autumn's pivotal presidential elections in Ukraine.

Following the meeting, presentations were made by Boris Kishchuk (Canada-Ukraine Center Inc.), and YAN Project coordinators Victoria Morris and Lee Reaney provided an overview and update on the Youth Action Now initiative.

The members of the UCC-SPC executive for the 2004-2007 term are: Mr. Krenosky (Regina), president; Mr. Lysyk

(Continued on page 35)

## Rochester credit union holds 50th annual membership meeting

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – The Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, formerly known as Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, held its 50th annual membership meeting on March 28. The Slavic Pentecostal Church in Spencerport, N.Y., hosted the meeting for the first time.

UFCU President Myron Babiuk, opened the annual meeting, noting that 2003 served as a milestone for the credit union since it culminated 50 years of dedicated service to the credit union's diverse membership coast to coast.

President Babiuk commended the hard work of the board of directors, the various committee volunteers, the CEO and management team, as well as the professional staff. Their dedication, he said, resulted in the opening of a new branch in Sacramento, Calif., and the merger with the Selfreliance Federal Credit Union in Syracuse, N.Y.

Tamara Denysenko, general manager and CEO, in her report stressed the credit union's many community contributions, as well as its financial and social achievements during the past years. These enabled the credit union's assets to exceed \$101 million as of January 1, upon the merger with Selfreliance Syracuse FCU.

Also, thanks to the hard work of the Sacramento office under the direction of Branch Manager Alexandr Vasilenko, that branch saw its membership grow sharply in 2003. As of January 1, after the Syracuse Selfreliance merger, the Ukrainian Federal Credit Union with its

headquarters in Rochester, N.Y., saw its membership exceed 10,000 members.

Treasurer Christine Oleksyn reported that the credit union continued to maintain sound income and expense ratios and return on assets even after paying out to its membership a special anniversary bonus dividend of \$1 million.

Assistant Manager Oleg Lebedko reported on credit union operations and the new services implemented during 2003 for the credit union's ever-growing membership base. Of special interest were the new Internet services such as home banking, bill payer service and check imaging.

Albany Branch Coordinator Oksana Lupe, Sacramento branch representative Mykhailo Tkach and Syracuse Branch Manager Nadia Hayduke reported on their various branch activities.

Supervisory Committee Chair Anatole Koba and Educational Committee Chair Christine Kowcz provided additional reports.

At the end of the meeting Patrick Fahrner announced the results of the annual elections. Wasyl Kornylko, Lesia Telega and George Hanushevsky received the most votes and will serve on the UFCU board of directors for three years.

After the meeting, over 180 members and guests enjoyed a home-style dinner prepared by the Slavic Pentecostal Church women's group, as well as an exceptional artistic program of Ukrainian religious music and song performed by the Slavic Pentecostal youth.

The artistic vision of Roma Pryma Bohachevsky continues under the auspices of the

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**Kristine A. Izak**  
**Orlando Pagan**

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### 2004 Events and Schedule

**Ukrainian Dance Workshop**  
**Verkhovyna Mountainview Resort**  
**June 27 - July 17, 2004**

**Ukrainian Dance Camp**  
**Verkhovyna Mountainview Resort**  
**July 25 - August 7, 2004**

**Ukrainian Dance Camp**  
**Soyuzivka UNA Resort**  
**August 8 - August 21, 2004**

**Ukrainian Institute of America**  
**Lifetime Achievement Award Luncheon**  
**September 12, 2004**

**Reflections of Ukrainian Dance**  
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**40th Anniversary Concert - Alice Tully Hall, NYC**  
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The Foundation remains part of Ukrainian Chorus Dumka of America, Inc.



## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

### Privatization seen as patriotic deed

KYIV - State Property Fund head Mykhailo Chechetov said on Fifth Channel Television on June 16 that he is proud that a Ukrainian bidder won the tender for the Ukrainian steel maker Kryvorizhstal. Kryvorizhstal was purchased by a consortium led by two Ukrainian oligarchs, Viktor Pinchuk and Rynat Akhmetov, for some \$800 million, despite the fact that foreign bidders offered from \$1.2 billion to \$1.5 billion for the 93 percent stake that was put up for sale. "I believe that the patriotism of any official is demonstrated by his deeds, not by the language he uses," Mr. Chechetov said, switching between Russian and Ukrainian. "[I] could speak Ukrainian but give the company to the Americans or Russians. ... But I still speak Russian, and I have left the crown jewel of Ukrainian steel-making to the national investor." One unsuccessful bidder, the LNM and U.S. Steel group, which offered \$1.5 billion for the stake and another \$1.2 billion in an investment program, has reportedly appealed to the Ukrainian government to review the Kryvorizhstal tender. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Prosecutor cites progress in Gongadze case

KYIV - Procurator General Hennadii Vasyliiev told journalists in Kyiv on June 10 that investigators have made progress in their probe of the murder of Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze, Interfax reported. Mr. Vasyliiev said his office questioned Ukrainian businessman Volodymyr Tsvil, who is now living in Munich. Mr. Tsvil, who claims to know some details connected with the clandestine recordings made by presidential bodyguard Mykola Melnychenko in President Leonid Kuchma's office, told Deutsche Welle last month that Yevhen Marchuk and Volodymyr Radchenko, former chiefs of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), and current SBU head Ihor Smeshko knew that Mr. Melnychenko was secretly taping the president. The Melnychenko tapes link high-ranking Ukrainian officials, including

Mr. Kuchma, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn, and former Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Kravchenko, to Gongadze's murder. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Sailors sentenced in Iraq return home

KYIV - Mykola Mazurenko and Ivan Soschenko, who were sentenced in Iraq in October to seven years in prison each for smuggling, are returning to Ukraine, Interfax reported on June 17, quoting Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Markian Lubkivskiy. Messrs. Mazurenko and Soschenko were among the crew of the Panamanian-flagged vessel Navstar-1 that was detained last year off the Iraqi coast with an illegal load of oil. After the sentence was handed down to them, the two sailors were incarcerated in the notorious Abu Ghraib prison in Baghdad. Mr. Lubkivskiy said a Ukrainian court will review their case and in the event it confirms the Iraqi verdict, the two will serve their terms in a Ukrainian prison. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kuchma: I won't run for third term

KYIV - President Leonid Kuchma said at a news conference in Kyiv on June 9 that he has no intention of running for a third presidential term, Interfax reported. "I have already made this statement before and I will not change my mind," Mr. Kuchma said. The president speculated that if he were to decide to run for another term, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich "would at once become the happiest person in Ukraine" because "he would be relieved of this burden." Mr. Kuchma said he is sure he could win for the third time if he chose to run. In December 2003, the Constitutional Court ruled that Mr. Kuchma may seek the presidency in 2004 despite a two-term limit in the Constitution that went into effect in 1996, during Mr. Kuchma's first term as president. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Lytvyn elected to lead Agrarians

KYIV - The congress of the Agrarian Party of Ukraine in Kyiv on June 9 renamed the organization the Popular Agrarian Party of Ukraine and elected Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn as its leader.

Interfax reported. Mr. Lytvyn called on party colleagues to form an "anti-clanish front" in Ukraine in order to counteract attempts to create a state ruled by "oligarchs and party-clanish formations" and plagued by "total corruption." PAPU will decide at a congress in July whom it will support in the presidential election scheduled for October 31. PAPU, which was founded as the Agrarian Party of Ukraine in 1996, has 15 deputies in the Verkhovna Rada and is a member of the pro-government coalition. The party claims to have 465,000 members. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Defense minister calls for reform

KYIV - Defense Minister Yevhen Marchuk, writing in the Den newspaper on June 3, said that he is in favor of "radical reform" in the Ukrainian armed forces. Mr. Marchuk wrote that, in terms of the numerical strength of its army, Ukraine comes 13th in the world, while, in terms of military budget expenditures, the country is in 126th place. He said Ukraine spends \$2,600 per serviceman annually, while this figure amounts to \$8,460 in Romania, \$34,600 in Hungary, and \$91,000 in France. The minister revealed that during Ukraine's 12 years of independence the armed forces have not bought a single domestically produced tank or a single airplane or helicopter. The Ukrainian armed forces currently have some 355,000 servicemen. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Yanukovich's former convictions revealed

DONETSK - Oleksander Kondratiev, head of the Court of Appeals in the Donetsk Oblast, on May 26 named the articles of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR under which current Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich was twice sentenced to prison terms in the past, Interfax and the Ukrainska Pravda website reported. In 1967 Mr. Yanukovich was sentenced to three years in a juvenile detention center under Article 141 pertaining to theft and robbery. In 1970 he was sentenced to two years in prison under Article 102 pertaining to "infliction of bodily injuries of medium seriousness." Mr. Kondratiev noted that the court files of Mr. Yanukovich's criminal cases have been destroyed in accordance with limits on the preservation of court files. Mr. Kondratiev confirmed that both of Mr. Yanukovich's convictions were annulled in 1978 as judicial errors. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Peacekeepers to leave Sierra Leone

KYIV - Petro Shuliak, commander of the land troops of the Ukrainian armed forces, told journalists on May 25 that the Ukrainian peacekeeping contingent of more than 500 soldiers in Sierra Leone will be withdrawn from that country by the end of this year, Interfax and UNIAN reported. Mr. Shuliak recalled that Ukrainian peacekeepers are also serving in Liberia (298 servicemen), Lebanon (185), Kosovo (315), and Iraq (1,610). He said the United Nations has so far paid Ukraine \$223 million to cover its expenses on peacekeeping operations. Mr. Shuliak also announced that following this year's rotation of the Ukrainian contingent in Iraq its numerical strength will increase to 1,722 servicemen. IJAR-TASS reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Church is most trusted institution

KYIV - The Church is the most trusted institution in Ukraine, according to a survey conducted by the Center of Social and Political Research (SOCIS) on March 1-7. Last year, a similar survey also showed that the Church was the most trusted social institution, supported by 47 percent of Ukrainians. The results of the survey were announced during the roundtable discussion "The Social Opinion of the Ukrainian Population" held by the Democratic Initiatives foundation and the Institute of Sociology at the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine in Kyiv on March 26.

According to the survey, among all social institutions, 36 percent of Ukrainians trust the Church, while Viktor Yushchenko, former reformist prime minister and present leader of the right-wing democratic coalition Our Ukraine, remains the most popular and trusted politician with 25 percent of Ukrainians supporting him. Forty-six percent of Ukrainians expressed their distrust of the Ukrainian Parliament and 41 percent their distrust of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma. Thirty-nine percent do not trust the Ukrainian government, 27 percent do not trust regional administrations and 26 and 25 percent, respectively, do not trust the courts and prosecutors' offices. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

### New apostolic nuncio appointed

VATICAN CITY - Pope John Paul II on April 22 appointed Archbishop Ivan Jurkovic, titular archbishop of Gorbavia, as apostolic nuncio in Ukraine. Before that, Archbishop Jurkovic served as apostolic nuncio in Belarus. Archbishop Jurkovic was born on June 10, 1952, in Kocevje, Slovenia, and was ordained a priest on June 29, 1977. He presented his doctoral thesis on canon law and in 1984 joined the diplomatic service of the Vatican. He has been on papal diplomatic missions in Korea, Colombia and the Russian Federation. On July 28, 2001, Archbishop Jurkovic was appointed apostolic nuncio in Belarus. He speaks Italian, Croatian, Spanish, German, French, English and Russian. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

### Ukraine, Azerbaijan sign oil deal

KYIV - The governments of Ukraine and Azerbaijan on June 3 signed an accord on cooperation in the oil sector, UNIAN reported. The document was signed within the framework of an ongoing visit of Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev to Kyiv. Under the accord, Azerbaijan is reportedly obliged to sell a "sufficient amount" of oil to Ukraine "on a commercial, indiscriminate basis," in order to make it possible for Kyiv to fill the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Crimean Armenians remember genocide

SYMFEROPOLE - The Armenian community of southern Ukrainian Crimea on April 24-25 commemorated the victims of the genocide of the Ottoman Empire against Armenians in 1915, which took 1.5 million lives. Archbishop Gregory Buniatian, head of the Ukrainian eparchy of the Armenian Apostolic Church, conducted a memorial service in the Church of St. Akop in Symferopol, after which a wreath was laid at the memorial to the genocide victims, situated near the church. Oleh Gabrielian, head of the Crimean Armenian society, noted that April 24 has become a day of unity for the Armenian people. Crimea currently is home to 10,000 ethnic Armenians, part of whom are descendants of refugees from the former Ottoman Empire. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

### Expert outlines his view of SES

KYIV - Mikhail Delagin, the director of the Institute for Globalization Problems and one of the leaders of the Motherland bloc, told the Open Economy web portal on May 25 that Russia needs the Single Economic Space (SES) to buy out the "most valuable and profitable enterprises [functioning] in the economies of the former Soviet Union." He commented that "They should work for us, because these [post-Soviet] countries, including the Baltic states, have proved their incapability." He added: "It is the European Union that took responsibility for the Baltic states, and we bear responsibility for the rest. But to develop [these] territories we should gain control over them." The presidents of

(Continued on page 33)

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### INDEPENDENCE TOUR II

Aug. 17-31 — 15 days — YALTA-Symferopol-Bakhchisaraj-KYIV-POLTAVA-CHEKASSY/Chyhyryn-Subotiv-UMAN-Moryntsi-Kyrylivka-ODESA ..... \$3050

### SMEREKY

Aug. 17-29 — 12 days — YALTA-Symferopol-Bakhchisaraj-KYIV-POLTAVA-Cherkassy-Chyhyryn-Subotiv-UMAN-Moryntsi-Kyrylivka ..... \$2750

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 32)

Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakstan pledged in Yalta on May 24 that they will proceed with the implementation of the treaty on the creation of the SES they signed in September. Mr. Deliagin also said he is skeptical about the pace of integration within the SES. "First they signed the agreement, almost a year afterward [they] ratified it, and only then they sit down to discuss what they have signed," he said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Transport minister to head new party

KYIV – The Ukrainian Justice Ministry on June 15 registered the Revival Party (Partia Vidrodzhennia), Interfax reported. The new party is led by Transport Minister Heorhii Kirpa. Justice Minister Oleksander Lavrynovych told journalists that the Revival Party is the 97th party registered in Ukraine. Mr. Kirpa said the registration of his party was supported by nearly 28,000 signatures from all of Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### New bishop ordained for Sumy-Okhtyrka

KYIV – Patriarch Filaret, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP), ordained Father Mykola Sribniak as bishop of Sumy and Okhtyrka in St. Volodymyr's Cathedral in Ukraine's capital, Kyiv, on June 6. A day before, Patriarch Filaret, together with Archbishop Dymytrii of Pereiaslav-Khmelnytskyi, and Bishops Oleksander of Bila Tserkva and Falvian of Kharkiv and Bohodukhiv, participated in an enthronement ceremony and named Father Mykola as Bishop Mefodii of Sumy and Okhtyrka. He was appointed bishop by the Synod of the UOC-KP on May 14. Bishop Mefodii of Sumy and Okhtyrka was born in 1957 in the village of Hrabivka, Kalush district, Ivanko-Frankivsk oblast. In 1995 he was ordained as deacon and later as priest. From

1996 to 2004 he worked as secretary of the Dnipropetrovsk and Kryvyi Rih Eparchy. In 1999 and 2004, Father Sribniak graduated from the Volyn Theological Seminary and the Lviv Spiritual Academy, respectively. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

### Alternative to military service is available

KYIV – On June 7 the law "On Alternative (Non-Military) Service," adopted by the Verkhovna Rada a month earlier and signed by Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, came into effect. According to this law, the term of alternative service will be 1.5 times longer than service in the Ukrainian military. The duration of alternative service for people who have not completed their higher education and specialists and masters is 27 and 18 months, respectively. Ukrainian citizens can complete their alternative service at enterprises of state and communal property or institutions of local governing, which will be identified by the Cabinet of Ministers. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

### Family forum plans for future

LVIV – At the initiative of Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC), the Ukrainian Catholic University in western Ukrainian Lviv hosted Forum on the Family 2004 on June 10-11. Coordinated by the Commission for Family Affairs of the Lviv Archeparchy of the UGCC, the forum gathered the clergy, administrators and laity of the Lviv Archeparchy to analyze decisions, proposals and decrees of the previous assemblies of the UGCC on family issues and the pastoral address on the family by Cardinal Husar. In addition, the forum presented current results of pastoral work on family problems and planned further activities for the next three years. "The family should become a sanctifying environment where people feel happy," said Cardinal Husar during the opening ceremony. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

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## Season's first tennis tournament is played at Tryzubivka estate



**Trophy winners (from left): George Sawchak, George Hrabec, Jerry Tymkiw and Steve Sosiak, the tournament champion.**

HORSHAM, Pa. – Steven Sosiak of Colonia, N.J., became the first Ukrainian tennis champion of the 2004 season by winning the 17th annual Spring Tournament at Tryzubivka in Horsham, Pa. Played in men's group only, the scheduled May 1-2 tournament was abbreviated to one day due to predicted inclement weather.

Mr. Sosiak won the tournament without losing a single set. He defeated Bohdan Krawtschuk 6-3, 6-2, George Hrabec from Boston 6-1, 7-5 in the semifinals, and George Sawchak 6-3, 6-1 in

the finals. Sawchak defeated Jerry Tymkiw 6-4, 6-4 in the semis to advance to the finals. Hrabec won the shortened feed-in tournament when in the finals, with the score of 5-2 in the eight game pro-set, Tymkiw retired. In the semifinal round of feed-in Hrabec won over Walter Dziwak 8-1, and Tymkiw defeated Krawtschuk by the same score.

The next Ukrainian tennis tournament will be held in Kerhonkson, N.Y., at Soyuzivka, the estate of the Ukrainian National Association, during the Fourth of July weekend.

## Former President...

(Continued from page 8)

Thirteen years on, then, Ukraine has indeed come a long way – and can point to so much with pride. As the New World Order has entered its second decade, the Ukraine I see today is more confident, more dynamic and looking to the future as never before.

Yet, before the New World Order can take full hold here or anywhere, it is critical to make sure old habits from the old order do not seep back into society. You cannot fully embrace the future by resorting to the ways of the past.

When I left here in August of 1991, I noted that I was returning home and would soon start campaigning for re-election. As I was soon to discover, it would not be a particularly pleasant year ahead; and to be sure the outcome in that 1992 election was not what we had hoped for. As Winston Churchill once put it, I received the "Order of the Boot."

Losing an election is never easy, because you feel you have let so many people down. Campaigns are not so much about the top person on the ticket as they are about the ideas for which he or she stands – ideas, which, in turn, band together political parties. I fought hard on the campaign trail every day of 1992, and did my best to advance ideas to help move America forward.

At the end of the day, however, the American people decided to take a new course, and, as president, I respected the majesty of the democratic process. I was always mindful that the office of the presidency is bigger than any one person, and the people had spoken in a vigorously fought but fair election. I give my opponents great credit for the successful campaign they waged.

Incidentally, since the '92 election some have suggested – convincingly, I must admit – that the vast majority of those working in the national news media sided with my opponent; but that's a necessary part of the process when you have a free press – sometimes they write and report stuff you don't like. To be honest, I strongly disagreed with almost all of the news reporting we saw in 1992. I thought it was totally biased against me, but then I am hardly the first U.S. president to harbor such hard feelings towards the media.

No less than George Washington, my country's very first president, once complained that the press treated him in "such exaggerated and indecent terms as could scarcely be applied to a Nero, a notorious defaulter, or even to a common pick-pocket." As for me, suffice it to say that, while I always defended freedom of the press as president, today as a private citizen I rejoice in my freedom from the press.

The point is: the give and take of elective politics is never easy – one side wins, other sides lose – but at the end of the day what is far more important than who wins or who loses is maintaining a respect for the process.

I don't think I have ever mentioned this in public, but after Al Gore gave his concession speech following the 2000 election, I called him in his car to tell him how much I respected the way he accepted a tough decision, and because I knew how he must have been feeling at that time. It hurts to lose, as I say, but Al Gore was gracious in defeat, just as I know George W. Bush would have been equally magnanimous had the outcome been different.

Here in Ukraine, we are likewise hopeful that all sides in the forthcoming presidential contest will work to ensure that Ukrainians have the free and fair election you deserve. Indeed, as others have noted, a free and fair election is key to strengthening Ukraine's relations with the West.

In late March, I know Deputy Secretary [Richard] Armitage carried a letter from

President Bush to President Kuchma on the importance of a free and fair election for U.S.-Ukraine relations and the future of Ukraine. Secretary [Colin] Powell and his team have strongly conveyed the same point to senior Ukrainian officials. And here I also want to salute Ambassador [John] Herbst, who is reaching out to Ukrainian officials, legislators and others on a daily basis to discuss the issue.

Moreover, the European Union, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, the European Parliament and the OSCE have all taken strong stands on democracy and election issues in Ukraine, and so there is widespread international interest in this. And why not? What happens here matters. What happens in Ukraine has an impact on peace and stability in this critical region of the world.

In the United States – as is the case, I am sure, here in Ukraine – speaking frankly with someone is a sign of respect. So let me be candid and, hopefully, clear on this point. Every election is about making a choice; but in addition to the choice of candidates Ukrainians will have on the ballot this October, how the election itself is conducted will also constitute a choice that your leaders have made about your future. Some are concerned, based on events in recent local elections, that similar mischief may mar the process by which the next president is chosen. If so, that would be tragic.

But I have confidence that in 2004, as in 1991, Ukraine's leaders will act not in their self-interest, but in the national interest. I think they will realize that there is too much at stake, too much to lose, by acting cavalierly or injudiciously – and that it will be far better, instead, to be remembered for having contributed to a peaceful orderly transfer of power.

The ambitious, laudable goals Ukraine has publicly chosen to set for itself – particularly as it relates to joining NATO, the EU, WTO and other multilateral institutions – are goals that rely on adopting shared values. On October 31, in that sense, Ukraine has a fantastic opportunity to show the world it is ready to make that next step, that just as it is discharging its domestic constitutional responsibilities with equanimity, so too is it prepared to assume a growing role in the broader world community.

Lord knows, I could wish nothing more for you, because if Ukraine follows this track I have no doubt that brighter days lie ahead. I am sure there are some who are frustrated by the pace of reform – and others who are frustrated by the checks and benefits of democracy that make progress difficult to achieve – and to them I could find no better words than the closing lines from Taras Shevchenko's poem, "My Friendly Epistle":

Blest be your children in these lands  
By touch of your toil-hardened hands,  
And, duly washed, kissed let them be  
With lips that speak of liberty!  
Then all the shame of days of old,  
Forgotten, shall no more be told;  
Then shall our day of hope arrive,  
Ukrainian glory shall revive,  
No twilight but the dawn shall render  
And break forth into novel splendor.

These words, which once upon a time satirized the oppression of Ukraine by outside forces, today speak to a new truth – the new Ukraine, with unlimited potential, which has had a new birth in freedom.

Ukraine's day of hope has indeed arrived, and I wish each of you well as you strive to write the next chapter of accomplishment in the epic story that is Ukraine.

So thank you very much for your warm welcome back to Kyiv, good luck to you all, and now I will be happy to answer a few questions.

(The text of this speech is taken from Ukraine Report, which cited the U.S. Embassy in Ukraine as its source.)

### Bringing Back BOBRIWKA!

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## University of Alberta offers diverse courses in Ukrainian studies in 2004-2005

EDMONTON – Dr. Natalia Pylypiuk, associate professor for the Ukrainian Culture, Language and Literature Program in the department of modern languages and cultural studies, and Dr. Alla Nedashkivska are teaching several Ukrainian courses at the University of Alberta during the fall 2004 and spring 2005 semesters. These classes are offered for beginner to advanced students and cover a broad spectrum of subjects from beginners' Ukrainian to Slavic gender linguistics.

The Ukrainian Culture, Language and Literature Program at the University of Alberta is the strongest program of its kind in North America. Besides covering the full historical spectrum from Kyivan Rus' to post-colonial Ukraine, its literature courses address special thematic concerns (e.g., women in culture, identity in the empire and the forbidden avant-garde). Its language courses emphasize practical skills in a variety of contexts (business, media, the Internet).

After completing two years of language study, students have the opportunity to improve their skills in Lviv, a world heritage site, studying UKR 300, Ukrainian through Living Culture, a course managed and taught by University of Alberta staff.

The courses that will be offered in the fall semester (September-December 2004) are marked with an A and courses marked with a B are taught in the winter semester (January-April 2005).

For students with little or no background in Ukrainian, UKR 111 A1 and A2, Beginners' Ukrainian I, and UKR 112 B1 and B2, Beginners' Ukrainian II, are available. These courses emphasize oral communication, while developing basic listening, reading and writing skills. Cultural practices are taught as an integral part of the lan-

guage. UKR 111 and UKR 112 are not open to students with credit in Ukrainian 30. Dr. Pylypiuk is the coordinator for these courses.

The next level class, UKR 211 A1, The Ukrainian-Speaking World I, instructed by Dr. Pylypiuk, is an intermediate language course that addresses grammar, conversation, vocabulary building, reading and writing. Newspapers, magazines, TV and the Internet expose students to contemporary culture and serve as the basis for exercises, including student presentations.

Dr. Pylypiuk also teaches UKR 212 B1, The Ukrainian-Speaking World II. This continuation of UKR 211 focuses on elementary composition and includes songs, short stories and plays.

For those with a little more experience with the Ukrainian language, the university offers UKR 303 A1, Ukrainian in Context I. This third-year language course, instructed by Dr. Nedashkivska, emphasizes conversation and writing. Films, contemporary news items, short stories and plays are used to illustrate grammar, develop practical vocabulary, and serve as a basis for compositions and discussions of cultural topics.

UKR 304 B1, Ukrainian in Context II, is a continuation of UKR 303 and is also taught by Dr. Nedashkivska.

The aim of UKR 403 B1, Ukrainian in the Media and Internet, is to introduce students to the contemporary Ukrainian beyond grammar and traditional classroom interaction. Emphasis is placed on the enhancement of language skills in the context of life in today's Ukraine. Another course goal is the further development of practical skills in Ukrainian based on contemporary articles from popular journals and newspapers, traditional media as well as on multimedia resources available in

Ukrainian, including those of the Internet. Dr. Nedashkivska is the instructor for this course.

In addition to teaching introductory courses, Dr. Pylypiuk also teaches UKR 474 A1, Ukrainian Literature: Diaspora and Dissent. The poetry and prose of writers living in the diaspora (1940s-1990s) are compared and contrasted with Soviet Ukraine's official and dissident literature in this class. The focus is on the "New York Group" and the "Writers of the Sixties" (Shestidesiatnyky) in Ukraine, with emphasis on their innovations in poetic language and themes. Special attention is placed on the performances, art exhibits, underground journals and music of the period, as well as the conscious effort to revive the voices silenced during Stalin's terror and to participate in the cultural life of European and American urban centers. Consent of the department is required to register for UKR 474 A1. Readings are available in English for students not taking Ukrainian as a major or minor.

UKR 475 B1, Ukrainian Literature Today, taught by Dr. Pylypiuk, begins with developments on the eve of Ukrainian independence (1991). The dramatic transformation of literature is surveyed against the background of the collapse of communism and socialist realism. Emphasis is on the youngest and most radical generation of writers and critics, their styles, themes and ideologies. Special attention is paid to the emergent youth culture, music festivals, alternative performances, poster art and experimental film. Students must have the consent of the department before registering for this course. Readings are available in English for students not taking Ukrainian as a major or minor.

Dr. Nedashkivska is the instructor for

SLAV 499 A1, Slavic Gender Linguistics. The course explores the complex interrelationship of the terms "language" and "gender," analyzing them in the Slavic context with respect to current theoretical debates. Drawing from general research in gender linguistics, the course concentrates on the nature of male and female "genderlects" and gendered language, as reflected in phonetics and intonations, lexicon, language behavior, children's language and linguistic change. The topics discussed encompass a range of aspects of language use that have been claimed to interact significantly with gender.

For more information, readers may visit the program's site, <http://www.arts.ualberta.ca/~ukraina/Homepage.html>, and the departmental site, <http://www.mles.ca>.

## UCC Saskatchewan...

(Continued from page 31)

(Regina), vice-president: Craig Zaychowsky (Saskatoon), treasurer: Merle Maximjuk (Yorkton), secretary: Adrian Boyko (Saskatoon), past president: Larry Balion (Saskatoon), Angie Huculak (Regina) and Evelyn Wojcickowsky (Saskatoon), directors at large.

Completing the 15-member board are the presidents of UCC-SPC's seven branches: Jennie Penzie (Battlefords Ukrainian Canadian Cultural Council), Paul Ortynsky (UCC Canora), Elmer Malec (Prince Albert and District Veselka Ukrainian Heritage Club), Orest Warnyca (UCC-Regina), Paul Bunka (UCC-Saskatoon), Stan Ganezar (Weyburn Ukrainian Canadian Cultural Council) and Harry Kardynal (UCC Yorkton).

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## Soyuzivka's Datebook

**June 20-July 2, 2004**

Tennis Camp

**June 27-July 4, 2004**

Plast Camp - Tabir Pashat,  
Session One

**July 2, 2004**

Askold Buk - 10 p.m.

**July 3, 2004**

Stefan Stawnychy - Tiki Bar 2-4 p.m.  
Cheres (Folk Ensemble)  
outside 4-6 p.m.  
Exhibit - Irena Homotyiuk Zielyk -  
paintings - library  
Zabavas - Tempo & Na Zdorovya

**July 4, 2004**

Stefan Stawnychy - Tiki Bar 1-4 p.m.  
Zabava - To Be Announced

**July 4-11, 2004**

Plast Camp - Tabir Pashat,  
Session Two

**July 10, 2004**

Dumka Concert - 8 p.m.  
Zabava - Oherehy - 10 p.m.

**July 10-17, 2004**

Discovery Camp, Session One

**July 17, 2004**

Zabava - to be announced

**July 17-24, 2004**

Adventure Camp, Session One  
Discovery Camp Session Two

**July 18-23, 2004**

Chemney Youth Camp, Session One

**July 21, 2004**

Hutzul Night Dinner -  
special appearance by  
Olya Chudoba Fryz and  
Andrij Milavsky

**July 24, 2004**

Zabava - Halychany - 10 p.m.

**July 24-31, 2004**

Discovery Camp, Session Three  
Adventure Camp, Session Two

**July 25-30, 2004**

Chemney Youth Camp, Session Two  
Scuba Diving Course (revised dates)

**July 31, 2004**

Exhibit - Daria "Dycia" Hanushevska -  
library - ceramics  
Zabava - Cheres - 10 p.m.

**August 1, 2004**

Special Golf Tournament opening  
with Askold Buk Trio - Time to be  
announced

**August 1-6, 2004**

Soyuzivka Golf Week

**August 6, 2004**

Cabaret performance by Ron Cahute  
& Ihor Bachynsky - 10 p.m.,  
adults only

**August 6-8, 2004**

2nd Annual Sports Jamboree (see ad)

**August 7, 2004**

Barabolya concert - 2 p.m.  
Veselka Patio  
Kozak Exhibit - artwork by the  
Kozak Family - library  
Zabava - Burya - 10 p.m.

**August 8-21, 2004**

Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky  
Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp

**August 13, 2004**

Special Pub Night with LUNA

**August 14, 2004**

Miss Soyuzivka Weekend  
Zabava - Luna - 10 p.m.

**August 14-22, 2004**

Club Suzy-Q Week

**August 15, 2004**

Ivano-Frankivsk festival celebration;  
more details to follow

**August 21, 2004**

Roma Pryma Bohachevsky  
Dance Camp Recital with  
intermission performance by  
Olya Chudoba Fryz - 8 p.m.  
Zabava - Fata Morgana - 10 p.m.

**August 22, 2004**

Temopil - festival celebration; more  
details to follow

**August 28, 2004**

Zabava - to be announced

**August 28-29, 2004**

Lviv - festival celebration; more  
details to follow

**September 3, 2004**

Zabava - Luna - 10 p.m.

**September 4, 2004**

Zabava - Fata Morgana & Tempo

**September 5, 2004**

Zabava - Tempo & Vorony



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### ADVANCE NOTICE

Wednesday-Sunday, July 21-25

PARMA, Ohio: The Senior and Junior Chapters of the Ukrainian Orthodox League of St. Vladimir's Cathedral will host the 57th annual Ukrainian Orthodox League Convention at the Embassy Suites Hotel in Independence, Ohio. Events open to the community are: Thursday, July

22 - dinner and dance at the Cleveland Metroparks Zoo Rainforest; Friday, July 23 - "A Night in the Selo" at St. Vladimir's Grand Hall; Saturday, July 24 - grand banquet and ball at the Embassy Suites Hotel, with music by Burya from Toronto; and Sunday, July 25 - hierarchal divine liturgy followed by a farewell brunch and a "Barabolya" concert. For ticket reservations and information call Mary Anne Nakanachny, (440) 885-1509.

### PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (\$20 per listing) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

Listings of no more than 100 words (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent a week prior to desired date of publication to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510. Items may be e-mailed to [preview@ukrweekly.com](mailto:preview@ukrweekly.com).

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