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New foreign aid bill provides less funding for new independent states

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.
Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – Nearly four weeks after the end of the 2000 federal fiscal year, Congress finally passed the FY 2001 foreign aid bill and appropriated funds for U.S. foreign assistance to countries once part of the Soviet Union.

In what turned out to be a major victory for proponents of increasing U.S. foreign aid funds, the bill passed with an overwhelming majority on October 25 in both houses of the U.S. Congress – Senate: 65-27, House: 307-101. It then went to the White House.

As part of the FY 2001 Foreign Operations Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act, $810 million in funding was allocated for the Freedom Support Act (FSA) – that part of the bill designated for countries once part of the Soviet Union. This amount represents a decrease of $29 million from last year’s funding for the new independent states. The Foreign Operations Export Financing and Related Programs Appropriations Act for FY 2001 included an earmark of assistance to Ukraine of the amount of $170 million. Of that amount, specific sub-earmarks were also allocated for the Ukrainian Land and Resource Management Center ($5 million), while “not less than $25 million should be made available for nuclear reactor safety initiatives.” The remaining $140 million will be set aside for programs the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), in consultation with the Ukrainian government, believes are necessary to continue Ukraine’s progress on the road to economic reform, as well as develop a strong civil society.

Other countries that received earmarked assistance included Armenia and Georgia. An important addition to the bill was the earmark for the Georgian earmark that “$25 million should be made available to support border security guard and export control initiatives” pertaining to border controls and monitoring of the fighting in the breakaway Russian republic of Chechnya.

Other initiatives for the new independent states include $20 million for the Russian Far East and $1.5 million to “meet health and other assistance needs of victims of trafficking in persons.”

Catalyst for change

Austria agrees to settlement for Nazi-era forced laborers

by Myroslaw Smorodysky

VIENNA, Austria – In a significant ceremony at the Federal Chancellery of Austria, the governments of the United States, Austria, Belarus, the Czech republic, Poland, Hungary and Ukraine, as well as the lawyer-representatives for Nazi-era slave/forced labor victims, signed a series of agreements whereby the laborers forcibly deported to the territory of Austria 55 years later would receive some form of compensation for their suffering.

Thereafter, at a separate ceremony at the office of the federal president of Austria, Dr. Thomas Kestl apologized to the victims for the suffering they had endured. He also acknowledged that these victims were never compensated in the past, nor was their suffering properly recognized.

Unlike an earlier German settlement, the Austrian negotiations did not require that all claims be settled immediately as part of one settlement package. Instead, the signed agreements contemplated the immediate completion of the slave/forced labor component, and development of a structure toward negotiating the complex property claims in the near future, with the aim of completing these property negotiations by year’s end.

The Austrian settlement documents signed on October 24 provide for compensation in amounts similar to that of the German settlement. However, unlike the German settlement, the Austrians immediately agreed to pay compensation to persons who labored on farms and for private industry in Austria. Slave laborers will receive 105,000 Austrian shillings; industrial workers, 35,000 Austrian shillings; and farm and private

Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko reform to repeated accusations that it has inflated figures to point to the beginning of an economic resurgence.

Much of the other criticism has been directed at Vice Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, who was appointed by Mr. Yuschenko over widespread criticism because of her close connections to

(Continued on page 21)

Ukrainian Canadians target justice minister in federal elections

CALGARY – The Ukrainian Canadian community is angered by Justice Minister Anne MacLellan’s promotion of a “two-tiered justice” policy toward naturalized Canadian citizens, reminiscent of another injustice in the country’s history, noted the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association.

Ms. MacLellan is up for re-election in the federal elections on November 27.

Delegates from across Canada met in Alberta on the Remembrance Day (November 11) weekend and described the mounting anger felt because of this issue. Speakers underlined that Ms. MacLellan’s justice policy treats people who choose to be Canadians in a different way than people who are born Canadian. Specifically, Canadian-born citizens accused of crimes are presumed innocent until proven guilty, and have the right to a criminal trial. Naturalized citizens do not currently have that right. Instead.

(Continued on page 16)
ANALYSIS
The myth of Russophone unity in Ukraine  
by Taras Kuzio
RFERL Newsline

In the second round of Ukraine’s July 1994 presidential election, Leonid Kravchuk, the incumbent, won by a majority of votes west of the River Dnipro and his main challenger, Leonid Kuchma, the majority east of that river. The larger urban and industrial centers of eastern Ukraine gave Mr. Kuchma a modest lead over Mr. Kravchuk. In the prevailing view among many scholars and policy-makers in the West has been that Ukraine is clearly divided into two linguistic halves: “nationalist, pro-European and Ukrainophones” western Ukraine and “Russophile, pro-Russian and Russophones” eastern Ukraine.

Unfortunately, this framework for understanding post-Soviet Ukraine has failed when it has been applied to Mr. Kuchma. When elected in 1994, Mr. Kuchma was an east Ukrainian Russophile, and it was predicted that he would return Ukraine to Eurasia. Instead, Ukrainian foreign policy has diverged widely from what it was in the 1990s, regardless of the language spoken by the president or his support base. The Ukrainian government National Security Affairs defined this policy in 1996 as “integration into Europe, cooperation with the CIS,” which includes Russia, and defined this policy in 1998 as “integration into Europe, cooperation with the CIS,” which includes Russia.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Kuchma, Ukrainian foreign policy has shifted westward more decisively, especially with regard to NATO. Ukraine has also been instrumental in preventing Russia from reintegrating into the CIS, which includes Russia, and defined this policy in 1998 as “integration into Europe, cooperation with the CIS,” which includes Russia.

The myth of Russophone unity in Ukraine has been widely accepted by many scholars and policy-makers in the West. However, this framework has failed when it has been applied to Mr. Kuchma.

For the Record

Bilateral treaty on legal assistance

The State Department issued the following statement on October 26 noting Senate approval of the U.S.-Ukraine Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT), under which the two countries will be able to provide each other with evidence and other assistance in criminal investigations and proceedings.

The statement was signed by Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, speaker, of the State Department.

On October 18, 2000, the Senate approved the U.S.-Ukraine Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, signed by both parties on July 22, 1999. The treaty entered into force after it was ratified by President [Bill] Clinton and the two governments exchange the instruments of ratification. Ukraine ratified the treaty on September 8, 2000.

The treaty provides a formal intergovernmental mechanism through which the U.S. and Ukraine can provide evidence and other forms of law enforcement assistance to each other in criminal investigations and proceedings. The different forms of assistance provide for under the treaty are comparable to those contained in other U.S. legal assistance treaties. It includes serving judicial documents, executing judgments for searches and seizures, transferring persons in custody for testimony or other assistance, taking the testimony of witnesses at the request of either state, providing documents and records, and assisting in forfeiture of assets. The treaty entered into force and supplement then the scope of our law enforcement cooperation with Ukraine.

Our Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties are major building blocks in the U.S. strategy for investigating and prosecuting transnational criminals.

Prodi pledges cash for Chornobyl closure

KYIV European Commission President Romano Prodi said on November 8 that international donors will stick to an earlier pledge that Ukraine will receive $250 million (U.S.) under the International Money Fund’s EFF program. Prodi said at the IMF’s annual meeting that the information will be a decision the IMF will make after the end of the year, based on the preliminary conclusion of talks between the government of President Leonid Kuchma and the IMF. The IMF mission was mainly concerned about Ukraine’s ability to adopt a budget for 2001 with a deficit of less than 3 percent of GDP and supply a realistic privatization revenue plan, since, according to the IMF, the current draft budget contains unrealistic figures. Mission Head Julian Berengaut stated that all issues at the mission level have been resolved.

Finance Minister Ihor Mitinok said that the government, in preparing the draft budget for 2001 for a second reading, has decreased planned privatization revenue for 2001 from 9.2 billion hryv to 5.9 billion hryv, pursuant to and including proposals from President Leonid Kuchma and Verkhovna Rada deputies, and in accord with the privatization schedule submitted by the State Property Fund. Mr. Mitinok stated that, after reconsidering privatization revenues for 2001, the government “has balanced and said the Finance Ministry has ‘resolved this problem successfully.’” Though revenues to the budget have been lowered somewhat, Mr. Mitinok said the government found ways to compensate for most of the difference. However, he did not disclose where these additional revenue sources had been found. (Eastern Economist)

33 percent of public trust PM

KYIV – According to a public poll conducted by GfK-USM, Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko, 33 percent of Ukrainians, while 31 percent do not trust him. Other politicians rated as follows: Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko, 17.7 percent (trust) and 55.5 percent (do not trust); Socialist Party leader Oleksander Monez, 13.6 percent and 57.2 percent; Vice Prime Minister Yuriy Tymoshenko, 12.2 percent and 56.4 percent; National Security and Defense Council, 12.2 percent and 54.6 percent. (Moych Marchuk, 9.6 percent and 52.4 percent; Rada Chair Ivan Plushch, 9 percent and 52 percent. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine urged to pay for gas supplies

MOSCOW – Ilya chief Igor Makaev has warned Kyiv that unless it pays for the gas it will lose its claim to have this amount to have been siphoned off from Gazprom’s transit deliv-

(Continued on page 17)
U.S. official announces new funds for diverse programs in Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – William Taylor, U.S. coordinator of assistance to the new independent Ukraine, announced earlier this month $30 million for improving nuclear safety standards at Ukraine’s nuclear reactors and another $25 million to continue highly popular cultural exchanges. The additional money will allow another 2,400 Ukrainian government and non-governmental officials and students to travel to the United States to take part in highly popular cultural, training and academic programs that range in duration from several weeks to several months. Over the last eight years some 13,000 Ukrainians have participated in the various programs.

“One of my favorite programs is the one that brings young Ukrainians to the United States to live with U.S. families,” said Mr. Taylor. “It is important for the Ukrainian students, but it is also for the benefit of the U.S. student who learns about Ukraine, its history and its long and deep culture.”

The ambassador said some of the money would provide for new programs on family health, for combating a developing tuberculosis epidemic and for continued support of the spread of HIV and AIDS, as well as for partnership programs between Ukrainian and U.S. hospitals, universities and non-governmental organizations. It would also allow for additional projects to fight corruption in the country and support for additional funds for a mini-grant and small loan program for new small businesses. The new financing will allow for the number of loans to be expanded from about 200 loans per month to 1,500.

Austria agrees...

(Continued from page 1) enterprise forced laborers, 20,000 shillings. These funds are to be distributed in Central and East European countries by the existing reparation foundations in those countries. The Austrians themselves will process the applications and distribute the payments to victims who live in other parts of the world. As soon as the procedures for applications are established, worldwide public notice will be given.

Vice Foreign Affairs Minister Oleksander Mydron signed the agreement documents on behalf of the government of Ukraine.

Myroslaw Smorodsky is an attorney based in Rutherford, N.J., who has instituted separate actions against Austria on behalf of all forced and slave laborers working in Central and Eastern European countries.

by Myroslaw Smorodsky
RUTHERFORD, N.J. – As previously reported, a settlement was reached on July 17 with German industry and government regarding payments to former forced laborers.

In accordance with the German settlement, the German Parliament on July 14 approved the creation of a German Foundation that will oversee the reparation compensation program. The governing body of the foundation met in August and September, and is proceeding to initiate its activities.

The foundation has appointed the International Organization for Migration (IOM) as the official entity to collect victim data and to distribute payments to non-Jewish slave and forced laborers who reside outside Central and Eastern Europe. The IOM will also handle all property claims regardless of residence and nationality.

Slave/forced labor payments to residents of Central and Eastern Europe will be processed through existing Reconciliation Foundations in those countries. Jewish slave/forced labor claimants who reside in the West will be processed through the Jewish Claims Documentation Conference. The IOM offices in each country will be responsible for distribution of claims forms and payments to victims who reside in those countries.

Once the official application forms and eligibility requirements are ready for publication, the IOM will publicize them and will contact the individuals directly.

The information gathered by attorney Myroslaw Smorodsky and Braman & Warszawski is being forwarded to the IOM for integration into its database. This integration process will take about one month. The IOM will then contact those individuals directly. The deadline for submitting information to the IOM is August 11, 2001.

All inquiries by victims should now be directed to the IOM. The IOM office of the United States is located at 1572 N. St. NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036; the toll-free telephone number is (866) 443-5187; fax, (202) 862-1879. The IOM website is located at www.iom.int and http://www.compensation-for-forced-labour.org. The e-mail address is: swowash@iwm.org.

Additional information may also be obtained on the Internet at http://www.smorodsky.com/forcedlabor.
OBITUARY: Victor G. Kytasty, 57, consultant to Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

by Marta Kolomayets

KYIV – Victor G. Kytasty, an inspiring professor, creative administrator, talented musician, peripatetic cultural activist and a committed humanitarian, passed away on September 22, after suffering a fatal heart attack while playing basketball at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. He was 57.

Mr. Kytasty, who was born in Nemyriv, Vinnytsia Oblast, on July 30, 1943, left Ukraine as a 6-month-old child, spent his childhood in a displaced persons camp in Germany and later emigrated with his family to the United States. He settled in California, where he graduated from the University of California, San Diego, and earned a Ph.D. in comparative literature.


From 1998 until his death, Mr. Kytasty was a senior consultant to the Economics Department at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. He was the institution’s program in economics at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

Mr. Kytasty was a senior consultant to the Economics Department at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. He was an inspiring professor, creative administrator, talented musician, peripatetic cultural activist and a committed humanitarian. He was 57.

Mr. Kytasty is survived by his mother and brother, Andry.

Ukrainian American Veterans march in New York City parade

Members of the Ukrainian American Veterans contingent that marched in New York City’s Veterans’ Day parade.

NEW YORK – Against the backdrop of an overcast sky, thousands upon thousands of veterans of all nationalities flocked to the city of New York as though to prepare for an invasion. The rains that were forecast never came, but the veterans of all colors and nationalities came to honor those who fought in the Korean War and to remember those who made the ultimate sacrifice.

Over 1,789,000 served in the Korean War – battle dead included over 33,686, and over 7,500 died while captured or missing. The 22 countries that participated in the Korean War were all represented one way or another at the parade commemorating its 50th anniversary. Over 220 veterans’ organizations and bands took part in the Veterans’ Day parade up Fifth Avenue, cheered on by onlookers.

The Ukrainian American Veterans were represented by Brooklyn Post 27, New York Post 7 and Yonkers Post 301. Small in numbers compared to their counterparts, the U.A.V marched up Fifth Avenue to the cadence of former U.S. Marine Sgt. Taras Sierczur.

Upon coming to the reviewing stand, instead of the command “eyes left,” while marching the Ukrainians came to a dead halt, executed a left face and saluted the reviewing personnel. Upon completion, they executed a right face. The command “forward march” was met by a thunderous roar from the onlookers.

Along the parade route “Thank you, veterans” signs were visible from both sides of the street. Whenever a cheerful “Thank you” was yelled from the crowd, it was more than enough to put a lump in the throat and a tear in the eye of the hardest of veterans.

Marching down Fifth Avenue until they turned onto 72nd Street, the dispersal area, the Ukrainian contingent was applauded for its military appearance and marching – not just by the onlookers but also by the New York City police officers manning the intersections.

The parade participants included newly elected National Commander Matthew Koszak, who carried the Brooklyn Post 27 flag; former Brooklyn Post Commander Jurij Hernick, carrying the American colors; former National Commander Steve Szewczuk; newly appointed National Publication/Public Relations Officer Taras Sierczur; Brooklyn Post 27 Commander George Mutlos; as well as Jerry Nestor, Peter Terrebetsky and George Yarkiv.

Next year the U.A.V plans to enlist the help of Ukrainians dressed in traditional Ukrainian costumes.

U.S. official announces...

(Continued from page 3)

After the sides concluded discussions on a variety of subjects, including continued Ukrainian economic reform in general, and agricultural and energy sector reforms in particular, they signed two agreements, one a joint statement on the main directions of cooperation between the two countries for 2001, the other an agreement on financial support for Kharkiv Oblast as agreed upon after Ukraine yielded to U.S. pressure and canceled contracts to build turbines for Iranian nuclear power plants.

The agreement gives Kharkiv SSI $5 million for a feasibility study to overhaul its heating system.

The previous day Mr. Paschal and Mr. Taylor visited one of the dozens of new Internet cafés that have recently opened in Kyiv to announce that the United States would support the creation of 14 new Internet sites in Ukrainian libraries throughout Ukraine that will be accessible to the public at no cost. The sites would be chosen after a grant competition this winter worth $400,000. The managers of the effort, called the Library Electronic Access Project, would pick the sites after an open, nationwide competition.

Mr. Taylor explained that, in addition to the $170 million, Ukrainians could expect another $40 million for modernization of Ukraine’s defense forces and strengthening of the military technology export regime. He also said that the overall $356 million aid to Ukraine that Washington this year would increase even more substantially after decisions are made on support for continued agricultural sector reforms.
Northern New Jersey District Committee holds fall meeting

by Roma Hadzyczew

English-language press liaison of the Northern New Jersey District Committee

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Northern New Jersey District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association held its fall organizing meeting here at the UNA corporate headquarters on Friday afternoon, October 20, with some 30 branch and district officers, as well as members of the UNA General Assembly present.

Among those present were: UNA President Ulana Diachuk, National Secretary Martha Lyso, Treasurer Stefan Kaczaraj, Advisor Andre Worobec and Honorary Member of the General Assembly Volodymyr Sochyn.

The meeting was chaired by Eugene Ostislavski, chairman of the Northern New Jersey District Committee. Also in attendance were Honorary District Chairman John Chonok and Volodymyr Bilyk.

Although the main topic of the meeting was to be the proposed amendments to the UNA By-Laws, as published in the UNA’s official publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, most of the meeting focused on reports delivered by UNA executive officers, who reported on the current membership campaign, as well as the UNA’s finances.

Mrs. Lyso reported on organizing efforts for 2000, noting that, as of September 30, the Northern New Jersey District had enrolled 45 new members, meeting just over 27 percent of its quota for the year. The new members were insured for a total of $1,472,650 in coverage.

Much time was spent discussing the issue of direct billing whereby a branch’s members no longer receive their bills from the branch secretary, but are billed by the UNA Home Office. Several speakers noted that taking away the billing duties of branch secretaries means that the secretaries will have less contact with their members and, by extension, with the community they serve. Some argued that the direct billing arrangement renders branches basically meaningless.

Other speakers questioned why the Home Office is so strongly promoting direct billing, to which UNA officers replied that this is a requirement of New Jersey’s Department of Banking and Insurance. The then-offering meeting participants a copy of a letter from that department in which it is recommended that all branches be converted to direct billing as of January 1, 2001.

Mr. Diachuk underlined that direct billing does not prevent a branch from remaining active in the realm of fraternal activity and thus remaining visible within the community, and that it frees up the time of branch officers who can focus their attention on enrolling members.

Mr. Kaczaraj reported on the financial status of the UNA and its subsidiaries, including the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., for the first six months of 2000. The UNURC, which oversees the UNA’s headquarters building, this year has shown an increase in assets, and next year it expects to earn additional rental income of $500,000 annually.

As for the UNA’s publications, Mr. Kaczaraj noted that deficits for both Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly have decreased significantly, at mid-year amounting to just over $61,480.

Regarding the UNA’s resort, Soyuzivka, the treasurer noted that the UNA continues to pay out between $470,000 and $500,000 per year to cover its deficits. He added that a consultant has prepared a report on the resort’s operations and that the General Assembly will be asked to make some decisions regarding Soyuzivka at its annual session on December 1-3.

Some discussion during the meeting was devoted to the question of whether the UNA is not holding its next convention at Soyuzivka. Mrs. Diachuk responded that the Executive Committee had decided at its most recent meeting on September 9 not to change the site of the convention, but added that the General Assembly could revisit its own decision. She also underlined: “We are looking at this issue from the point of view of UNA patriotism, and we have appealed to the people for their support.”

The final item on the meeting’s agenda was a review of the proposed changes to the UNA By-Laws. After a brief summary of the major changes, the executive officers emphasized that – now that the proposals have been published in both official publications of the UNA – it is the UNA membership’s turn to speak out about the proposals.

“We’d like to see now is a dialogue among the membership,” Mrs. Diachuk said. “This harkens back to the previous tradition of discussion of issues prior to UNA conventions on the pages of our newspapers.”
The opinion section of the Sunday, November 12, issue of The Washington Post carried an article titled, “Park Places: Let’s evict the has-beens to clear the way.”

The article’s author, John Matthews, recommends a number of statues in Washington to be removed to make room for “more worthy national heroes and international heroes better suited to memorialization than 19th century bronze soldiers and office-beans.”

He further writes: “In the non-military category, a prime candidate for removal is Taras Shevchenko, a 19th century Ukrainian poet, whose bronze and granite memorial stands in intestinal gulch park at P, 22nd and 3rd streets NW. In the early 1960s opponents of the memorial said Shevchenko was not only an idol of Soviet Communists but an anti-semitic and anti-Polish to boot.”

It is imperative that the Ukrainian American community respond to this demeaning and degrading characterization of Taras Shevchenko, which is an insult to our nation. All Ukrainian Americans and their organizations must respond to this Washington Post article; to remain silent will signal indifference to the national bard of Ukraine.

A sample letter is provided below for your convenience. Excerpts may be forward-ed to: letters@washpost.com, while letters should be mailed to: Close to Home, The Washington Post Editorial Page, 1150 15th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20071.

* * *

Dear Editor,

I am disturbed by a recent article published in The Washington Post on November 12, 2000, titled “Park Places: Let’s evict the has-beens to clear the way.”

The facts, which the article related to the removal of the monument to the national poet and bard of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko, are completely unsubstantiated. Claiming that Taras Shevchenko, as a defender of national rights for Ukraine from all its oppressors, is an “idol of Soviet Communists” is completely untrue given the fact that the Soviet Embassy in Washington strongly protested the erection of this monument.

Secondly, the author’s bold assertion that Taras Shevchenko was an anti-Semitic and anti-Polish demonstrates a total lack of knowledge and understanding of Shevchenko’s works. Shevchenko, who wrote in the mid-1800s, spoke of the liberation of Ukraine from all its foreign oppressors. His hope, so simple and at the same time eloquently detached from his poetry, lay in the regeneration of charity, tolerance and freedom for all humanity. I would advise The Washington Post editorial board to review the materials of its writers carefully before publishing accusations such as those in this article.

Sincerely,

* * *

Canadian Postal Museum, UPNS and Weekly collaborate on survey of Cold-War era mail
by Inger Kuzych and John Willis

The Canadian Postal Museum, the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS), and The Ukrainian Philatelist are cooperating in a ground-breaking venture focusing on mail exchange between the Soviet Union and the rest of the world from the beginning of the Cold War until the collapse of the USSR, roughly 1945 to 1991. We would like to get some idea of how pervasive Soviet censorship was during this time. Were all mails censored, or only particular types? Was it more so during certain periods? Was the censorship blatant or discreet?

We would also like to determine what sort of preventive actions letter-writers undertook to foil the efforts of censors. We are hoping that as many Weekly readers and UPNS members as possible will participate in this unprecedented survey. If you give us a representative cross-section of the Ukrainian diaspora as possible. Submitals can be made in one of three ways: by regular mail, e-mail or fax. Please do not feel you need to limit your responses to the space provided. If you can relate personal information or can include pertinent examples, so much the better.

The questionnaire does not seek anyone’s name; respondents’ anonymity is assured. If you wish to add your name, however, for possible follow-up questions or a future survey, you may do so.

The plan is to run this survey in The Ukrainian Weekly and to include it with the next issue of the Ukrainian Philatelist journal for this year. The more respondents, the more accurate and valid the final tabulations and analysis will be. If the response to this questionnaire is positive, we intend to publish the results in The Ukrainian Weekly and/or in Ukrainian Philatelist in the not too distant future. The Canadian Postal Museum may also use the information as the basis for museum exhibitions, publications and further research.

Background to the survey

Historians are gradually turning to private correspondence as a resource for the study of the social history of immigration. Number-crunching can provide useful results, but nothing can replace the first-, second- or third-person voice of the immigrant himself, exchanging news and views with the folks back home.

In the fall of 1999 the Canadian Postal Museum developed a questionnaire in which Ukrainian respondents were asked to report on the experience of exchanging mail with friends and family in Ukraine during the Cold War. The questionnaire was part of a larger research project into the personal history, papers and letters of one immigrant to Canada, who left Ukraine in the wake of World War II. The family and friends of one letter-writer made us aware of the intrusive reality of the Soviet censor during this era. This impression was later confirmed by the dozen or so Ukrainian Canadian respondents who filled out an earlier version of this questionnaire.

Ukrainians residing overseas would develop various strategies – recourse to symbolism or parables in language, use of carbon paper to prevent reading by X-ray machine, etc. – in order to cope with the fact that a party that was not an intended recipient was opening and reading their mail. The following questionnaire is intended to help us collect hard data as to the experience of exchanging mail with Ukraine primarily during the Cold War era, i.e., from the 1940s through the 1980s. We ask that readers fill it out and return it to us. You would literally be helping us make history!

### The “Immigrant Letter” Questionnaire

1. **Year of birth**

2. **Current residence:**
   - **City**
   - **Province/State**
   - **Country**

3. **When did your family immigrate?**

4. Did you, or anyone in your family, write letters to receive letters from Ukraine?
   - **Yes**, from **__________** (what year) to **__________** (what year)?
   - Please proceed to Question 5.
   - **No**

5. **What kinds of things were discussed in the correspondence?**
   - **family updates**
   - **experience in Canada or the U.S./Ukraine**
   - **political issues**
   - **returning to Ukraine or bringing family members/friends to Canada or U.S.**
   - **other**, please list briefly below:

6. **Did you experience any worries about the letters you sent to Ukraine? Or, did you sense any worry on the part of your family about the letters they sent?**
   - **Yes**
   - **No**
   - If yes, please proceed to Question 7.
   - Otherwise, skip to the end of the questionnaire.

7. **What did you worry about? Or, what do you think your family worried about?**

8. **What, if any, precautions did you or your family members take when writing letters to Ukraine? (For example: using code words, leaving out names, changing personal details.)**

9. **Do you think that your friends/family in Ukraine worried about writing letters to Canada or the U.S.?**
   - **Yes**
   - **No**
   - If yes, please proceed to Question 10.
   - Otherwise, skip to the end of the questionnaire.

10. **What do you think they worried about?**

11. **Do you think they took any precautions when writing their letters? Please explain:**

12. **Name of respondent (optional)**

Thank you very much for your participation. If you would like to contribute further to this project, or find out more about it, please contact historian John Willis at: Canadian Postal Museum, 100 Rue Laurier Hull, (Québec) J8X 4H2; telephone, (819) 776-8200; fax, (819) 776-7062; e-mail, john.willis@civilisations.ca.

Please return completed questionnaire by post, e-mail or fax to one of the addresses above.

Should you wish to provide further details on a separate sheet, or send photocopies of relevant examples, please feel free to do so.

Thank you!
**Ukraine’s senior baseball players progress to A Pool**

by Basil Tarasko

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia — Since 1993 I have coached various national baseball teams of Ukraine in European championship tournaments in Austria, Slovenia, Italy, the Netherlands, Germany, the Czech Republic, France, England and Ukraine. This year I coached the senior national team during the European Championship in Slovakia, in the cities of Bratislava and Trnava.

I stayed the first two nights in Bratislava, capital of Slovakia. This beautiful city located along the Danube River is dominated by an enormous castle standing on a plateau 300 feet above the Danube. It was the residence of the Austrian royal family until destroyed by fire in 1811 and has since largely restored. This enchanting city served as a capital to different rulers through the centuries. What a perfect venue for the European baseball championships on July-August 5.

The European Baseball Championships B Pool began in Bratislava. Ukraine had to win this tournament in order to advance to the A Pool classification. The top two finishers in a-Pool competition will qualify for the next Olympic games.

Ukraine jumped out to a quick 2-0 lead on a triple by Vitalii Maintermo. Austria battled back and took a 4-3 lead into the seventh inning. Twenty-seven-year-old second baseman Vasyl Antonyshko slammed a two-out double to push the tying and winning runs to lead Ukraine over Austria 5-4. Roman Yatsuk pitched a complete game, while striking out 11 Austrians. Antonyshko lead the attack with three hits, and our oldest player, Alexander Inozemtsev, 34, contributed with three hits.

One player’s story

I had a chance to speak with Ukraine’s oldest baseball player in Trnava. When did baseball enter his life? Why did he decide to play baseball?

Inozemtsev, born and raised in Symferopol, Crimea, is the last member of the 1994 Ukraine National Senior Team that won the European Senior Championships B Pool in Ljubljana, Slovenia, in 1994. I was there with “Sashko” as we shocked the European baseball world by winning the title in our first baseball tournament.

Sashko started playing baseball in 1987 at the late age of 21. Twelve years earlier, at the age of 9, he had begun his career in team handball. Handball was a widely played sport both on the amateur and professional levels in Ukraine and throughout the Soviet Union. Sashko was drawn to handball because of excellent coaching and outstanding facilities, plus the fact that handball had a great winning tradition in Crimea.

He played for Foton, a television manufacturing company. Early in 1987 Foton won the amateur handball championship in Ukraine, which qualified the team to compete against Kharkiv, the last-place finisher in Ukraine’s Professional Handball League. Foton needed to win in order to advance into the professional First League, but Foton dropped all three games.

The players were devastated. All of them had sacrificed years of training in the hope of advancing to the next level – the professional ranks. This was the end of handball at Foton, as the players realized that there was no future and no chance of reaching the pro level.

What to do now? Here were experienced, dedicated and mature athletes with no sport to play. At this time there was talk of developing baseball in the Soviet Union because baseball was becoming an exhibition sport at the next Olympics. Vitalii Sabachuk, head of the Sports Committee in the Crimea, approached Roald Sidomonedze, coach of the Crimean Handball Team, and asked whether the Foton handball players would consider learning a new sport – baseball. No one knew anything about this mysterious sport.

The goal of the Soviet Union’s Sports Committee was to hold a Soviet Union Baseball Championship in 1989 with Foton as a participant.

There were two years to learn the varied complexities of baseball. The challenge was accepted. On August 12, 1987, the first baseball meeting was held in Symferopol with local Cuban university students showing the former handball players baseball and gloves for the first time. These new players took to the game quickly and learned by imitating every move that the Cubans made.

Who were these former handball players? Sashko was a mathematician; there were also chemists, physicists and physicans on the team. It was a very bright and determined group of experienced athletes.

After a month, more players were attracted to baseball from the ranks of physical education students from the state university. These new players were specialists in track and field, soccer and team handball. All were physically fit and highly motivated all wanted to compete on a professional level and get paid.

In the spring of 1988 Foton traveled to Kyiv to play its first series of games. It faced Pobutovyk, the first professional baseball club in Ukraine; Pobutovyk easily defeated Foton. Baseball had begun in Kyiv, Moscow and in Tashkent in 1986, and Foton was a year behind in development – but not in determination.

Foton was able to obtain a video cassette from the previous year’s World Series. The team members were able to see their first baseball game and the general feeling was: If the Americans and Japanese can play this game, why can’t we? Interest in the game grew. The players wanted to know how to play the game better, and the challenge of the game made all the players want to improve.

I asked Sashko why he chose baseball as his new sport at the age of 21. He remarked that baseball was a good-looking intellectual game. On one hand it was an individual sport – one player could win a game. But it was also a team sport as all players must play in harmony. You did not have to be a great physical specimen to contribute to success. If you understood the game, you could win. Your head could win the game by knowing when to run, how to hit the ball and where to throw the baseball. “I like to think, and baseball makes me think,” Sashko explained. Baseball is like playing chess: you must learn how to attack; yet you must prepare various defenses to hold back the enemy.

Soviet baseball expands

By April of 1988 there were more than 30 baseball teams across the Soviet Union. Regional tournaments were held to qualify the top eight teams that would form the First League in the USSR. One such regional tournament was held in Yevpatoria, Crimea, with the participation of Foton (Symferopol), Doker (Odessa), Iveria (Mori, Georgia), SKA (Moscow) and Montagnik (Tashkent, Uzbekistan). SKA was victorious. All three Ukrainian teams, Foton, Pobutovyk and Doker qualified for the elite First League – a testament to Ukraine’s athletes.

In August of 1989 the first USSR Baseball Championship was held in

(Continued on page 16)
New Ukraine-based portal aims to be central depository on web

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – While there is no shortage of Ukrainian websites on the Internet, to which Ukrainian American newshounds constantly on the sniff for the latest from Ukraine can attest, there are few that fill the need for a central, interactive site that would serve as a central depository of sorts for news and information for and about Ukrainians from across the world. That void may be filled with the arrival of Kyiv-based Ukrop.com.

Designers of the new Ukrainian-language portal, sponsored by Ukraine’s largest television company, Studio 1+1, and Kvazar-Micro Corp., an information technology (IT) market leader in Ukraine, have dubbed it the “new national Internet resource.” The official opening of the commercial website on October 5 in Kyiv was attended by James Wolfensohn, president of the World Bank.

If the portal achieves its aims, Ukrainians from the United States and Canada in the West to Kazakhstan and the Tumen region of Russia in the East will be able to read about events in Ukraine, find out what’s going on in each others’ communities and even organize Internet discussions on the latest political crisis in Kyiv at one central location.

The portal’s editor-in-chief, Danylo Yanevsky, said Ukrop.com – whose name is an acronym for Ukrainskyi Obiednanyi Portal (Ukrainian United Portal) – intends to be a coordinating center for the Internet for Ukrainians scattered across the globe.

“I want it to be a place where the diaspora maintains a real-time dialogue with Ukraine and one another,” explained Mr. Yanevsky. “It is a place to which people will turn for schedules of events, for news and for general information.” He added that he would like to see members of all ethnic groups that live in Ukraine take part as well, to “show the wealth of multiculturalism in Ukraine.”

Mr. Yanevsky, an executive with Studio 1+1, foresees the day when, for example, members of the Ukrainian scouting organization Plast who want to travel to Ukraine for some camping in the Carpathian Mountains will hit Ukrop.com to find the best campsites; or Ukrainian soccer fans from London, Paris and Chicago will use the site to organize a gathering in Munich to watch Dynamo play Bayern; or simply for a Ridna Shkola class in Detroit to maintain a regular correspondence with a class in Kyiv.

The portal consists of 10 sections, the main one being “Community,” which includes online news reports on events in Ukraine, and the Western and Eastern diasporas; and information about Ukrainian organizations, associations, institutions, as well as information on their plans, activities and contact addresses.

Other sections are: “Advice,” where one can obtain counseling from a slew of experts, including doctors, computer hackers, tax advisors, lawyers and auto mechanics; “Forum,” where UKR interoperable topics can be discussed; “Post Cards,” containing photos on Ukrainian themes; “Auctions,” an Internet resale shop; “My Mail,” which will allow one to maintain an electronic mailbox; “My Property,” by which the user can restructure his interface with the portal to suite his own needs and preferences; an “Encyclopedia,” which will list valuable informational materials and directory services; “SMS,” which will allow one to interface via cell phone; and, finally, a map of the Ukrop.com site.

Ukrop.com is planning to offer a variety of specialized services as well. Mr. Yanevsky said that a special feature will be a service for Ukrainians searching for their roots, their relatives or loved ones. Individuals will be able to give information on a person and, for a fee, receive specialized assistance in determining where that person is now living.

Another service, with no costs attached, is an academic resource library. Mr. Yanevsky said that Valerii Smolii, former vice minister of humanitarian affairs and currently a leading figure at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, has agreed to provide the Ukrainian portal with all dissertations written in Ukraine over the last nine years.

A theological library also is in the works, which has the blessing of Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Bishop Lubomyr Husar. The administrative leader of the Church has agreed to provide information from various UGCC parishes and parishes from around the world.

As Mr. Yanevsky explained, the only barrier to a thriving all-Ukrainian portal is lack of utilization. He encouraged individual Ukrainians, as well as Ukrainian organizations, institutions and associations across the globe to share information about their activities, plans and objectives on the website. He also asked that interested individuals submit comments and proposals regarding additional information services and their opinions about Ukrop.com.

E-mail should be addressed to: info@ukrop.com. The telephone number is (380-44) 442-9546; 434-8311. Mail may be sent to: Ukrop.com, PO Box 111, Kyiv-111, Ukraine 04111.

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Those interested in becoming a member of The Ukrainian Weekly’s editorial team, are encouraged to send a resume and cover letters, plus a cover letter explaining their interest in the position, to: Editor-in-Chief, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, PO Box 280, Parsippany, NJ. For info call (973) 292-9809, ext. 3049.

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- Applicants must have a willingness to work on diverse assignments.
- The Ukrainian Weekly has the following requirements:
  - Bilingual (English/Ukrainian) skills a must.
  - Position requires knowledge of Ukrainian community in the diaspora (primarily North America) and current events in Ukraine.
  - Must be a native Ukrainian speaker.
  - Strong writing, reporting, interviewing, rewrites, copy editing, proofreading, translation and more skills.

Please send your resume and cover letter to: Editor-in-Chief, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, PO Box 280, Parsippany, NJ. For info call (973) 292-9809, ext. 3049.

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The only program of its kind in North America, the Ukrainian Summer Institute offers six weeks of full academic instruction in Ukrainian language and culture.

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The Ukrainian Summer Institute is a project of the Ukrainian National Movement, the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, Harvard Extension School, and the Ukrainian National Alliance.
A German periodical compared the voice of Clemens Andrijenko (Klym Chichka-Andrienko) to Caruso in the 1920s. Others wrote: “This tenor is a genuine vocal phenomenon” (Dortmunder Zeitung). “The voice and diction speak of a wonderful culture. The storm of applause was constant” (National Zeitung).

Through decades of singing, the lofty title of “Ukrainian Caruso” had been bestowed on very few tenors. No one really deserved it, but Andrijenko came close to its singular significance: his very bright, metallic voice with baritone underpinnings certainly had the power, dramatic excitement and fluency of a sea of sound. Whether or not he was at the very top of his nation’s singers, like Caruso certainly was for Italy (and America, his second home) may now be decided by listeners thanks to a new cassette of Andrijenko’s historic recordings.

Selected recordings by famed Ukrainians Ivan Kozlovsky and Borys Hmyria have been reissued with the benefit of contemporary sound processing. However, Andrijenko’s daughter, pianist and educator Kalena C. Andrienko, was able to assemble the complete sonic legacy of her distinguished father from discs, cut in the years 1927-1956. These include heretofore unpublished acetates made in 1927 in Berlin and four wonderful items from that city on very rare Telefunken issues of 1936, when Germany’s sound technology began to compete with that of other nations. The discs feature two dramatic selections from Mascagni’s “Cavalleria” (part of Turiddu) and two passionate Neapolitan songs. The Telefunken sessions were made with orchestra accompaniment.

This was no easy achievement for a foreign artist amid stiff competition from Germany’s leading voices and official hostility towards non-German performers. Yet, the voice was such that it won the day. Andrijenko sang with much success, accompanied by critical adulation (quoted in the cassette notes, which are in Ukrainian and English). He even appeared in a feature film produced by Germany’s central UFA Studios.

Besides the Mascagni selections, the tenor is heard in choice selections by Puccini, Leoncavallo, Tchaikovsky, Ostap Nythakhivsky, Mykola Lysenko, Viktor Matiuk, Denys Sichynsky, and others. The cassette also includes a rarely heard group of art songs by Andrijenko’s friend, composer Ostap Bobykevych of Munich (all to lyrics of Oleksander Olez).

Born in western Ukraine, Andrijenko (1885-1967) sang leading roles at the Lviv Opera, and concertized and taught voice at the Lysenko Music Institute of Lviv. Having emigrated to Berlin in 1926 with his family, Andrijenko concertized extensively in Western Europe. His repertoire ranged from lyric to dramatic roles in operas by Mozart, Wagner, Flotow, Verdi and Bizet. He sang lieder by Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Liszt, Richard Strauss and others. Ukrainian art songs and folk song settings were always on his programs. Maestro Renato Virgilio (accompanist to Caruso as well as Andrijenko) noted that Andrijenko was “the greatest perfection which I had the experience of hearing during recent years,” while the German Westfalische Landeszeitung compared Andrijenko with Caruso in terms of vocal beauty and volume, “which would be difficult to attain by other European singing schools.”

To be sure, Andrijenko developed his own method, which he later taught, writing a singing manual. The tenor projected dramatic concentration, sincerity and that disarming earnestness admired in Mario Lanza. While this memorial cassette was in preparation some selections were heard and praised by the late pianist and Ukrainian Music Institute President Daria Karanowycz, while Halyna Kuzma of the UMI teaching staff remarked that Andrijenko’s voice was like a sea in its immensity. Also impressed with the recording was contemporary conductor Adrian Brytjan, who noted that he “listened with much pleasure to this highest achievement in vocalism and musical taste!”

Commented Brytjan: “Alas, the golden age of singing has passed, and very rarely does one meet young singers today, who really understand ‘bel canto’ and the cultivated vocal line. More in style now are effects and ‘interpretations.’ Too bad.”

The cassette includes an illuminating interview with Andrijenko’s daughter, Kalena of Munich, Germany, whose reminiscences were aired by Kyiv Radio in 1992. The interview was conducted by Halyna Rozniuk.

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Metro Detroit Chapter of UPNS hosts international philatelic exhibit

WARREN, Mich. – The Metropolitan Detroit Chapter of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) organized a memorable international exhibit UKRAINPEX, over the weekend of October 7-8. It turned out to be one of the best ever convention-exhibits hosted by the society. Hundreds of folks stopped in over the two days to become acquainted with the stamp and coin collecting hobbies. Nine new members were recruited and dozens of young people from the local school of Ukrainian studies also dropped by and showed considerable interest in the exhibits, which featured 40 frames of materials.

Sales of commemorative show covers – envelopes designed by renowned Canadian artist John Jaciw and canceled with special U.S. Postal Service cancellations – were very brisk, as were sales of philatelic items and books.

At the members’ meeting held on Saturday afternoon, October 7, the society’s president, Dr. Ingert Kuzych, was able to highlight some of his new administration’s accomplishments in its first year.

• After a slide of several years, there has been a turnaround in membership. Since January of 2000, some two dozen people have joined the society (not counting the new recruits picked up at the show). The society is once again approaching 300 members.

• A regular publication schedule has been set up. The Trident Visnyk newsletter continues its bi-monthly reporting and the second issue of the Ukrainian Philatelist journal issue will appear before the end of the year.

• The UPNS website at www.upns.org is up and running and has received universal praise.

• The society has established good relations with other philatelic societies; several volumes dealing with Ukrainian philately have been donated to the library of the prestigious Collectors Club of New York; publication exchange agreements have been set up with the Canadian Society of Russian Philately, the British Society of Russian Philately, the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society, the Ukrainian Philatelic Society in Austria and the Ukrainian Philatelic Society of Germany.

• A joint research effort has been undertaken with the Canadian Postal Museum and The Ukrainian Weekly to survey the passage of mails between Ukraine and North America during the Cold War.

Various projects were discussed for the coming year. Goals for 2001 include:

• Continuing the drive to recruit new members, celebrating the society’s 50th anniversary next year by getting a special logo designed and perhaps getting special “personalized” UPNS stamps prepared by Canada Post, trying to get an anniversary commemorative envelope or postal card released by Ukraine Post (an inquiry letter requesting such a special release has been dispatched), trying to complete work

(Continued on page 17)
ALTEMUS program aims to train leaders for Central/Eastern Europe
by Christina Medycz

BRUSSELS – Anna Martinskiv hesitates as she laces on a pair of burgundy and black rock climbing shoes. The 27-year-old sociology student from Ivano-Frankivsk has never climbed before. As a matter of fact, she is not particularly fond of heights and the 60-foot rock face in front of her does little to ease her anxiety. Anna slowly puts on her helmet, checks her harness and waits to be clipped on to a safety line. She takes a deep breath and begins her ascent.

The rock-climbing and subsequent rock rescue team-building exercise were part of a leadership training program organized by ALTEMUS, a non-profit educational organization dedicated to helping young people from new democracies discover and develop their leadership potential.

The ALTEMUS program was held in collaboration with the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute for a group of Ukrainiangraduate students attending Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government and the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute. Funded by Lucent Technologies, with additional support from the Renaissance Foundation, it took place at Harvard University (Massachusetts), Dartmouth College (New Hampshire) and The Chauki Fund (Maine).

“We feel fortunate that our students from Ukraine were able to take advantage of such a unique opportunity. The ALTEMUS program helped these young people to develop leadership skills that are much-needed in Ukraine today,” said James Clem, HURI executive director.

This type of initiative is a response to an overwhelming demand by young people in Central and Eastern Europe for a leadership training. Universities in the region do not offer courses in such areas as self-awareness, problem-solving, or building teams and working in teams. Furthermore, unless one works for a foreign multi-national, it is impossible to get on-the-job training in these competencies.

Undeniably, there is a critical shortage of effective and ethical leaders in the region. At a 1997 forum organized jointly by ALTEMUS and Junior Achievement of Central and Eastern Europe, young people from the former Communist bloc expressed regrets that they have no role models, mentors or heroes.

Conditioned by years of communism, the old leadership stubbornly clings to past paradigms, viewing change not as an opportunity, but as a threat. Young people, while more flexible and forward-thinking, lack the insight and skills necessary to effectively lead and manage change. This deficit constitutes a serious bottleneck in the democratization process. Since the start of the recent enlargement of the European Union, the technological revolution and globalization of Ukraine urgently need to cultivate the next generation of leaders who can take on responsible positions in the public, private and third sectors.

To ensure that the specific needs, realities and predicaments of the participants are understood and addressed, the ALTEMUS Training Program was designed with local young people and leadership experts. The training program is normally three weeks long, with a follow-up program six months later.

The objectives of the schedule of the Ukrainian students at Harvard, the training was divided into thematic modules. The topics covered this summer included leadership, communication, personal communication, cultural awareness, conflict management, team building, value adding, problem-solving and organizational skills.

The faculty came from the United States, Canada and Western European, and comprised academics, psychologists, corporate trainers and outdoor experiential learning experts. The methodology consisted of presentations, case studies of most effective practices, a meeting with a role model leader who shared her life experiences and hard-earned wisdom, teamwork and an expedition in a wilderness setting. The program was highly interactive and encouraged the attendees to push their boundaries and challenge their bodies, minds.

While it is difficult today to know the long-term benefits of such training, it is clear that the Ukrainian students viewed it as a worthwhile investment. In an upcoming episode of the television program “How to win the heart of America” shown nationally in Ukraine, these bright talented young people share their experiences, thoughts and feelings about the ALTEMUS program.

For more information on ALTEMUS or how to sponsor/participate in future training, write to ALTEMUS European Office, 35 rue Guillame Stocq, Brussels, Belgium, 1050, or visit the website at www.altemus.org.

An author’s reflections on preparing a book about displaced persons
by Lubomyr Luciuk

When the photographs first started arriving I did not find what I was looking for. Most captured scenes of Ukrainian refugee life in Western Europe in the immediate post-war years are of schools packed with pupils, makeshift Catholic and Orthodox churches overflowing with the devout, committees of displaced persons deliberating.

Yet, as the son of political refugees, I knew my parents’ exodus had little to do with securing adequate food, shelter and sanitation in the DP camps. What infused their lives with purpose and, over decades, gave meaning to many sacrifices, was their participation in the struggle to free Ukraine.

The Ukrainian displaced persons were part of a Golgotha, a place of skulls. In the spring of 1948 in Munich, there were many – who tried to undermine the post-war immigration it was not because he was a vigilante not to enlighten the DP’s to the most ardent nationalism because he knew that, even during the Cold War, public bromides notwithstanding, the Anglo-American powers never really wanted, nor felt they needed, a free Ukraine.

Mostly, Canada’s gatekeepers let the DPs in because we needed laborers. As for their predictable clamoring for Ukraine’s independence, Ottawa’s men not only lamented how the DPs’ policies retarded their acculturation but worried that those Ukrainian nationalists would complicate “good Canada-Soviet relations.” Since neither consequence was desirable, concerted attempts were made to mute the memory of the DPs. Indeed what a Ukrainian needed to do to become a “good Canadian” was even once defined, rather precisely. Such a person would willingly revise a no doubt unpronounceable surname, marry an Englishwoman, be content to farm and, most importantly, would “never leave Canada, however free.”

Still looking for a suitable photograph I advertised in Ukrainian-language newspapers asking for DPs or their children to share what they may have cached. I had just about given up on that last stratagem when a mysterious acquaintance of a friend from Calgary mailed in some black and white photographs taken by his father in the spring of 1948 in Munich.

The originals were so small I was not certain of what I was looking at, apparently an anti-Soviet protest. I asked for an enlargement and a cover mock up. And that is how I came to see the picture. I had never hoped to glimpse. Marching in the front ranks of that demonstration, a half century later, is someone who, for a man he did not know. There moves my father, Danilo, a DP, starting on his own search for the place that would become our family’s home, Canada.

My parents went into exile but never forgot Ukraine. Over the intervening decades, they insisted that, someday, nationalist truth would triumph over Communist lies. They never really wanted, nor felt they needed, should fail to complete the liberating mission their lives were dedicated to, it would be easy to carry on, regardless.

Virtually could in 1991, when Ukraine re-emerged as a recognized state in Europe, opponents notwithstanding. While today’s Ukraine is not the place they pined for, and, paradoxically, there is no place for them there, the long enduring of the DPs, and of their children, means they can, all finally, think become Canadians.
EXCLUSIVE: Excerpts from Kostiantyn Morozov’s forthcoming book, “Above and Beyond”

by Robert De Lossa

In the spring of 1995, Kostiantyn Morozov, a senior research fellow at Harvard University, began work on a book about how he became independent Ukraine’s first defense minister and what he did in that role. Last week and this week, we publish excerpts from that book, “Above and Beyond,” by Robert De Lossa, published by HURI and available later this month.

“Above and Beyond” traces Mr. Morozov’s family history, early years and military career. He speaks as a former Soviet pilot and general officer about military life and the Communist Party’s intervention in the armed forces. The turning-point of the book is Mr. Morozov’s narrative of the August 1991 putsch. He provides a detailed account of what he and others did at the time, and the events that led Leonid Kravchuk to choose him to be Ukraine’s first defense minister.

In 1991 and 1992 most pundits in the West and in Russia said that rebellion and massive bloodshed would result from his efforts. But Gen. Morozov managed to pull off the unimaginable. By the time he retired from his post, Ukraine had a loyal army responsible for overseeing all the air force units of the country had to be monitored daily, I

** The air army under my command was not an integral part of the Kyiv Military District. Rather, it was subordinate to the USSR’s central headquarters in Moscow, with Marshal [Yevgeny] Shaposhnikov as commander-in-chief. Contacts with the headquarters of the Kyiv Military District were usually limited to dealing with operational issues, such as the organization of our daily program, military discipline, combat readiness and preparations for mobilizing forces. Thus, although I was a member of the district’s military council, I was quite surprised when suddenly I received a call from the chief of staff of the Kyiv Military District.

Naively, I thought that the chief of staff had simply remembered that Sunday was Aviation Day and that he wanted to congratulate the aviation personnel of this district. I did not at all expect what I got instead – his instructions to prepare a plane for Gen. Viktor S. Chechevatov, the military district’s commander, who was on vacation in Crimea and who had to be brought to Kyiv. I was led to believe that the flight was necessary so that Chechevatov could return to his regular duties the following week.

On Sunday, a crew left for Crimea as planned and picked up Chechevatov at the Bilbek airport for the return flight to Kyiv, where he met with [Gen. Valentin] Varennikov, recently arrived by plane from Moscow. Then the military district’s headquarters ordered that I arrange for a return flight to Bilbek on the same day. This request convinced me that all this commotion was designed to satisfy the personal plans of the top brass, who, I concluded, were simply flying to Crimea for a vacation. Varennikov, no doubt, was probably planning to have some rest and relaxation at Chechevatov’s dacha. But why had Chechevatov been summoned to Kyiv, and why had his vacation been interrupted? Whatever the case, I was satisfied that the flight crew was back on duty, that these flights had been approved by the air force central command, and that we were able to carry out this request without straining our resources [...]

- During the next few days the veil of mystery around this flurry of activity on August 17 and 18 was quickly lifted. As I soon learned, Varennikov had been one of the key representatives of the military involved in planning the August coup. On August 17 he had requested that Shaposhnikov, who had been left out of the inner circle plotting the coup, keep a special plane ready to fly him to Kyiv, supposedly on a military inspection mission. Shaposhnikov had accepted this explanation. After arriving in Kyiv on August 17, Varennikov met up with Chechevatov, and the two of them flew to Crimea, where they joined the Moscow delegation, which apparently confronted Mikhail Gorbachev and attempted to persuade him to support the coup. When Gorbachev refused, most members of the delegation flew to Moscow to confer with their colleagues on the next steps they would take. Varennikov, however, had been designated to ensure the support of all three military district commanders in Ukraine for the plot and to gain the support or acquiescence of Ukraine’s senior political elite. Thus, he returned to Kyiv, where on the morning of Monday, August 19, he was to supervise the implementation of the plans of the State Committee for the State of Emergency (SCSE).

- I finally managed to contact Marshal Shaposhnikov in between his meetings. I asked him what he thought of the situa-

(Continued on page 14)
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by the Rev. Bohdan Lukie

NEWARK, N.J. – The Ukrainian people have a wonderful quality of solidarity. We try to seek out one another, be it for company, for advice or for moral support. We form organizations that help various institutions and address many different problems – particularly those that deal with people in need. It is exactly this quality of generosity that has helped the Ukrainian community to survive and flourish.

One organization that has been exceptionally generous to the needs of our Ukrainian youth is the Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union of Newark, N.J. Though Selfreliance supports various ventures, the needs of our Ukrainian youth have been its strongest concern and it has been most generous to its neighbors and friends – St. John’s Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark.

Several weeks ago St. John’s Parish sent out an appeal to the community to help newly arrived immigrant families, who are struggling through difficult beginnings in a new country. A Scholarship Fund was established and the parish encouraged the community to be understanding and generous.

And, once again, Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union came through, providing the community with an example worthy of emulation. Its donation of $10,000 has supplemented tuition payments for a number of most grateful students and parents.

The board of directors of Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union of Newark (from left): Orest Ciapa, member; Daria Tvardowsky-Vincent, member; Andrew Hrechak, chairperson; Michael Dziman, member; with the Rev. Bohdan Lukie.

Business in brief  

(Continued from page 3)

duced from Hraviton yields as much light as an ordinary 90-watt incandescent lamp. If there is a large demand for the lamps, Hraviton can produce up to 10,000 lamps monthly. (Eastern Economist)

Ukraine supplies currency-grade paper

KYIV – Ukraine will supply India with 2,000 tons of currency-grade paper per month worth $600,000 U.S., said the director of the Cash-Monetary Department at the National Bank of Ukraine, Nina Dorofeeva. The deliveries are to be continued until 2003. Ukraine is also participating in a tender for production and supply of coins. (Eastern Economist)

New plant applies oil to rolled steels

KYIV – A plant worth nearly 700,000 hrv for oiling steel strips has been put into operation at the Lviv bus plant. According to Illich, the new plant is much cheaper than imported versions. It has the added benefit that it can operate with Ukrainian-made oil, while the use of domestic oils in foreign plants increases the costs. This steel strip oiling plant is based on the electrostatic spraying of oil, which improves the quality of cold-rolled metal stock and saves tons of oil. Illich has resumed exporting oil and steel to the United States. In July-August the company intends to export over 20,000 tons of metal. The company has also received an order for 1,000 tons of eight-meter-long plate from the Sumy-based Frunze engineering plant. (Eastern Economist)

Eastern enterprises to produce engines

LUHANSK – Eight industrial enterprises in Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts have set up the Motor-Shid, or Motor-East, consortium to start production of new internal combustion engines developed by the Donetsk-based Academician Volodymyr Klosyn. The engines will be assembled at the Pervomaisk Engineering Plant. The consortium includes the enterprises: Indoener in Makivka, Intex in Donetsk, Pernyk in Luhansk, Kirov metal power goods plant, Pervomaisk Engineering Plant, Severodonetsk Instrument Plant, Azov trade/industrial chamber in Makivka and Luhansk raw materials company. The government has allocated 4.38 million hrv for the production of the first batch of engines. The new engine will operate both on gasoline and ethyl alcohol. The consortium will start supplying new engines to domestic buyers and later will promote the engine abroad. (Eastern Economist)
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Ukraine’s senior...
(Continued from page 8)

Moscow. The local entrant, SKA, defeated Pobutovyk of Kyiv three games to two; Doker finished in fourth place and Poton in fifth.

In 1990 the Moscow Red Devils captured the championship with Poton in third, Doker in sixth and Pobutovyk finishing in seventh place.

During those formative baseball years, the teams from Moscow made yearly training trips to the United States. (In June of 1990, in fact, I met the Soviet National Team at St. John’s University.) None of the Ukrainian teams were allowed to travel. According to Sashko, the best equipment went to Moscow, which forced some of the Ukrainian baseball players to sew their own baseball gloves. For a time Pobutovyk even had to manufacture its own baseballs.

Ukraine’s baseball development program was slower because the vast majority of money, training opportunities and equipment fell into the hands of the Moscovicis.

In late 1991 came the demise of the Soviet Union, along with the last Soviet baseball championship. The Moscow Red Devils once again finished in first place with Poton in fifth place.

In late June, I arrived at the invitation of the Soviet Union’s Committee of Physical Culture and Sports in Ukraine to help develop the sport of baseball in Ukraine. This was the first of my 18 trips (and counting) to Ukraine.

In October of 1992 the first Ukrainian Baseball Championship was held in Kyiv, and Pobutovyk continued its dominance over Poton, earning the first baseball title in independent Ukraine.

Ukraine currently has a First League in baseball with annual championships. This fall Geen won its third consecutive Ukraine championship. Sashko is now under contract to team Gorn of Kirovograd. (I do not think that Sashko is ready to retire.)

Back to Trnava
At the European Baseball Championships in Trnava, Ukraine faced Slovenia on August 1 and scored in all but one inning, easily winning 12-1.

Matyuschuk had three singles and Anatoli Korolev of Poton pitched a complete game, striking out eight.

Ukraine then met the host team Slovakia, in front of the largest crowd of the championships – 650. Ukraine faced the championships in Trnava, Ukraine faced Slovakia, in front of the largest crowd of the championships – 650. Ukraine faced the championships in Trnava, Ukraine faced Slovakia, in front of the largest crowd of the championships – 650. Ukraine faced the championships in Trnava, Ukraine faced Slovakia, in front of the largest crowd of the championships – 650. Ukraine faced

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The myth of Russophone...
(Continued from page 2)

Kyiv disagreed with these views. Three, two-thirds of Russophones in Kyiv feel that their rights as Russian speak- ers are denied and a large majority would like more Russian language usage in government. Meanwhile, 90 to 95 percent use Russian and forced propogation toward increased use of the Ukrainian language and do not see such a development as in any way harming their national dignity.

Contemporary Ukrainian studies await further research into the myth of Russophone unity in Ukraine. Clearly the situation in Ukraine is far more complicated than a simplistic division of the country into two linguistic groups, one oriented toward Europe (Ukrainophones) and the other toward Eurasia (Russophones). If Ukraine’s elites wish to maintain an independent state, they have no alternative but to continue with a policy of “integration into Europe, cooperation with the CIS.”

Metro Detroit Chapter...
(Continued from page 11)
on needed stamp catalogues: one on clas- sic Ukrainian stamps, the other on Post stamps, and attempting to obtain non- profit status for the society. Discussions on the location of next year’s gathering were also held, but no final decision was reached.

The Saturday night banquet featured a presentation by Mr. Jaciw describing the location he invited other members to also contribute stamps; and attempting to obtain non- post office box if sending via courier), Parsippany, N.J. 07054; and sent to: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280 (NB: please do not include post office box if sending via courier), Parsippany, N.J. 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510; telephone, (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS
To be published in The Ukrainian Weekly – in the Ukrainian or English language – are accepted by mail, courier, fax, phone or e-mail.

Deadline: Tuesday noon before the newspaper’s date of issue. (The Weekly goes to press early Friday mornings.)

Rate: $7.50 per column-inch.

Information should be addressed to the attention of the Advertising Department and sent to: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, R.O. Box 280 (NB: please do not include post office box if sending via courier), Parsippany, N.J. 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510; telephone, (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

Please include the daytime phone number of a contact person.

We are sad to announce the death of my dearest brother
John Ozorowskyj Jr.
who passed away at the age of 43 on Thursday, October 26, 2000.
He is buried in Boston, Mass. next to his grandson, Floyd, who died in 1995 at 4 months.

He leaves behind wife – Jan
children – Shawna, Michael and Sequoyah nieces – Tanya and Nina Krych
May God hold him gently in his arms.
Vichnaya Pamyat!

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Energy official says siphoning has ended

KYIV – First Vice Minister for Fuel and Energy Yadvig Kopylov stated that Ukraine has not siphoned any Russian gas since May. Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko’s spokesman Natalia Zarudna added that inspections on this issue once again proved that there is no current siphoning. Mr. Kopylov also stated that the issue of paying debts to Russian Itera, which supplies 30 billion cubic meters of gas to Ukraine annually, are almost resolved and claimed that Russia could not count those shipments of gas from Itera as gas that has been siphoned off. (Eastern Economist)

Scouts hold historic meeting in Ukraine

KYIV – On the second day of their worldwide quadrennial assembly, the Congress of Ukrainian Plast Organizations (KUPO), the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization granted Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko the status of honory “plastun,” or scout, after he addressed their assembly on November 11. Participants reconfirmed scouting principles and the use of the Ukrainian language. Some 100 delegates and 50 guests from Ukraine, the United States, Canada, Australia, Poland, Germany, Slovakia, Argentina and the United Kingdom attended. Plast was founded in Ukraine in 1911, only four years after Robert Baden-Powell founded the original Scouting for Boys organization. This is the first KUPO conclave to be held in Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

Kyiv praises U.N. as peace guarantor

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Anatoli Zlenko has said that Ukraine views the United Nations “as a key, although not entirely perfect mechanism for maintaining global peace and stability.” Mr. Zlenko said at the festivities devoted to the 55th anniversary of the United Nations on October 24 that “mankind has not developed a better mechanism than the United Nations.” He noted that it “is the only international body fulfilling the most important tasks for the future of the human race – maintaining peace and stability, guaranteeing human rights and social development.” In the past eight years 12,000 peacekeepers from Ukraine have participated in peacekeeping actions under the UN. (Eastern Economist)

Inflation expected to hit 28.6 percent

KYIV – The 2000 rate inflation is expected to hit 28.6 percent, instead of 18.5 percent as had been forecast, said Presidential Advisor Anatoli Halchynskyi. He added that, after Belarus, Ukraine’s is the highest inflation rate in the Commonwealth of Independent States. Mr. Halchynskyi said that the National Bank of Ukraine “is not working too poorly and the bank’s current currency rate policy is close to optimal.” (Eastern Economist)

Yuschenko welcomes baby girl

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko’s wife, Kateryna (née Chumachenko) gave birth to a girl, who weighed in at 3.5 kilograms. “The mother and the baby are feeling good, but the father is feeling the best,” said Mr. Yuschenko’s spokesman, Natalia Zarudna. (Eastern Economist)
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**Politicians of various stripes...**

(Continued from page 1)

Pavel Lazarenko, a former prime minister who fled to the United States in 1998 only to be detained on charges of embezzlement and fraud there and in Switzerland and Ukraine, had very close ties to Ms. Tymoshenko’s company, United Energy Systems.

Mr. Yuschenko and his vice prime minister have been disparaged for the regulations they have introduced in reforming the energy sector, especially by the business and political oligarchs who want to maintain their singular influence over the market and believe that Ms. Tymoshenko is working merely to maintain a large niche for herself.

Most recently the government has been subjected to criticism for its budget, which leading lawmakers of the majority coalition in Parliament have criticized for being too optimistic both in its revenue predictions and the projected inflation rate for next year. Leaders of the majority coalition, including former President Leonid Kravchuk, have stalled in giving approval to the budget.

For Mr. Yuschenko matters seemed to come to a head when a commission appointed by President Kuchma announced a finding that Ms. Tymoshenko had misled lawmakers during a Parliament session on the state of the energy sector by citing inaccurate numbers on outstanding debt and gas and oil output. A few days later thousands of students marched on the Cabinet of Ministers building to protest the government’s failure to develop an effective youth policy.

The demonstrators hurled eggs at the building while burlrcharig a pig and a goat in a gruesome manner. As they did so, local militia looked on passively, which led many to decide that some high-ranking government official must have approved the action. The same day Mr. Yuschenko suggested that he might not want to endure the stress of his post much longer.

Sounding weary and frustrated, Mr. Yuschenko rejected as politically motivated the decision of the commission, which was chaired by National Security Minister Mykhaylo Hryhorii Surkus, who recently purchased half a dozen regional gas providers that were privatized and have extensive dealings in the gas and oil trade, and fellow oil and gas trader Oleksandr Volkov, who is one of President Kuchma’s closest confidantes. The two have led the fight against the government’s proposed budget for 2001. Among those with whom they are joined in various business and political matters are ex-president Kravchuk and First Vice-Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Viktor Medvedchuk.

President Kuchma has never fully supported his prime minister, but has snapped at his heels with varying degrees of criticism and dissatisfaction. Much of the criticism has centered on Ms. Tymoshenko’s work as vice prime minister, an appointment he formally had to approve. The president often implied that he does not believe Ms. Tymoshenko should be in government because of her shady past dealings in the energy sector.

His most direct attack on her came in the summer after she and the Turkmenistan government apparently had agreed on a deal for natural gas. Then the president claimed the cost agreed upon was outrageous. Weeks later he signed his own agreement with Turkmenistan at a slightly reduced price.

Mr. Syrota said that Mr. Yuschenko has refused to succumb to pressure to fire Ms. Tymoshenko because she is his “political kamikaze against the energy clans.” He also suggested the president is caught up in the power play between the government and the energy barons, and has fought with them as well.

“I don’t think the president has the amount of power to neutralize the clans as one would think,” explained Mr. Syrota. “Today they have gathered immense wealth and technological capabilities. They are prepared for war on all fronts with all who are perceived as enemies – including the president.”
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 24)

Thursday, November 30

ITHACA, N.Y.: The Cornell University Ukrainian Club is hosting an event to raise awareness about the Chornobyl disaster and its tragic aftermath. Lectures by Alex Kuzma, executive director of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRPF), will be held at 4:30 p.m. and 7 p.m. A photography exhibit by Joseph Sywenkyj will be on display at 10 a.m. - 9 p.m. The event will be held in the International Room of Willard Straight Hall at Cornell University. For additional information call Julia Tintal, (607) 277-2553, or e-mail: jat35@cornell.edu.

Friday, December 1

NEW YORK: The Harriman Institute at Columbia University presents the second in a series of roundtables on the topic of language policy and status in Ukraine, featuring Federal Judge Bohdan A. Futey, who will speak on "The Decision of the Constitution Court on the Language Question in Ukraine." The series, chaired by Dr. Antonina Berezenko, will be held in the International Affairs Building, 420 W. 118th St, Room 1512, at noon-2 p.m.

Sunday, December 3

HILLSIDE, N.J.: St. Nicholas invites you, your family and friends to celebrate the holiday season at the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Liberty Avenue and Bloy Street, starting at 2 p.m. An informal holiday entertainment program will be presented by the parish children, with a special musical harp program by Odarka Polanskyj-Stockert. Admission is free; however, please call Mike Szpyhulsky, (908) 289-0127, or Joe Shatynski, (973) 599-9381, by November 28 to indicate the number of people attending as well as to receive information as to how you can arrange for St. Nicholas to provide your child with a gift.

Monday, December 4

OTTAWA: The Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University, faculty of theology, is celebrating the opening of its Ph.D. program in Eastern Christian Studies, the first in the Western hemisphere, with a public lecture given by Dr. Kyrkiu Karidoyanes Fitzgerald on "Therapeia: Insights into Healing from Orthodox Theology and Spirituality." The lecture will be held in St. Paul University Amphitheater, 223 Main St., at 7 p.m. Admission is free. For more information call (613) 246-1393, ext. 2332; fax (613) 782-3026; e-mail sheptytsky@ast paul.unottawa.ca; or visit the website at http://www.unipaul.ca/sheptytsky.htm.

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta is hosting a lecture by Valerii Polkovsky, department of modern languages and cultural studies, University of Alberta, titled "Forms of Address in Ukrainian." The lecture will be held at the Heritage Lounge, 352 Athabasca Hall, at 3:30 p.m. For more information call the institute, (780) 492-2972, or e-mail: cius@gpu.srv.ualberta.ca.

Sunday, December 10

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: St. Andrew’s Ukrainian School will hold its annual Christmas Bazaar at noon-3 p.m. in the parish hall of St. Andrew’s Memorial Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Easton Avenue. There will be traditional Ukrainian foods such as borsch, varenyky and holubtsi available to enjoy on the premises or to take out, along with a variety of baked goods. Tables are available for crafters and vendors. For further information, or to rent a table, contact Christine Syzonenko, (973) 895-4868, or Lida Hucul, (732) 356-2560.
Friday, November 24

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The annual “Chornomorska Zabava” – a post-Thanksgiving dance – sponsored by the Chornomorci Plast fraternity will be held here at the Ramada Hotel on Route 10 (westbound) beginning at 9:30 p.m. Music is by the ever-popular Tempo orchestra. Tickets, at $20 per person, may be purchased in advance or at the door. For table reservations and other information call Oles Kolodyi, (973) 763-1797.

Sunday, November 26

NEWARK, N.J.: The New Jersey Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women’s League of America will hold a “Soyuznitska Day” at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Sanford Avenue and Ivy Street, at 9 a.m.-3 p.m. Featured speakers at the session, which begins at 1 p.m., will be Luba Bilowchtchuk, UNWLA Scholarship Program chair, and M. Orysia Jacus, UNWLA Scholarship Program Treasurer, who traveled to Brazil and visited Ukrainian Brazilian schools, seminaries and colonies where UNWLA scholarship recipients live. In their extensive travels they met with former and present UNWLA students, as well as leaders of the Ukrainian communities and established a UNWLA Scholarship Program Alumni Association in Brazil. Guests are welcome.

Please Note Requirements:

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost ($10 per submission) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community. Payment must be received prior to publication.

To have an event listed in Preview of Events please send information, in English, written in Preview format, i.e., in a brief paragraph that includes the date, place, type of event, sponsor, admission, full names of persons and/or organizations involved, and a phone number to be published for readers who may require additional information. Items should be no more than 100 words long; all submissions are subject to editing. Items not written in Preview format or submitted without all required information will not be published.

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please include payment of $10 for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published. Also, please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

The Ukrainian Weekly Wedding Announcement

will appear in our December 10, 2000 issue.

This past spring we introduced a new section – The Ukrainian Weekly Wedding Announcements.

We’re very excited about this new section, since not only are weddings wonderful events in each of our lives, but we look forward to helping you share your joy with others in our community.

This section will be published periodically.

For a wedding announcement to be included in the December 10 issue, all information must be received in our offices by December 1.

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.

Rates for announcements and greetings:

One-column wedding announcement: $100
Two-column wedding announcement: $200
Wedding greeting: $75

For further information or to request a brochure, please call Maria Oscislawski, (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040. Visit www.ukrweekly.com to view a wedding announcement sample page.