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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Nationwide survey reveals culture of corruption in Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A culture of corruption is settling upon Ukraine, according to a national survey released on January 15.

The poll, developed by the Ukrainian Institute for Social Research and the Social Monitoring Center in conjunction with the United Nations Development Program, showed that 78 percent of the respondents believed that all or most all government officials have accepted bribes. More than 80 percent stated that corruption was prevalent within the judicial branch of government, as well, while 71 percent responded in the affirmative to a query about whether they believed that most government officials were tied to the mafia or private family business relations.

The survey, conducted in late November and early December, included 3,063 respondents from 83 cities and 69 villages across Ukraine. The margin of error was between 1.1 percent and 1.83 percent.

The most telling finding, however, was that a good portion of Ukraine's populace seems inclined to accept bribery and corruption as a normal part of everyday life. Some 23 percent of the respondents indicated that making additional payments beyond the assigned cost of a government

service was tolerable. About 44 percent indicated they paid bribes or made gifts in one form or another at least once in the last year.

"Today bribes have become the norm for society," explained Olha Balakirieva, director of the Social Monitoring Center. "This is one of the phenomenon of contemporary Ukrainian society that we need to research. We cannot ignore it."

Ms. Balakirieva said that a majority of the respondents accept the situation because they believed their government was incapable of change. Nearly two-thirds responded that in their estimation government actively resists popular control and refuses to listen to its citizens. Most citizens believe the government lacks democratic values, has little transparency in day-to-day activities and is all but bereft of professionalism.

She noted that about 44 percent of respondents replied that central government authorities were incapable of resolving individual and societal problems, and a like number, 45 percent, could not do so at the oblast and local level.

Oleksander Yaremenko of the Ukrainian Institute of Social Research explained that many people tied higher levels of government to higher rates of

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Verkhovna Rada approves draft bills on the rights of diaspora Ukrainians

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Verkhovna Rada passed initial versions of two bills on January 17 that would give ethnic Ukrainians who do not have Ukrainian citizenship special status and simplified entry procedures into Ukraine.

The bills, which would give diaspora Ukrainians official status and their own identification cards, are nearly identical except for almost negligible differences in the interpretation of the word "foreign-based Ukrainians," the term used in both documents to identify the group that falls under the bills' provisions.

The version presented by National Deputies Yevhen Hirnyk and Yevhen Zhovtiak of the anti-presidential Our Ukraine parliamentary faction also utilizes the term "diaspora Ukrainians," which the bill submitted by National Deputy Andrii Derkach of the pro-presidential Labor Ukraine faction and National Deputy Ihor Ostash of Our Ukraine does not.

However, perhaps the biggest difference between the two proposals is that one was developed by the anti-presidential forces of Our Ukraine, while the other bill was prepared and presented jointly by representatives from both sides of the aisle in the politically divided Ukrainian Parliament, which gives it a

better chance for approval when time comes time to vote on one of the two proposals.

Speaking on Ukrainian television after passage of the first reading of the draft bill, Our Ukraine National Deputy Taras Chornovil said simplified entry procedures for diaspora Ukrainians would open new avenues for interaction with Ukrainians around the world. He added that it would also allow Ukraine to better defend those ethnic Ukrainians who are mistreated or denied human rights in some countries across the globe.

Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian community leaders have lobbied for some time for a law to delineate the status of those former citizens of Ukraine who were forced to leave their homeland over the last several decades for political or economic reasons and now would like a chance to be able to visit freely and even do business in the country.

Both proposed laws would allow those who can show a link to their ancestral homeland and who apply for the special status the ability to enter and live in Ukraine for up to 120 days annually without a visa. It also would allow qualified foreigners to live in the country for up to three years without requiring an invitation from either a Ukrainian indi-

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Financial transactions with Ukraine now subject to stricter monitoring

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Even as Ukraine made a belated effort on January 16 to avoid implementation of a stringent regime of compliance by Western countries by passing additional anti-money laundering measures, Germany announced it would begin strict monitoring of all financial transactions with Ukrainian commercial banks that exceeded 15,000 euros (\$16,000). Four days later Great Britain announced it had ordered all correspondent banks to temporarily halt operations with Ukrainian partners.

The action by FATF member-countries comes amid claims by Ukrainian government officials that oversight procedures, which are effectively economic sanctions because they dampen financial transactions, are not warranted.

"There are no large-scale money laundering operations in Ukraine," said Viktor Suslov, chairman of the State Committee on Financial Market Regulation. "In the last years there has been a drain of large amounts of finances from Ukraine, which have been laundered outside the country."

The monitoring procedures come a month after the Financial Action Task Force

(FATF), an international agency made up of 29 member-countries that monitors financial transactions and money-laundering schemes, decided that Ukraine had failed to pass legislation that assures it adheres to new Western banking standards on fighting international money laundering.

The FATF officially blacklisted Ukraine and recommended that members closely scrutinize financial transactions with the country. It suggested that members proceed from a presumption that all movement of money from Ukrainian banks is suspect. The FATF had previously warned the country about the need to pass anti-money laundering legislation and had set a deadline of December 19, 2002, some months ago.

Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada had passed an initial law "on prevention and counteraction of the legalization of proceeds from crime" on November 28, 2002, which it based on the internationally recognized Strasbourg Convention, incorporating 40 recommendations to prevent money laundering. President Leonid Kuchma signed the bill into law on December 7.

Western financiers, however, found the legislation deficient because it failed to

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Kyiv marks January 22 anniversary



AP/Viktor Pobedinsky

KYIV — Some 500 people attended a commemoration in St. Sophia Square of the 85th anniversary of the independence of Ukraine proclaimed by the Ukrainian Central Rada on January 22, 1918. Above, participants in folk dress are seen under the flags of various Ukrainian political parties, including the Batkivschyna Party and the Ukrainian Republican-Sobor Party. Also present were members and supporters of both Rukh parties.

ANALYSIS

Group fights public apathy over corruption

by Askold Krushelnycky

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

The public perception that Ukraine is rotten with corruption is not new. But the latest opinion poll released on January 15 by Ukraine's Social Monitoring Center and the Institute of Social Studies is startling because of the high numbers of people who believe that most or all government officials are on the take – 78 percent of respondents – and the admission that 44 percent personally paid bribes last year.

The figures paint an even more ominous picture than a survey commissioned last year by a non-governmental body working in Ukraine called Partnership for a Transparent Society (PTS). That survey found that 65 percent of Ukrainians believe corruption is very widespread.

In the latest poll, respondents accuse staff in Ukraine's supposedly free medical system of being the biggest bribe takers. That's in line with the results of the PTS survey, which showed that more than half of those receiving medical treatment admitted to paying a bribe to receive service.

Both polls showed that traffic police, tax inspectors and teachers in higher education are among the most common bribe seekers.

The PTS, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development, is working to convince Ukrainians that corruption need not be an inevitable part of their lives. PTS Director Marta Kolomayets

Askold Krushelnycky is an RFE/RL correspondent.

said the organization, which has been working in the country for two years, wants to inform ordinary Ukrainians about the rights they possess and to help organize groups to fight corruption.

Ms. Kolomayets said the PTS is not aimed at eradicating corruption among the top echelons of government but rather at the levels that affect ordinary people: bribes paid to medical personnel for treatment, to staff to admit children into higher education, or to minor bureaucrats to issue vital documents or payments such as pensions.

Ms. Kolomayets said the PTS also helps small and medium-sized businesses negotiate the obstacles presented by the country's opaque business regulations and erected by bribe-seekers, such as the tax inspectorate, fire-department safety officials and public-hygiene inspectors.

She said the PTS has opened seven regional offices and that another four will open by the end of this month. These function as advice centers, where individuals can drop in for help with problems linked to corruption. The centers coordinate with other non-governmental agencies also interested in combating bribery and corruption.

Ms. Kolomayets said one of the PTS's most positive achievements has been to get local government authorities involved in the anti-corruption process. "I think one of our biggest successes is that we were able to unite non-governmental organizations from various regions of Ukraine that, even if they have different interests, want to fight the problem of corruption and want more transparency

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Hans Blix: our man in Iraq

by David Marples

While the world awaits the results of the investigation into weapons of mass destruction in Iraq by a United Nations commission, it is worth noting the chequered career of the head of this team, Dr. Hans Blix.

Dr. Blix, oddly enough, holds a doctorate in international and constitutional law, rather than nuclear physics. He began his career in Sweden as a diplomat, but one who was outspoken in favor of Sweden's ambitious but much-criticized nuclear power program. In 1981 Dr. Blix became the director-general of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, under the auspices of the United Nations. At that time the IAEA was trying to enlist the Soviet Union, a growing nuclear-energy using state, as a signatory member.

In 1985 the Soviet Union permitted IAEA inspectors on its territory for the first time. One year later, the Chernobyl disaster occurred in Ukraine. Following investigations by the Soviet government, through a revolving commission, the IAEA ultimately took on the role of adviser and guarantor of nuclear power safety to the Soviet government. By August 1986, in an unprecedented event, a Soviet team led by Dr. Valery Legasov traveled to Vienna to explain the series of events that had led to the nuclear accident

David R. Marples is professor of history at the University of Alberta in Edmonton and director of the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, which is based at that university.

before Dr. Blix and the IAEA.

The actions of Dr. Blix subsequently aroused great controversy, especially in Ukraine and Belarus, the two Soviet republics most affected by Chernobyl's radioactive fallout. Dr. Blix reassured the public in the USSR that there would be few significant health effects from Chernobyl. He continued to advocate the development of nuclear power in the Soviet Union, and partly as a result of his advice, the Chernobyl plant continued to operate with some minor modifications.

In 1988, however, Dr. Legasov committed suicide, and in his posthumously published memoirs he revealed that Chernobyl suffered from significant design flaws that had long been known to scientists at the Kurchatov Institute of Atomic Energy, of which he had been deputy director prior to his death.

It took a further six years, however, before the IAEA – still under the leadership of Dr. Blix – declared that the Chernobyl plant was fundamentally unsafe and should be shut down as soon as possible. By that time jurisdiction over the plant had moved from the USSR to the Ukrainian government, and the latter relied on nuclear power for some 45 percent of its energy needs.

The struggle to close Chernobyl, wielded mainly by the international community under the leadership of G-7, lasted a further six years. During that time, not only plant workers but the neighboring community was exposed to serious risks, not least from the collapsing structure built over the destroyed reactor unit.

On the outskirts of Kyiv at the Center for Radiation Medicine one can find a

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NEWSBRIEFS**Anti-monopoly body OKs gas consortium**

KYIV – The Anti-Monopoly Committee on January 21 granted Russia's Gazprom and Naftohaz Ukrainy permission to pursue the establishment of the International Consortium on Management and Development of Ukraine's Gas Transport System during the pre-investment stage of the consortium's operations, Interfax reported. The consortium is being set up on a parity basis under last year's agreement between the Ukrainian and Russian governments. The pre-investment stage of the consortium's operations must end by August. During this stage the consortium's participants will conduct a feasibility study and develop a plan for financing the project. The implementation of the investment stage will require further permission from the Anti-Monopoly Committee. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchinsky is vice-chair of ECOSOC

UNITED NATIONS – Ukraine's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Valeriy Kuchinsky on January 15 was appointed vice-chairman of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), Interfax and UNIAN reported on January 16. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Airline resumes North American routes

KYIV – The Ukrainian airline Aerosvit is resuming routes between Ukraine and North America after a four-year break, Interfax reported on January 16, quoting Aerosvit General Director Hryhorii Hurtovyi. The relaunch of weekend Boeing 767 flights is scheduled for March 30. Mr. Hurtovyi added that Aerosvit will begin a trans-Atlantic route linking Kyiv with Toronto in May. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainian boy sues school

KYIV – A Ukrainian boy has taken his school to court for exploiting children after he was made to adhere to the Soviet practice of sweeping schoolyards and cleaning school buildings to instill the work ethic, Reuters reported on January 16, quoting Interfax. The boy's father said his son came home dirty and complained about feeling humiliated by teachers who made him clean the schoolyard instead of going to physical education or art classes. A court in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast said it will investigate the unprecedented case and then decide whether to pursue it. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv wants to delay new border regime

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Minister Anatolii Zlenko told his Russian counter-

part Igor Ivanov in a telephone conversation on January 15 that Ukraine wants to postpone the introduction of new requirements for crossing the countries' mutual border, the UNIAN news service reported. The planned changes include requiring Ukrainians and Russians to present foreign-travel passports when crossing the border. The Russian side had proposed that such a regulation be introduced on July 1. Quoting the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry's press service, the news agency reported that Mr. Zlenko said this new requirement would complicate "interpersonal and cultural-educational" ties between the countries due to the "realities of socioeconomic development." Obtaining foreign-travel documents in Russia and Ukraine sometimes runs into technical difficulties, since they are issued by special centralized offices rather than local police departments, as in the case of domestic passports. A great many citizens in both countries do not possess foreign-travel passports. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Two new lawmakers to join Rada

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada has terminated the parliamentary powers of Serhii Tyhytko (Labor Ukraine-Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs) and Mykhailo Papiyev (Social Democratic Party-United) in connection with their appointment to government posts, UNIAN reported on January 16. Mr. Tyhytko was appointed head of the National Bank of Ukraine in a controversial vote in December 2002, while Mr. Papiyev assumed the post of labor minister. In conformity with Ukrainian law, they will be replaced in the Verkhovna Rada by Yulia Chebotarova (Labor Ukraine-Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs) and Ihor Shurma (Social Democratic Party-United), who were next on the lists of candidates from their respective parties in the March 31 election. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Agricultural growth slows

KYIV – Vice Prime Minister for Agriculture Ivan Kyrlylenko told the Verkhovna Rada on January 15 that Ukrainian economic growth in the agricultural sector in 2002 did not exceed 3 percent, UNIAN reported. In 2000 and 2001, Ukraine reported increases of 9.2 percent and 9.8 percent, respectively, in agricultural output. Mr. Kyrlylenko also said more than 40 percent of Ukrainian farms posted losses in 2002. "The average monthly wage in the agricultural sector – 153 hrv (\$29) – is the lowest among economic branches," Mr. Kyrlylenko added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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ANALYSIS: Is Ukraine a member of CIS?

by Taras Kuzio
RFE/RL Newsline

Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma offered a novel response to a question posed to him on December 28, 2002, during a press conference in Chernihiv, a town located near the Belarus-Russia border. Eleven years after the CIS was created by the three eastern Slavic states to replace the USSR, Mr. Kuchma disagreed with the description of Ukraine as merely an "associate member" of the CIS.

Throughout the 1990s, Ukrainian diplomats and officials had routinely employed that formulation to demonstrate that Ukraine was opposed to the integration within the CIS that then Russian President Boris Yeltsin assiduously promoted. The logic of the Ukrainian argument was based on the assumption that, as the Ukrainian Parliament had never ratified the 1994 CIS Charter, Ukraine was not a full member of the CIS. It was therefore, only an "associate member."

The only problem, as President Kuchma has now finally pointed out, is that the CIS Charter makes no mention of any "associate member" status with respect to the CIS. Unfortunately, Mr. Kuchma failed to bring his point to its logical conclusion – namely, how could a non-member (Ukraine) have participated in so many CIS institutions and signed countless CIS documents?

At the November CIS summit in Chisinau, Moldova, Russian President Vladimir Putin even proposed that this non-member head the CIS Heads of State Council. Luckily, the proposal was opposed by three other CIS states and, as a result, failed to pass. At the upcoming CIS summit on January 28, Ukraine will again be proposed for that position. But as Ukraine's Hromadske Radio pointed out on January 15, Ukraine's "bid for chairmanship is legally vulnerable."

Ukraine's de jure non-membership in the CIS reflects three factors. First, there is the general widespread legal nihilism that pervades the CIS. It has long been pointed out that documents signed by CIS members (and "non-members" like Ukraine) are rarely implemented. A legal, contractual and political culture that would guarantee the implementation of interstate documents, whether signed within the CIS or internationally in general, is simply absent within CIS states. The same is true of the yawning gap between domestic legislation and government-executive policies.

Second, there is the very nature of the CIS. The CIS is often criticized for being a moribund and ineffective structure. Why then does it still exist, when it was created in December 1991, according to then Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, for the sole purpose of facilitating a "civilized divorce" among the Soviet republics?

One answer to that question was given by two Russian authors writing in *Izvestia* in November 2000 on the ninth anniversary of the formation of the CIS. CIS members and non-members "are not so much friends as compelled to co-exist with one another, like divorced spouses who cannot make the final break." "The CIS is a communal apartment for people who are tired of one another, who no longer live together, but do not yet live apart," the authors continued.

For most CIS states, neither option – living within the CIS or outside it – is preferable. At the same time, living together in the CIS "communal apartment" provides psychological support to CIS leaders, most of whom hail from the same Communist Party or KGB background and have similar political cultures and understandings of the outside world. Although the phrase "near

abroad," used by Russia to denote the CIS as distinct from the "far abroad," has fallen into disuse, it still reflects the general tendency to view the CIS as a family club.

This shared perception can become vitally important during periods of international isolation, such as that experienced by Ukraine since late 2000, when the "Kuchmagate" crisis began. At such times, Russia and the CIS become vitally important to President Kuchma's survival. Russian State Duma Speaker Gennadii Seleznev said on a visit to Ukraine last month, "Ukraine has realized that the West is not going to open its embrace. There is a far more reliable partner and ally it should stay side by side with" i.e. – Russia.

Russia has preferred not to formalize its Soviet-era frontiers with neighboring CIS states, agreeing only to delimit them on maps but not to demarcate them. The Anti-terrorist Center of the CIS, established in June 2000, is headed by Maj. General Boris Mylnikov, who served in the KGB in 1975-1991 and was the first deputy head of the Federal Security Service (known by the Russian-based acronym FSB) department responsible for the "protection of constitutional order and the struggle against terrorism." Pointedly, the center is headed and staffed by the FSB, Russia's internal intelligence agency, not the external intelligence body, the Foreign-Intelligence Service (SVR).

During his December visit to Ukraine, Mr. Seleznev contrasted the actions of U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual, with those of Russian Ambassador to Ukraine Viktor Chernomyrdin. When Mr. Pascual (or the U.S. Congress, as in the March 2002 elections) talks about democratization, human rights, free elections and reform in Ukraine, this is understood by Ukraine and Russia as "interference" (just as in the Soviet era). When Mr. Chernomyrdin tells Ukrainians whom not to vote for and demands the upgrading of Russian to a second state language, this is seen as brotherly advice, Mr. Seleznev claimed.

Third, Ukraine's multivector foreign policy is a reflection of the country's history and competing identities. Ukraine has jealously guarded its sovereignty since the disintegration of the USSR. Therefore it has declined to join Russian-led supranational institutions, such as the Eurasian Economic Community (EEC), which Ukrainian leaders believe could undermine its sovereignty. By contrast, it was a founding member in 1997 of the GUAM alignment, which also includes Georgia, Azerbaijan and Moldova, but not Russia. Similarly, Ukraine never acceded to the CIS Collective Security Treaty (signed in Tashkent in June 1992), although even before September 11, 2001, full membership in the CIS Anti-Terrorist Center was deemed compatible with Ukraine's sovereignty.

Ukraine's involvement in the various CIS sub-organizations is as confusing and selective as is its membership (or non-membership) in that structure. In 1995 Ukraine joined the CIS Air Defense Agreement as an "associate member," even though no such status formally exists and no other CIS state has claimed it. In 1998 Ukraine joined the CIS Interparliamentary Assembly, which seeks to harmonize legislation across the CIS. (It remains unclear why membership in this body does not conflict with membership in the Council of Europe.)

While refusing to join the EEC, Ukraine has also agreed to "observer" status in that body. Ukrainian officials argue that full membership of the EEC conflicts with Ukraine's steps toward Euro-Atlantic integration. Mr. Chernomyrdin, however, disagrees because he knows full well that none of the six members in the EEC seeks EU membership. Meanwhile, the EU has not voiced any opinion, as Ukraine's hypothetical future membership in the EU is not now in the cards.

Kuchma heads for Mideast to promote business with Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma toured several Persian Gulf states on January 18-22 to develop economic ties and promote business investment.

It was the first official visit ever by a Ukrainian state leader to any of these four Arab countries – Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates – and came as the region faces an ever-increasing threat of war at its doorstep between the U.S. and Iraq.

The visit gave Mr. Kuchma the opportunity to develop Ukraine's stance with regard to the prospects for peace in the region. The Ukrainian president established during his first day in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, that Kyiv stands on the side of the United Nations to peacefully settle the U.S.-Iraq confrontation. He also said according to Interfax-Ukraine that he agrees with the demand put forward by some European countries that the U.N. Security Council pass a second resolution before any military action takes place against Iraq.

Mr. Kuchma told his Saudi host that like them he believes a land for peace deal could resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He underscored that both sides must adhere to and fulfill U.N. resolutions that already are in place.

The Ukrainian president continued to speak about peace in the Middle East during his next stop in Kuwait.

"The full arsenal of options available to the U.N. Security Council and the global community must be utilized in the attempt to find a peaceful resolution to issues involving the situation in Iraq and around it," stated Mr. Kuchma soon after his arrival in Kuwait City. He said that Ukraine would support a U.S.-led mili-

tary foray into Iraq only after the United Nations approved it.

He also pointed out the cost of war, noting that the first Persian Gulf War in 1991 cost Kuwait \$180 billion, which only gave an inkling of what could be in store if another conflict occurred in the region.

For the most part, however, the Ukrainian president spent his meetings with the leaders of the four countries by presenting opportunities for business investment in Ukraine and voicing the need for closer economic ties and more trade turnover. Among the specific topics discussed were cooperation in aircraft construction, development of satellite systems and utilization of the Odesa-Brody-Gdansk pipeline for the movement of Middle East oil.

In Riyadh, Ukraine agreed to help Saudi Arabia develop a project for the enlargement of electricity-generation capabilities, while in Kuwait discussions centered on the country as a destination for many Ukrainian products. Kuwait is regarded as the major re-distributor of European and Western goods in the region. Kuwaiti officials also expressed interest in Ukrainian aircraft and railroad construction.

In Bahrain on January 21, President Kuchma and the Ukrainian delegation discussed the perspectives for cooperation in metallurgy and the high technology sector. Bahraini officials agreed to send a trade delegation to Ukraine later this year.

At his last stop, in the UAE capital of Abu-Dhabi, Mr. Kuchma continued to focus on economic interaction and trade development. The two sides agreed to develop projects in oil and gas transport, shipbuilding and the high technology sphere.

Quotable notes

On January 9, U.S. Ambassador to Russia Alexander Vershbow spoke on challenges in U.S.-Russia relations at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. Following is an excerpt from the subsequent question and answer session: a question on developments in Russian-Ukrainian relations and the ambassador's response.

Kempton Jenkins, Ukraine-U.S. Business Council: As [Russian President Vladimir] Putin surveys the perimeter of his empire, how does he perceive the relationship with Ukraine unfolding today? Is this a bright spot in his mind or a troubling spot? While he's maintaining an arm's distance from [Belarusian President Alyaksandr] Lukashenka's embrace, he seems to be reaching out to [Ukrainian President Leonid] Kuchma with some enthusiasm, while we seem to be backing away from Kuchma.

Ambassador Alexander Vershbow: I think Russia to some degree has seen the current strains in U.S.-Ukrainian relations as an opportunity to tighten their links. They still consider Ukraine part of their so-called "near abroad" and have been working even before the recent troubles in our relations to strengthen their position, largely through economic leverage, by getting Russian companies to invest heavily in the commanding heights of the Ukrainian economy.

There are also very close political links between the presidential administration in Moscow and the presidential administration in Kyiv. I think Russia is not going to be entirely passive in the upcoming Ukrainian election campaigns. So they see their relationship with the [sic] Ukraine as important. I think they're focusing on economic leverage as the main way to maintain and expand their influence, and for our part we don't see this as a zero-sum relationship.

We have no problem with close Russian-Ukrainian economic cooperation as long as it's based on the premise that Ukraine is a sovereign state and the Russians are respecting that. So because of our difficulties it's a very fluid situation, but the Russians are showing renewed activism in recent weeks.

Dr. Taras Kuzio is a resident fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies and adjunct professor with the department of political science, University of Toronto.

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OBITUARY: Serhii Naboka, 47, independent journalist, former Soviet political prisoner

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Serhii Naboka, considered the last Soviet dissident in Ukraine as well as its first prominent post-Soviet journalist, died unexpectedly on January 18 in Vinnytsia alongside the prison where he spent three years of incarceration in the early 1980s as a political prisoner. The radio journalist and political activist had been putting together a report on the treatment of convicts in Ukraine and had spent the night at the hotel next to the prison. He was found dead in his room in the early morning hours. Initial reports indicated that a heart attack was the cause of death.

The 47-year-old Kyivan was buried on January 21 at Baikove Cemetery in the heart of the capital city. He will rest a stones throw from the grave of fellow dissident and acclaimed poet Vasyl Stus and across from Ivan Svitlychny and Ivan Honchar, two others who sacrificed years of their lives while fighting the Soviet system.

On January 21, Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma sent a telegram to the journalist's family, offering condolences.

Erudite and scholarly in appearance, Mr. Naboka was known for his political insights and cynical wit, as well as for organizational abilities and level-headedness. The journalist enjoyed engaging in philosophical discussion on religion and culture. Politics, however, was his passion. Often the first sign of an interesting debate developing would be Mr. Naboka slowly packing and then firing up his oft-present pipe.

His political accomplishments went beyond talk, however. Mr. Naboka was an organizer and a builder. He was responsible for many firsts in an increasingly nationally conscious Ukraine. In 1980, after graduating from Kyiv State University, where he majored in journalism, and working for a short while for the Soviet publishing house *Mystetstvo*, he established the Kyiv Democratic Club. Later, after his release from political detention, he founded the Ukrainian Culturological Club in 1987. Both organizations aimed to broaden the debate on Ukrainian human rights, cultural development and national awareness. They were the first of many organizations and groups he helped establish over the next two decades.

Mr. Naboka was arrested in 1981 along with three cohorts from the Kyiv Democratic Club, Leonid Miliavskyi, Inna Cherniavska (later to become Mr. Naboka's wife) and Liudmila Lohvytska, for distributing leaflets that called on Kyivans to commemorate



AP/Alexandr Sinitsa

Serhii Naboka

January 12 as the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners. A Soviet Ukrainian court sentenced Mr. Naboka to three years incarceration for distributing materials that falsified information about the Soviet state. It was the last major trial of a Ukrainian dissident on "anti-Soviet propaganda" charges.

Upon his release, Mr. Naboka was banned from practicing his profession and so became a janitor, and later a librarian, at the Monastery of the Caves. There he had access to the historical archives and much information on religious thought and philosophy, which allowed him to engage these passions.

In 1987, with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika programs in full bloom and the political pressure off, Mr. Naboka again began to build. He gathered several other politically minded Ukrainians to form the Ukrainian Culturological Club.

He guided the organization as it gathered the rem-

nants of the nearly dormant Ukrainian Helsinki Monitoring Group and transformed itself into the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, a forerunner of the Ukrainian Republican Party, which became one of the first political parties in Ukraine.

Never satisfied unless he had a full plate of pet projects, Mr. Naboka returned to journalism in 1989. He developed one of the first independent newspapers in Ukraine, *Voice of Rebirth*.

Soon afterwards he joined Radio Liberty to become its first Kyiv correspondent. He maintained a working relationship with the U.S.-sponsored news agency until his death. In 1989 he also began the Ukrainian National Information Agency *Respublika* (UNIAR). Between 1993 and 1995 the agency produced a nightly television broadcast on the local UTAR channel.

In the second half of the 1980s, Mr. Naboka began a correspondent's relationship with *The Ukrainian Weekly*, increasingly providing information on developments across Ukraine's political spectrum as the Soviet Union continued its slow demise. Eventually he became one of *The Weekly's* Kyiv-based stringers.

In 1994, with parliamentary elections approaching, Mr. Naboka returned to human rights activism, establishing an election-monitoring organization called *Vybory* (Elections). The organization remained active in subsequent national ballots in 1998, 1999 and 2002 under the name *Hariacha Liniya* (Hotline).

Also since 1994, Mr. Naboka chaired the independent Ukrainian Media Club. In addition he became an active member of the recently formed Fund for Freedom of Speech and Information.

More than 2,000 people paid their last respects to Ukraine's last dissident and top journalist at the Teachers Building on January 21. Among them were representatives of most of Kyiv's national press and a slew of Verkhovna Rada national deputies, including Yulia Tymoshenko of the eponymous Verkhovna Rada faction and Yurii Kostenko, leader of the Ukrainian National Rukh. Other national deputies on hand were Ivan Zaiets, Les Taniuk, Stepan Khmara and Oleksander Turchynov. Funeral services took place at the St. Volodymyr Sobor.

At Baikove Cemetery, friends and colleagues commented on the loss of such a remarkable talent at such an early age. They remembered a man of initiative and action, as well as one who always found understanding for other points of view.

One mourner quite pointedly remarked: "Why is it that the best Ukrainians go at 47? At 47 we lost [Taras] Shevchenko, Stus and now Naboka."

In memory of Naboka, our colleague, 1955-2003

by Marta Kolomayets

We at *The Ukrainian Weekly* introduced Serhii Naboka to our readers in our "Dissident Sketch" column back in 1983; we discovered him through samvydav channels. He and three of his closest friends had been arrested in Kyiv on January 11, 1981, for distributing leaflets about "Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners" (January 12) and for writing anti-Soviet articles and poetry. They were sentenced for their political activities, which included the founding of the Kyiv Democratic Club. Mr. Naboka was sentenced to a three year term, serving time in a prison located in the village of Raikivtsi, Khmelnytskyi Oblast.

Mr. Naboka caught our attention at once. He was of our generation; he was a journalist and a human rights activist. And we were lucky enough to get his photo from underground channels. He looked cool. He was a character, with shoulder-length hair, a Kozak-type mustache, round, wire-rimmed spectacles, à la John Lennon, and a pipe hanging out of his mouth. And he was smart.

He was anti-Soviet, anti-Communist, anti-establishment. He was a hippie, born and raised in the USSR, who listened to the Beatles over a short-wave radio; a dissident, who spoke out for truth and justice, who loved freedom and democracy. And he was a Ukrainian patriot, with a great deal of integrity and an ironic wit. Naboka, as he was called by all his friends, spoke Ukrainian exclusively, but when he wanted to make a point about the absurdity of a situation, or

Marta Kolomayets, a former member of The Ukrainian Weekly's editorial staff (1982-1984, 1988-1996) was assigned to the Kyiv Press Bureau in its first years. Today she directs a Kyiv-based anti-corruption program funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and administered by Development Alternatives Inc.

the "soviet" approach to something, he emphasized this with his own brand of "surzhyk," or twisted the vocabulary of the Soviet bureaucracy of the 1970s and 1980s.

In the late 1980s he became a friend of *The Weekly*. Having formed the Ukrainian Culturological Club, and later Soviet Ukraine's first independent news agency, UNIAR-Respublika, Naboka was a source of information about political, religious and cultural events in the emerging environment of glasnost. We would often call him at the UNIAR offices to get first-hand news on demonstrations, new groups proclamations, congregations. (And I do believe that it is from these phone conversations that he picked up one of his favorite English-language words: "okay.")

Then in the early 1990s, when *The Weekly* opened the first Western news bureau in then-Soviet Ukraine, Naboka and his colleagues were our office's frequent visitors. Many evenings were spent discussing the future of an independent Ukraine, sharing hopes and dreams over cheap wine, crackers and chunks of cheese. Sometimes we would sit in the dilapidated Podil courtyard offices of UNIAR, located on the second floor of a small wooden building, complete with squeaky stairs and shaky door handles – resembling a spy scene from a John LeCarré novel – until all hours of the night. This was Naboka's kingdom, where he reigned, teaching young journalists the tools of the trade and drawing from his vast life experience. (Although he never much talked about his three years' imprisonment, in an interview with Den in 1999, he said that "this was a very interesting life experience, which I do not regret.")

As Naboka's biography notes, he worked as a literary editor for the publishing house *Mystetsvo*, and as a librarian; served as a groundskeeper at Kyiv-Pecherska Lavra, where he was fired for being too religious; and then took a job as a laborer on a loading dock. Later he became the editor of what he described as the first independent Ukrainian

newspaper, *Voice of Rebirth*, which was transformed into the newspaper of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union, where he worked side by side with Vyacheslav Chornovil, whom Naboka warmly referred to as his Ukrainian language teacher. Naboka was also a member of the All-Ukrainian Coordinating Council of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union and an activist of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church.

As early as 1989, he began working for Radio Liberty, becoming the first commentator from Ukraine to be hired by the then Munich-based radio station. In recent times he had a twice weekly show on Radio Liberty, called "Human Rights: Ukrainian Realities." Several years ago, Naboka was the host of a late-night TV program on ERA (UT-1) where, with his signature pipe and ascot, he would comfortably recline in an easy chair and discuss the day's events with various guests.

Naboka was also a staple during elections, running press centers in 1994, 1998 and 1999, and hosting TV exit polls during both presidential and parliamentary elections. Most recently, as he shied away from politics, Naboka hosted cultural evenings at Babuyin, a local bookstore, and taught at Kyiv's theatrical institute.

Naboka considered himself "by nature, a journalist, an editor and a publisher," as he told a friend during an interview in November 2002. He said that by the late 1980s, during the formation of the Ukrainian Republican Party, he came to the realization that he was a journalist and not a politician. He found journalism to be more interesting, and for Naboka it was vital that he be involved in something interesting.

Naboka always told it like it was. He was not one for formalities, did not take to false compliments and did not yearn for presidential honors or government awards. He was particularly proud to be the president of the Ukrainian

(Continued on page 14)

Ukrainian archives and archeology – a double feature at the Shevchenko Society

by Dr. Orest Popovych

NEW YORK – A treasure trove of Ukrainian historical archives was recently discovered in Poland by Yevhen Misilo, director of the Ukrainian Archive Center of Documentation and Studies in Warsaw. On December 7, 2002, Mr. Misilo related his sensational findings to a packed house at the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) in New York.

Among the materials found in Warsaw were the archives of the NTSh, Prosvita and Ridna Shkola societies in Lviv, those of the Legion of Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, the Galician Army, the army of the Ukrainian National Republic, the Western Ukrainian National Republic, the Ukrainian Representation to the Polish Parliament, to name just the major ones, as well as the personal archives of a number of prominent Ukrainians, among them Dmytro Dontsov.

All of these archives were removed from Lviv in 1944 by the retreating Nazis, who brought them to Silesia, now part of western Poland. From there most of the materials were transferred to the National Library in Warsaw. In 1982 Mr. Misilo found these treasures in Warsaw, discarded in a dumpster. It took seven years of his efforts to get the Polish authorities to acknowledge the existence of these archives and then to make them available for study. Since then, Mr. Misilo has been researching and cataloguing this chunk of Ukrainian history with the part-time help of Halyna Svarnyk, a prominent archivist from Lviv.

Equally bizarre has been the fate of the smaller portion of the Lviv archive, which remained in Silesia and is now stored in the Ossolineum building in Wroclaw. To this day, the Poles deny its possession and won't allow anyone to research it.

Very disappointing, said Mr. Misilo, has been the attitude of Ukrainian government officials, who, despite his numerous appeals, have refused to get involved in trying to gain access to or retrieving these archives that rightfully should be returned to Ukraine.

Another major project on Mr. Misilo's agenda has been the study of Ukrainian martyrology on the territory of Poland during and immediately after World War II. Prominent within this genre are his

three documentary works dealing with the expulsion of ethnic Ukrainians from the territory of Poland in the years 1944-1947, an example of "ethnic cleansing" before that term was in vogue. The first two volumes deal with the deportation of some 500,000 Ukrainians to Soviet Ukraine in the years 1944-1946. The third documents the so-called "Akcja Wisla" of 1947, which refers to the forcible, often violent, removal of some 150,000 Ukrainians from their ancestral lands, which were incorporated into Poland, and their resettlement elsewhere in Poland. That volume was published in 1993 in Polish, but was subsequently translated into Ukrainian and published in Lviv by the NTSh.

As soon as Mr. Misilo had published his book on "Akcja Wisla," he said he was dismissed from his job at the Polish Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Decades of persistent efforts enabled Mr. Misilo to access the original records of the Polish concentration camp at Jaworzno (a branch of the Auschwitz-Birkenau Nazi death camp, which Polish authorities utilized after World War II), where in the years 1947-1949 some 4,000 Ukrainians were imprisoned. Mr. Misilo has compiled a reference volume with complete biographical data on each of the Jaworzno prisoners, including the dates of their arrest, conviction and sentencing.

Furthermore, Mr. Misilo has been preparing a file on the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) soldiers who died on the territory of Poland, and has been assisting in the efforts to locate their burial sites.

In 2003 Polish authorities are planning to mark the anniversary of what they refer to as the "Slaughter in Volyn" – the alleged killings of a large number of ethnic Poles by the Ukrainian underground in the Volyn region of Ukraine in 1943. The committee charged with the documentation and commemoration of these alleged crimes includes a number of high government officials and is chaired by Poland's President Aleksander Kwasniewski. It has already received \$100,000 in funding.

Mr. Misilo feels that Ukrainians must launch a counter-project that would demonstrate and document the fact that during and after World War II Ukrainians

were no less victimized by the Poles. This would require a thorough search of the pertinent archives, as well as interviews with survivors, which in turn requires considerable funding. Mr. Misilo said his goal is not to exacerbate Ukrainian-Polish relations, but only to set the historical record straight.

The second part of the program at the Shevchenko Scientific Society featured a video and a slide show on "New Archeological Discoveries in Baturyn," presented with commentary by Prof. Volodymyr Mezentsev of the University of Toronto.

Baturyn, located in the Chernihiv region of Ukraine, is today a provincial town with a population of about 4,000, but in the period of 1669-1708 and again in 1750-1764 it was the capital of the Kozak Hetman state and the residence of Hetman Ivan Mazepa (1687-1708). At its peak, Baturyn had a population of about 20,000, boasting some 40 churches, two monasteries, one hetman's palace inside the town and another, built by Hetman Mazepa, on its outskirts.

In 1708, after Hetman Mazepa sided with Charles XII of Sweden in the latter's war against Tsar Peter I of Russia, Russian troops stormed and seized Baturyn. Its Kozak garrison of 8,000 and most of the civilian population, including women and children, were massacred. The town was razed and burned to the ground. Today a modest plaque commemorates the estimated 21,000 people who perished in Baturyn at the hands of the Russians in 1708.

Under the Soviet regime, no historical studies of Baturyn or of the Mazepa era in general were permitted. Excavations in Baturyn by an archeological expedition from the University of Chernihiv began only in 1995, under the guidance of Prof. Volodymyr Kovalenko. They continue today as a joint Ukrainian-Canadian project with the Pontifical Institute of Mediaeval Studies of the University of Toronto. The excavations, in which Prof. Mezentsev has also participated, are financed primarily by NTSh in New York and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Toronto.

So far the archeologists have reconstructed the plan of ancient Baturyn, excavated the foundations of the het-

man's palace, several churches, houses of Kozak officers as well as ordinary townspeople and the town's fortifications. The excavations have yielded many artifacts of historical significance, attesting to the importance of Baturyn in commerce and culture in its day. Furthermore, they have uncovered evidence of the massive destruction of the town by fire as well as a multitude of skeletons bearing signs of violent death as Prof. Mezentsev noted that in 1708 Baturyn was turned into a mass grave.

The Ukrainian-Canadian archeological team has made two professional documentary videos in Ukrainian about the history, architecture and excavations in Baturyn, adorned with picturesque views of the area. Currently in preparation is a collection of scholarly articles dealing with Baturyn. Prof. Mezentsev is also planning a bilingual electronic publication on CD-ROM of selected articles on Baturyn. Finally, there is a need for Ukrainian researchers to visit the archives and museums in Sweden that contain a plethora of historical materials from the Mazepa era brought there from Ukraine. Realization of all of these projects, however, depends on the further support of donors, stressed Prof. Mezentsev.

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

“A culture of corruption”

On the front page of this issue, our Kyiv Press Bureau chief writes that “A culture of corruption is settling upon Ukraine.” His story is about the disturbing results of a poll conducted by the Ukrainian Institute for Social Research and the Social Monitoring Center in conjunction with the United Nations Development Program.

It was troubling to learn that fully 78 percent of the survey respondents – who hailed from cities and villages throughout Ukraine – said they believe that all or most Ukrainian government officials have accepted bribes. It was troubling to read that 44 percent of those answering the survey said they themselves in the past year had paid bribes or offered “gifts” of some sort to ensure that they got some service or treatment. But it was most troubling to read that nearly a quarter of the respondents accept bribery and corruption as a “normal” part of everyday life.

“Today bribes have become the norm for society,” Olha Balakirieva, director of the Social Monitoring Center, told our Kyiv correspondent Roman Woronowycz. “This is one of the phenomenon of contemporary Ukrainian society that we need to research.” Oleksander Yaremko of the Ukrainian Institute of Social Research observed that “corruption is so widespread that it is becoming institutionalized” – so much so that the people of Ukraine can no longer determine what is a bribe. And, what’s worse, these bribes are paid to everyone: government employees, medical workers, traffic police, educators. Want to make sure you get good medical care? A little “gift” will help. Want your child to get good grades? Try a token of appreciation for the teachers. Need to have something fixed in your apartment? A little extra something for the handyman ought to do it. Trying to get some sort of government document with the ever-necessary “pechatka” (stamp)? Don’t forget to bring a small reward.

It is, indeed, a warped society – perverted and debased by decades of Soviet communism, a system in which the party controlled all aspects of life and party favorites got all the benefits. And, the people believe the government is incapable of change.

At least one U.S.-government-funded entity is trying to change this grim reality. The Partnership for a Transparent Society is trying to teach Ukrainians that corruption does not need to be part of their everyday lives. The Weekly’s former colleague, Marta Kolomayets, who is director of the program, said her group seeks to inform citizens about their rights and to organize groups that fight corruption. PTS has already opened seven regional offices (with another four soon to come), whose task is to help the public with advice on how to deal with problems related to corruption.

Ms. Kolomayets sounded a hopeful note when she told Askold Krushelnicky of RFE/RL: “...we have been able to work as partners with local and state government bodies and their departments. I think that this shows something is changing and that officials are prepared to listen to the opinions of the community, to people’s thoughts, and to incorporate them in their work.” Svetlana Yaremko from Donetsk said it “is important to instill that everyone personally should do something [about corruption] and that only through a united effort can we defeat this phenomenon.”

What is most important, according to Ms. Kolomayets – and we most emphatically concur – is for the people of Ukraine to understand that they do have power and that with this power they can fight the system, they can change Ukraine for the better, they can put an end to the “culture of corruption.”

Jan.
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1996

Turning the pages back...

Six years ago, The Ukrainian Weekly’s Toronto correspondent, Andriy Wynnyckyj, reported that Canada’s Justice and Immigration ministries were seeking to deport two more individuals suspected of war crimes. According to the Toronto Star of January 23, 1996, the government had informed one

Canadian citizen and one permanent resident that proceedings had been initiated against them.

Jim Mathieson, acting director of the country’s federal war crimes unit at the Ministry of Justice, refused to elaborate. “They [the two cases] are not at the point where we can release any details of the situation,” he told the Star. Officials from the Justice Ministry did not return The Weekly’s calls.

In 1987 the federal government had passed a law allowing for a “made in Canada” solution: prosecutions in the country’s courts of war crimes committed elsewhere. In 1994 the first case under the law ended in an acquittal upheld by a Supreme Court decision that critics said made obtaining convictions difficult.

However, in January 1995, Canada’s Liberal government decided to depart from the policy of its predecessor. It was announced that the ministries of Justice and Immigration would act in concert to seek to strip accused individuals of their citizenship or other status, and deport them. In April and May 1995 papers were filed at the Federal Court in Ottawa, accusing four individuals of concealing their Nazi past when applying for citizenship – this was grounds for denaturalization and deportation. What the policy change meant was that persons accused of participation in war crimes would not actually be tried for those crimes but for lying on applications for entry into Canada and/or citizenship.

The Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association voiced their continuing opposition to the use of deportation proceedings.

John B. Gregorovich, chairman of the UCCLA, said Canada is the only country in the world to have adopted an aggressive and permanent statute on prosecuting war criminals from any conflict and any time caught within its borders, but is now fudging its “moral responsibility.” He reaffirmed the UCCLA’s belief that war criminals caught in Canada, no matter what their background, when or where their crimes were committed, should be prosecuted to the full extent of the country’s criminal law.

UCC President Oleh Romaniw’s reaction was terse. “We have always opposed and will continue to oppose the use of administrative measures to deal with criminal matters,” Mr. Romaniw said.

Source: “Canadian government pursues deportation option for war crimes,” by Andriy Wynnyckyj, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, January 28, 1996, Vol. LXIV, No. 4.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Plast Orlykiada in Ukraine promotes Ukrainian studies, community service

by Renata Maria Kosci-Harmatiy

KYIV – For Plast National Scouting Organization of Ukraine the year 2002 marked many anniversaries, including the 10th anniversary of Orlykiada – an all-Ukrainian academic and creative competition, which includes youths age 14-18. The participants are required to conduct a community service project related to the topic, which is evaluated prior to and during Orlykiada.

This year, over 150 children, instructors, parents and guests traveled to the capital of Ukraine for the three-day competition. Over 50 volunteers, media and local guests, also supported the Plast children. Finalists that passed through two rounds of competition arrived in Kyiv from Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk, Uzhhorod, Rachiv, Kosiv, Lutsk, Donetsk, as well as from Kyiv itself.

This year’s topic was poetry and poets in civil society. Children identified poets who used poetry as a tool for change and increasing awareness of important issues, and demonstrated how they as children could use poetry to address ills in their community. This was yet another way to realize their personal potential and be active as scouts in the greater non-scout community. Projects were diverse, and many children conducted their own community project for the first time.

Among the more original was the team from Uzhhorod, which identified teenage smoking as a serious problem. They organized education and awareness seminars using poetry as their mode of communication. Many children also had fund-raisers, others visited orphanages, and some were inspired to even write their own poetry in order to reach their audiences. The teams learned the value and difficulty of raising awareness of issues and sensitive topics in communities.

The teams also competed in an academic game-show-type challenge, performed 10-minute skits, and gave visual presentations in which they presented their social projects, as well as the life and works of their favorite poet.

First place in the overall competition went to a team from Lviv, Troop No. 30, which also won the academic challenge. Second place went to an enthusiastic and outgoing team from Ivano-Frankivsk that managed to organize the publication and presentation of a collection of Yurii Andrukovich’s works together with Lileia NV Publishing House. Third place went unexpectedly to a rookie team from Rakhiv. Honorable mentions also went to teams from Uzhhorod, Kosiv and Kyiv.

The most prestigious of awards at Orlykiada goes to the up-and-coming leaders who receive the titles of Hetmanych and Hetmanivna. Candidates prepared separate projects prior to and during the competition, and were evaluated for their work and leadership in Plast academic achievements and intellectual development, as well as for participation in their local community. Judges determined that none of the male candidates deserved such an honor, while among the females there were many very qualified girls, and the selection process was difficult.

Olena Lysenko from Donetsk became the victor. Her independent thinking was

Renata Maria Kosci-Harmatiy was coordinator of Plast’s Orlykiada in Ukraine.

matched by an extremely high level of activity within Plast and an extraordinary effort at raising the membership and profile of Plast in Donetsk. Her work was highly commended, given that she is working in a society that is not conducive to Ukrainian-language organizations, as well as unaccustomed to volunteer-based organizations, especially of a scouting nature. In her proposal of how to improve certain drawbacks of Plast, Ms. Lysenko suggested that the organization strive for greater cooperation with local and national governments in order to support the activities of children, increase its organizational efficacy at the local levels to increase the exchanges between Plast groups in eastern and western Ukraine and increase awareness of Plast in regions that lack a strong standing of the organization. Ms. Lysenko will have the opportunity to bring her ideas to life as she serves as an ambassador of Plast in her region as well as throughout Ukraine.

Visited by the well-known Ukrainian-language singer from Kharkiv, Maria Burmaka met with Orlykiada participants. Her sung poetry was already in the hearts of many of the youths who sang along with her, and posed many questions regarding the sources of her inspiration and her career.

The primary coordinator of the competition was this writer, a member of the co-ed Plast fraternity Orlykivtsi since 1994, who initiated the Orlykiada competition in Ukraine while an exchange student at Lviv State University. Orlykiada had already been a 35-year tradition begun by Orlykivtsi, whose purpose was to emulate the patron of their fraternity, by spreading knowledge and awareness about Ukraine through intellectual endeavors.

The success of Orlykiada in Kyiv this year was due to the many volunteers, including Andriy Harmatiy, and members of Kyiv’s Plast groups. Indispensable to the competition were the judges, including: poet, literary critic and professor Rostyslav Semkiv; poet Roman Skyba; U.S. Embassy representative and long-time Plast member Marta Pereyma; and art historian and museum director Hanna Oliinyk.

Orlykiada had many sponsors, individuals, organizations and corporations. In-kind donations were received from among others, Ukrzaliznytsia, which provided train transportation for all of the participants and volunteers who came from outside of Kyiv. Numerous television and radio stations covered Orlykiada, including four national networks and two local networks.

The organizers of Orlykiada are always looking for additional funds, as the competition is growing, and resources are needed for the growing electronic database of Ukrainian-language information in the field of Ukrainian studies. A scholarship fund will be set up for the winners of the Hetmanych and Hetmanivna titles once they enter university, in order to encourage and reward intellectual achievements.

Donations can be received through the non-profit, tax-exempt 501 (c) (3) organization Plast Conference Inc. For more information on donations, write to P.O. Box 303, Southfields, NY 10975. For more information on Orlykiada in Ukraine send e-mail to: Orlykiada@hotmail.com, or write to Plast-NSOU, P.O. Box 395, Kyiv Ukraine 01001.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re: religion, rights and state support

Dear Editor:

One can only sympathize with Myron Kuropas' nostalgia for Christian America and his distaste for militant secularizers (see his recent column "The war on Christmas"). But while the U.S. Constitution's prohibition of federal laws "respecting an establishment of religion" was designed to protect minority churches in a Christian society, in today's philosophically diverse society it forbids the state to endorse any religion, or religion itself, so that the rights of non-Christians and non-believers may also be protected. Whatever its ulterior motives may be, on this issue the ACLU is merely pushing the constitutional scheme to its logical conclusion. (This could even lead to limiting federal "holidays" to strictly civic observances like the Fourth of July and Veterans' Day, with religious believers free to choose days off for Christian, Jewish, Muslim, or other holy days. Note that this scheme would allow those who celebrate Christmas on January 7 to take that day off instead of December 25.)

The survival of religious traditions does not depend on state support. On the contrary, state-sponsored religions often languish. In Europe, at least, this may be part of the gradual detachment of Western culture from its Christian roots – perhaps symptomatic of a more general dissolution and decline. Be that as it may, the appropriate response of American Christians to creeping secularization is not to call on the state to support religion, but to heed Dr. Kuropas' call for a vigorous revival of Christian traditions.

Those interested in reviving Ukrainian Christianity, however, should look to Ukraine. Having experienced Western secularization in the concentrated and accelerated form of applied Marxism pushed beyond the ACLU's wildest dreams, that country has seen the dead end of irreligion and may be ready for a spiritual re-birth. Yet the received wisdom is that in Ukraine, as in the United States and elsewhere, religious freedom requires a strict separation of Church and state. This principle has, in fact, been enshrined in Ukraine's 1991 law on religion and in its 1996 Constitution.

While American separation of Church and state reflects our continuing concerns with minority rights and equality, in Europe it arose in reaction to the kind of Church-state symbiosis that Ukrainians experienced under Austrian and Russian rule. But Ukrainians may not be entirely comfortable with such a strict separation of the civic from the sacred – or indeed, the schizophrenic division of society and culture into sacred and secular spheres. They may find that an exaggerated emphasis on individual and minority rights can harm a nation's collective cultural values. They may question, for example, whether protecting the rights of atheists and of the percent of the population that is Jewish or Muslim, would require the state to disown Ukraine's rich religious heritage (which has Jewish and Muslim as well as Christian components). They may even fear that a secular state will lead to a secularized society. In short, they may find that American-style strict separation does not suit them at all. Instead, they may conclude that more recent European arrangements (such as those worked out in Spain and Italy) balance the interests of Church, state and society more equitably.

Having adopted church-state separation in principle, Ukrainians must still elaborate this concept. How they do so will depend on the ingenuity and creativity of their legal, cultural and religious thinkers. They may decide, for instance, that separation of Church and state does not require the

removal of religion from the public square. Or they may conclude that, inasmuch as religion belongs in the cultural sphere, the state has not only the right, but the obligation, to protect and even promote religious knowledge – though not religious belief or institutions.

Whatever direction their efforts may take, they will be aided, I would hope, by those like Dr. Kuropas who can bring to bear the experience of other countries.

Andrew Sorokowski
Rockville, Md.

Who's to blame for secularization?

Dear Editor:

In his recent article "The war on Christmas," Myron B. Kuropas rails against the "left" in its "battle to diminish Christmas." Yet, who allowed the secular world to hijack this holy season if not Christians and the church itself? The blame does not necessarily lie with organizations such as the ACLU and other "demonic" forces he mentions. In this city, the See City for two bishops, there is not a whimper that the Jaycees bring in Santa well before Thanksgiving Day. On the other hand, St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church sponsors an authentic St. Nicholas program at one of our cultural museums. Although the attendance is very good, outside of St. Michael's pastor not one priest from other Orthodox or Catholic churches was present.

Although it was nice that we had Christmas programs, decorated windows and trees in our classrooms, Bible reading and carols in my schools, these are not the essence of the faith. We are not primarily known because we have a lighted tree or a manger in the city square. We are known because we visit the sick, those in prison, care for the orphaned and widowed; because we "love mercy, do justice and walk humbly with our God." How often did Jesus rail against the externals of religion which so often covered a shallow faith?

I am always amazed as to how the "religious right" wish to portray us as victims to whip us up into a frenzy against those perceived to be taking Christ out of Christmas yet cannot mobilize its own forces to wage and win the war against poverty in the wealthiest nation in the world. Yet they will fight to the death to keep God in the pledge to the flag.

Dr. Kuropas points to some "cultures" that "sanction conversion by the sword and death to infidels." Perhaps these "cultures" learned well from us. Has he forgotten the Inquisition? And what of the words we used until recently in Good Friday liturgies in reference to Jews and other so-called non-believers. The Church does not walk away in honor from some of the most terrible actions it inflicted on others in the name of our God and His Church.

And so far as celebrating Kwanzas, Hannukah, Bodhi Day, Ramadan. So what? As the Jesuits taught us, there is some good in everything. Perhaps we can even appreciate our own after knowing more about them. Dr. Kuropas and others would do well to recall and heed the words of that great English mystic, Julian of Norwich (1342-1416?): "God does not hate, God cannot hate, God will not hate what he has made."

As we continue the celebration of the birth of Jesus, the Savior of the world, the familiar hymn proclaims and prays for Christ to "... be born in us today." I don't see a reference to the courthouse square.

Father Michael Fill
Scranton, Pa.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Muddled multicultural mandarins

Multiculturalism deserves an early death in America – the earlier the better. It is a divisive concept that has consistently undermined American core values, revised American history and confused young Americans regarding their heritage.

"Multiculturalism" is an ambiguous term," writes Daniel J. Flynn in his best-seller, "Why the Left Hates America." "To a university apparatchik, it is a code word for anti-Americanism. To a political leader, it may simply mean an appreciation for our diverse ethnic backgrounds. To a job applicant passed over because of his fair skin, it is euphemism for reverse racism. To a scholar, it may mean a pursuit of the best that foreign cultures have to offer."

Surely, you say, Ukrainian Americans have no objection to multiculturalism. We are American ethnics, proud of our Ukrainian heritage. Absolutely true. But the multicultural model of today does not include Ukrainian Americans. Nor does it embody Polish Americans, Norwegian Americans, Italian Americans or any other white European group that has bought into the American dream and has taken on American ideals. On the contrary, we are the bad guys. We have all the advantages. We should be paying reparations.

The multicultural ideal is separatism, not integration into mainstream American life, explains American historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. in his monograph "The Disuniting of America: Reflections on a Multicultural Society." Instead of a transformative nation with an identity all its own ... a struggle is taking place to redefine the national identity..." We see it everywhere, "in our politics, our voluntary organizations, our churches, our language – and in no area more crucial than our system of education."

Since 1776, four models have arisen to explain how the United States, a nation with roots in Great Britain and Western Europe, has incorporated groups of people from around the world.

The first model was Anglo-conformity, the goal of which was to assimilate new immigrants and inoculate them with certain, clear-cut democratic ideals. Even then, becoming an American was more about political assimilation than cultural amalgamation. This model lasted from approximately 1776 to 1865.

Following the Civil War, when thousands of immigrants arrived in America from Southern and Eastern Europe, it became clear that assimilation within one generation was unrealistic. A second model, the melting pot, was offered as an alternative. Emphasis was on the second generation, the sons and daughter of immigrants, who were urged to forget their ethnic heritage and to assimilate culturally as well as politically. "Americanization" became the buzzword in the schools and in various settlement houses in big cities.

As it became clear that various ethnic groups preferred to stay together, to preserve aspects of their culture and to create "Little Italies," "Ukrainian Villages" and "Germantowns," a third model, cultural pluralism, made its debut. First to articulate this ideal was Jewish American philosopher Horace Kallen, who wrote: "Men may change their clothes, their politics, their wives, their religions, their philosophies, to a greater or lesser extent; they cannot change their grandfathers."

Cultural pluralism as a popular model reached the peak of its acceptance during the 1970s, when Congress passed the Ethnic Heritage Act, the White House hired

a Special Assistant for Ethnic Affairs, and the Ford Foundation funded a number of organizations – the National Project on Ethnic America, the Center for Urban-Ethnic Affairs, the Center for the Study of American Pluralism – to examine the nature and depth of the ethnic factor in American life. In his 1971 book, "The Rise of the Unmeltable Ethnic," Michael Novak wrote that "To ethnics, America is almost a religion ... ethnics believe that they chose one route to moderate success in America, namely, loyalty, hard work, family discipline and gradual self-development." He was right on that score. That description certainly applied to Ukrainian Americans and many other ethnic groups with which I was associated during the 1970s. We identified ourselves as "Americans Plus."

Dr. Novak predicted that the 1970s would be the decade of the white ethnic, a time when ethnic contributions to America would be recognized and celebrated. Here, he was partly right. Americans participated in ethnic festivals, ate ethnic food and respected ethnic holidays. But that's about as far as the "celebration" went. More profound white ethnic contributions were largely ignored and gradually replaced with a focus on the travels of "preferred minorities," primarily African Americans, Hispanics and other groups that have been exploited by the West. Integration was no longer a goal for America's Afro-American leaders. Separatism is the elixir that will help black Americans define themselves.

Today, multiculturalism is dominated by two groups, both of which have wandered far from the original precepts of cultural pluralism. The first group is Afro-Centrists, primarily black academics who are busily deconstructing American and European history in the erroneous belief that African Americans will acquire self-esteem only when white Americans are debased. Here we find such commentators as Marimba Ani, who declared that "racism is endemic to European history," and Leonard Jeffries, who informs us that "Blacks are sun people, whites are ice people." This kind of thinking is divisive because it strengthens both the victimhood complex and the "we-they" syndrome among blacks. Worst of all, it exacerbates racial tensions.

Multicultural studies in the elementary grades have largely become monocultural studies with revisionist history books that focus on blacks almost exclusively. "The African American Baseline Series," a teacher's manual used as a guide for teachers in Detroit, the District of Columbia and Atlanta, for example, informs us that black Africans invented energy-generated batteries and flew around the ancient Egyptian pyramids in primitive airplanes.

A second, far more dangerous group associated with multiculturalism is American university professors of the left who promote the notion that most of the world's ills are the result of Western civilization. When a donor offered \$20 million to Yale University to implement a program in Western civilization, for example, the faculty rejected it. "Western civilization?" asked an English professor, Sara Suleri, "why not a chair in colonialism, slavery, empire and poverty?"

The mandarins of multiculturalism will tell you that all cultures are equal. What they really mean, of course, is that some cultures are more equal than others.

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is mbkuropas@compuserve.com.

Cincinnati organization receives federal grant for business development in Ukraine

by Jan Sherbin

CINCINNATI – Cincinnati's Center for Economic Initiatives (CEI) has received a major grant from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), making it possible for four groups of Ukrainians to come to the United States during 2003 for study tours. The four tours – all with the main objective of increasing productivity – will cover farm equipment manufacturing and the production of grain, livestock and edible fish.

All four groups will be from Kharkiv, Cincinnati's sister city.

"Conveying standard productivity and marketing technology to Ukrainian management is essential to improvement in Ukrainian living standards and the availability of low-cost consumer goods," said CEI President Leland Cole.

Under three previous USAID grants since 1997, CEI has brought more than 200 Ukrainian businesspeople to the United States on 13 study tours. These study tours have had a measurable positive impact on Ukraine's economy. For example, tour participants have initiated new marketing programs, introduced new products and made manufacturing more productive. Government officials in the Kharkiv region report that 60 percent of the firms represented on CEI study tours have doubled their efficiency.

"People come to understand the functioning of a market economy best by seeing for themselves what works," Mr. Cole explained. "For this reason, productivity study tours are an effective mechanism for rapidly exposing people to new ideas they can use to great advantage."

"CEI has built productive, trusting rela-

tionships with industry, agriculture and government leaders in Ukraine and is well respected there," he continued. "CEI has more knowledge of Kharkiv industry than any other American aid provider."

CEI's 2003 tours will continue in the same format as before: Each three-week tour includes 16 Ukrainian decision makers who visit U.S. companies in their industry, government agencies and trade associations. Focus areas for all groups are marketing, technology and management. Participants are required to share their study tour knowledge when they return to Ukraine. They reach thousands of their colleagues via technical reports, lectures, media interviews and articles in professional journals. For example, CEI estimates that its 2002 tour participants have reached more than 30,000 other Ukrainians.

The Center for Economic Initiatives models its study tours after those conducted for Western European businesses after World War II under the Technical Assistance Project of the Marshall Plan. It is the only organization offering a Marshall Plan-type program.

In fact, the man who proposed and implemented this component of the Marshall Plan in 1948, James M. Silberman, is an active consultant for the Center for Economic Initiatives. Under his direction, more than 24,000 Europeans studied American industry during the late 1940s and the 1950s, resulting in a quick closing of the technology gap. The results can be seen today in Western Europe's productivity and standard of living.

Mr. Silberman was among 24 people honored in October 2002 by the U.S. State Department for their Marshall Plan work.



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Бродин



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"Ukrainian Power" children's video series now on the Internet

by Roman Woronowycz

DETROIT – Boomchyk Borovyk, Nataka, Yurko, Maxim and their English-speaking friend Mila, have made the jump to the 21st century and the global screen. Since June 2002, the wide-eyed, round-faced puppets of the "Ukrainian Power" video series have found a second home on the Internet.

The stars of the four video cassettes, produced by Ukrainian Power Videos Inc., a production company based in Milford, Mich., successfully made the transition to its very own website after owner Olga Halaburda went looking for a wider audience for her group of young puppets yearning to learn Ukrainian. By this January the website had received tens of thousands of hits.

"I have received so much positive feedback from parents and teachers on a weekly basis who tell me they appreciate the videos and how interesting they are," explained Ms. Halaburda.

Since summertime she has made the "Ukrainian Power" characters even more readily available to children through interactive games and several puzzles found on the new website (Ukrainianpower.com), in addition to the four videos she has produced. Ms. Halaburda said the website is a unique service offered to Ukrainian children.

"It is the first Ukrainian-language interactive website on the Internet," explained Ms. Halaburda.

The four interactive games, which are nicely drawn and have vivid colors, prompt involvement from the youngsters who play them. In the Color Game, Boomchyk, the purple-skinned, heavy-browed main character of the "Ukrainian

Power" video series, introduces children to various colors and helps them paint a picture. The children of Alphabet Village, where Boomchyk lives, identify objects of the color presented.

The Alphabet Game requires kids to choose a letter, which Boomchyk then pronounces. Parents can also test their children while playing the game.

In the Zoo Animal Game, children learn the names of animals both in Ukrainian and English, while in the last interactive game, the Zoo Animal Quiz, Boomchyk questions visitors to the website on the names of the various animals.

Another unique aspect of the website is that each interactive game is privately sponsored. In fact, the Ukrainian National Association, the publisher of The Ukrainian Weekly, sponsored the Alphabet Game, the second game in the series. Other sponsors include the Ukrainian Future Credit Union, the Ukrainian Selfreliance New England Credit Union and Travel Ukraine Agency.

Ms. Halaburda explained that she is ready to develop additional games if sponsors become available. She said that either a company or an individual could offer a sponsorship, which costs only several hundred dollars.

"If they want to provide input or have a game in mind, I will listen," explained the young entrepreneur. "But I also have ideas based on what is in the videos." For example she said that next she would like to develop a game based on the days of the week.

Ms. Halaburda, who doubles as a television reporter in Greenbay, Wis., said she first came up with an idea to develop a

video to teach young Ukrainians who live outside their ancestral homeland their native language after she searched high and low throughout the United States and Canada and found nothing available to offer her two young nieces. At first she attempted to convince others to develop a Ukrainian language learning video. But then she had a self-revelation.

Flying home after a visit with the nieces, Natalia and Emily – today age 4 and 2, respectively – in the summer of 2000, Ms. Halaburda realized that because she worked in broadcast journalism she was uniquely situated to fill the void she perceived in the video market.

After obtaining business loans from the Future Credit Union and Selfreliance Credit Union, both located in Warren, Mich., she used her connections to draw together a 47-person production team. To assure the project the highest professionalism and quality, she also sought and obtained the services of Sesame Street puppet maker Rick Lyon and his fellow puppeteers.

By Christmas, the first video, "Learning the Alphabet: Volume One," was out and people quickly grabbed the initial thousand printings. In the last two years, three other videos have followed: "Songs and Games: Volume Two"; "Calendar Fun: Volume Three"; and "Boomchyk's Birthday: Volume Four."

The videos take place in Alphabet Village, where letters grow on trees and the river flows of alphabet soup. Boomchyk acts as the host as he takes kids through the village and meets his friends, Nataka, who desperately wants to learn Ukrainian, Yurko, who wants to

paint the village, and Maxim, who dreams of becoming a soccer star. There is also Vera, their creative teacher, who helps them learn, and Mila, their English-speaking friend, who pops in throughout the videos to provide support and encouragement to the young viewers.

The videos contain segments on Ukrainian folk dancing and pysanka-making. The children also learn body parts, colors and numbers in the Ukrainian language.

Just because Boomchyk and his friends are now rising stars on the Internet does not mean that they have abandoned their first home and their fans from their days in videoland. In fact, the group is planning a return to videotape with a program dedicated to slightly older children, 10-and-11-year-olds, to include a bit more advanced Ukrainian lessons.

But the key, said Ms. Halaburda, is the response from the parents. After all, she is in a business, and sales are the bottom line.

"It is up to the Ukrainian community to decide whether it wants more Ukrainian Power' videos," explained Ms. Halaburda.

If it were up to her youngest niece, Emily, however, more adventures of Boomchyk and his friends would be inevitable.

"Emily watches 'Boomchyk's Birthday Party' so much that my sister told me one night she heard her singing 'Mnohaya Lita' in her sleep," explained Ms. Halaburda.

Not a bad beginning for a Ukrainian 2-year-old.

To order a video or for more information call toll-free 866-898-6208 or visit the website at www.ukrainianpower.com.

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Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute announces program for 2003

by Yuri Shevchuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – For most people summer is a quieter season associated with vacations, travels, leisure and a much slower pace. Not so for the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI). For eight weeks from late June to mid-August the usually quiet, and dignified HURI transforms into the noisy and bustling HUSI, shorthand for the Harvard Ukrainian Summer School, the world's oldest continuously operating university-accredited summer program in Ukrainian studies. The summer is still four months away but HUSI-2003 course offerings have already been announced so that everybody interested can plan their studies at Harvard well in advance. This coming summer the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute – June 23-August 13 – will offer seven courses: three content courses (literature, history, politics), a new advanced graduate seminar, and three levels of intensive language. Students will have a unique opportunity to work with three senior faculty who are scholars in the forefront of their respective fields: George Grabowicz teaching “20th Century Ukrainian Literature: Rethinking the Canon,” John-Paul Himka – the history course “Modern Ukraine,” and Alexander Motyl – the political science course “Theorizing Ukraine: Politics, Theory and Political Theory.”

Prof. Grabowicz has held the Dmytro Cyzevskyj Chair of Ukrainian Literature at Harvard since 1982. His provocative, groundbreaking studies – whether on the poet Taras Shevchenko as mythmaker or the re-examination of literary historiography in general – promise to challenge students' assumptions and indeed make them “rethink the canon” of Ukrainian literature. His present position as editor-in-chief of the leading Ukrainian intellectual journal, *Krytyka*, has placed him in a position to observe current developments at close range.

“Modern Ukrainian literature,” explained Prof. Grabowicz, “has always been a barometer of cultural and political life. Arguably, this was most pronounced in the 20th century where under the impact of Soviet totalitarianism – and the various responses to it – Ukrainian literature was split into several competing, and to all appearances incompatible, canons and historical narratives: the pre- (or non-) Soviet, the Soviet and the anti-Soviet (émigré and dissident).” This course will pose some new questions, and give some tentative answers, as it reconsiders the major Ukrainian literary phenomena of the 20th century.

Prof. Himka assumed the Ukrainian History professorship at the University of Alberta in 1984, following the death of renowned historian Ivan Lysiak-Rudnytsky. Just as his predecessor did Prof. Himka has examined a broad range of issues related to Ukrainian nation-building, producing three monographs and numerous studies on late 19th century Galicia. More recently, he has directed his attention to the complex picture of Ukraine under Nazi occupation and stands as an insightful and erudite analyst of Ukrainian-Jewish relations during that period.

“We are going to toy with a new approach to Ukrainian history,” said Prof. Himka. “Instead of looking at the Ukrainian movement of the 19th century as the product of the previous historical development of the Ukrainian people, we will do an epistemological inversion and imagine that all previous Ukrainian history is the product of the 19th century Ukrainian movement. Not that the things that the great Ukrainian historians narrat-

ed did not happen, but that the particular set of connections and omissions that they constructed as Ukrainian history was not necessarily something that existed independently of their mental structure.” Among some of the central themes of the course are, for example, the development of the Ukrainian idea since 1800, its metamorphoses as a result of the international crises of 1914-1920 and influences exerted on it by the Central European discourse of the inter-war period, the Stalinist terror and the famine of 1933, Ukraine and the second world war, the emergence of independent Ukraine and the state of the Ukrainian idea in the North American diaspora. Against the backdrop of this description, Prof. Himka's endnote – “Not a course for intellectual sissies,” – sounds more like a challenge than a dissuasion.

Prof. Motyl's interest in politics goes back at least as far as the early 1970s, when he was a founding member of the New York-based Committee in Defense of Soviet Political Prisoners and editor of the radical (for that time) student magazine *Novi Napriamy*. Since then Prof. Motyl has established himself as a leading political theorist of Ukraine and other post-Soviet states, authoring seven monographs on the subject. His theoretical writing is augmented by practical experience in the field and with a keen interest in Ukrainian history, particularly the ideological origins of Ukrainian nationalism. Prior to accepting a political science professorship at Rutgers University, Prof. Alexander Motyl was

the associate director of the Harriman Institute at Columbia University.

Prof. Motyl noted that “Theorizing Ukraine” is about using social science concepts and theories in the study of Ukraine. The course is premised on the view that how the researcher chooses to conceptualize a topic is the single most important step toward studying it. The next most important step is forming a theory. The course challenges both hermeneutic and historical approaches to Ukraine, claiming that the self-understandings of historical actors are far less important than the understandings of researchers, and that the question of “what really happened” in history can only be answered with, and through, a conceptual framework and theory developed by the researcher. The focus, in other words, will be on how you think about Ukraine and not about how Ukrainians think about Ukraine.”

In keeping with its commitment to innovation and the expansion of its curricular offerings, the HUSI will offer for the first time an interdisciplinary advanced graduate seminar “Studying Twentieth Century Ukraine: Theory, Methodology, Identity,” co-taught by Professors Grabowicz, Himka and Motyl. The seminar will focus on the present state of literary theory, cultural studies, history and political science, their interaction and the problems such an interdisciplinary approach raises. Topics treated will be the uses of history and the tools we have for the recovery of the past, the nature of historical and cultural revision-

ism, the various social and artistic manifestations of nationalism and communism, the uses of ideology and cultural politics, and the range of articulations of post-modernism and post-colonialism.

In her message to students posted on the new HUSI website, Halyna Hryn, Ukrainian Summer School director, writes, “We are particularly fortunate this year to welcome a select and distinguished faculty. Language instructors Volodymyr Dibrova, Alla Parkhomenko and Yuri Shevchuk all trained at Shevchenko National University of Kyiv and have over 20 years of experience in second-language pedagogy; Volodymyr Dibrova and Yuri Shevchuk presently work for the Ukrainian Research Institute at Harvard, while Alla Parkhomenko develops modern approaches to assessment and communicative teaching techniques for the British Council in Ukraine. Their participation in this year's Ukrainian Summer Institute cannot but maintain HUSI's position as the premiere intensive Ukrainian-language program in North America.”

For application materials, contact Patricia Coatsworth, Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge MA 02138; phone, (617) 495-7833; fax, (617)495-8097; e-mail, huri@fas.harvard.edu.

For detailed information on the program, course descriptions, faculty bios, cultural events, course syllabi, alumni's opinions and much more visit HUSI's brand new website located at <http://www.huri.harvard.edu/husi.html>.



Prof. John-Paul Himka



Prof. Alexander Motyl



Prof. George Grabowicz



Alla Parkhomenko



Yuri Shevchuk



Volodymyr Dibrova

DATELINE NEW YORK: Tradition! Tradition! It's still strong

by Helen Smindak

While upcoming events of the spring 2003 season are beckoning, traditional caroling and Malanka festivities have been a significant part of community activities during the past month.

The age-old custom of koliada – of groups trekking from house to house blending voices in beloved old carols – is still followed by a few small groups in the East Village which go caroling to raise funds for the Plast Scouting Association, the School of Bandura or the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Hunter, N.Y. The custom is faithfully observed by the Dumka Chorus of New York, which brought its repertoire of Ukrainian Christmas and New Year carols to the United Nations and, as in past years, to parishes in New Jersey and New York City.

With artistic director Vasyl Hrechynsky at the helm, Dumka began its annual Christmas concerts early – and auspiciously – with an appearance at the first Ukrainian Day celebration at the United Nations on December 19, 2002. As is customary with carols, the chorus sang a capella.

Since then, the ensemble has given a concert of carols at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Passaic, N.J., where the program included English and Ukrainian renditions of the Christmas classic “Silent Night.” At St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in Manhattan on December 12 and St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church the following Sunday, the chorus sang traditional Christmas carols and included Handel’s “Messiah.” Every program, without fail, included the New Year carol “Schedryk” (Carol of the Bells).

The ensemble’s vitality is as noteworthy as its beautiful sound. Dumka has had a very busy year that included concerts for special occasions in Ellenville and Rochester, N.Y., at Soyuzivka, and in Passaic, N.J. The chorus took part in New York City events marking the 11th anniversary celebration of Ukraine’s independence and the first anniversary of 9/11, as well as the commemoration of the Great Famine in Ukraine at St. Patrick’s Cathedral. There was also a very happy occasion – the annual Malanka at the Ukrainian Sports Club on Second Avenue, where Dumka choristers assemble for Friday night rehearsals.

The Mayana Gallery’s January 17 program, presented by the Ukrainian Art and Literary Club and the New York Bandura Ensemble, focused on “Our Christian Land: Songs of the Turkish Invasion of Ukraine.” Featuring bandurist Julian Kytasty and his stirring performance of the duma “Marusia Bohuslaska,” it also took in a series of historical and ritual Christmastide songs offered by Lavrentia Turkewicz. Ms. Turkewicz explained the historical content of the songs and discussed the common themes that run through the various genres.

During the evening, eyes as well as ears were gratified, for guests had the opportunity to scan an exhibit of work by a host of artists, including sculptor Mykhailo Czereszniowsky, ceramic artist Slava Gerulak and pysanka decorator/ceramic artist Sofiya Zielyk.

St. George School children’s choir (Grades 3 to 8), directed by Anna Bachynska, assisted Grade 1 and 2 youngsters in presenting a traditional Vertep (manger scene) in St. George’s auditorium last month, under the direction of Lydia Andrusyshyn and Oksana Ivasiw. Assistants for the annual Christmas presentation, directed by Sister Chrysostom, included Anastasia Antoniw (music), Daria Genza (choreography) and Taras Hirniak (set decoration).

Mykola Leontovych’s arrangement of the New Year carol “Schedryk,” known in the Western world as “Carol of the Bells,” was among the Christmas and New Year carols offered by the Ukrainian Colors (Ukrainian Barvy) ensemble in their January 5 concert at St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The Kyiv-based quartet of Oksana Stebelska, Roman Kuka, Denys Boyev and Serhij Tsukhaj, combining vocals and instrumental work on violins, woodwinds and accordion, included Ukrainian folk songs as well as some classical and neo-classical works in its concert. The ensemble is currently on a U.S. tour to promote its latest CD, eponymously titled “Ukrainian Colors.” (For CD info, contact MVDatsenko@aol.com or call 202-462-3491.)

Our world-renowned traditional folk dance, the Hopak, and a lively Trepak dance were brought to the stage of Nassau Coliseum in Uniondale, Long Island, on December 18, 2002, by Canada’s famed Shumka Ukrainian Dancers. Shumka joined forces with the Kyiv Ballet and principal dancer Oksana Storozhuk to present excerpts from a spectacular ballet, “The Nutcracker,” as part of the touring show “A Royal Christmas,” headlined by Julie Andrews, Christopher Plummer and Welsh soprano Charlotte Church. (Contrary to Nassau Coliseum’s publicity department, the show did not include ballet dancers Ivan Putrov



Cover of John Stetch’s new CD, “Ukrainianism.”

and Olena Filipeva, as was mentioned in the January 12 “Dateline.”

Produced by Michael H. Sulyma of Sulyma Productions in Edmonton, Alberta, and performed to Tchaikovsky’s dramatic score in a digital recording by the National Opera Orchestra of Kyiv, the ballet featured the Pas de Deux Battle Scene of Act I, with Shumka dancers performing as mice, and the Waltz of the Flowers Grand Pas de Deux from Act II, when Shumka dancers in Ukrainian national costumes performed the Trepak and Hopak dances. At each presentation, Shumka and Kyiv Ballet dancers joined the show’s stars on stage for the finale presentation and many bows.

At the BAM Rose Cinemas in Brooklyn, Ukrainian traditions surfaced in a showing of films (December 5-17, 2002) by the legendary film director Oleksander (Alexander) Dovzhenko, particularly in the silent film “Zvenyhora” (1927). It is the first film in which Dovzhenko combined poetic visuals with his love of Ukrainian folklore, cross-cutting between centuries and magical realism. “Zvenyhora” and two other silent films – his 1930 film “Earth” (Zemlia) and “Arsenal” (1929) – were presented with live piano accompaniment by Donald Sosin. Also shown were the films “Ivan” (1932) and “Battle for Our Soviet Ukraine” (1943).

“Ukrainianism”

Pianist John Stetch upholds tradition by doing it his way – through jazz music.

A native son of Canada’s prairie country, the stronghold of Ukrainian settlement in Canada, and grandson of the late Savella Stechishin, who is remembered as a communi-

ty activist and author of “Traditional Ukrainian Cookery,” Mr. Stechishin would be expected to have Ukrainian spirit in his make-up. That spirit has indeed shown up in compositions such as “Kolomeyka Fantasy” and in CD’s like “Carpathian Blues,” based on an old Ukrainian folk song that he used to play at weddings.

Now he has a new all-ethnic CD titled “Ukrainianism,” which he introduced during a North American tour last fall and at a Ukrainian Institute of America concert. His latest concert was given at the Philadelphia Museum of Art on January 10.

Mr. Stetch says the reaction to his new CD has surpassed all expectations – the CD and his public performances of that music have been received “really well” by audiences and critics alike, as well as by non-Ukrainians.

“A few years ago (when I would just insert one Ukrainian piece during a show), I felt a bit timid and sometimes afraid that I was forcing something ethnic onto people. But gradually, as I saw positive reactions, I eventually got to a point where now I can play a full set of mostly Ukrainian material,” he says wonderingly.

Dan Ouellette of Downbeat magazine says of “Ukrainianism: Canadian pianist John Stetch embraces his roots with remarkable results. Not only is it one of the best solo piano recordings in recent years, but it also ushers in new songs based on Ukrainian traditional music to the jazz table.”

“Stetch plays with passion and brio in a refreshing mix of melody and atonality – splashing/etching colors, building drama and expressing joy as he tumbles across the keys,” writes Mr. Ouellette.

JazzWeek editor Ed Trefzger likes the combination of jazz and classical sounds: “from playful folk-dance melodies, to lush, thundering, lower-octave textures. (The pianist’s) touch can be lilting or ponderous, and his harmonic forms simple or adventurous.”

There are rave reviews from Geoff Chapman of The Toronto Star, Irwin Block of The Montreal Gazette, Peter Hum of The Ottawa Citizen and other critics.

“Ukrainianism” opens with an up-tempo flirting song “Rye, Not Wheat!” There are medleys of Ukrainian melodies in seamless arrangements, including the festive “Kolomeyka Fantasy” and the playful “Zabava,” where Mr. Stetch reached in to the piano to play strings directly, scratching them or dampening them with his hands. The strikingly beautiful “Savella” is a homage to Ukrainian grandmothers and their cuisine. “Famine,” referring to Stalin’s man-made famine of 1933, opens with an ominous, extended atonal passage that builds to a clattering climax.

“Children of Chernobyl,” an improvised tone poem, commemorates the young victims of the 1986 nuclear accident in Ukraine. The ballad “Harmony in the Family” has a distinct atmosphere achieved by the use of a tetrameterous left hand, while “Sitting By the Window,” traditionally a

(Continued on page 18)



Producer Paul Maslak (center) with the late screenwriter Robert Easter (left) and producing partner Neva Friedenn in Austin, Texas, on the set of “Just Sue Me.”

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Nationwide survey...

(Continued from page 1)

bribery and corruption. He said that a part of the reason was that at the local and oblast level people had more information on their government representatives and access to them.

Interestingly, according to Mr. Yaremenko's report, a majority of the respondents stated that they believed that a person entering government today was doing it for financial benefit. More surprising, Mr. Yaremenko said that the number of college graduates entering government service had grown in the last couple of years.

"Whereas earlier graduates indicated they wanted to enter business or banking, now they are expressing a desire to find government jobs," said Mr. Yaremenko.

The phenomenon is quite inexplicable since salaries in the government sector remain quite low, well below those paid in the private sector.

Finally, the study found that many Ukrainians have grown so accustomed to bribe-giving that some no longer discern what is a bribe. Mr. Yaremenko indicated that one in six respondents didn't consider paying a doctor for what should be free, government-subsidized medical service a bribe. And, one in every 10 people stated that he/she did not consider it to be a bribe to make a private payment to a plumber employed by the municipal communal services center to assure the plumber's individual and timely attention in fixing a problem in his/her apartment.

"Corruption is so widespread that it is becoming institutionalized," explained Mr. Yaremenko.

The survey also listed the areas within the government where bribe taking is most commonplace. Seventy-three percent of the respondents indicated they had offered money to medical workers, 25 percent identified traffic police, while 24 percent responded that they had paid teachers and professors. Another 23 percent claimed they had illegally compensated government communal service workers, while 13 percent said they had paid to obtain special telephone services. Ten percent of the respondents identified tax inspectors as the recipients of their money.

Verkhovna Rada...

(Continued from page 1)

vidual or an organization. In addition, students who qualify would be able to study at a Ukrainian institution of higher learning without a formal invitation.

In both draft laws the definition of a "foreign-based Ukrainian" is a person "of Ukrainian nationality or of Ukrainian ethnic background with cultural and language awareness, who has the desire to obtain the status of a foreign Ukrainian, who is at least 16 years of age and is not currently a Ukrainian citizen."

The Our Ukraine bill is slightly more specific in delineating requirements to obtain such a status. It would extend that status to any person who can show that one of his parents is an ethnic Ukrainian. It also specifies that a child adopted by a person or persons who qualify as diaspora Ukrainians also can obtain the status.

An individual would be required to go through a screening and registration process at either the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or a foreign Ukrainian Consulate to obtain a status card, which would come with an associated cost.

The proposed bill must obtain approval after amendments and at least one more reading before one of them can be enacted.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

New party seeks Slavic union

MOSCOW – A new coalition of national “patriotic” parties has emerged called the Union for Our Fatherland, Interfax reported on January 16. The organization comprises the People’s Will Party of National Revival, Russia’s Union of Patriotic and National Organizations, Russia’s Slavic Party, the Great Brotherhood of Cossack Troops, For Holy Rus, and other movements. Nina Zhukova, deputy head of the People’s Will Party of National Revival, said among the goals of the new public organization are “reuniting Russia, Belarus, and Ukraine, and improving Russia’s internal and external security.” Ms. Zhukova is the former head of the Union of Realists. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lytvyn denies presidential aspirations

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn told journalists on January 17 that he is not going to run for president in the 2004 elections, Interfax reported. Mr. Lytvyn speculated that candidates might include Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko, Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko, Yulia Tymoshenko, Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, and presidential administration chief Viktor Medvedchuk. (RFE/RL Newsline)

CIS summit relocated to Kyiv

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko on January 21 confirmed media reports that the CIS informal summit originally scheduled for Ivano-Frankivsk, western Ukraine, on January 28-29, will be held at the same time but in Kyiv, the Interfax and UNIAN news serv-

es reported. UNIAN on January 20 quoted a diplomatic source from Moscow as saying that some CIS presidents objected to meeting in Ivano-Frankivsk, citing insufficient transport and accommodation infrastructure. Earlier, the radical nationalist Ukrainian National Assembly-National Self-Defense Organization announced it would stage protests against holding the CIS summit in western Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Minsk, D.C. agree on Nazi hunting

MIENSK – Representatives of the Procurator General’s Office and the U.S. Justice Department on January 20 signed a memorandum of cooperation and coordination regarding efforts to prosecute Nazi war criminals, Belapan reported on January 21, quoting the Belarusian Foreign Ministry’s press service. Under the memorandum, the parties are to be granted access to each other’s archives concerning crimes perpetrated by the Nazis or their allies during World War II. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Belarusian-Russian summit held

MIENSK – Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka and his Russian counterpart, Vladimir Putin, took part in a meeting of the Russia-Belarus Union Supreme Council in Minsk on January 20, Belarusian and Russian media reported. The meeting reportedly focused on socioeconomic matters of the union and brought no new decisions. Presidents Lukashenka and Putin stressed their commitment to introduce the Russian ruble as the sole Russian-Belarusian currency as of January 1, 2005, as previously agreed. The countries still face disagreement over currency and monetary controls, which Russia would like to see orchestrated from Moscow, while Belarus would like to create a joint central bank. (RFE/RL Newsline)



Andrew Czorniak

Andrew Czorniak, a resident of Naples, FL, for the past 10 years and Glastonbury, Conn., also a former resident of West Hartford, Conn. for 30 years died January 12, 2003, of complications from cancer. He was born on December 14, 1913, in Ukraine, graduated from art school in Lviv, Ukraine, specializing in iconography and painting of churches with Professor Malalewsky later becoming his partner. World War II changed his life; trying to escape the communists he left his home and country traveling through numerous countries including Hungary, Yugoslavia, Romania, Austria and Switzerland, he was captured and became a prisoner of war in Germany until the liberation by the American Forces in 1944. After the war, he worked in Germany for the U.S. Air Force and later as an art editor for Ukrainian publications until 1949.

He immigrated to the U.S. in 1949 and later graduated from Pratt Institute in New York City in graphic arts, studying advertising. He worked for the Prella Advertising Agency as an assistant art director and then at the Albee Trieber Advertising Agency as an art director. He then became art editor, until his retirement, for the Aetna Life and Casualty Insurance Company in Hartford, Conn. During his retirement, he devoted his time to his first love - the fine arts and produced many paintings.

Andrew Czorniak was a member of the Connecticut Academy of Fine Arts, Advertising Club of Hartford, Wadsworth Athebeum, Ukrainian Art Association of USA, American Art Association, and Ukrainian National Home of Hartford. After Ukraine gained its independence, his biography appeared in three books; Art of Ukraine, Ukrainian Artists, and Ukrainian Art Encyclopedia published in Kyiv, Ukraine, 1997. His biography appears in World’s Marquis “Who’s Who” in the 2001 edition.

Andrew Czorniak is survived by his wife, Mary Solecki Czorniak, after 50 years of marriage; his son Michael A. Czorniak, MD, his wife Dawn and four grandchildren, Michael, Lea, Patrick, and Lauren of Hingham, MA; his daughter Elizabeth A. and her husband LCDR Mark Malsick of Severne Park, Md. He also leaves two nephews in Lviv, Ukraine. He was a devoted and loving person to his wife, children and grandchildren. He will be greatly missed especially his sense of humor, wit and great personality.

There will be no calling hours. A memorial mass was held at St. Michael’s Ukrainian Church, Wethersfield Ave., in Hartford, at 9:30 a.m. Saturday, January 25. Donations in his memory can be made to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, P.O. Box 340278 Hartford, CT 06134. Burial will be at St. John the Baptist Cemetery, New London Turnpike, Glastonbury, Conn.

DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS

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Внуки ЛУКА, ЛЕВ

In memory...

(Continued from page 4)

Media Club, an alternative organization to the official Union of Journalists. He was a nonconformist, who found comfort in being "anti anything that wreaked of Lenin, Stalin and the Soviet Union. He continued to be very critical of today's Ukraine, as it was not the democracy he had envisioned, sorely lacking in such values as freedom of speech and protection for human rights.

So, it was quite the paradox that he spent most of his adult life in an apartment on Kyiv's Enthusiasts' Street, a roadway named for a Stalinist march that sang the praises of Lenin and the glory of the communist philosophy. [The newly formed Trade Union of Journalists on January 20 appealed to Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko to change the name of the street to Naboka]. But that was Naboka, whose ironic wit found humor in the fact that he wore a "kuchma" on his head in the winter months – a kuchma being a tall, white hat made of sheep's fleece.)

And this short remembrance of a good friend would not be complete if it did not tell of Naboka's charm, his flirtatious style with the girls, his kind words to his colleagues. In a profession where relations are often strained, tensions run high and emotions take over what can be classified as civilized behavior, Naboka never fought with his colleagues, but held them in high esteem. He was a decent man, who became as distraught as a little boy losing his favorite toy when he lost the gold trident that he wore around his neck. He made arrangements to get a new one right away

from the United States – they were not available in Ukraine in the early 1990s.

Instead of selling out to a political party, Naboka left the arena of political journalism to concentrate on reporting on human rights and social conditions. But he always said that he was an optimist and things could not get much worse. He thought that one day he would return to political reporting, but that at this point in life, it was better to wait it out.

Naboka died of a heart attack, while on assignment for Radio Liberty, doing a series of reports on the living conditions of prisoners in the Vinnytsia Oblast. His next stop was scheduled to be the prison in Raikivtsi, Khmelnytskyi Oblast, to which he had often referred affectionately as his "native" prison, the place he spent three years of his life in 1981-1984.

Fittingly, Naboka was laid to rest at Baikove Cemetery, across the aisle from the graves of Vasyl Stus, Yurii Lytvyn and Oleksa Tykhy, and not far from Ivan Svitlychny – the men whom he defended that cold winter day in 1981 as he distributed leaflets to tell of their plight and human rights abuses in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Weekly expresses its condolences to Kateryna Zelenska, Serhii Naboka's mother, who inspired her son's journalism career and worked with him on many projects in the 1990s, his wife Inna, who also was a human rights advocate, was arrested with him in 1981 and worked tirelessly with him on his first publications, and his two daughters.

Vichna Yomu Pamiat!

Group fights...

(Continued from page 2)

from local government. I also think that it's important that we have been able to work as partners with local and state government bodies and their departments."

"I think that this shows something is changing and that officials are prepared to listen to the opinions of the community, to people's thoughts, and to incorporate them in their work. That means that society is turning into a more democratic society," she said.

PTS coordinator Svetlana Yaremenko, from the eastern city of Donetsk, said a vital ingredient of the work is informing people of their rights and letting them know they can come to the project's offices for advice.

She said the Donetsk office operates a telephone hotline, which is often used by small and medium-sized businesses. Yaremenko explained what she believes is the project's greatest value: "Many people acknowledge that corruption exists in Ukraine today, but unfortunately they are unwilling to fight against it. Most say, 'Yes, there is corruption, but we'll wait to see what happens.' Only a small portion say they will try to fight against it. That shows that people accept the existence of corruption but are not prepared to fight against it. Therefore, I think the work of our coalition is important to instill that everyone personally should do something and that only through a united effort can we defeat this phenomenon."

The project coordinator from the southern Mykolaiv region, Anatolii Ivanychenko, said that bribery – whether money or gifts – is so prevalent that many officials do not consider it wrong. "They don't understand at all that receiving a present, a gift of gratitude, is not really a sign of thanks but that it's something corrupt. They don't understand that just because an official has issued a document without delay or has done what the law says he should do, that receiving a reward is corrupt," he added.

His colleague, Orest Pasichnyk, project coordinator in the western city of Lviv, agreed. He said he believes many officials who would like to run honest operations feel helpless to root out corruption. "I'm sure that some of the heads of [government] departments are dismayed at having to work in places where such negative things are happening, that is, corruption and so forth. That's natural. And some of these heads of departments cannot deal with the problem, because the junior staff cover up for one another, and it's possible that the chief doesn't even know about many of the goings-on," he said.

Both men say that working with local

authorities is essential to foster reform.

The mayor of the western Ukrainian town of Drohobych, Mykhailo Luzhetskyi, said the PTS has demonstrated a more open way for the town's functionaries to work. He said important decisions are now made following public meetings, where the views of townspeople are heard.

Mr. Luzhetskyi said an office has been provided where citizens can receive clear explanations about what is happening in the town and get advice from lawyers and other specialists about problems they may be encountering. He said that he and other officials regularly appear on television and radio phone-in programs, where they answer questions about official matters.

The mayor underscored that the combination of transparency and the involvement of the public in decision-making is a good recipe for fighting corruption. "This transparency is one of the ways we can fight corruption, because all matters to do with privatization, questions of renting out facilities, [or] questions about construction projects are resolved transparently with the participation of the community before we make the final decision," he explained.

"Decisions are not made by just one or two officials but after consultation with the community. The scope for corruption diminishes, as it's not just one or two bureaucrats making the decision."

Mayor Luzhetskyi said the PTS inspired him to take another practical step to lessen corruption: "We've also implemented our project combating corruption by rotating 70 percent of all our town officials into different jobs. This movement of people who have worked for a long time in the same office has snapped many of the links that lead to corruption, and today we have a fairly positive result."

The PTS's Mr. Ivanychenko said one of the biggest problems facing Ukraine is that young people seem to accept the necessity for bribery. That sentiment also emerged from the most recent poll, which shows nearly one-quarter of respondents nationwide – and nearly half in the capital, Kyiv – believe that paying bribes is a normal part of life.

"In our experience, most of the people we work with are more than 50 years old. The younger generation prefers to resolve matters speedily, even if this means making illegal payments, to save time. But this returns like a boomerang to affect that same person," Mr. Ivanychenko said.

PTS Director Ms. Kolomayets said the latest poll once again shows the importance of demonstrating to ordinary people that they are not powerless and that, with enough determination and information, they can combat corruption.

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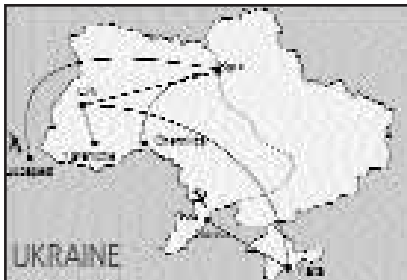
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Hans Blix...

(Continued from page 2)

plaque inscribed with words of gratitude from the Soviet government to Dr. Blix for his work in overcoming the consequences of Chornobyl. For many Ukrainians there is a certain irony to this memorial, in that Dr. Blix, perhaps more than any other individual figure, sought to keep the Chornobyl plant in operation and declined to make any statement that might compromise the future of nuclear power.

Is he then a blinkered diplomat? What is surprising about Dr. Blix is not that he and his commission have as yet failed to uncover weapons of mass destruction in Iraq, but rather that his mandate some 20 years ago was to inspect Iraq's nuclear program. Somehow, the IAEA failed to discover then that Iraq had begun a new and ambitious program to develop nuclear weapons.

Dr. Blix frequently states that his support for nuclear power cannot be linked to any nuclear weapons program. He points out that those countries that have developed nuclear weapons today did so prior to any decision to embark on a nuclear energy program. There is no question, however, that the two can be connected: Chornobyl's RBMK reactor, for example, was harnessed directly from the nuclear weapons program. The key official responsible for the early clean-up operation after the disaster was the head of the nuclear weapons ministry.

One can only respect a careful diplomat, and Dr. Blix's comments to date about the progress of his commission have been restrained and patient. On the other hand, the 74-year-old Swede remains one of the world's leading advocates of nuclear power, and his record as an investigator is at best mediocre, at worst downright negligent.

Financial transactions...

(Continued from page 1)

address criminal penalties for those violating its provisions. Ukraine also had yet to pass a law on banks and banking that assured that financial institutions would be more transparent in identifying clients that transferred large sums of moneys abroad.

On January 16 the Verkhovna Rada changed the Criminal Code to make money laundering a criminal offense punishable by three to six years of incarceration, with an additional two-year ban on a convict returning to the type of work that led to the charges, as well as confiscation of money and property associated with the laundering operation.

The same day, the Parliament also passed the initial version of an addendum to the banking law that would force commercial banks to name their clientele and require the National Bank of Ukraine to carry out inspections of its client banks at least once annually.

Interfax-Ukraine reported that Ukraine's VA Bank and Credit Bank both stated on January 20 that they had received information that at least one British clearing bank would close its correspondent accounts with Ukrainian banks because the financial flow was sufficiently insignificant to make it not worth performing the additional monitoring required by the FATF.

Also on January 20, the British Treasury issued a directive on a severe regime of control over financial transactions with Ukraine in which it recommended that: "UK financial institutions should take additional measures to ensure that transactions involving Ukraine domiciled institutions and persons are fully scrutinized. Unless there is convincing evidence that the transaction is legitimate in nature, the presumption should be that the institution will make a suspicious transaction report to the National Criminal Intelligence Service on all Ukraine-connected transactions."

Germany announced the same day that it, too, had taken up FATF recommendations and would scrutinize all financial transactions with Ukrainian commercial or private entities for possible money laundering attempts, particularly those in excess of 15,000 euros. It also said that it could suspend servicing Ukrainian-issued credit cards.

Two other FATF member-states, Canada and Turkey, also announced special countermeasures against Ukraine.

The United States had expressed its intention to introduce monitoring proce-

dures in the first days after the FATF announcement on December 20, 2002. Washington said at the time it would limit financial transactions between Ukraine and the U.S. to \$50,000 and would scrutinize all bank accounts in the U.S. held by Ukrainian citizens.

On January 22, the National Bank of Ukraine requested that all commercial banks under its jurisdiction promptly inform it of any foreign banks that close correspondent accounts, refuse to carry out financial transactions, block assets, or request additional information on the financial institution or its clients. The NBU also urged Ukrainian commercial banks to contact their correspondent banks in the West to request clear information on what anti-money laundering procedures they needed to implement to continue normal relations.

The same day, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which has extensive financial dealings with the Ukrainian government, told Interfax-Ukraine it believed its current anti-money laundering policy to be sufficiently effective and therefore was not planning to institute special measures to monitor Ukraine.

In the wake of the Western banking quarantine placed on the country, the Ukrainian government remained optimistic that the economically stifling measures would be short-lived and temporary. Minister of Foreign Affairs Anatolii Zlenko issued a statement on January 22 in which he said the government expected the problem to be resolved in mid-February.

"We need to cooperate to find a way out of this complicated situation and need to do everything to have the FATF remove its recommendations," stated Mr. Zlenko.

He suggested that Ukraine would have its best chance to restore normal financial relations with Western banks by putting together a strong case to present at the next FATF meeting, where it could show that Ukraine has fully, albeit belatedly, instituted anti-money-laundering procedures that meet Western standards. That meeting is scheduled for February 12 in Paris.

Mr. Zlenko added that Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich was to address the subject during the annual World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, slated to begin on January 25. First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov also had it on his agenda for his visit to Washington and New York, during which he is to meet with U.S. government officials, as well as representatives of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The visit is scheduled to begin on January 27.

Artist's works on exhibit in Short Hills, N.J.



SHORT HILLS, N.J. – Christina Saj is seen above at the opening of her new exhibit at the Lippman Art Gallery. Titled "Words and Images," the exhibit highlights new work on paper based on old testament and secular subjects. The exhibit is on view January 10 through February 28. Also on exhibit is the work of Frank Levi. Gallery hours are Monday-Friday, 9 a.m.-4 p.m., and Sunday, 9 a.m.-noon. The gallery is located at Temple B'nai Jeshurum, 1025 South Orange Ave., Short Hills, NJ 07078.



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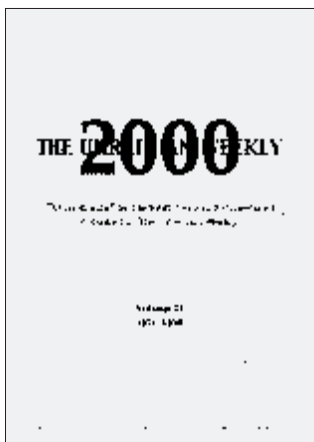
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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

116 minor leaguers active last season

At least 116 known players of Ukrainian descent claimed professional hockey as their primary means of employment in the sport's five minor leagues last season. The pro hockey minor league circuits continued their consolidation in 2001-2002, as still another league, the Western Pro Hockey League, merged into the expanding East Coast Hockey League. This on the heels of the International Hockey League being absorbed by the American Hockey League a year earlier.

Nine of the above mentioned 116 Ukrainian pucksters also skated on National Hockey League rinks this same season. Most were on the cusp of finding permanent jobs with their parent clubs, but still required a bit more seasoning down on the farm. One up and coming prospect, Alexei Ponikarovsky, played the bulk of his year with the AHL's St. John's Maple Leafs, while also getting a quick cup of coffee with Toronto and ably representing Team Ukraine in the 2002 Winter Olympics.

A positional breakdown of the Ukes in the minor leagues shows 11 goaltenders, 36 defensemen and 69 forwards. Along with Toronto's Ponikarovsky, there are about 15 rock solid, for-sure future NHL'ers from among the total 116 minor leaguers. A few may make the big show as emergency call-ups or role players. The vast majority will toil away as career minor leaguers, getting paid good bucks to play a game.

Alex/Alexei is the most popular first name for Ukrainian minor league pros, with six of them. Steve, Greg, Ryan, Peter and Sergei are the second most common names, with three each. Alexei's and Sergei's continue to reflect the influx of European imports migrating to North America to pursue dreams of profitable careers. Notable newcomers in the past campaign included Dmitri Tolkunov,

Alex Andreyev, Alex Kholomeyev, Viktor Kubenko, Igor Bondarev and Ruslyn Dolyny.

To conclude the name survey, the letter 'S' was the most common for surnames (18), while the letters 'K' and 'M' were second best with 12.

Top minor league Ukrainian snipers were Greg Pankewicz (39 goals), Jason Duda/Rick Kowalsky (35 each) and Jeff Antonovich (33). Assist leaders included Wayne's little brother Brent Gretzky (55 helpers), Duda/Kowalsky (48 each) and Pankewicz (46). The top overall scoring Uke was Pankewicz (85 points), followed by Duda/Kowalsky (83). The dubious distinction of trips to the sin-bin was won by Ryan Shmyr (344 penalty minutes), a full minute better than Aaron (time to change his last name) Boh (343 minutes) and in third place was Justin Ossachuk (339 PIM's).

There are 93 professional franchises currently active in hockey's minor leagues. From major venues like Providence, Albany, Houston, Cleveland, Chicago and Philadelphia – to off the beaten path locales like Flint, Idaho, Shreveport, Macon, Laredo and Amarillo – the odds of finding a team with a Ukrainian puckster are pretty darned good.

Fan favorites all over. For history buffs, there's a Bayda (Ryan) in Lowell - a true Kozak warrior on skates; the medical profession can rout for Andy Doktorchik (he's a Johnstown Chief); those who are fleet afoot will cheer for Denis Shvidki to make it back to Florida (from San Antonio); lovebirds attending hockey games will pray a certain Aeros goalie (Dieter Kochan) will spin a shutout; feline pet owners will undoubtedly be drawn to Cleveland Lumberjacks netminder Seamus Kotyk.

Ukrainian minor league hockey players ... they're everywhere...

Position	Player	Team	League	GP	G	A	PTS	PIM
D	Alex Alexeev	Tacoma	WCL	66	4	35	39	92
F	Nikita Alexeev	Springfield	AHL	35	5	9	14	16
F	Peter Ambroziak	New Mexico	CL	40	17	21	38	60
D	Alex Andreyev	British Columbia	UL	28	2	3	5	41
F	Jeff Antonovich	Rockford	UL	74	33	43	76	86
F	Yuri Babenko	Hershey	AHL	67	7	22	29	95
F	Jay Banach	New Mexico	CL	60	7	9	16	169
F	Ryan Bayda	Lowell	AHL	3	1	1	2	0
F	Graham Belak	Bridgeport	AHL	7	0	0	0	5
		Trenton	ECHL	60	6	6	12	305
D	Aaron Boh	Colorado	WCL	69	16	31	47	343
D	Igor Bondarev	Ft. Wayne	UL	25	3	14	17	10
D	Steve Cheredaryk	St. John's	AHL	6	1	1	2	13
		New Orleans	ECHL	67	2	12	14	218
D	Peter Chvojka	Columbus	ECHL	3	1	0	1	0
D	Sergei Deshevyy	Kalamazoo	UL	68	1	6	7	130
F	Andy Doktorchik	Cincinnati	ECHL	37	7	6	13	20
F	Ruslyn Dolyny	Milwaukee	AHL	1	0	0	0	0
		Muskegon	UL	70	30	25	55	48
F	Brad Domonsky	Oklahoma City	CL	53	9	16	25	225
F	Jason Duda	Wichita	CL	64	35	48	83	34
F	Jared Dumba	Oklahoma City	CL	39	20	14	34	38
F	Jeff Ewasko	Long Beach	WCL	63	8	24	32	259
F	Brad Federenko	Baton Rouge	ECHL	63	13	21	34	32
F	Todd Fedoruk	Philadelphia	AHL	7	0	1	1	54
D	Jamie Filipowicz	Quebec	AHL	63	0	7	7	107
F	Ben Gorewich	Memphis	CL	44	13	18	31	22
F	Brent Gretzky	Ft. Wayne	UL	73	21	55	76	35
F	Stanislav Gron	Albany	AHL	76	13	15	28	34
D	Garry Gulash	St. John's	AHL	3	0	0	0	19
		Adirondack	UL	39	2	16	18	175
D	Steve Halko	Worcester	AHL	43	3	5	8	15
F	Jeff Haydar	Odessa	CL	62	14	13	27	26
F	Darcy Hordichuk	Chicago	AHL	34	5	4	9	127
D	Mike Josefowicz	Cincinnati	ECHL	61	9	13	22	32
		Macon	ECHL	25	3	1	4	12
F	David Kaczowka	Chicago	AHL	1	0	0	0	0
		Greenville	ECHL	32	1	1	2	182

F	Alex Kholomeyev	Corpus Christi	CL	51	13	19	32	65
F	Colin Kobza	Corpus Christi	CL	35	1	3	4	50
D	Zenith Komarniski	Manitoba	AHL	77	5	20	25	153
D	Kyle Kos	Pensacola	ECHL	38	5	8	13	88
F	Rick Kowalsky	Roanoke	ECHL	70	35	48	83	112
F	Jordan Krestanovich	Hershey	AHL	68	12	22	34	18
F	Viktor Kubenko	New Orleans	ECHL	47	7	3	10	43
F	Dustin Kuk	Peoria	ECHL	18	4	6	10	63
D	Greg Kuznik	Lowell	AHL	58	3	8	11	40
D	Corey Laniuk	Flint	UL	64	0	4	4	224
F	Alexei Lazarenko	New Haven	UL	33	11	11	22	95
F	Yevgeny Lazarev	Hershey	AHL	50	11	11	22	56
F	Andrew Luciuk	Manitoba	AHL	1	0	0	0	0
		Muskegon	UL	71	22	37	59	52
D	Jeff Lukasak	Muskegon	UL	48	3	4	7	44
D	Ross Lupaschuk	Wilkes-Barre	AHL	72	9	20	29	91
F	Brett Lysak	Lowell	AHL	53	6	8	14	26
		Florida	ECHL	16	2	7	9	14
F	John Maksymiuk	Adirondack	UL	9	0	0	0	2
F	Don Malko	Indianapolis	CL	64	1	8	9	86
F	Denis Martynyuk	Manitoba	AHL	15	1	2	2	0
		Columbia	ECHL	52	14	8	22	42
F	Alex Matvichuk	Greensboro	ECHL	28	4	7	11	6
F	Scott Matzka	Grand Rapids	AHL	4	1	0	1	2
		Atlantic City	ECHL	63	17	35	52	97
D	Chad Mazurak	Roanoke	ECHL	2	0	0	0	0
F	Brad Mehalko	Hartford	AHL	41	6	11	17	72
D	Marty Melnychuk	Missouri	UL	36	1	1	2	192
F	Glen Metropolit	Portland	AHL	32	17	22	39	20
F	Aaron Miskovich	Hershey	AHL	3	0	0	0	0
		Quad City	UL	39	12	16	28	20
D	Rick Mrozik	St. John's	AHL	55	2	5	7	57
D	Jeremy Mylymok	Idaho	WCL	52	8	33	41	176
D	Nick Naumenko	Portland	AHL	75	15	35	50	40
D	Mike Nikolishen	Colorado	WCL	31	6	11	17	18
F	Chad Onufrechuk	Johnstown	ECHL	49	9	17	26	22
F	Justin Ossachuk	Tulsa	CL	53	12	11	23	339
F	Robb Palahniuk	St. John's	AHL	9	1	2	3	20
		Memphis	CL	57	9	18	27	102
F	Greg Pankewicz	Pensacola	ECHL	63	39	46	85	306
F	Doug Pirnak	Oklahoma City	CL	34	5	4	9	94
		Tulsa	CL	7	2	1	3	5
F	Ryan Pisiak	Corpus Christi	CL	32	5	8	13	195
F	Jaroslav Polak	Tacoma	WCL	29	0	3	3	10
F	Alexei Ponikarovsky	St. John's	AHL	72	21	27	48	74
F	Kelly Popadynetz	Springfield	AHL	1	0	0	0	0
		New Haven	UL	68	16	40	56	50
F	Tobin Praznik	Anchorage	WCL	53	22	19	41	10
D	Sergei Radchenko	New Mexico	CL	45	5	5	10	90
D	Peter Ratchuk	Wilkes-Barre	AHL	75	16	23	39	55
D	Gennady Razin	Quebec	AHL	75	2	7	9	14
D	Matt Ruchty	Toledo	ECHL	8	0	1	1	54
F	Bogdan Rudenko	Jackson	ECHL	66	18	16	34	117
D	Dean Serdachny	Charlotte	ECHL	55	2	1	3	100
F	Mark Shalawlyo	Baton Rouge	ECHL	2	0	0	0	0
		Tulsa	CL	3	0	0	0	0
F	Jason Shmyr	Houston	AHL	74	3	3	6	169
F	Ryan Shmyr	Rochester	AHL	34	1	2	3	170
		Johnstown	ECHL	29	2	3	5	174
F	Denis Shvidki	Utah	AHL	8	2	4	6	2
F	Christian Skoryna	Fresno	WCL	16	7	13	20	17
F	Rob Skrlac	Portland	AHL	35	0	3	3	109
		Mississippi	ECHL	29	1	3	4	161
D	Sergei Skrobot	Greensboro	ECHL	64	2	5	7	20
		Johnstown	ECHL	15	0	2	2	4
		Pensacola	ECHL	11	0	1	1	2
F	Fred Slukynsky	Cleveland	AHL	2	0	0	0	0
		Dayton	ECHL	69	17	30	47	53
D	Jamie Sokolsky	Long Beach	WCL	67	14	40	54	67
D	Andrei Sryobko	Syracuse	AHL	58	0	10	10	181
D	Pat Stachniak	Rochester	AHL	2	0	0	0	0
		Lubbock	CL	64	4	26	30	135
D	Darren Strilchuk	British Columbia	UL	5	0	0	0	2
F	Damian Surma	Lowell	AHL	1	0	0	0	0
F	Sheldon Szmata	Wichita	CL	54	18	33	51	81
F	Chris Szysky	Grand Rapids	AHL	42	4	6	10	80
F	Daniel Tkaczuk	Worcester	AHL	75	10	27	37	37
D	Dmitri Tolkunov	Norfolk	AHL	51	1	18	19	20
F	Oleg Tsirkounov	Wichita	CL	12	4	2	6	16
F	Igor Valeev	Worcester	AHL	29	3	6	9	72
D	Rene Vydareny	Manitoba	AHL	61	3	11	14	15
		Columbia	ECHL	10	2	1	3	9
F	Trevor Wasyluk	Baton Rouge	ECHL	61	19	9	28	102
D	Chad Wilchynski	Rochester	AHL	6	0	0	0	2
		Toledo	ECHL	60	6	17	23	114
F	Brendan Yarema	Houston	AHL	77	18	13	31	150
F	Dariusz Zabawa	Wichita	CL	48	13	23	36	10
F	Alexander Zinewich	Reading	ECHL	71	19	27	46	107
F	Steve Zoryk	New Mexico	CL	28	3	13	16	10
		Tacoma	WCL	24	4	7	11	18
F	Jarret Zukiwsky	Baton Rouge	ECHL	11	3	2	5	16
		Corpus Christi	UL	16	3	3	6	58

(Continued on page 17)

SPORTSLINE

Boxing

With his 10th round win on November 23, 2002, against Larry Donald, Vitalii Klitschko seemed to have put himself in precisely the right spot for a spring 2003 fight with World Boxing Council (WBC) title holder Lennox Lewis.

Lewis, who hasn't fought since stopping Mike Tyson on June 8, said Dec. 1 he was planning to fight Klitschko in March, and would follow that fight with a rematch against Mike Tyson and then a bout against Klitschko's younger brother, Volodymyr. However, on Saturday, December 14, 2002, flanked by promoter Don King, Lewis dismissed Vitalii Klitschko's talents and said he may look elsewhere for his next fight.

"Vitalii Klitschko at this time doesn't deserve a chance to fight me," Lewis said. "Who has he fought?" the Associated Press reported Lewis as saying.

HBO executives have said that negotiations for a much anticipated fight between Klitschko and Lewis were still under way. The network had hoped to carry the fight in April. Klitschko, who holds the World Boxing Organization championship belt, is the No. 1 contender for Lewis' WBC title, the only belt Lewis still holds.

Sailing

Australia's Minister for Citizenship and Multicultural Affairs, Gary Hardgrave, conferred Australian citizenship upon Ukrainian-born Victor Kovalenko, a world-renowned and Olympic gold medal sailing coach, in Melbourne on January 17.

Kovalenko helped guide Australia to two gold medals at the 2000 Olympic Games and coached the Ukrainian men's 470 class to Olympic gold in 1996 and has had numerous other significant international results throughout the 1999 and 2000 seasons, helping to earn him the title "medal maker."

The Australian Yachting Federation named Kovalenko a national coach in late 1997 and in November 2000 the 52-year-old Kovalenko, who hails from Dnipropetrovsk, was named the Australian Yachting Federation and Australian Institute of Sport head coach for sailing.

Stefan Romaniw, chairman of the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations, said, "The AFUO and the Ukrainian community in Australia salute Victor Kovalenko for his achievements and on becoming an Australian citizen."

"Ukraine will benefit through ... the opportunities afforded to Kovalenko to speak about his heritage. This is a great win-win situation for all concerned," Mr. Romaniw added.

Gymnastics

Ukraine's Iryna Yarotskaya took the bronze medal in the women's balance beam event at the 36th Gymnastics World Championships in Debrecen, Hungary, on November 26, 2002. She

finished behind gold medalist Ashley Postell of the United States and silver medalist Oana Ban of Romania.

Roman Zozulia of Ukraine tied Ioan Silviu Suciuc of Romania for sixth place in the men's finals of the floor event, finishing behind Marian Dragulescu of Romania, who took first place, Gervasio Deferr of Spain, who took second place, and Jordan Jovtchev of Bulgaria who took third place.

Ukraine's Alyona Kvasha took eighth place in the women's vault, finishing behind Russians Elena Zaolodchikova, who took the gold medal, and Natalia Ziganshina, who took the silver medal. Oxana Chusovitina of Uzbekistan took the bronze medal.

Iryna Yarotskaya of Ukraine took eighth place in the women's uneven bars while American Courtney Kupets took the top spot in the event. Finishing behind Kupets were Ioana Petrovski of Romania and Lyudmila Eyova of Russia who took the silver and bronze medals, respectively.

Skiing

Ukrainian Dimitri Marushchak came in fifth place at a World Cup freestyle aerials event in Lake Placid, N.Y., on January 19. His teammate Enver Ablayev came in eighth place while Canada's Ryan Blais took first place. Blais was followed by silver medalist Dmitri Dashinski of Belarus and bronze medalist Jeff Bean of Canada.

Biathlon

Team Ukraine took 10th place in the men's 4x7.5-kilometer relay at a world cup event in Ostersund, Sweden, on December 7, 2002. Teams from Norway, Russia and Germany took first, second and third places, respectively. Team Ukraine, composed of Oleksander Bilanenko, Alexi Korobeinkov, Roman Pryma and Ruslan Lysenko, finished in 3 minutes, 49.1 seconds, behind Norway's time of 1 hour, 24 minutes and 20.6 seconds. Russia finished just 8.7 seconds behind Norway and was followed by Germany, 1 minute, 53 seconds later.

Team Ukraine took ninth place in the men's 4x7.5-kilometer relay at a world cup event in Oberhof, Germany, on January 11. Russia took first place with a time of 1 hour, 32 minutes, 38.9 seconds. The team from Belarus finished 11 seconds behind the Russians while the French team finished 32.1 seconds behind the Russian foursome. The Ukrainian quad, composed of Bilanenko, Andrii Deryzemlia, Lysenko and Viacheslav Derkach, finished 2 minutes, 41.4 seconds behind the Russian team.

Cross-country Skiing

Ukraine's Valentyna Shevchenko took fourth-place in the women's 10-kilometer freestyle event at a world cup meet in Davos, Switzerland, on December 7, 2002, missing a bronze medal by one second. While Shevchenko finished in 27

minutes, 2.4 seconds, Norway's Bente Skari finished in 26:39.5, giving her the gold medal. Estonia's Kristina Smigun took the silver medal with a time of 26:42.3 and Italy's Gabriella Paruzzi took the bronze medal with a time of 27:01.4

Shevchenko then took a seventh place finish at another world cup race, this time in Nove Mesto na Morave, Czech Republic, on December 7. Competing in the women's 10-kilometer freestyle event she finished 31.9 seconds behind gold medal winner Bente Skari of Norway. Skari's time of 25 minutes, 11.8 seconds beat out silver medalist Gabriella Paruzzi by 7.3 seconds and bronze medalist Kristina Smigun by 10.8 seconds.

Weightlifting

Denis Gotfryd of Ukraine won the gold medal at the World Weightlifting Championships on November 25, 2002, in the 105-kilogram category with a total lift of 420 kilograms. Bulgaria's Alan Cagejew took second place by lifting a total of 417.50 kilograms. Russian Vladimir Smorchkov's total lift of 417.50 kilograms, although equal to Cagejew's total lift, was only good enough for third place because of a disappointing 220 kilogram clean and jerk.

Field hockey

At the 10th Women's World Cup of Field Hockey in Perth, Australia, Team Ukraine finished 14th in the 16-team tournament, beating out Ireland and Russia but finishing behind Team

Argentina, which took the gold medal. The team from the Netherlands took the silver medal while China captured the bronze.

Team Ukraine began the first round, played in a round robin format, by beating Scotland, 2-1, on November 24, 2002, but followed up their victory with a loss to tournament favorites Argentina, 5-1, on November 26, 2002. Team Ukraine then tied Korea, 2-2, and Russia, 3-3, before losing to China, 4-1, and New Zealand, 3-0. Ukraine lost its final match of the first round to Germany, 5-2, before edging Ireland out in the next round of single elimination play by a score of 4-3 on December 6, 2002. Ukraine then fell in the third round to South Africa, 3-1, on December 7, 2002, to finish the tournament with a record of two wins, five losses and two ties.

Swimming

Ukraine's Oleh Lysohor took three gold medals at the second FINA World Cup meet of the season, held in New York, on November 22-23, 2002. Lysohor won the 100-meter breast stroke in 59.30 seconds on November 23, 2002, by beating American David Dennison, who took second place with a time of 59.83, and Australian Brenton Rickard, who took third place with a time of 1 minute, .94 seconds.

The previous day Lysohor won the 50-meter breast stroke in 27.19 while South Africa's Christoph Stewart took second

(Continued on page 19)


Ukrainian pro hockey...

(Continued from page 16)

GOALTENDERS:							
Player	Team	League	GP	MINS	W	GAA	PCT
Mike Buzak	Long Beach	WCL	40	2357	23	2.39	.909
Jeff Dudych	Knoxville	UL	8	307	0	8.40	0.803
Rob Galatiuk	San Antonio	CL	26	1533	16	3.13	0.894
Brad Guzda	Knoxville	UL	35	1958	9	4.05	0.895
Dieter Kochan	Springfield	AHL	45	2518	21	2.67	.910
Seamus Kotyk	Cleveland	AHL	24	981	6	3.73	0.893
Gregg Naumenko	Cincinnati	AHL	7	364	2	2.47	0.928
	Augusta	ECHL	10	546	3	3.96	0.88
	Dayton	ECHL	33	1893	17	2.98	.901
Randy Petruk	Florida	ECHL	51	3087	27	2.72	0.912
Cody Rudkowsky	Worcester	AHL	21	1108	6	2.71	0.907
	Peoria	ECHL	12	709	5	2.03	.919
Jeff Salajko	Manitoba	AHL	1	40	0	9.00	0.727
	Reading	ECHL	23	1325	8	2.94	0.899
	Peoria	ECHL	4	244	3	2.46	.911
	Arkansas	ECHL	5	286	1	3.35	0.887
Eddy Skazyk	Corpus Christi	CL	20	1127	8	3.94	0.885

League Abbreviations:

- AHL – American Hockey League
- ECHL – East Coast Hockey League
- WCL – West Coast League
- CL – Central League
- UL – United League



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Dateline...

(Continued from page 11)

waltz, is reminiscent of "Carol of the Bells."

With a "Ukrainianism" CD in your player, you can enjoy the distinctive stylings of John Stetch. When you remove the disc from its case, you'll find a whimsical touch on the inside; six (incomplete) borsch recipes are displayed there, from standard borsch to spring beet borsch, all from his grandmother's cookbook.

The disc, released by Justin Time Records, is available at Tower and other music stores; if not in stock, it can be ordered via catalogue number JUST 187-2.

Found - a filmmaker

"Dateline New York's" radar is constantly on the alert seeking and researching Ukrainians in New York who are actively engaged in the arts and entertainment fields, or whose work appears on TV and movie screens.

Once in a while, a live subject comes into view without any effort, and that's how "Dateline" discovered producer/filmmaker Paul Maslak of Berkeley, Cali. Mr. Maslak contacted The Ukrainian Weekly with a question, the question was forwarded to me (and answered), and "Dateline" hooked the filmmaker for some questions of its own.

Mr. Maslak's company has produced several films, the latest being "The Right Temptation," starring Kiefer Sutherland, Rebecca DeMornay and Dana Delany. A suspense thriller in which a wife (Delany) hires a private detective (DeMornay) to investigate her husband's fidelity, the movie explores the line between personal and professional ethics.

"Primary Suspect," a police thriller star-

ring William Baldwin, Lee Majors and Brigitte Bako, focuses on an undercover cop (Baldwin) who must go outside the law to bring his wife's killer to justice.

Another Maslak production is "Kiss Toledo Goodbye," a black comedy that satirically attempts to examine the meaning of family. Starring Christopher Walken, Michael Rapaport, Robert Forster, Christine Taylor and Nancy Allen, the movie centers on a young Ohio investment advisor who discovers that he is really the heir to a Mafia don.

"Red Sun Rising," a martial arts police action film starring Don "The Dragon" Wilson, Terry Farrell and Michael Ironside, tells the story of a Japanese cop teaming with a female Los Angeles counterpart to stop a Japanese mobster from fomenting gang war. In its capsule review of the movie, TV Guide said that Mr. Wilson "fights skillfully and vigorously and is photographed well, benefitting from dramatic lighting." Miss Terry was described as a very attractive, no-nonsense detective with a sense of humor and a warm, feminine side, while rising martial arts star James Lew was an imposing and formidable villain with "maenacing but graceful moves."

Though no longer playing at movie houses, the films can be found at Blockbuster stores in New York and Hollywood Video stores.

Mr. Maslak says he and his partners are waiting to hear from a recent Oscar nominee who's been invited to star in a small film about a rock band. Once that film is completed, the company will try to make the leap from producing HBO cable premium movies to studio-distributed theatrical features, a process that may take a couple of years to achieve and will slow output.

Around town

Andrij Cybyk, assistant director of the Syzokryli Ukrainian Dancers, has returned from a tour of China with the AllNations Company - just in time for Syzokryli's eagerly awaited appearance at Town Hall on January 31. The ensemble will present a program of dances choreographed by director Roma Pryma Bohachevsky and Mr. Cybyk. Andriy Milavsky's vibrant Cheres ensemble is appearing on the same bill.

Carnegie Hall's Weill Recital Hall recently hosted two concerts featuring Ukrainian performers. Pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky and violinist Yuri Kharenko appeared as guest artists with the Forte String Quartet in its January 17 concert at Weill Hall, in a program including works by Shostakovich, Chausson and Forte member Rumiana Petrov. In the "Dreams Come True" concert of January 20, flutist Borys Bakum of Wilberham, Mass., played a solo piece in this modern version of the "Magnificat." Mr. Bakum's wife, Devon, a soprano, also took part in the production.

Actor Kirk Douglas, 86, whose Jewish antecedents came from Ukraine, his son, actor Michael Douglas, 58, and grandson Cameron, 23, are appearing together in a film for the first time. The movie "A Few Good Years" (its working title) is scheduled for release later this year. The Ukrainian Institute of America's elegant building at Fifth Avenue and 79th Street served as the locale for some scenes.

Olympic figure skating champion Oksana Baiul played a cameo role in a recent segment of the HBO series "Arts."

The Veselka Restaurant, at 144 Second Ave. (at Ninth Street), was one of seven New York restaurants chosen for a listing of Eastern European restaurants by The

New York Times ("Stuffed Everything," January 5). Dumplings, pirogi [sic] and blintzes are among the specialties of this Ukrainian cafe in the East Village.

Eberhard Mueller, the chef of Bayard's Restaurant at One Hanover Square, told New York Post food writer Pia Cotton Nordlinger that he and his wife would be spending Christmas Eve with his wife's family. "They're Ukrainian, and they have a very specific way of celebrating, which includes unseasoned food." (Unseasoned food?)

A group show in Chelsea, scheduled to run through January 31, exhibits the work of seven contemporary artists from Ukraine and two emerging American artists. Included are oil and gouache paintings, etchings and sculpture by these Ukrainian artists: Serhij Bratkovsky, Oleh Denysenko, Natalia Pukchinda, Volodymyr Kostyrka, Jurij Lesiuk, Roman Demko and Bohdan Hirny. Photographs by Bohdan Hoshovsky of New York and sculpture by a non-Ukrainian artist, Steven Weisenreider of Brooklyn, are also in the exhibit at International Curatorial Space, 504 W. 22nd St. (between 10th and 11th Avenues).

An exhibit of work by Winnipeg-born, now California-based, artist Jan Pylypchuk, which opened last Thursday at the Friedrich Petzel Gallery, 535 W. 22nd St., will run through March 1. Mr. Pylypchuk's imaginative collages, consisting primarily of scrap plywood, wallpaper remnants and various fabrics, to which he glues sand, glitter and matchsticks, are also on view in a group show at the Royal Art Lodge, 35 Wooster Street (between Broome and Grand), through March 8.

Helen Smindak's e-mail adress is HaliaSmindak@aol.com.

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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Minneapolis parish proud of its school

by Dr. Michael J. Kozak

MINNEAPOLIS – The local Ukrainian Catholic parish can be proud of its Saturday School of Ukrainian Studies.

Beside classroom studies, each year the students prepare a St. Nicholas program as well as a program honoring Taras Shevchenko. The St. Nicholas program was presented on Sunday, December 15, 2002, after a tasty brunch prepared by the school's Parents Committee.

The program was directed by teachers Lesia Hucal and Ola Navalana, both recent arrivals from Ukraine. Music and choreography was prepared by Yaroslav Billy, while the singing parts of the program were directed by Jurij Ivan, also a recent immigrant from Ukraine.

Portions of the program were adapted from the play "Concert of Angels" written by Katherine Hutsal. The first scene shows the heaven and the stars where angels greet St. Nicholas, and offer him help on his good will mission. The second scene shows two "chortyky" (devils) who are trying to divert St. Nicholas from that mission, but fail in their attempt. The third scene shows the happiness of all those who prepared gifts and those who expected to receive them. The main point of the play: Goodness triumphs over evil.

The role of St. Nicholas was played by George Lucyk. The angels were: Kristina

Potichko, Taras Tataryn, Bohdan Billy, Andrea Drush, Daniel Grove, Andrew Hodynsky, Alexander Husak, Petro Kolomeychuk, Kristina Kramarczuk and Tanya Nalavana. The stars were: Elizabeth Drush, Sophia Hutsal, Aria Kramarczuk, Taras Pawlyk, Mary Shaw, Hadley Sloccum and Alexa Tataryn. The devils were portrayed by Dmytro Hutsal and Mykhailo Kolomeychuk.

Piano accompaniment was provided by Bohdan Billy and Andrew Hodynsky. Much variety was added to the program by the singing of traditional Ukrainian carols by the students and their mothers.

Thanks were expressed to the program directors and choirmaster, and it was noted that the children's performance and singing were exceptionally good. Special thanks go to soloists Tanya Navalana, 12, and Mary Shaw, 5. A special thank-you is also due to the Parents Committee; Katia Drush, who supervises the school, and the teachers and the performers who organized and staged this traditional Christmas program. Special mention should be given to those parishioners of St. Constantine's parish who attended the program and thus showed their support for the school, its students and their teachers.

Despite the fact that lately there are fewer students than in the past, gratitude and recognition is due to the parents and teachers who care about the continuation of Ukrainian studies.

Sportsline

(Continued from page 17)

place with a time of 27.87. Russia's Roman Sloudnov took third place with a time of 27.92.

Lysyohor's third gold medal came in the 100-meter individual medley. His time of 54.68 narrowly beat-out America's Michael Phelps, who finished second with a time of 54.99. Poland's Bartosz Kizierowski took the third place spot with a time of 55.59.

Figure skating

Ukraine's Halyna Maniachenko took fifth place at the NHK Trophy in Kyoto, Japan, on November 30, 2002, in the women's figure skating event. Yoshie Onda became the first Japanese skater to win the NHK Trophy in 11 years by defeating the world champion, Irina Slutskaya of Russia, who took the silver medal.

Olena Hrushyna and Ruslan Honcharov of Ukraine won the ice dance competition at the Laliqie Trophy figure skating meet held in Paris on November 14-16, 2002. The win, their third this season, qualifies the pair for the Grand Prix final in St. Petersburg, Russia, at the beginning of March. Isabel Delobel and Olivier Schoenfelder of France took second place while Tanith Belbin and Benjamin Agosto of the United States took the third spot.

As a result of the judging scandal dur-

ing the 19th Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City, a temporary system of judging is being used until a cumulative version is worked out. Out of a 10-judge panel, only seven marks count but no one knows which judges' scores are used.

The cumulative system, where the individual elements such as jumps and spins will be marked, is being developed and tested this season. It is expected to be in place before the 2006 Olympic Games.

In the women's singles competition, Olena Liashenko finished in fourth place behind gold medalist Sasha Cohen, an American with a Ukrainian background, and Japan's Yoshie Onda, who took the silver medal. Finland's Alisa Drei took the bronze medal.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, February 1

NEW YORK: Prof. Frank Sysyn, director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta, will be guest speaker at the presentation of the English-language translation of Volume 8 of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's "History of Ukraine-Rus'," a publication of the CIUS Press. The presentation is sponsored by the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For more information call (212) 254-5130.

Monday, February 3

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute announces that its first lecture of the spring semester is to be given by Harvey Goldblatt, professor of medieval Slavic literature at Yale University. Titled "Slavic Ethnic and Confessional Identity in the Rus' Primary Chronicle: On the Transfer of Books into the Slavic Language," the lecture will take place at 4-6 p.m. in the institute Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave. For additional information and directions check the HURI website, www.huri.harvard.edu., or call the institute, (617) 495-4053.

Wednesday, February 19

OTTAWA: The chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa presents the fifth in its "Ambassador's Lecture" series, with Dr. Yuri Scherbak, ambassador of

Ukraine to Canada, who will speak on "Ukraine and the Challenge of Globalization." The public lecture will be held in the Senate Room (083) at Tabaret Hall, 119 Waller St., University of Ottawa campus, at 7:30 p.m. Free admission. For more information call Chair Coordinator Irena Bell, (613) 562-5800, ext. 3692; e-mail: ukrain@uottawa.ca or access the website http://www.grad.uottawa.ca/ukr.

Saturday, February 22

LOS ANGELES: The California Association to Aid Ukraine (CAAU) cordially invites everyone to the CAAU Ball and Presentation of Debutantes 2003 to be held at the Glendale Hilton, 100 W. Glenoaks Blvd., Glendale, Calif. Music will be provided by Kari Ochi from Toronto. Cocktails: 6:30 p.m., follow by the presentation of debutantes, dinner and dancing at 7:15 p.m. Advance ticket purchase (before February 16): \$75; students, \$65; after February 16: \$85; students, \$75; (price includes hosted bar and hors d'oeuvres, two bottles of wine per table and a champagne toast). Tickets will not be sold at the door. CAAU is a non-profit organization; \$30 of each ticket is tax-deductible. Proceeds to benefit Orphanages and the Meals for Seniors Program in Ukraine. Hilton preferred room rate: \$110 plus tax. Reservations, by calling (818) 956-5466; must be made by February 8 (mention CAAU Ball). For tickets to the ball and additional information, contact Christina Shymkovich, (626) 793-0292, or Luba Keske, (818) 884-3836.

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.

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; longer 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 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.

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