Nationwide survey reveals culture of corruption in Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – A culture of corruption is setting 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 Centre 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 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.

However, 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 is 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

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 implementing a stringent regime of compliance by Western countries by passing additional anti-money laundering measures, Germany announced it would begin strict monitoring of financial transactions with Ukraine, according to a nation-wide survey released on January 15.

“The day bries have become the norm for society,” explained Olha Balakireva, director of the Social Monitoring Centre. “This is one of the phenomenon of contemporary Ukrainian society that we need to research. We cannot ignore it.”

Ms. Balakireva said that a majority of the respondents accepted 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 its daily 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 obstal and local level.

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

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 forces of 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

Kyiv marks January 22 anniversary

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.
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 aiming at eradicating corruption at the top echelons of government but rather at the levels that affect ordinary people: helping them to pay medical personnel's treat-
ment, to staff to admit children into high-
er education, or to minor bureaucrats to issue work 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 individ-
uals can discuss their problems linked to corruption. The centers coordi-
nate with other non-governmental agen-
cies also interested in combating bribery and corruption.

Ms. Kolomayets said one of the PTS’s most positive achievements has been to get the government authorities moving 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

(Continued on page 14)

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 UN weapons inspection commission, it is worth noting the che-
quered career of the head of this team, Dr. Hans Blix.

Dr. Blix, oddly enough, holds a doctor-
ate in international and constitutional law, rather than nuclear physics. He began his career in Sweden as a diplomat, but one who was outspoken in favour 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 user, into 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 led to the nuclear accident.

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

(Continued on page 14)
Kuchma for Mideast to promote business with Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KIV – Ukraine’s President Leonid Kuchma toured several Persian Gulf states on January 19-22 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 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 Ukraine agrees with the “protection of the rights of innocent nations and the international order and the struggle against terrorism.”

To those ends, the center is headed and staffed by Russia’s intelligence agency, not the external intelligence body, the Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR).

During his December visit to Ukraine, Mr. Seleznev contended the actions of U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual with those of Russian Ambassador to Ukraine Viktor Chemomyrdin. When Mr. Pascual (or the U.S. Congress, as in the March 2002 elections) talks about democratization, human rights, free elections and reforms in Ukraine, “this is seen as a direct challenge to Ukraine and Russia as ‘interference’ (just as in the Soviet era). When Mr. Chemomyrdin tells Ukrainians whom not to vote for and demands the upgrading of Russian to a second state language, this is seen as another form of interference.”

Third, Ukraine’s multiplier foreign policy is a reflection of the country’s history and competing identities. Ukraine, the CIS and the Russian community have repeatedly been and are still being viewed as distinct from the “far abroad,” has fallen apart, 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 “color revolution” in neighboring Georgia ended.

Russia and the CIS become vitally important to President Kuchma’s survival. Mr. Kuchma, who has received a great deal of international backing since the fall of September 11, was clear that he agrees with the demand put forward by some European countries that the U.N. Security Council pass a second resolution before the U.S. military action takes place against Iraq.

Mr. Kuchma told his Saudi hosts that he believes a land war scenario could resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. He underscored that both sides move toward and forge 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 international community must be utilized in the attempt to find a peaceful resolution to issues involving the situation in Iraq and around,” stated Mr. Kuchma soon after his arrival in Kuwait City. He said that Ukraine would support a U.S.-led military force for 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 would be a far higher cost to 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 the CIS but also 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-Baku-Gdansk pipeline for the movement of Middle East oil.

In Riyadh, Ukraine agreed to help Saudi Arabia develop a project for the creation of electricity-generation capabilities, while in Kuwait discussions centered on the country as a destination for many middle-Russian 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, the president focused 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.

Kempston Jenkins, Ukraine-U.S. Business Council: As [Russian President Vladimir] Putin is relatively unthreatened, does this mean that you believe Russia’s 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 us.

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 vital.

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 problems with the 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.
OBITUARY: Serhii Naboka, 47, independent journalist, former Soviet political prisoner

by Roman Woronowycz

KyIV — Serhii Naboka, considered the last Soviet dissident in Ukraine as well as its first political 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 development.

His political accomplishments went beyond talk, however. In 1999 he was named to the Kyiv City Council, where he majored in journalism, and working for a short while for the Soviet publishing house Mystetsivo, 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 access to the historical archives and much information on religious, philosophical and political topics, which allowed them to engage these passions.

In 1987, with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev’s glasnost and perestroyka 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 Cultural Club.

He guided the organization as it gathered the remainder 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.-based Voice of America 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 our best Ukraine correspondents.

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 Haracha Linya (Hotline).

Also since 1994, Mr. Naboka chaired the independent Ukrainian Media Club. In addition he became an active member of the research-formed Freedom for 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 Yuriy Kostenko, leader of the Ukrainian National Rukh. Other national deputies on hand were Ivan Zaets, Les Tanisk, Stepan Khmara and Oleksandr Turchynov. Funeral services took place at the St. Volodymyr Sobor.

At Bakove 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, and one who always found understanding for other points of view.

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

In memory of Naboka, our colleague, 1955-2003

by Marta Kolomyaty

We at The Ukrainian Weekly introduced Serhii Naboka to our readers in our “Dissident Sketch” column back in 1990, when we discovered him through myvydmyv 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.” A Soviet Ukrainian court sentenced Mr. Naboka to three years incarceration for distributing leaflets that called on Kyivans to commemorate January 12 as the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners. A Soviet court sentenced Mr. Naboka to three years incarceration for distributing leaflets that called on Kyivans to commemorate January 12 as the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners. A Soviet court sentenced Mr. Naboka to three years incarceration for distributing leaflets that called on Kyivans to commemorate January 12 as the Day of Solidarity with Ukrainian Political Prisoners.

As early as 1989, he began working for Radio Liberty, becoming the first correspondent 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 (UT1) where, with his signature pipe and ascot, he would comment on the day’s events, and discuss the day’s events with various guests.

Naboka was also a staple during elections, running press releases. From 1994, 1996 and 1998, Naboka worked full time on election-related stories during both presidential and parliamentary elections. Most recently, as he shied away from politics, Naboka hosted cultural discussions 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 put it during an interview in November 2002. He said that by the late 1980s, during the formation of the Ukrainian Republican Party, he realized 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 Warsaw by Yevhen Misilo, director of the Ukrainian Archive Center of Documentation and Studies in Warsaw. On December 15, 2002 Mr. Misilo found 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 NTShs, Prosvita and Ridna Shkola societies in Lviv, one of the Legion of the 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 Poland. From there most of the materials were transferred to the National Library in Warsaw. In 1982 Mr. Misilo found the remaining archives 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 Svanryk, a prominent archivist from Lviv.

Equally bizarre was the fate of the smaller portion of the Lviv archive, which remained in Silesia and is now stored in the Deymowski 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.

Decades of persistent efforts enabled Mr. Misilo to access the original records of the Polish concentration camp at Jaworzno (a branch of the Auschwitz–Birkenuen Nazi death camp, which Polish authorities utilized after World War II), whose very years 1947-1948 were ignored by Ukrainian historians. 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.

Among the materials found in Warsaw during and after World War II Ukrainians were the archives of the NTSh, Prosvita and other Ukrainian organizations, as well as the personal archives of a number of prominent Ukrainians, among them Dmytro Dontsov. This would require a thorough search of the remaining archives, as well as general views with survivors, which in turn requires considerable funding. Mr. Misilo says his goal is to establish a 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 Archaeological Discoveries in Ukraine” 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 Hetmanate 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 the Swedes XII of Sweden in its war against Tsar Peter I of Russia, Russian troops stormed and seized Baturyn. Its Kozak garrison surrendered 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. What information was available on Baturyn by an archaelogical expedition from the University of Chernivtsi 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.

The archaelogists have reconstructed the plan of ancient Baturyn, excavated the foundations of the hetman’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, adored 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 Germany to 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 United Nations Development Program (UNDP) is a public international organization that works with governments and partners around the world to support a world where all people can live a life of freedom, well-being, and dignity.

UNDP works in 170 countries and territories, helping to reduce poverty in one of the most challenging and complex environments. UNDP’s focus on reducing poverty among the world’s most vulnerable and marginalised people underpins its activities in every place it works.

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UNDP’s work is guided by the following principles:

1. Poverty reduction: UNDP’s primary focus is on reducing poverty among the world’s most vulnerable and marginalised people.

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4. Multidimensional poverty: Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon and addressing the underlying causes of poverty is necessary to achieve sustainable development.

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4. Multidimensional poverty: Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon and addressing the underlying causes of poverty is necessary to achieve sustainable development.
One can only sympathize with Myron Kuropas' consternation over American crimes against Christian America and his distaste for militant secularizers (see his recent column “The war on Christmas”). But to treat his “Christian American” rhetoric as a fundamental defense of federal laws “respecting an establishment of religion” was designed to protect middle-class citizens in a God-forsaken 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 be protected. Whatever its inferior 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.)

Re: religion, rights and state support

The survival of traditional religions does not depend on state support. On the contrary, superstitions religions often languish. In Europe, at least, this may be part of the gradual detachment of Western culture from God that has become symptomatic of a more general dissolution and decline. Be that as it may, the appropriateness of groups of people to their religious traditions is not call to the state to support religion, but to heed Dr. Kuropas’ vigorous revival of Christian traditions.

Those interested in reviving Ukrainian Christianity should remember that Ukraine has seen the dead end of irreligion and may yet 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.)

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 destroy Christmas.” Yet, who allowed the secular world to hijack this holy season if not Christians and the church itself? We can blame does not necessarily lie with organizations such as the ACLU or other “demoinds” (to use his terms). In this case, the City of Scranton, Pa., the City for two bibles, there is no whim that the Jaycees bring in Santa well in advance of the December 25th. We can hand, St. Michael’s Ukrainian Orthodox Church sponsors an authentic St. Nicholas proclamations at one of our cultural events. Although the attendance is very good, our side of St. Michael’s pastor not one priest that the Orthodox or Catholic churches was present.

Although it was nice that we had Christmas programs, decorated window and trees in our classrooms, Bible reading and cars in my schools, these are not the essence of the faith. We are not primarily known because we have a lighter in the 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 call his followers to love their enemies, help the poor and win the war against poverty in the wealthiest nation in the world. Yet they will never reach the death to keep God in the pledge to the flag.

Dr. Kuropas points to some of 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 litanies in reference to Jews and other so-called non-believers. The Church does not walk away from 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 everywhere. Perhaps we can learn to our own after knowing more about they. Dr. Kuropas and others would do well to recall and heed the words of great English mystic, Julian of Norwich (1342-1416?): “God does not hate, God does not hate, God will not hate what he has made.”

As we continue the celebration of the birth of Jesus, the Savior of the world, let us also hear familiar hymn proclamations and prays for Christ to be...” be born in us today.” I don’t think this is the way.

Father Michael Fill
Scranton, Pa.

Muddled multicultural mandarins

Myron Kuropas’ e-mail address is mkuropas@compuserve.com.

Multiculturalism deserves an early death in – the earlier the better. I propose a divisive concept that has consistently under- mined American core values, revised American history and confused young Americans regarding their heritage.

“Multiculturalism” is an ambiguous term made famous by Daniel J. Flynn in his popular book “Why the Left Hates America.” “To a university apparatus, 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 appli- cante 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 cultures have offered. Surely, you say, Ukrainian Americans have no objection to multiculturalism. We are American ethnic, proud of our Ukrainian heritage. Absolutely true. But a 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 “for Christian America and has talked on simple American ideas. On the contrary, we are the bad guys. We have all the advantages. We are the paying reparations.”

The multicultural ideal is separation, not integration into mainstream American life. The “other” American historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. in his monograph “The Disuniting of America: Reflections on a Multicultural Society.” Instead of a traditional American pluralism, the “other” American has incorporated groups of people from around the world.

The first model was Anglo-conformity, the model which was to assimilate immigrants and inoculate them with certain, clear-cut democratic ideals. Even then, the “American man” was more interested in political assimilation than cultural amalgama- tion. This model lasted from approxi- mately 1776 to 1865.

Following the Civil War, when thou- sands 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 alterna- tive. Emphasis was on the second genera- tion, the sons and daughter of immigrants, who were urged to forget their ethnic her- itage and to assimilate just culturally as politically. “Americanization” became the buzzword in the schools and in various set- tlement houses in big cities.

As it became clear that various ethnic groups preferred to stay together, to pre- serve elements of their culture and to see “Little Italy,” “Ukrainian Villages” and “German town,” a third model, cultural pluralism, made its debut. First to articulate this was Jewish American historian Louis Horace Kallen, who wrote: “Men may change their clothes, their politics, their religion, their names, their social behaviors, a greater or lesser extent; they cannot change their grandchildren.”

A final model is pluralism as a popular model peaked reached the point of its acceptance during the 1970s, when Congress passed the Ethic Heritage Act, the White House had a Special Assistant for Ethnic Affairs, and the White House established 16 multi- cultural organizations – the National Project on Ethnic America, the Center for Urban- Indian Affairs, the National Fund for Ethnic American Pluralism – to examine the nature and depth of the ethnic factor in American culture as well as to explore the “Rise of the Unthinkable Ethnic.” Michael Novak wrote that “To ethnic, America is almost a reli- gion, believes that they chose one route to moderate success in America, namely, loyalty, hard work, family disci- pline and gradual self-development.”

He was right on that score. That description certainly applied to Ukrainian Americans who were assimilated into American life was associated during the 1970s. We identi- fied ourselves as “American 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 self-identification went. More pre- viously, white ethnic contributions were largely ignored and gradually replaced with assimilation and multicultural minority, primarily African Americans, Hispanics and other groups that have been expelled by the West. Integration was no longer a goal for America’s Afro-American leaders. Separatism is the elixir that will help black America rise to the top.

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 his- tory in the erroneous belief that African Americans will acquire self-esteem only when white Americans are debased. Here we find such contemporaries as Marimba Ani, who declared that “racism is endemic to European history,” and Leonard Jeffries, who has written “on the travails of sperated minori- ties,” primarily African Americans, Hispanics and other groups that have been expelled by the West. Integration was no longer a goal for America’s Afro-American leaders. Separatism is the elixir that will help black America rise to the top.

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 teach- ers in Detroit, the District of Columbia and Atlanta, for example, informs us that black Africans invented energy-generated batter- ies 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 civi- lization. The Center for Urban and Regional Affairs at Yale University to implement a program in Western civilization, for example, the faculty rejected it. “Why not a chair in colonialism, slavery, empire and poverty?” asked an English professor, Sara Sulter, “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 19th century. The mandarins of multiculturalism will tell you that all cultures are equal. What they really mean, of course, is that some cultures are 19th century. The mandarins of multiculturalism will tell you that all cultures are equal. What they really mean, of course, is that some cultures are 19th century. The mandarins of multiculturalism will tell you that all cultures are equal. What they really mean, of course, is that some cultures are 19th century. The mandarins of multiculturalism will tell you that all cultures are equal. What they really mean, of course, is that some cultures are 19th century. The mandarins of multiculturalism will tell you that all cultures are equal. What they really mean, of course, is that some cultures are 19th century.
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 relationships 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.
“Ukrainian Power” children’s video series now on the Internet

by Roman Woronowycz

DETROIT — Boomych Borovyk, Natalia, Yuriko, Maxim and their English-speaking friend Mih, 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 nicely drawn and have vivid colors, Ms. Halaburda.

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, Boomych 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 playing the game at home and their fans from their days in videoland. In fact, the group is planning to 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, she is 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.

"Emily catches Boomych’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.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – For most people summer is a quieter season associated with vacations, travel, 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 anyone 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 leaders in the forefront of their respective fields: George Grabowicz teaching “Twentieth Century Ukraine: 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 Dnytro Czyzkyj Chair of Ukrainian Literature at Harvard since 1982. His provocative, groundbreaking studies – whether on the post-Taras Shevchenko mythmakers 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 (emigré and dissident).” This course will pose some new questions, and give some tentative answers, as it reconsider the major Ukrainian literary phenomenon 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 Lyssak-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 studied the phenomenon and endgame 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 a product of the previous historical development of the Ukrainian people, we will do an epistemological inversion and imagine that although Ukrainian history is the product of the 19th century Ukrainian movement. Not that the things that the great Ukrainian historians narrate 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 inter-national 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 science professor, teaching courses in comparative politics, post-Soviet states, authoring seven political science books and numerous 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 Ukrainian literary theoretical 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 revisionism, 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.
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 Plant 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 traditions 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. As is customary, the program included concerts for special occasions in Eggellen 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 assembled for Friday night rehearsals.

The Dumka Gallery’s 17th 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 cameradasturist Julian Kyatyand and his striking performance of the duma “Manusha Bohuslaska,” it also took in a series of historical and ritual Christmas stories offered by Larvanya Turkewicz. Mrs. Turkewicz explained the historical content of the songs and discussed the common themes that run through the various genres.

During the remaining days 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 2 and kindergarten students in presenting a traditional Vertep (manger scene) in St. George’s auditorium last month, under the direction of Lydia Andrusyshyn and Oksana Stebelska.

The Ukrainianism Festival introduced the audience to the full scope of Ukrainian music, from the art of the avant-garde to the sounds of rural Ukraine, and emphasized the importance of the arts for national culture.

Dancing is a key element of the festival, and the artistic quality of the performance was stunning. The Ukrainianism Festival was held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Hunter, N.Y., and featured performances by the Dumka Chorus of New York, the Ukrainian National Folk Ensemble, and the Ukrainian Barvy Ensemble.

The Ukrainianism Festival was organized by the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Hunter, N.Y., and was supported by the Ukrainian American Cultural and Educational Foundation (UACEF) and the Ukrainian American Cultural Center (UACC).

The festival included a variety of performances, including traditional Ukrainian dance, music, and theater. The performances showcased the rich cultural heritage of Ukraine and its people.

The festival also featured a variety of workshops, where visitors could learn more about Ukrainian culture and language.

The Ukrainianism Festival was a huge success, with thousands of people attending. The festival received positive reviews from both visitors and critics, who praised the high level of artistic quality and the enthusiastic performances.

The Ukrainianism Festival was a celebration of Ukraine’s rich cultural heritage and a testament to the resilience and strength of its people. The festival was a fitting tribute to the Ukrainian American community and its contributions to the United States and the world.
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. Yaremko’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. Yaremko said that the number of college graduates entering government service had grown in the last couple of years.

“We whereas earlier graduates indicated they wanted to enter business or banking, now they are expressing a desire to find government jobs,” said Mr. Yaremko.

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-paying that they no longer discern what is a bribe. Mr. Yaremko 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. Yaremko.

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 paid a doctor for what should be free, government-subsidized medical service. And, one in every 10 people stated that they believed that they had paid teachers and professors. Another 23 percent claimed that 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)
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)

Lytyn 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 Yanukovych, and presidential administration chief Viktor Medvedchuk. (RFE/RL Newsline)

CIS summit relocated to Kyiv

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Anatoli Zlenko on January 21 confirmed media reports that the CIS informal summit originally scheduled for Ivanovo-Frankovsk, western Ukraine, on January 28-29, will be held at the same time but in Kyiv, the Interfax and UNIAN news services reported. UNIAN on January 20 quoted a diplomatic source from Moscow as saying that some CIS presidents objected to meeting in Ivanovo-Frankovsk, 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)

Mienek, 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 Belarusian currency as of January 1, 2005, as previously agreed. The countries still face disagreement over currency and money-tary controls, which Russia would like to see orchestrated from Moscow, while Belarus would like to create a joint central bank. (RFE/RL Newsline)
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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY
SUNDAY, JANUARY 26, 2003
No. 4

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. In a profession where relations are often strained, tensions run high and emotions flare over what can be classified as civilized behavior, Naboka never fought with his colleagues. In fact, he was so popular and well-liked that he had to be a bit austere as a little boy losing his esteem. He was a decent man, who became a member of the Union of Journalists in 1965, the year after which he had officially 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 Babkove Cemetery, across the aisle from the graves of Vasyli Stus, Yuriy Lytvyn and Oleksa Tykhyy, and not far from Ivan Svitlychny – the men whom he defended at 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 Zelenka, 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.

Vchinna Yomna Pamiat’

(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 and communities.

“I think that this shows something is changing and that officials are prepared to listen to the opinions of the community, provide them with thoughts, and to incorporate them in their work. That means that society is turning into a more democratic society,” Mr. Ivanychenko said.

PTS coordinator Svetlana Yarenenko, from the eastern city of Donetsk, said a number of officials are evident of the work in which many people of their rights and letting them know they can come to the project’s office for advice.

She said the Donetsk office operates a telephone hotline, which is often used by small and medium-sized businesses. Yarenenko 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, yes, there is corruption, but the general public do not want to see what happens, if they do not want to fight against it. That shows that people accept the existence of corruption but are not fighting it. Many say that they think the work of our coalition is important to instill that everyone personally should fight for something and that only through a united effort can we defeat this phenomenon.”

The project coordinator from the southern Mykolaiv region, Anatoliy Ivanyakhenko, 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 respect 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 officials 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 Mykola Luzhetskyi, said the PTS has demonstrated a more open way for the town’s functionaries to work. “All changes and decisions are now made following public meetings, where the views of townpeople 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 appeal to television and radio phone-in programs, where they answer questions about official matters.

The mayor underscored that the transparency of government and the involvement of the people are the key in decision-making as 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 opening out facilities, [or] questions about construction projects are resolved transparently with the participation of the community before we make the final decision,” he explained.

Pointing out the PTS are not made by just one or two officials but after consultation with the community. The scope for corruption is that a decision can be made by several politicians or two bureaucrats making the decision.

Mayor Luzhetskyi said the PTS inspected him to take another practical and far less 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. Ivanyakhenko 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.

“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 get what we wish,” Mr. Ivanyakhenko said. “But the latest poll once again shows the importance of demonstrating to ordinary people that, with enough determination and information, they can combat corruption.”

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 up to a prior decision to embark on a nuclear energy program. There is no question, however, that the two can be connected: Chernobyl’s RBMK reactor, for example, was housed directly in 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, like Mr. Blix, who never ceases to say that the progress of 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. In fact, the EAEA failed to discover then that Iraq had begun a new and ambitious program to develop nuclear weapons.
Financial transactions...
(Continued from page 1)
address criminal penalties for those violate-
ing 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 return-
ing 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 informa-
tion 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 worthwhile performing the additional monitoring required by the FATF.

And 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 addi-
tional measures to ensure that transactions involving Ukraine domiciled institutions and persons are fully scrutinized. Unless there is convincing evidence that the trans-
action is legitimate in nature, the presump-
tion 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 recommenda-
tions and would scrutinize all financial transactions with Ukrainian commercial or private entities for possible money launder-
ing attempts, particularly those in excess of 15,000 euros. It also said that it could sus-
pend servicing Ukrainian-issued credit cards.

Two other FATF member-states, Canada and Turkey, also announced special counter-
measures 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 correspon-
dent accounts, refuse to carry out financial transactions, block assets, or request addi-
tional information on the financial institu-
tion 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 guar-
ante 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 rec-
ommendations,” 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 Yanukovych was to address the sub-
ject 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 representa-
tives of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The visit is sched-
uled to begin on January 27.
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 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 cup of finding permanent jobs with their junior 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 bulk of his year with the AHL's St. John's prospect, Alexei Ponikarovsky, played the position for Ukrainian minor league pros, careers. Notable newcomers in the past year earlier. The top overall scoring was won by Ryan Shmyr (344 penalty minutes), a full minute better than Aaron (to change his last name) Bob (343 minutes) and in third place was Justin Osachuk (339 PIM's).

There are 93 professional franchises currently active in hockey's minor leagues. From major venues like Providence, Albany, Houston, Colorado, Philadelphia and Phoenix to small towns 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 root for Andy Doktorovich (he’s a Johnstown Chief); those who are fleet of foot will cheer for Denis Shmyr (to make it back to Florida (from San Antonio); love-a-birds attending hockey games will pray a certain Aeros gooner (Dietrich Koshan) will spin a shutout; feline pet owners will undoubtedly be drawn to Cleveland Lumberjacks netminder Seamus Kotyk.

To conclude the name survey, the letter ‘S’ was the most common for surnames with three each. Alexei’s 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. As noted above, the final campaign included Dmitri Tolkunov, F Nikita Alexeev

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... they're everywhere... 

To end our list, there’s a variety of European imports being identified on the ice. It’s almost certain that a Johnstown Chief; those who are fleet of foot will cheer for Denis Shmyr (to make it back to Florida (from San Antonio); love-a-birds attending hockey games will pray a certain Aeros gooner (Dietrich Koshan) will spin a shutout; feline pet owners will undoubtedly be drawn to Cleveland Lumberjacks netminder Seamus Kotyk.

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**Boxing**

With his 10th round win on November 23, 2002, against Larry Donald, Vitali Klitschko seemed to have put himself in precisely the right spot for a spring 2003 fight with WBO 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 Tyson and then a bout against Klitschko’s younger brother, Volodymyr. However, on Saturday, December 14, 2002, flanked by promoter Don King, Lewis dismissed Vitali Klitschko’s talents and said he may look elsewhere for his next fight.

“Vitali Klitschko at this time doesn’t deserve a chance to fight me,” Lewis said. “Who has he fought?” the Associated Press quoted Lewis as saying.

HBO executives have said that negotiations for a much-anticipated fight between Klitschko and Lewis were still under way. The network 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.”

Yrina Yarotskaya of Ukraine took sixth place in the women’s uneven bars final, finishing behind Russia’s Elena Zaozodchikova, who took the gold medal, and Natalia Ziganshina, who took the silver medal. Oxana Chusovitina of Uzbekistan took the bronze medal.

**Swimming**

Ukraine’s Oleh Lysoysho took three gold medals at the second FINA World Cup meet of the season, held in New York, on November 22-23, 2002. Lysoysho won the 100-meter breast stroke in 59.30 seconds on November 23, 2002, and followed up with a 50-meter butterfly silver medal, taking a time of 26.42 seconds on December 6, 2002. 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 finished 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.

At the 10th Women’s World Cup of Field Hockey in Perth, Australia, Team Ukraine finished 14th in the 16-team tournament, beating out 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, 3-2, before losing to China, 3-1, and New Zealand, 2-0. 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 finished 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.

**Weightlifting**

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

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(Continued on page 19)
Dateline...

(Continued from page 11)

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, Calif. Mr. Maslak contacted The Ukrainian Weekly with a question, the question was forwarded to me (and answered), and “Dateline” booked the filmmaker for some questions of its own.

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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, as 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 triumps 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 Kolomeychnik, Kristina Kramarczuk and Tanya Nalavana. The stars were: Elizabeth Drush, Sophia Hutsal, Aria Kramarczuk, Taras Pawlyk, Mary Shaw, Hadley Slocum and Alexa Tataryn. The devils were portrayed by Dmytro Hutsal and Mykhailo Kolomeychnik.

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 soloist 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.

Lysohor’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 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.

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 bronze medal. Finland’s Alisa Drei took the bronze medal.
**PREVIEW OF EVENTS**

**Saturday, February 1**
**NEW YORK:** Prof. Frank Sytny, 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 Ukrainian 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) 254-5150.

**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 Slave Language,” the lecture will take place at 4:45 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 Challenges of Globalization.” The public lecture will be held in the Diversity 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@ontawa.ca or access the website http://www.grad.ontawa.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 Glenadle Hilton, 100 W. Glensoaks Blvd., Glendale, Calif. Music will be provided by Kari Ochi from Toronto. Cocktails: 6:30 p.m., followed 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 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, 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.