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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

New foreign aid bill provides less funding for new independent states

by Michael Sawkiw Jr.

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON — Nearly four weeks after the end of the 2000 federal fiscal year, Congress finally passed the FY 2001 foreign aid bill and appropriated funds for U.S. foreign assistance to countries throughout the world.

In what turned out to be a major victory for proponents of increasing U.S. foreign assistance amounts, the funds federally mandated for foreign aid total \$14.9 billion — a \$1.4 billion increase over last year's budget. The bill passed with an overwhelming majority on October 25 in both houses of the U.S. Congress — Senate: 65-27; House: 307-101. President Bill Clinton signed the bill into law on November 6 at a White House ceremony.

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

Other countries that received earmarks of assistance under the Freedom Support Act (FSA) include Armenia and Georgia, respectively \$90 million and \$92 million. There is a stipulation in the Georgian earmark that "\$25 million should be made available to support border security guard and export control initiatives" pertaining to border controls and monitoring of the fighting in the breakaway Russian republic of Chechnya.

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

Politicians of various stripes voice support for Yuschenko

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Politicians from varying political leanings stepped forward on November 13-14 to support the work of the government of Viktor Yuschenko after the prime minister implied last week that he was tired of the persistent criticism and pressure from political opponents.

On November 13 an ideologically diverse political coalition of lawmakers, including Borys Oliynyk of the Communist Party, Stepan Khmara of the Conservative Republican Party and Mykhailo Syrota, a centrist who is considered the father of the Constitution, called a press conference to express their satisfaction with the work of the Yuschenko government to date.

The next day, leading members of the Reform and Order Party, led by Chairman Viktor Pynzenyk, presented economic figures that supported the government's claim of a substantive economic upsurge.

Mr. Syrota cited a litany of accomplishments in the last year as a clear indication that the prime minister is on the right track, including the spectacular rise in economic indicators including a 5 percent growth in the GDP and an 11.7 percent increase in industrial output for 2000, as well as the retirement of large pension and wage arrears, the \$2.3 billion decrease in foreign debt and cessation of electrical blackouts in towns and villages.

"We would think that such accomplishments would be worthy of general praise," observed Mr. Syrota. "But the

government has only come under systemic attack."

Mr. Oliynyk, who has separated himself on several occasions from his Communist brethren to make a point on specific issues, supported Mr. Syrota's remarks even as he made it clear that he did not intend to give wholesale approval to the government's economic policies.

"While we do not support the policies of Yuschenko, we support him as a clean politician," said Mr. Oliynyk.

Meanwhile, Mr. Pynzenyk and his fellow party members — whose political ideology can be said to be nearly identical to the prime minister's — came out in unqualified support of the government's program, while stating that certain business oligarchs were putting stumbling blocks on the government's path to force it out of office.

Serhii Soboliov said he believes specific members of the ruling business elite, who wield much power in the Verkhovna Rada and with President Leonid Kuchma, are pressuring the government to either resign or cater to its desires and wishes, especially in the energy sector.

"A key question for the new year is whether the same methods of blackmail and intimidation will continue to be used — and I don't mean from the side of the leftists — for the sole purpose of forcing the prime minister's resignation," he said.

Mr. Yuschenko's Cabinet of Ministers has come under criticism of one kind or another almost from the first day of his appointment by President Kuchma in December 1999, for everything from the way it has proceeded on administrative



Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko

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

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

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Austria agrees to settlement for Nazi-era forced laborers

by Myroslaw Smorodsky

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

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

Unlike an earlier German settlement,

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

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

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Ukrainian Canadians target justice minister in federal elections

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

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

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

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ANALYSIS

The myth of Russophone unity in Ukraine

by **Taras Kuzio**
RFE/RL Newsline

In the second round of Ukraine's July 1994 presidential elections, the incumbent, Leonid Kravchuk, won the majority of votes west of the River Dnipro and his main challenger, Leonid Kuchma, the majority east of that river. The larger urban and industrial centers of eastern Ukraine gave Mr. Kuchma a modest lead over Mr. Kravchuk. Since those elections, the prevailing view among many scholars and policymakers in the West has been that Ukraine is clearly divided into two linguistic halves: "nationalist, pro-European and Ukrainophone" western Ukraine and "Russophile, pro-Eurasian and Russophone" eastern Ukraine.

Unfortunately, this framework for understanding post-Soviet Ukraine has failed when it has been applied to Mr. Kuchma. When elected in 1994, Mr. Kuchma was an eastern Ukrainian Russophone, and it was predicted that he would return Ukraine to Eurasia. Instead, Ukrainian foreign policy has remained consistent throughout the 1990s, regardless of the language spoken by the president or his support base. The Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs defined this policy in 1996 as "integration into Europe, cooperation with the CIS," which continues to rule out Ukraine's participation in the military and political structures of the CIS.

Under Mr. Kuchma, Ukrainian foreign policy has shifted westward more decisively, especially with regard to NATO. Ukraine has also been instrumental in preventing Russian regional hegemony through its membership in the pro-Western GUUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, and Moldova) regional group, which in effect split the CIS into two groups of an equal number of states.

Using language as the sole or main criterion by which to analyze post-Soviet Ukrainian developments has proved to be flawed for two reasons. First, it assumed that Ukrainians belonged to either one or the other linguistic camp – Ukrainophones or Russophones. Most observers argued that language data in the 1989 Soviet census were flawed and that the actual number of Ukrainophones was far smaller than the number of Russophones in Ukraine.

Taras Kuzio is a research fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Birmingham and editor of Ukraine Business Review.

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FOR THE RECORD

Bilateral treaty on legal assistance

The State Department issued the following statement on October 20 noting Senate approval of the U.S.-Ukraine Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT), under which the two countries will be able to provide each other with evidence and other assistance in criminal investigations and proceedings. The Statement was delivered by Richard Boucher, spokesman of the State Department.

On October 18, 2000 the Senate approved the U.S.-Ukraine Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty, signed by both parties on July 22, 1998. The treaty will enter into force after it is ratified by President [Bill] Clinton and the two governments exchange the instruments of ratification. Ukraine ratified the treaty on September 8, 2000.

The treaty provides a formal intergovernmental mechanism through which the

Moreover, a large proportion of Ukrainians, perhaps even the majority, are bilingual and therefore cannot be characterized as either purely Ukrainophone or Russophone. Mr. Kuchma himself, for example, uses Ukrainian in public but has a Russian wife and almost certainly speaks Russian in the private sphere. To which of the two linguistic groups does he belong?

Data from an Intermedia National Survey in late 1999 conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology asked "In which language is it easier for you to speak?" Of the respondents, 44.2 percent said in Ukrainian and only 38.7 percent said in Russian. In response to the question "which language do you speak at home?" 47.8 percent said Ukrainian, 36.3 percent Russian, and 14.4 percent both.

Second, there has been no evidence of the mobilization of Russophones as a group or lobby. Indeed, there is strong evidence that Russophones in Crimea, Odesa, the Donbas, Kyiv and western Ukraine have very distinct separate identities and have developed different attitudes toward the Ukrainian language, nation-building and foreign policy. A recent study found that Russophones in Odesa and the Donbas exhibit "language retention," while in Kyiv and Lviv they favor assimilation or "language integration." A large number of residents of Kyiv, for example, continue to use Russian as their main language but have not opposed sending their children to Ukrainian language schools, which now account for 80 percent of all schools in the city.

A recent poll conducted in Kyiv by the National Democratic Initiatives Center among a representative sample of Kyivites was aimed at gauging the attitudes of Russian speakers and demonstrated this lack of uniformity among Russophones. Five main results emerged from the poll.

First, 53 percent of Kyivites speak Russian always or most of the time. Of these respondents, 70 percent were brought up in a Russian-language environment.

Second, half of these Russophones believe that the "Ukrainian language is an attribute of Ukrainian statehood." They feel that its usage in all spheres in the capital city does not reflect its state status and that there is still a need to raise its prestige. Moreover, according to these Russophones, state officials should take exams in the Ukrainian language to prove their proficiency. Only 30 percent of Russophones in

U.S. and Ukraine can provide evidence and other forms of law enforcement assistance to each other in criminal investigations and proceedings.

The different forms of assistance provided for under the treaty are comparable to those contained in other U.S. legal assistance treaties. They include serving documents, executing requests for searches and seizures, transferring persons in custody for testimony or other purposes, taking the testimony of witnesses at the request of either state, providing documents and records, and assisting in forfeiture of assets. The Treaty will expand and strengthen the scope of our law enforcement cooperation with Ukraine.

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

NEWSBRIEFS**Prodi pledges cash for Chernobyl closure**

KYIV – European Commission President Romano Prodi assured President Leonid Kuchma in Kyiv on November 6 that international donors will stick to an earlier pledge to compensate Ukraine for the loss of energy following the closure of the Chernobyl nuclear power station, Interfax reported. Mr. Prodi said he is convinced that on November 16 the EU will allocate 25 million euros (\$21.6 million) to help Ukraine replenish stocks of fuel at thermal power plants. Mr. Kuchma confirmed his previous pledge that Ukraine will close the Chernobyl plant on December 15. In an apparent bid to speed up the West's decision on financial aid, Kyiv had signaled last week that it may reconsider shutting down Chernobyl. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Teachers, Chernobyl victims want funds

KYIV – Some 6,000 teachers and 1,500 people affected by the Chernobyl disaster held two separate rallies at the Parliament building on November 14 to demand that the government increase their wages and social benefits, and pay overdue allowances, Interfax reported. According to official data, the government owes teachers some 60 million hrv (\$11 million U.S.) in unpaid wages. There are some 2.2 million people in Ukraine eligible for social benefits because of damage to their health caused by the Chernobyl nuclear accident in 1986. The government's budget draft for 2001, which the Verkhovna Rada is currently debating, provides for considerable cuts in social benefits. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rumors of Ukrainian PM's ouster denied

KYIV – The Ukrainian prime minister's spokeswoman, Natalia Zarudna, on November 13 denied rumors that Viktor Yushchenko has tendered his resignation, Interfax reported. The same day, Parliament Chairman Ivan Pliusch said there are no reasons for Mr. Yushchenko's dismissal, adding that President Leonid Kuchma has never told him that he wants to dismiss the prime minister. Ms. Zarudna and Mr. Pliusch appear to have been commenting on last week's report in Nezavisimaya Gazeta saying that Prime Minister Yushchenko's ouster is inevitable. The Moscow newspaper, referring to a source in the Ukrainian presidential administration, wrote that Mr. Yushchenko will be dismissed immediately after George W. Bush is confirmed as U.S. president. According to Nezavisimaya Gazeta, Mr. Yushchenko will be sacked because of the unfavorable report by Yevhen Marchuk, secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, on the situation in the fuel and energy sector. (RFE/RL Newsline)

EFF tranche expected by end of year

KYIV – First Vice Prime Minister Yuriy Yekhanurov announced that he expects Ukraine will receive \$250 million (U.S.) under the International Money Fund's EFF (extended fund facility) program by the end of the year, based on the preliminary conclusion of talks between the government and the IMF mission, which completed its work in Kyiv on November 14. The IMF mission was mainly concerned about Ukraine's ability to adopt a budget for 2001 with a deficit of less than 3 percent of GDP and supply a realistic privatization revenue plan, since, according to the IMF, the current draft budget contains unrealistic figures. Mission Head Julian Berengaut stated that all issues at the mission level have been resolved. Finance Minister Ihor Mitiukov said that the government, in preparing the draft budget for 2001 for a second reading, has decreased planned privatization revenues for 2001 from 9.2 billion hrv to 5.9 billion hrv, pursuant to and including proposals from President Leonid Kuchma and Verkhovna Rada deputies, and in accordance with the privatization schedule submitted by the State Property Fund. Mr. Mitiukov stated that, after reconsidering privatization revenues for 2001, the government faced the task of keeping the budget balanced and said the Finance Ministry has "resolved this problem successfully." Though revenues to the budget have been lowered somewhat, Mr. Mitiukov said the government found ways to compensate for most of the difference. However, he did not disclose where these additional revenue sources had been found. (Eastern Economist)

33 percent of public trusts PM

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

Ukraine urged to pay for gas supplies

MOSCOW – Itera chief Igor Makaiev has warned Kyiv that unless it pays for the gas Itera supplied last month, the company will consider this amount to have been siphoned off from Gazprom's transit deliv-

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FOR THE RECORD: Speech at signing of Ukrainian-Austrian agreements

Following is the text of the speech by Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ukraine Oleksander Maidannyk at the official ceremony of the signing of the Ukrainian-Austrian agreements in Vienna on October 24.

The legal basis of the Ukrainian-Austrian relations has just been supplemented by one more agreement. It is the 28th agreement signed in the history of our relations. However, it has a special meaning, because it addresses the basic needs of the people. Its social importance and human dimension is what makes it special.

On behalf of the government of Ukraine, I would like to congratulate you all with this event. Let me express our profound gratitude to the Federal Government of Austria for the historic decision on voluntary payments to the victims of Nazism. Your good will and humanitarian initiative is much appreciated by the Ukrainians who were sent by the Nazi regime to slave and forced labor.

It is symbolic that we sign these agreements on the International Day of the United Nations. Today we celebrate the 55th anniversary of this organization. And upholding the main principles behind its foundation and contemporary activity, the Republic of Austria and Ukraine are both making a considerable contribution to the cause of reconciliation, peace and cooperation between the nations of Europe by putting our signatures on these documents.

Millions of Ukrainians fought against the Nazis during World War II, contributing to our common victory. More than 43,000 people, who were slave

laborers in the war on the territory of the present-day Austria, live now in Ukraine. Almost all of them are now over 70 years old. About one-third of them are disabled, and many suffer from chronic diseases. The death rate of the Nazi victims is double the figure for other people of their age.

These were the reasons and crucial motivation for Ukraine to actively participate in the negotiations on fair compensations to the Nazi victims, including with Austria. These talks were intense, constructive and fruitful. I wish to thank all our partners at the negotiation table and to express a special gratitude to Madame Schaumeier. Throughout the talks we always remembered those who have been awaiting our results. And we have reached a reasonable compromise.

Naturally, the payments that will go to the Nazi victims cannot fully make up for the inflicted suffering, physical and moral damage to the people. To many of them this relief will come too late. However, we have accomplished a great and noble mission. There could be no winners or losers. It is a victory of common sense, social justice and humanism, and a triumph of historic truth.

History is the best teacher, but this teacher takes the highest toll for its lessons. Because one who forgets the lessons of history is doomed to repeat one's mistakes.

Let us all remember this and contribute every effort so that the gloomy times of the Holocaust and genocide never come back.

Thank you for your attention.

NEWS UPDATE: Litigation regarding forced/slave laborers

by Myroslaw Smorodsky

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

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

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

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

Once the official application forms and eligibility criteria are ready for publication, the IOM will publicize them and will contact the individuals directly. The information gathered by attorney Myroslaw Smorodsky and Brama websites is being forwarded to the IOM for integration into its database. This integration process will take about one month. The IOM will then contact these

individuals directly. The deadline for submitting information to the IOM is August 11, 2001.

All inquiries by victims should now be directed to the IOM. The IOM office for the United States is located at 1752 N St. NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20036; the toll-free telephone number is (866) 443-5187; fax, (202) 862-1879. The IOM website is located at <http://www.iom.int> and <http://www.compensation-for-forced-labour.org>; <http://www.compensation-for-forced-labour.org> the e-mail address is: srowashington@iom.int.

Additional information may also be obtained on the Internet at <http://www.smorodsky.com/forcedlabor>.

Austria agrees..

(Continued from page 1)

enterprise forced laborers, 20,000 shillings.

These funds are to be distributed in Central and East European countries by the existing reconciliation foundations in those countries. The Austrians themselves will process the applications and distribute the payments to victims who live in other parts of the world. As soon as the procedures for applications are established, worldwide public notice will be given.

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

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

U.S. official announces new funds for diverse programs in Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – William Taylor, U.S. coordinator of assistance to the new independent States, on November 3 announced another \$170 million in foreign aid for Ukraine for the next year, which will fund several new programs, including additional cultural exchanges between the two countries and a project to further develop Ukrainian interest in the Internet.

Ambassador Taylor was in Kyiv for the eighth meeting of the economic cooperation committee of the U.S.-Ukraine Binational Commission, commonly known as the Kuchma-Gore Commission. He and the new U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, Carlos Pascual, spent the better part of Mr. Taylor's three days in Kyiv meeting with Ukrainian and U.S. businessmen, representatives of non-governmental organizations and Ukrainian government officials.

Mr. Taylor called the meeting of the economic committee a success, while underscoring that Ukraine can expect even more financing in the near future.

"A very productive series of discussions have identified concrete actions and clear directions for our cooperation over the next year," explained Mr. Taylor.

He said that during the two days of discussions with Ukrainian representatives the United States agreed to provide Ukraine \$170 million, including more than \$30 million for improving nuclear

safety standards at Ukraine's nuclear reactors and another \$25 million to continue highly popular cultural exchanges.

The additional money will allow another 2,400 Ukrainian government and non-government officials and students to travel to the United States to take part in highly popular cultural, training and academic programs that range in duration from several weeks to several months. Over the last eight years some 13,000 Ukrainians have participated in the various programs.

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

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

(Continued on page 4)

BUSINESS IN BRIEF

Some U.S. banks sever ties with Ukrainian banks

KYIV – Banking Association Council Chairman Stanislav Arzhevitin said that within the last two weeks about 15 small and medium-size domestic banks received notices from their U.S. correspondent banks about the termination of correspondent relations as of January 1, 2001. U.S. banks explained their decision by the considerable risk they take in Ukraine due to Ukraine's low credit rating. Mr. Arzhevitin alleged, however, that the true reason might be an insignificant volume of transactions on the correspondent accounts and the resulting unprofitability for large American banks to deal with small Ukrainian banks. (Eastern Economist)

Contraband cigarette market growing

KYIV – The volume of the illegal tobacco market in the country is increasing each year, stated the president of the Association for Alcohol and Tobacco Products, Oleksander Sukhomlyn. He added that illegal tobacco products control 33 percent of the market, with 70 percent of that contraband being cigarettes without filters. The wholesale price of contraband non-filter cigarettes is 0.35 hrv, while legal cigarettes cost 0.50 hrv, which is explained by the difference in excise tax. (Eastern Economist)

\$30 M auto plant to be built by mid-2001

KYIV – Pivdenoukrainskyi Automobile Plant will be operational by August 2001, producing Russian GAZ automobile models Volga 3110, Gazel, Sobol, the Otaman pick-up, Otaman-Yermak jeep and three Fiat models, said plant executives. KrymAvtoGaz, Russian Gaz and US Haden are cooperating in building the plant. Construction investment is expected to be \$30 million and management plans for the plant to break even in three years. About 70 percent of parts to be used by the plant will be Ukrainian-made. Pivdenoukrainskyi capacity in 2001 should be 25,000 automobiles, increasing to 80,000 by 2003. (Eastern Economist)

Hraviton makes new economical electric lamp

CHERNIVTSI – The Chernivtsi-based Hraviton company has launched the serial production of economical compact fluorescent lamps, which have an edge over their Western analogs in that they are cheap, at 30 hrv per unit, and can work under sharp voltage fluctuations as low as 120 volts, said Volodymyr Mamchuk, one of the designers of the new lamp. Mr. Mamchuk pointed out that one compact 18-watt lamp pro-

(Continued on page 15)

OBITUARY: Victor G. Kytasty, 57, consultant to Kyiv-Mohyla Academy

by Marta Kolomayets

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

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

Soon after Ukraine became independent, Mr. Kytasty arrived in Ukraine to teach at the Institute of Ukrainian Studies at Kyiv State University. He made Ukraine his home, working on a variety of projects. He served as a consultant to the Council of Advisors to the Verkhovna Rada (1992-1993), director of America House (1993-1997), acting director of the Foreign Commercial Service (1997-1998), scientific consultant of the Parliamentary Library (1998) and the director of the Ukrainian Office of the Former Members of Congress (1998-2000) in charge of the parliamentary intern program.

From 1998 until his death, Mr. Kytasty was a senior consultant to the Economics Education and Research Consortium's master's program in economics at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy.

In 1998 Mr. Kytasty received an honorary doctorate from the National

University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. During the past five years he was dedicated to this institution's development and was an endless source of energy and ideas.

His love for the bandura, inherited from his father, the late Hryhory Kytasty (director of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus), as well as his enthusiasm for Ukrainian culture and song, made him an avid supporter of this art form both in the United States and Ukraine. He served as an instructor to a generation of bandurists in North America and later brought his enthusiasm for this Ukrainian instrument back to its homeland, Ukraine, supporting bandurists, kobzars and Ukrainian choirs, along with music publishing. In 1998 he was one of the organizers of a bandura concert dedicated to the 100th anniversary of his father's birth.

Mr. Kytasty's spirit and enthusiasm for life was best captured by the words of a colleague, Eleanor Valentine, who worked closely with him for over six years: "Victor Kytasty was above all a friend. A friend to me, a friend to libraries, a friend to students, a friend to Parliament, a friend to NGOs, a friend to artists, a friend to America and a friend to Ukraine."

She noted that Mr. Kytasty had the "uncanny ability to see the possibilities and not the problems. ... Victor provided his beloved Ukraine and especially the young people of Ukraine with a legacy: believe in the possibilities and follow through."

A memorial service for Mr. Kytasty was held at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy on September 26; interment was at the Baikove Cemetery in Kyiv. Mr. Kytasty is survived by his mother and brother, Andriy.

Ukrainian American Veterans march in New York City parade



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

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

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

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

Upon coming to the reviewing stand, instead of the command "eyes left," while marching the Ukrainians came to a dead halt, executed a left face and saluted the reviewing personnel. Upon completion,

they executed a right face. The command "forward march" was met by a thunderous roar from the onlooking crowds.

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

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

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

Next year the UAV plans to enlist the help of Ukrainians dressed in traditional Ukrainian costumes.

U.S. official announces...

(Continued from page 3)

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

The agreement gives Kharkiv \$535,000 for a feasibility study to overhaul its heating system.

The previous day Mr. Pascual and Mr. Taylor visited one of the dozens of new

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

Mr. Taylor explained that, in addition to the \$170 million, Ukrainians could expect another \$40 million for modernization of Ukraine's defense forces and strengthening of the military technology export regime. He also said that the overall amount of aid to Ukraine for the coming year would increase even more substantially after decisions are made on support for continued agricultural sector reforms.

UKRAINIAN BANDURIST & VESNYK CHOIRS
OLEH MAHLAY-KVITKA HONORACKI
CONDUCTORS

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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Weekly's loss is Svoboda's gain: Jarosewich named editor-in-chief of Svoboda

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Editor Irene Jarosewich of The Ukrainian Weekly has been tapped as the new editor-in-chief of Svoboda, the Ukrainian-language weekly newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association.

Ms. Jarosewich had been on the editorial staff of The Ukrainian Weekly since mid-December 1996, first as an independent contractor and since January 1998 as an editor. Her byline was already known to readers of The Weekly, as for some 10 years before joining the staff she had contributed occasional articles to the newspaper from both the United States and Ukraine.

Graduating in 1980 with a bachelor of arts degree in philosophy and political science from the University of Wisconsin, Ms. Jarosewich remained in Madison, Wis., where she worked as a reporter until she returned to Washington in 1982 and joined the National Endowment for the Arts as a writer and editor, and later as a project manager.

In 1985 she became the managing editor of a new biweekly publication, The Washington Herald, the first newsprint publication to be fully produced with the then-emerging desktop publishing tech-

nology, receiving recognition in the national trade journals Advertising Age and Publisher's Weekly.

Ms. Jarosewich worked with the press tours organized by the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1988 to Rome and 1991 for the return of Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky to Lviv.

She worked for the Washington-based office of the National Committee to Commemorate the Millennium of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine (1988) and at Rukh's information office in Kyiv, where she directed media relations with foreign correspondents (1991-1993). She remained in Ukraine as the director of public relations for UTEL, Ukraine's largest telecommunications company.

After her return to the United States in 1995, Ms. Jarosewich was the director of public relations for the Children of Chornobyl Relief Fund at the time of commemorations of the 10th anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster.

She was the first journalist from independent Ukraine to be accredited by the U.S. government's foreign press center in Washington, and in that capacity she covered the 1992 and 1996 U.S. presidential elections for Ukraine's parliamentary

newspaper, Holos Ukrainy.

Ms. Jarosewich's appointment as editor-in-chief of Svoboda was announced to employees of the UNA Corporate Headquarters on October 18, and an announcement appeared in the Svoboda issue dated October 27. She assumed the position as of November 9, and the first Svoboda issue published under her direction was the issue dated November 17.

Ms. Jarosewich's inaugural editorial and her biography appeared in the November 17 issue of Svoboda, along with a statement from UNA President Ulana Diachuk welcoming the new chief and her success.

Ms. Diachuk also expressed thanks to Lev Chmelkovsky, who had served as acting editor-in-chief since September 22, from the time that the two-year contract of the previous editor-in-chief, Raissa Galechko, had expired and was not renewed.

Ms. Jarosewich's colleagues at The Ukrainian Weekly congratulated her at a staff gathering, raising a toast – the first of several, as it turned out – to her success (next door) at Svoboda.

In turn, Ms. Jarosewich hosted Weekly and Svoboda staffers several days later at



Irene Jarosewich

a joint reception, and Svoboda editorial staff members welcomed their new chief at a gathering in their offices on November 10.

Northern New Jersey District Committee holds fall meeting

by Roma Hadzewycz

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

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

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

The meeting was chaired by Eugene Oscislawski, chairman of the Northern New Jersey District Committee. Also in attendance were Honorary District Chairmen John Chomko and Wolodymyr Bilyk.

Although the main topic of the meeting was to be the proposed amendments

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

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

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

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

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

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

As for the UNA's publications, Mr. Kaczaraj noted that deficits for both Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly have decreased significantly, at mid-year amounting to just over \$61,800.

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

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

people for their support."

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

"What we'd like to see now is a dialogue among the membership," Mrs. Diachuk said. "This harkens back to the previous tradition of discussion of issues prior to UNA conventions on the pages of our newspapers."



Roma Hadzewycz

At the Northern New Jersey UNA District Committee's fall organizing meeting are (from left) are: UNA Treasurer Stefan Kaczaraj, UNA President Ulana Diachuk, District Chairman Eugene Oscislawski and UNA Advisor Andre Worobec.



Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Removing Shevchenko

The Washington Post on Sunday, November 12, ran an opinion piece by a John Mathews (not identified to the newspaper's readers), who called upon the National Park Service in the District of Columbia to remove "from their pedestals in our squares and circles some of those generals whom only a Civil War buff could recognize, along with assorted curiosities including a statue of a reputedly antisemitic [sic] poet." And who is that poet? Taras Shevchenko!

The writer goes on to cite "opponents of the memorial" who said in the 1960s that "Shevchenko was not only an idol of Soviet Communists, but an antisemite [sic] and anti-Polish to boot." The commentary was surrounded by photos of some of the "has-beens," to use Mr. Mathews' term, including Shevchenko in the top right-hand corner.

The reaction among Ukrainians in this country and beyond has been swift. Many have already written letters to the editor of The Washington Post, and the Action Item printed on the right encourages all of us to do likewise. This newspaper can do no less than add its voice to protest this grave injustice.

What Mr. Mathews has written is blatantly fallacious and scurrilous.

This "idol of Soviet Communists" was, in fact, one of the Soviet system's victims: his works were altered to suit Soviet needs and others were simply not permitted; taken out of context, his writings were used to present Shevchenko as an opponent of tsarist tyranny – but not of Russian oppression. The Soviet government opposed the idea of a Shevchenko monument in our nation's capital, arguing that its erection by "traitors" in the U.S. was meant to instigate animosity toward "the Soviet people."

Meanwhile, an act of Congress on September 13, 1960, had authorized erection of a monument to Shevchenko, and soon thereafter the U.S. Government Printing Office published a booklet titled "Europe's Freedom Fighter; Taras Shevchenko, 1814-1861." Recommended reading, we dare say, for Mr. Mathews... Perhaps he would have learned how this poet gave voice to the oppressed and wrote in defiance of all oppressors, how this "contemporary of Abraham Lincoln ... dedicated his life to the emancipation of nations and men from the bondage of Russian imperialism and totalitarian tyranny." Of particular interest to Mathews would be the foreword, which reports that, far from being an anti-Semite, Shevchenko "strongly protested the denial of civil rights to the Jews in the Russian Empire of the White Tsars, and fought persistently and courageously for the freedom of nations and liberties of individuals."

Perhaps it would behoove Mr. Mathews to know also that it was Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower – whom he lists as one of the persons who should be "elevated" via statues in D.C. – the 34th president of the United States and before that the commander of European Theater forces during World War II, who unveiled the Shevchenko monument [see the text of his speech below]. Eisenhower understood well Shevchenko's legacy and on September 13, 1960, he had signed into law the bill that provided for the erection of a monument to the bard of Ukraine. "It behooves us to symbolize tangibly the inseparable spiritual ties bound in the writings of Shevchenko between our country and the 40 million Ukrainian nation," that bill noted. After all, speaking for his downtrodden nation, Shevchenko had written: "When will we receive our Washington, with a new and righteous law?"

But, hey, perhaps Mr. Mathews and The Washington Post consider George Washington a has-been? What's the "Father of Our Country" done for us lately?

ACTION ITEM

Washington Post article: Get rid of Shevchenko monument

The opinion section of the Sunday, November 12, issue of The Washington Post carried an article titled, "Park Places: Let's evict the has-beens to elevate the worthy."

The article's author, John Matthews, recommends a number of statues in Washington be removed to make room for "more worthy national and international heroes better suited to memorialization than 19th century bronzed soldiers and other has-beens."

He further writes: "In the non-military category, a prime candidate for removal is Taras Shevchenko, a 19th century Ukrainian poet, whose bronze and granite memorial stands in a triangular park at P, 22nd and 23rd streets NW. In the early 1960s opponents of the memorial said Shevchenko was not only an idol of Soviet Communists but an anti-semite [sic] and anti-Polish to boot."

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

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

* * *

Dear Editor:

I am disturbed by a recent article published in The Washington Post on November 12, 2000, titled "Park Places: Let's evict the has-beens to elevate the worthy." The facts within the article related to the removal of a monument to the national poet and bard of Ukraine, Taras Shevchenko, are completely unsubstantiated. Claiming that Taras Shevchenko, as a defender of national rights for Ukraine from all its oppressors, is an "idol of Soviet Communists" is completely untrue given the fact that the Soviet Embassy in Washington strongly protested the erection of this monument.

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

Sincerely,

* * *

– submitted by the Ukrainian National Information Service, Washington.



June
27
1964

Turning the pages back...

On June 27, 1964, the Taras Shevchenko monument in Washington was unveiled by a former U.S. president, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Following is the text of the address delivered by "Ike" that day before a throng of 100,000 who had arrived for the ceremony from near and far.

* * *

First, let me thank you for your generous welcome.

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

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

This outpouring of lovers of freedom to salute a Ukrainian hero far exceeds my expectation. But its meaning does not exceed my hope.

For my hope is that your magnificent march from the shadow of the Washington Monument to the foot of the statue of Taras Shevchenko will here kindle a new world movement in the hearts, minds, words and actions of men. A never-ending movement dedicated to the independence and freedom of peoples of all captive nations of the entire world.

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

The dream has faded.

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

The revolutionary doctrines of our free society are far from universal application in the earth. Rather, we have seen the counterattacks of fascism and communism substitute for them the totalitarian state, the suppression of personal freedom, the denial of national independence and even the destruction of free inquiry and discussion.

Tyranny and oppression today are not different from tyranny and oppression in the days of Taras Shevchenko. Now, as then, tyranny means the concentration of all power in an elite body, in a government bureau, in a single man. It means that the ultimate decisions affecting every aspect of life rest not with the people themselves, but with tyrants.

Shevchenko experienced this kind of governmental usurpation of decisions he believed he should make for himself. And he was a champion of freedom not solely for himself.

When he spoke out for Ukrainian independence from Russian colonial rule, he endangered his own liberty. When he joined a society whose aim was to establish a republican form of government in countries of Eastern Europe, he was jailed – even denied the right to use pencil and paper to record his thoughts about freedom.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Of all who inhabit the globe, only a relatively few in each of the captive nations – only a handful even in Russia itself – form the evil conspiracies that dominate their fellow men by force or by fraud.

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

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

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

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

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

Source: "Address by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at the unveiling of the monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington, D.C., June 27, 1964," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 3, 1964.

Canadian Postal Museum, UPNS and Weekly collaborate on survey of Cold-War era mail

by Ingrid Kuzych and John Willis

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

We would also like to determine what sort of preventive actions letter-writers undertook to foil the efforts of censors.

We are hoping that as many Weekly readers and UPNS members as possible will participate in this unprecedented survey in order to give as representative a cross-section of the Ukrainian diaspora as possible. Submittals can be made in one of three ways: by regular mail, e-mail or fax. Please do not feel you need to limit your responses to the space provided. If you can relate additional information or can include pertinent examples, so much the better.

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

The plan is to run this survey in The Ukrainian Weekly and to include it with the next issue of the Ukrainian Philatelist journal later this year. The more respondents, the more accurate and valid the final tabulations and analysis will be. If the response to this questionnaire is positive, we intend to publish the results in The Ukrainian Weekly and/or in Ukrainian Philatelist in the not too distant future. The Canadian Postal

Museum may also use the information as the basis for museum exhibitions, publications and further research.

Background to the survey

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

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

Ukrainians residing overseas would develop various strategies – recourse to symbolism or parables in language, use of carbon paper to prevent reading by X-ray machine, etc. – in order to cope with the fact that a party that was not an intended recipient was opening and reading their mail.

The following questionnaire is intended to help us collect hard data as to the experience of exchanging mail with Ukraine primarily during the Cold War era, i.e., from the 1940s through the 1980s. We ask that readers fill it out and return it to us. You would literally be helping us make history!

Alberta curriculum to include study of internment operations

CALGARY – Some blank pages of Canadian history are about to be filled in. The Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association has announced that materials dealing with Canada's first national internment operations will be included in the Alberta's Grade 10 social studies curriculum.

Under the internment operations of 1914-1920 a total of 8,579 people, including men, women and children, and even some Canadian-born and naturalized British subjects, were imprisoned in 24 concentration camps across Canada as "enemy aliens." Several major camps were found in Alberta, including the Cave and Basin and Castle Mountain sites in Banff National Park, Lethbridge, and Jasper National Park.

Other discriminatory measures included the confiscation of some of the internees' property, forced conscription of their labor and disenfranchisement.

Japanese and Italian Canadians were interned, also under the terms of The War Measures Act, during the second world war.

UCCLA member Craig Mahovsky stated: "We believe this episode in Canadian history must not be forgotten. As educators it is crucial that we teach our students how

racism has impacted on many different Canadian ethnic, religious and racial minorities, even so-called invisible ones."

"Including information about Canada's first national internment operations in the Alberta schools," he continued, "will help provide educators and our students with a relevant example by drawing on our own national experience. And that will allow us all to reflect on basic notions of justice, citizenship and historical memory, hopefully helping to ensure that no other minority in Canada ever again suffers as Ukrainians once did."

The UCCLA expressed gratitude to Mark Hlady, member of the Legislative Assembly for Calgary Mountain-View, for helping to ensure that this story will now be taught in our schools. "We are also particularly moved by his continuing efforts to ensure that information about the genocidal Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine is someday also part of the mandated learning experience for Alberta's students. Too few Canadians appreciate how destructive Stalinism was in Ukraine, or know about the millions murdered during the artificial famine and the terror," added Mr. Mahovsky.

The "Immigrant Letter" Questionnaire

1. Year of birth _____
2. Current residence:
City _____
Province/State _____ Country _____
3. When did your family immigrate? Date _____
4. Did you, or anyone in your family, write letters to/receive letters from Ukraine?
 Yes, from _____ (what year) to _____ (what year)?
Please proceed to Question 5.
Otherwise, skip to the end of the questionnaire.
 No
5. What kinds of things were discussed in the correspondence?
 family updates
 experience in Canada or the U.S./Ukraine
 political issues
 returning to Ukraine or bringing family members/friends to Canada or U.S.
 other, please list briefly below:

6. Did you experience any worries about the letters you sent to Ukraine? Or, did you sense any worry on the part of your family about the letters they sent?
 Yes No
If yes, please proceed to Question 7.
Otherwise, please skip to Question 9.
7. What did you worry about? Or, what do you think your family worried about?

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

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

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

Name of respondent (optional) _____

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

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

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

Thank you!

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Ukraine's senior baseball players progress to A Pool

by Basil Tarasko

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

I stayed the first two nights in Bratislava, capital of Slovakia. This beautiful city located along the Danube River is dominated by an enormous castle standing on a plateau 300 feet above the Danube. It was

Basil P. Tarasko is the United States representative of Ukraine Baseball, district administrator of the Little Leagues in Ukraine and coach of the national baseball teams of Ukraine. In addition, he is a member of the executive board of the Ukrainian Sports Club of New York, and the baseball and softball director of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada (USCAK). He may be contacted via phone, (718) 428-8592 (evenings), or e-mail, BT4UKRAINE@aol.com.



Ehven Ilarionov and Basil Tarasko with the championship trophy earned by Ukraine's senior team at the European Baseball Championships B Pool.

the residence of the Austrian royal family until destroyed by fire in 1811 and has since been largely restored. This enchanting city served as a capital to different rulers through the centuries. What a perfect venue for the European baseball championships on July 31-August 5.

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

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

One player's story

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

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

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

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



Team mates greet Dmytro Nelipa after he hit a two-run homer.

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

What to do now? Here were experienced, dedicated and mature athletes with no sport to play. At this time there was talk of developing baseball in the Soviet Union because baseball was to become an exhibition sport at the next Olympics. Vitalii Suhachov, head of the Sports Committee in the Crimea, approached Roald Sidomonidze, coach of the Crimean Handball Team, and asked whether the Foton handball players would consider learning a new sport – baseball. No one knew anything about this mysterious sport. The goal of the Soviet Union's Sports Committee was to hold a Soviet Union Baseball Championship in 1989 with Foton as a participant.

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

Who were these former handball play-

ers? Sashko was a mathematician; there were also chemists, physicists and physicians on the team. It was a very bright and determined group of experienced athletes.

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

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

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

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

Soviet baseball expands

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

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

(Continued on page 16)



The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Inc.

cordially invites the Ukrainian-American community to attend its

75th Anniversary Gala Celebration Banquet

which will take place in Washington, D.C., on Saturday, December 2, 2000, at 6 p.m. Donation for the banquet is \$100.00 per person. Make checks payable to UNWLA, Inc., and send to the UNWLA Headquarters at 108 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003.

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The conference will take place at 11 a.m. on Sunday, December 3, 2000.

Both events will be held at the Hyatt Regency Crystal City at Ronald Reagan National Airport, 2799 Jefferson Davis Highway, Arlington, VA 22202.

For room reservations contact the hotel directly at 1-800-233-1234.

For further details please contact the UNWLA office at 1-212-533-4646.

New Ukraine-based portal aims to be central depository on web

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

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

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

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

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

"I want it to be a place where the diaspora maintains a real-time dialogue with Ukraine and one another," explained Mr. Yanevsky. "It is a place to which people

will turn for schedules of events, for news and for general information."

He added that he would like to see members of all ethnic groups that live in Ukraine take part as well, to "show the wealth of multiculturalism in Ukraine."

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

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

Other sections are: "Advice," where one can obtain counseling from a slew of experts, including doctors, computer hackers, tax advisors, lawyers and auto mechanics; "Forum," where all conceivable topics can be discussed; "Post Cards," containing photos on Ukrainian themes; "Auctions," an Internet resale shop; "My Mail" which will allow the user to maintain an electronic mailbox; "My Property," by which the user can restructure his interface with the portal to suite his own needs and preferences; an "Encyclopedia," which will list valuable informational materials and directory

services; "SMS" which will allow one to interface via cell phone; and, finally, a map of the Ukrop.com site.

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

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

A theological library also is in the works, which has the blessing of

Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Bishop Lubomyr Husar. The administrative leader of the Church has agreed to provide information from various UGCC eparchies and parishes from around the world.

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

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

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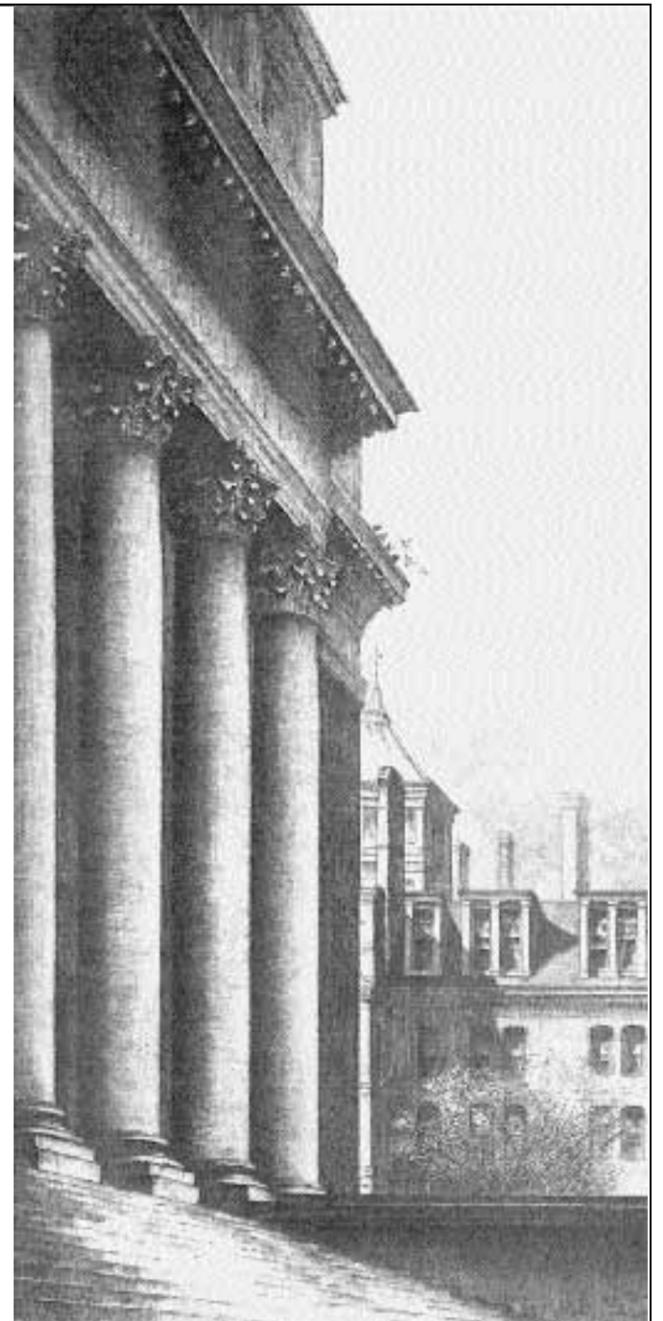
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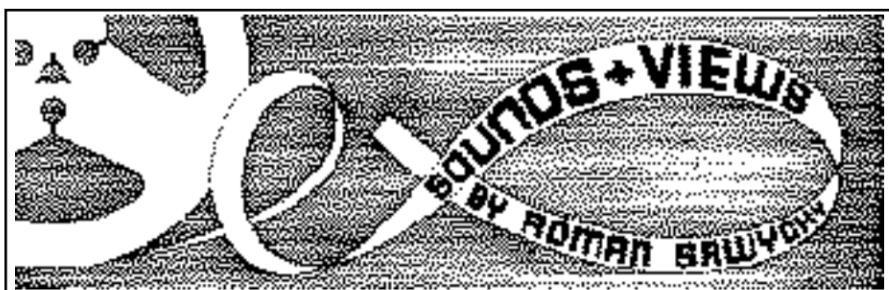
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“A genuine vocal phenomenon”: Clemens Andrijenko on cassette

A German periodical compared the voice of Clemens Andrijenko (Klym Chichka-Andrienko) to Caruso in the 1920s. Others wrote: “This tenor is a genuine vocal phenomenon” (Dortmunder Zeitung). “The voice and diction speaks of a wonderful culture. The storm of applause was constant” (National Zeitung).

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

Selected recordings by famed Ukrainians Ivan Kozlovsky and Borys Hmyria have been reissued with the benefit of contemporary sound processing. However, Andrijenko’s daughter,

pianist and educator Kalena C. Andrienko, was able to assemble the complete sonic legacy of her distinguished father from discs, cut in the years 1927-1956.

These include heretofore unpublished acetates made in 1927 in Berlin and four wonderful items from that city on very rare Telefunken issues of 1936, when Germany’s sound technology began to compete with that of other nations. The discs feature two dramatic selections from Mascagni’s “Cavalleria” (part of Turiddu) and two passionate Neapolitan songs. The Telefunken sessions were made with orchestra accompaniment.

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

Besides the Mascagni selections, the

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

Born in western Ukraine, Andrijenko (1885-1967) sang leading roles at the Lviv Opera, and concertized and taught voice at the Lysenko Music Institute of Lviv. Having emigrated to Berlin in 1926 with his family, Andrijenko concertized extensively in Western Europe. His repertoire ranged from lyric to dramatic roles in operas by Mozart, Wagner, Flotow, Verdi and Bizet. He sang lieder by Schubert, Schumann, Brahms, Liszt, Richard Strauss and others. Ukrainian art songs and folk song settings were always on his programs.

Maestro Renato Virgilio (accompanist to Caruso as well as Andrijenko) noted that Andrijenko was “the greatest perfection which I had the experience of hearing during recent years,” while the German Westfalische Landeszeitung compared Andrijenko with Caruso in terms of vocal beauty and volume, “which would be difficult to attain by other European singing schools ...”

To be sure, Andrijenko developed his own method, which he later taught, writing a singing manual. The tenor projected dramatic concentration, sincerity and that disarming earnestness admired in Mario Lanza.

While this memorial cassette was in preparation some selections were heard and praised by the late pianist and Ukrainian Music Institute President Daria Karanowycz, while Halyna Kuzma of the UMI teaching staff remarked that Andrijenko’s voice was

Клим Чічка-Андрієнко



Clemens Andrijenko

like a sea in its immensity. Also impressed with the recording was contemporary conductor Adrian Bryttan, who noted that he “listened with much pleasure to this highest achievement in vocalism and musical taste!”

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

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

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Metro Detroit Chapter of UPNS hosts international philatelic exhibit

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

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

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

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

• A regular publication schedule has been set up. The Trident Visnyk newsletter continues its bi-monthly reporting and

the second issue of the Ukrainian Philatelist journal issue will appear before the end of the year.

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

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

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

Various projects were discussed for the coming year. Goals for 2001 include: continuing the drive to recruit new members, celebrating the society's 50th anniversary next year by getting a special logo designed and perhaps getting special "personalized" UPNS stamps prepared by Canada Post, trying to get an anniversary commemorative envelope or postal card released by Ukraine Post (an inquiry letter requesting such a special release has been dispatched), trying to complete work

(Continued on page 17)



This special cover honors five Detroit-area youth organizations: the sports club Chernyk, ODUM, SUM, Ridna Shkola and Plast. Note the signature of the artist, John Jaciw, responsible for both envelope cachet designs and the special show cancellations.



Dr. Inger Kuzych (second from left) congratulates three of the Julian Maksymczuk Award winners (from left): Val Zabijaka, Roman Maziak (for the Metro Detroit Chapter of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society) and Andrew O. Martyniuk.

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NEWS AND VIEWS

An author's reflections on preparing a book about displaced persons

by Lubomyr Luciuk

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

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

Their uncompromising opposition to Nazi and Soviet tyranny had made them refugees, displaced from their motherland at the edge of Europe, from a place which, until quite recently, their adversaries said never existed and never would. As their enemies tried to erase Ukraine from the maps of the world they turned the land into a Golgotha, a place of skulls.

Yet, those who plotted Ukraine's extinction failed, in part because of the post-war DPs. Forced to flee from their homeland, they nevertheless refused to forget who they were, where they came from, or why. And, steadfastly, they rebuffed all those – and

Lubomyr Luciuk is a professor of geography at the Royal Military College of Canada and author of "Searching for Place: Ukrainian Displaced Persons, Canada and the Migration of Memory" (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2000).

there were many – who tried to undermine this diaspora's hope.

I knew that their resolute vision must appear on the cover of the book I had written about their pilgrimage. What I did not know was how hard it would be to find the right photograph. Nor did I have any inkling of what would find me as I was looking.

I searched the usual places, starting with the papers of the late Bohdan Panchuk, a veteran of the Royal Canadian Air Force. His dexterous interventions with the British and Canadian mandarins overseeing refugee relief and resettlement operations saved thousands from forcible repatriation to the Communists' gulags. Later the Central Ukrainian Relief Bureau (CURB) team he led secured asylum for many more in England, Canada, Australia and the United States, rightly earning themselves acclaim as the "heroes of their day."

Photographs aplenty remain in CURB's archive but usually they portray daily life in the camps and are unlabelled. And Panchuk, patriot though he was, never quite appreciated that the DPs being rescued were not like the Ukrainians who settled western Canada at the turn of the century. While the refugees shared a language and cultural heritage with those Prairie pioneers, they were driven to migrate not by economic considerations but by the foe. Having survived the enervating traumas of exile, they could only think of someday returning home, to Ukraine.

That zeal precipitated much friction here. For they encountered a community whose collective experience of being monitored and manipulated by the federal authorities, accused of harboring "divided loyalties," left those still willing to publicly identify

themselves as Ukrainians in Canada far more circumspect about how, when and why one should do so.

If Panchuk did not focus his camera or, usually, his mind on the politics of this post-war immigration it was not because he was naïve. He chose not to emphasize the DPs' ardent nationalism because he knew that, even during the Cold War, public bromides notwithstanding, the Anglo-American powers never really wanted, nor felt they needed, a free Ukraine.

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

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

The originals were so small I was not

certain of what I was looking at, apparently an anti-Soviet protest. I asked for an enlargement and a cover mock up. And that is how I came to see something I had never hoped to glimpse. Marching in the front ranks of that demonstration, a half century ago, is someone I know – caught on film by a man he did not know. There moves my father, Danylo, a DP, starting on his own

...those who plotted Ukraine's extinction failed, in part because of the post-war DPs.

search for the place that would become our family's home, Canada.

My parents went into exile but never forgot Ukraine. Over the intervening decades they insisted that, someday, nationalist truth would triumph over Communist lies. They never allowed me to forget that, if they should fail to complete the liberating mission their lives were dedicated to, it would be my duty to carry on, regardless.

Their vindication came in 1991, when Ukraine re-emerged as a recognized state in Europe, opponents notwithstanding. While today's Ukraine is not the place they pined for, and, paradoxically, there is no place for them there, the long enduring of the DPs, and of their children, is now over. We can all, finally I think, become Canadians.

ALTEMUS program aims to train leaders for Central/Eastern Europe

by Christina Medycky

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

The rock-climbing and subsequent rock rescue team-building exercise were part of

Christina Medycka of Brussels, Belgium, is founder of ALTEMUS.

a leadership training program organized by ALTEMUS, a non-profit educational organization dedicated to helping young people from new democracies discover and develop their leadership potential.

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

"We feel fortunate that our students from Ukraine were able to take advan-

tage of such a unique opportunity. The Altemus program helped these young people to develop leadership skills that are much-needed in Ukraine today," said James Clem, HURI executive director.

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

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

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

To ensure that the specific needs, realities and predicaments of the participants are understood and addressed, the ALTEMUS Training Program was designed

with local young people and leadership experts. The training program is normally three weeks long, with a follow-up program six months later.

To accommodate the schedule of the Ukrainian students at Harvard, the training was divided into thematic modules. The topics covered this summer included leadership theory, self-knowledge, interpersonal communication, cultural awareness, conflict management, team building, visioning and goal-setting, planning, problem-solving and organizational skills.

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

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

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



Anna Martsinkiv (left) and Vera Byy (center) take part in a rock rescue team-building exercise near Dartmouth College.

EXCLUSIVE: Excerpts from Kostiantyn Morozov's forthcoming book, "Above and Beyond"

by Robert De Lossa

In the spring of 1995, Kostiantyn Morozov, a senior research fellow at Harvard University, began work on a book about how he became independent Ukraine's first defense minister and what he did in that role. Last week and this week, we publish excerpts from that book, "Above and Beyond: From Soviet General to Ukrainian State Builder," published by HURI and available later this month.

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

In 1991 and 1992 most pundits in the West and in Russia said that rebellion and massive bloodshed would result from his efforts. But Gen. Morozov managed to pull off the unimaginable. By the time he retired from his post, Ukraine had a loyal army that was one of the largest in the world.

"Above and Beyond: From Soviet General to Ukrainian State Builder" by Kostiantyn P. Morozov; introduction by Sherman W. Garnett. 320 pp., four maps, 39 color and black-and-white photos, 13 documentary facsimiles and translations, notes, index. \$29.95 (hardcover). ISBN 0-916458-77-6. For ordering information call HURI Publications at (617) 495-4053, e-mail huri@fas.harvard.edu; or fax (617) 495-8097.

"Challenges to My Ideals: The Events of August 1991" (Excerpts from Chapter 6)

In spite of the great turmoil, such as the vociferous and public protests staged by the Committee of Soldiers' Mothers in the early months of 1991, the actual coup attempt in August of that year came as a great surprise to all of us. When I look back on this period, I see that my preoccupation with day-to-day administrative affairs prevented me from immediately understanding what was taking place. On Sunday, August 18, we celebrated Aviation Day, a holiday also known as Air Force Day, and as a member of the Kyiv Military Council I was directly involved in the celebrations leading up to this holiday. In connection with the festivities I had been designated to deliver a major speech to military personnel and the public at large on Friday, August 16.

The speech went off uneventfully, and most of my colleagues went home for a rest over the holiday weekend. My duties, however, kept me on the move. I was responsible for overseeing all the air force garrisons in my jurisdiction, which covered an enormous geographical area, stretching from the northern part of Chernihiv Oblast all the way to Belarus and to Zhdanov (Mariupol), south of Donetsk, as well as to the Baherove Air Force Base in Crimea. Because this huge territory had to be monitored daily, I returned on Saturday to my command post to maintain contact with garrison commanders and to oversee the implementation of our aviation transportation plans.

The air army under my command was not an integral part of the Kyiv Military District. Rather, it was subordinate to the USSR's central headquarters in Moscow,



During the NATO supreme allied commander's November 1992 visit to Kyiv, Kostiantyn Morozov is flanked by Gen. John V. Shalikashvili of NATO (left) and the military commandant of the city of Kyiv.

with Marshal [Yevgeny] Shaposhnikov as commander-in-chief. Contacts with the headquarters of the Kyiv Military District were usually limited to dealing with operational issues, such as the organization of our daily program, military discipline, combat readiness and preparations for mobilizing forces. Thus, although I was a member of the district's military council, I was quite surprised when suddenly I received a call from the chief of staff of the Kyiv Military District.

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

[...]

On Sunday, a crew left for Crimea as planned and picked up Chechevatov at the Bilbek airport for the return flight to Kyiv, where he met with [Gen. Valentin] Varennikov, recently arrived by plane from Moscow. Then the military district's headquarters ordered that I arrange for a return flight to Bilbek on the same day. This request convinced me that all this commotion was designed to satisfy the personal plans of the top brass, who, I concluded, were simply flying to Crimea for a vacation. Varennikov, no doubt, was probably planning to have some rest and relaxation at Chechevatov's dacha. But why had Chechevatov been summoned to Kyiv, and why had his vacation been interrupted? Whatever the case, I was sat-

isfied that the flight crew was back on duty, that these flights had been approved by the air force central command, and that we were able to carry out this request without straining our resources.[...]

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

[...]

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

(Continued on page 14)



At the Pershotravneve (Pervomaisk) Missile Complex in May 1993, Kostiantyn Morozov is seen with President Leonid Kravchuk (center).



Kostiantyn Morozov at the Yavoriv Training Range in the Carpathian Military District in 1992.

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Excerpts from Morozov's...

(Continued from page 13)

tion and whether he had any additional instructions for me. He replied that he had received a directive from the minister of defense and had begun working on the appropriate instructions for the air force. Soon, he said, I would receive a coded message with further information. He then asked me about the activities of the army I commanded, and I informed him that we were not wasting time and were continuing to work with students from military schools, implementing our existing training plans. He did not directly comment on this activity, but he did not dissuade me either. I even sensed that although Shaposhnikov's spoken comments were noncommittal, he agreed with what I was doing. After this conversation I felt even freer to proceed as I best saw fit, and I ordered that all those scheduled for a second or third shift be allowed to go home so that we could proceed with our original plans. [...]

Still, I found myself in a difficult situation. In the past I had never had any difficulty interpreting Shaposhnikov's commands. This time, however, something was wrong. A long time passed before I received the coded message he had mentioned, and when it did arrive, it contained nothing to explain the state of emergency and prepare us to deal with this new situation. It simply stated that a State Committee for the State of Emergency had been set up, that our activities should be in accordance with plans to maintain an increased combat readiness status, and that all measures should be taken to defend our weapons and ammunition. (A number of weapons recently had been stolen from military bases, and in a confused or chaotic situation criminals could take advantage of these circumstances. Measures to secure the weapons sounded reasonable, but Shaposhnikov's message portrayed them as being tied specifically to the implementation of the state of emergency regime.)

After reading this telegram I was more convinced than ever that the army under my command should continue its normal everyday activities. I decided that we would not carry out any additional measures to increase our combat preparedness. I cannot say that this was because I realized that the state of emergency had been declared by reactionaries or that a surprise of some kind was being prepared for us. More likely, it was simply because I wanted to continue preparing student trainees without disrupting our regular schedule. I did not want to get involved in intrigues that would lead to regrets about wasting valuable time for no good reason. [...]

Shaposhnikov was supporting [Boris] Yeltsin in Moscow much the same way that I was supporting [Leonid] Kravchuk and the decisions of the Ukrainian Parliament in Kyiv. Realizing the bankrupt nature of the Communist Party, which had spent its last ounce of strength defending its own pernicious ideology rather than the people – and which had ominously and dangerously tried to drag the armed forces into that absurd process of self-preservation – Shaposhnikov, with his innate sense of justice and honor, distinguished himself as one of the first to act against that tide. And his subordinates sensed how he distinguished himself. [...]

Before the fate of the coup became clear, a number of dramatic developments took place on August 20 that required decisive action. As commander of the Kyiv air army, I was responsible for managing all air traffic over Ukraine's territory. Our army was in charge of the zonal air traffic management center, which also had branches in Lviv and Odesa, and we were responsible

for coordinating the plans of all three air armies stationed in Ukraine. Any plans we approved had to be coordinated with the air defense forces, whose commander and staff were also responsible for maintaining order in Ukraine's air space.

All of a sudden, without any preliminary warning from the appropriate authorities, I discovered that a large number of transport planes from the Baltic region was being transferred to Kyiv and would be landing at the Boryspil Airport just to the east of the city. Furthermore, because of the nature of the bases from which they had departed, I concluded that these planes must be carrying troops. I had not received any flight plans for these planes, had not approved their entry into Ukraine's air space and had not given any instructions for these planes to be monitored. As if that were not enough, we were informed that these planes had been instructed to fly directly over Kyiv.

Imagine an armada of some 30 heavy transport aircraft flying low over this city in clear weather. Military and political strategists knew exactly what an impact such a show would have on the citizens of Kyiv and all of Ukraine. It was an effort to exert psychological pressure on Rukh activists and, more significantly, on the leaders of Ukraine, who, as the coup leaders saw us, were insufficiently eager to support them. Certainly I did not know of any official measures by senior officials in Ukraine to support the coup plotters.

Since I was not involved in planning the flight of these aircraft, I did not have the right to order their crews to return to their bases. I categorically forbade them, however, to fly over the city. [...] My office received a number of calls from the district headquarters complaining about my decision, and the chief of staff reminded us that the original orders had been confirmed, that this was a very important matter, and that Varennikov was supervising this operation. However, I told my subordinates to reply that they were simply following their commander's orders, and everything proceeded according to my instructions. The planes thus crossed the northern part of Kyiv Oblast and kept at least 30 kilometers away from Kyiv. Although the troops landed at Boryspil and stayed there for two days, I believe, they were not deployed in any way, nor were they even allowed to set up camp, and their living conditions must have been terrible. There was no attempt to satisfy even their most basic human needs, and they must have been terribly confused by the situation in which they found themselves.

[...]

I was convinced that the [Communist] Party's involvement in the coup was anti-constitutional anti-democratic, and thoroughly reactionary. On August 22 I shared my thoughts on this matter with my fellow officers, including the head of the air army's political department, his deputy and the secretary of the party committee. Further, I proposed that the officers under our command be given the opportunity to make their own independent decision concerning their party membership. Needless to say, my recommendation did not draw rounds of applause from my colleagues, for it was truly unprecedented. Since my fellow officers did not support my general proposal, I told them that I would confirm my personal decision concerning my party membership at a meeting the next day – that is, Friday, August 23[...] For me, the only decision I could personally live with was contained in a written statement of resignation. To ensure that I was following proper procedures, as soon as the meeting was over, I submitted the statement to the secretary of the appropriate party committee. With that, I resigned from the Communist Party.

Newark's Selfreliance credit union responds

by the Rev. Bohdan Lukie

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

One organization that has been exceptionally generous to the needs of our Ukrainian youth is the Selfreliance UA Federal Credit Union of Newark, N.J. Though Selfreliance support various ventures, the needs of our Ukrainian youth

have been its strongest concern and it has been most generous to its neighbors and friends – St. John's Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark.

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

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



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

Business in brief

(Continued from page 3)

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

Ukraine supplies currency-grade paper

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

New plant applies oil to rolled steels

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

Eastern enterprises to produce engines

LUHANSK – Eight industrial enterprises in Luhansk and Donetsk Oblasts have set up the Motor-Skhid, or Motor-East, consortium to start production of new internal combustion engines developed by the Donetsk-based Academician Volodymyr Kliosov. The engines will be assembled at the Pervomaisk Engineering Plant. The consortium includes the enterprises Inzhener in Makiivka, Intek in Donetsk, Pernyk in Luhansk, Kirov metal powder goods plant, Pervomaisk Engineering Plant, Severodonetsk Instrument Plant, Azov trade/industrial chamber in Makiivka and Luhansk raw materials company. The government has allocated 4.838 million hrv for the production of the first batch of engines. The new engine will operate both on gasoline and ethyl alcohol. The consortium will start supplying new engines to domestic buyers and later will promote the engine abroad. (Eastern Economist)

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Ukraine's senior...

(Continued from page 8)

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

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

During those formative baseball years, the teams from Moscow made yearly training trips to the United States. (In June of 1990, in fact, I met the Soviet National Team at St. John's University.) None of the Ukrainian teams were allowed to travel. According to Sashko, the best equipment went to Moscow, which forced some of the Ukrainian baseball players to sew their own baseball gloves. For a time Pobutovyk even had to manufacture its own baseballs. Ukraine's baseball development program was slower because the vast majority of money, training opportunities and equipment fell into the hands of the Moscovites.

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

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

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

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

Back to Trnava

At the European Baseball Championships in Trnava, Ukraine faced Slovenia on August 1 and scored in all but one inning, easily winning 12-1. Maistrenko had three singles and Anatolii Korolev of Foton pitched a complete game, striking out eight.

Ukraine then met the host team Slovakia, in front of the largest crowd of the championships - 650. Ukraine raced out to a 17-4 lead. Ukraine brought back Korolev to get the final six outs. Ukraine's youngest player, 18-year-old catcher Serhii Holovko, hit a majestic three-run homer to extend a 5-4 lead to 8-4. He was later voted most valuable player of the game. Twelve walks allowed the Slovaks to close within 17-10 and give them hope. The final score was 18-11, with Ukraine the victor.

Poland faced the powerful Ukrainian team in the semifinal game. Ukraine contin-

ued to dominate, quietly beating Poland 11-1. The most valuable player was Inozemstev with two hits, two RBIs and two stolen bases.

The championship game was a rematch with Austria, which had lost to Ukraine by only one run just a few days earlier. Ukraine scored three in the top of the first. Austria responded with two unearned runs in the bottom of the inning to close the gap. That would be the last time that an Austrian would cross home plate. Ukraine would score nine more runs and win 11-2. Yatsuk pitched all the way.

Ukraine won this important championship, the winner of which moves on to Bonn, Germany, next summer to compete in the European A Pool Championships. Lithuania captured third place, followed by Poland, Slovakia, Yugoslavia, Slovenia and Belarus.

The closing ceremonies were held at Trnava, and we heard the Ukrainian national anthem, reminding all that Ukraine was the champion. Marlene Campbell, president of the Austrian Baseball Federation and an official of the Confederation of European Baseball, presented individual and team awards.

Ukraine was awarded five out of nine individual awards: Roman Yatsuk, best pitcher, based on wins/losses record; Ihor Chornomaz, most valuable player of the tournament; Vasyl Antoshko, most runs batted; Mykola Taran, most home runs; and Konstantyn Tarasenko, most runs scored.

Challenges lie ahead, but Ukraine's athletes have potential. With more equipment and sponsors who knows?

Ukrainian Canadians...

(Continued from page 1)

accusations can be made and the person stripped of his citizenship and deported without ever being given the benefit of a criminal trial.

Delegates at the annual retreat of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association are currently alerting members of Edmonton's many immigrant communities of Justice Minister MacLellan's continued support of what many regard as an undemocratic targeting of naturalized Canadian citizens. There are over 5 million naturalized Canadians (persons not born in Canada who hold Canadian citizenship) who, under Ms. MacLellan's "two-tiered approach to justice" could be at risk of losing their citizenship without benefit of a trial, the UCCLA explained.

UCCLA Chair John B Gregorovich, said: "That is something we are certain voters will want to keep in mind when they vote in Edmonton on November 27, particularly in the Ukrainian community, which remembers how its members were unjustly imprisoned, disenfranchised and even deported during Canada's first national internment operations."

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The myth of Russophone...

(Continued from page 2)

Kyiv disagreed with these views.

Three, two-thirds of Russophones in Kyiv feel that their rights as Russian speakers are not infringed on within a Ukrainian language information space.

Four, 70 percent of Russophones in Kyiv believe that Ukrainian citizens should know the Ukrainian language well, and 44 percent believe that they personally should improve their Ukrainian because it is important for them to do so.

And five, only 43 percent of Russophones in Kyiv agreed with the idea of raising the status of Russian to second state language.

The organizers of the poll concluded that

only up to one-third of Russophones in Kyiv are opponents of Ukrainianization. Meanwhile, 50 to 55 percent use Russian but remain positively disposed toward increased use of the Ukrainian language and do not see such a development as in any way harming their national dignity.

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

Metro Detroit Chapter...

(Continued from page 11)

on needed stamp catalogues: one on classic Ukrainian stamps, the other on Plast stamps; and attempting to obtain non-profit status for the society.

Discussions on the location of next year's gathering were also held, but no final decision was reached.

The Saturday night banquet featured a presentation by Mr. Jaciw describing some of his award-winning coin designs. Next came the announcement of exhibit winners by the show's judges, Jerry Tkachuk and Andrew Martyniuk.

The evening was closed out by Dr. Kuzych, who presented six special Maksymczuk Awards for distinguished services to Ukrainian collecting. This year's awards went to: Hryhoriy Lobko and Andrew Martyniuk, respectively,

author and translator of a catalogue of modern Ukrainian provisional stamps; Lubomyr Onyshkevych, editor of the society's newsletter; George Slusarczuk, former society president and for many years its treasurer; Val Zabijaka, also a former president and a long-time auctioneer of Ukrainian collectibles; and the Metro-Detroit Chapter, for assembling such an excellent show. Show organizer Roman Maziak accepted the plaque on behalf of the entire chapter.

The strong turnout at UKRAINPEX demonstrated the vigor of the collecting hobbies in North America. Dr. Kuzych reported many people complimenting him on the "Focus on Philately" articles that appear monthly in The Ukrainian Weekly and that have helped generate renewed interest in stamp collecting. He said he plans to continue writing these features, but he invited other members to also contribute guest articles on their areas of interest.



Ділимося сумною вісткою, що 10-го листопада, 2000 р., після довгої і важкої недуги з волі Всевишнього відійшов у вічність наш найдорожчий Муж, Батько, Дідусь і Прадідусь

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Панахиду відправлено 12-го листопада у похоронному заведенні Hansen у Фініксі, Арізона. Похорон відбувся 13-го листопада із Української Католицької Церкви Успення Пресвятої Богородиці у Фініксі на цвинтар Paradise Memorial Garden, Скотсдейл, Арізона.

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who passed away at the age of 43 on Thursday, October 26, 2000.

He is buried in Boston, Mass., next to his grandson, Floyd, who died in 1995 at 4 months.

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children – Shawna, Michael and Sequoyah
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May God hold him gently in his arms.
Vichnaya Pamyat!



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Вона прикрасила наше життя.

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Newsbriefs

(Continued from page 2)

eries, the Eastern Economist Daily reported on November 10. Mr. Makaiev said Itera supplied 4 million cubic meters of gas to Ukraine's energy generating companies last month and has yet to receive \$73 million for it; current supplies are not being paid for at all. Meanwhile, Gazprom has warned that it will sue the Ukrainian government if the latter continues to siphon off Russian gas. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Energy official says siphoning has ended

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

Socialists to join majority?

KYIV — Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz has said his Left Center caucus is likely to join the pro-government majority in the Verkhovna Rada, Interfax reported on November 13. "Most likely, we will support Viktor Yuschenko's government, but this [step] depends on him," Mr. Moroz. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Scouts hold historic meeting in Ukraine

KYIV — On the second day of their worldwide quadrennial assembly, the Congress of Ukrainian Plast Organizations (KUPO), the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization granted Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko the status of honorary "plastun," or scout, after he addressed their assembly on November 11. Participants reconfirmed scouting principles and the use of the Ukrainian language. Some 100 delegates and 50 guests from Ukraine, the United

States, Canada, Australia, Poland, Germany, Slovakia, Argentina and the United Kingdom attended. Plast was founded in Ukraine in 1911, only four years after Robert Baden-Powell founded the original Scouting for Boys organization. This is the first KUPO conclave to be held in Ukraine. (Eastern Economist)

Kyiv praises U.N. as peace guarantor

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

Inflation expected to hit 28.6 percent

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

Yuschenkos welcome baby girl

KYIV — Prime Minister Viktor Yuschenko's wife, Kateryna (née Chumachenko) gave birth to a girl, who weighed in at 3.5 kilograms. "The mother and the baby are feeling good, but the father is feeling the best," said Mr. Yuschenko's spokeswoman, Natalia Zarudna. (Eastern Economist)

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Politicians of various stripes...

(Continued from page 1)

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

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

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

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

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

Sounding weary and frustrated, Mr. Yushenko rejected as politically motivated the decision of the commission, which was chaired by National Security and Defense Council Secretary Yevhen Marchuk, another recent vocal critic of the prime minister who has close ties to some of the oligarchs.

"I don't share the conclusions of the commission, I don't consider them sincere," said Mr. Yushenko. He added that he would not allow politicians to destroy his Cabinet and inferred that he was ready to step aside if he was not allowed to work.

"I have biological limitations," he noted.

National Deputy Syrota said he has no doubts who is directing the effort to force Mr. Yushenko into early retirement, although he did not name individuals. "The clans have an interest because they are opposed to the government, which has resisted their plans," said Mr. Syrota. "They want to destroy the Yushenko government to be able to implement the objectives of the largest clans and put one of their own in the prime minister's chair," he explained.

Since he announced the appointment of Ms. Tymoshenko and began a clean-up of the energy sector, Prime Minister Yushenko has battled the barons of the market, mainly Hryhorii Surkis, who recently purchased half a dozen regional gas providers that were privatized and has extensive dealings in the gas and oil trade, and fellow oil and gas trader Oleksander Volkov, who is one of President Kuchma's closest confidantes. The two have led the fight against the government's proposed budget for 2001. Among those with whom they are joined in various business and political matters are ex-president Kravchuk and First Vice-Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Viktor Medvedchuk.

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

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

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

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



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Visit UNWLA Inc. on the Internet: <http://www.unwla.org/index.html>

Visit UNWLA Inc., New Jersey office at: 171 Main Street, Matawan, New Jersey 07747.

FOR INFORMATION PLEASE WRITE TO: UNWLA NEW JERSEY REGIONAL COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 172, HOLMDEL, NEW JERSEY 07733

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Please send me information about UNWLA and New Jersey Regional Council Branches.

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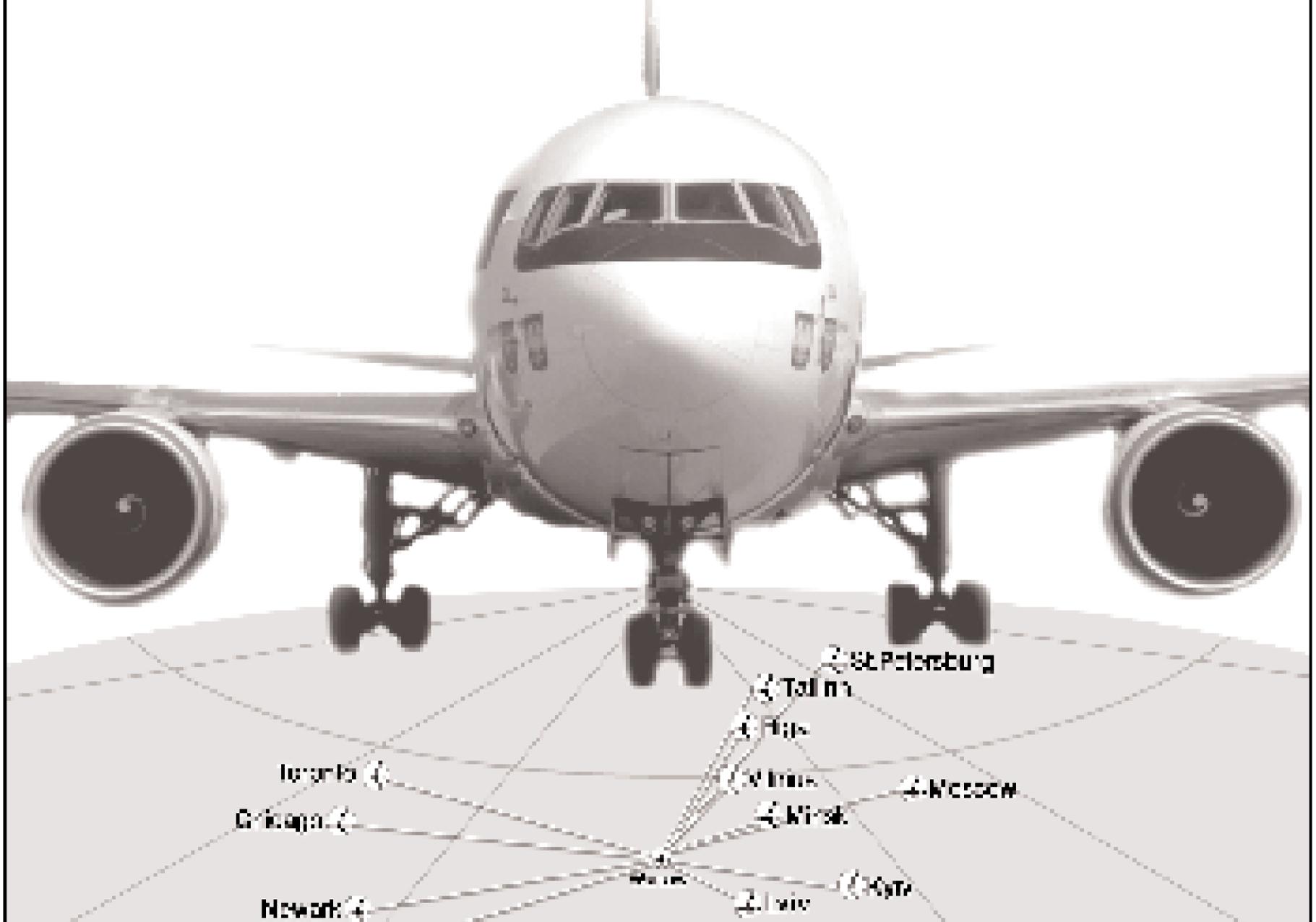
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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 24)

Thursday, November 30

ITHACA, N.Y.: The Cornell University Ukrainian Club is hosting an event to raise awareness about the Chernobyl disaster and its tragic aftermath. Lectures by Alex Kuzma, executive director of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF), will be held at 4:30 p.m. and 7 p.m. A photography exhibit by Joseph Sywenkyj will be on display at 10 a.m.-9 p.m. The event will be held in the International Room of Willard Straight Hall at Cornell University. For additional information call Julia Tretiak, (607) 277-2503, or e-mail: (jat35@cornell.edu).

Friday, December 1

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

Sunday, December 3

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

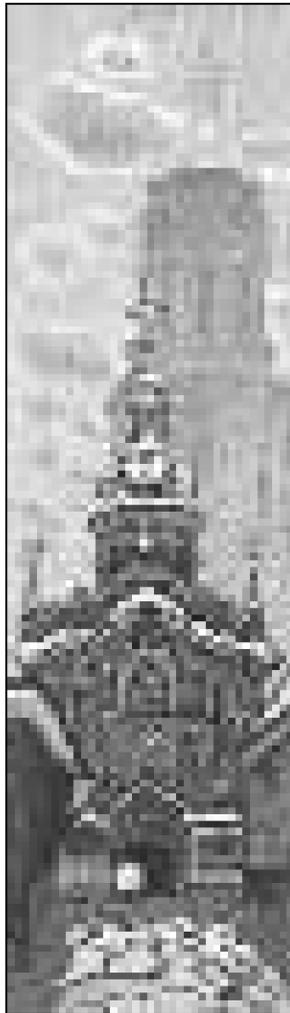
Monday, December 4

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

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

Sunday, December 10

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



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, November 24

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

Sunday, November 26

NEWARK, N.J.: The New Jersey Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will hold a "Soyuzianka Day" at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, Sanford Avenue and Ivy Street, at 9 a.m.-3 p.m. Featured speakers at the session, which begins at 1 p.m., will be Luba Bilowchtchuk, UNWLA Scholarship Program chair, and M. Orysia

Jacus, UNWLA Scholarship Program Treasurer, who traveled to Brazil and visited Ukrainian Brazilian schools, seminars and colonies where UNWLA scholarship recipients live. In their extensive travels they met with former and present UNWLA students, as well as leaders of the Ukrainian communities and established a UNWLA Scholarship Program Alumni Association in Brazil. Guests are welcome.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute presents a lecture by Dr. Vladyslav Verstiuk, National Academy of Sciences, Ukraine, titled "The War of 1920: Recent Research and Interpretations." The lecture will be held in the institute seminar room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. For more information contact the institute, (617) 495-4053.

(Continued on page 23)

PLEASE NOTE REQUIREMENTS:

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

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

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

The Ukrainian Weekly

Wedding Announcement

will appear in our December 10, 2000 issue.

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

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

This section will be published periodically.

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

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

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

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