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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXI

No. 18

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MAY 4, 2003

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Kyiv roundtable discusses law on "Ukrainians from abroad"

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukrainians living in the United States or Canada should not expect to receive visa-free entry into Ukraine even if its Parliament passes a law giving diaspora Ukrainians distinctive status as "Ukrainians from abroad," noted National Deputy Ihor Ostash on April 18.

Speaking before a roundtable called to discuss the draft law on the legal rights of Ukrainians living outside the borders of Ukraine, which will soon come up for further debate in the Verkhovna Rada the lawmaker noted that a more realistic goal in the post-9/11 era would be a special document for speedy entry should the bill receive parliamentary approval.

"There have been many comments submitted by the various ministries, especially in the case of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Internal Affairs on the matter of a visa-free regime," explained Mr. Ostash. "Much of it urges us to reject visa-free entry into Ukraine for those who would receive special status."

However, he added a bit later that dis-

cussions are proceeding to determine whether a special visa could be extended on a concurrent basis to those persons receiving special designation as "Ukrainians from abroad."

The possibility that Ukrainians living in the world diaspora might be able to enter Ukraine minus the standard entry visa had been considered in the early stages of the bill's preparation, but protests from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Customs Department all but killed the idea.

Serhii Nedilko, an aide to National Deputy Yevhen Zhovtiak, who has been instrumental in moving the bill along and who wrote an earlier bill rejected by lawmakers, explained that visa-free status for certain people entering Ukraine could cause problems with other foreigners because international customs standards do not allow for what is called "positive discrimination," which means giving preference to one group over another.

The idea for a law on diaspora status, to codify special legal rights and privileges for Ukrainians who were forced to emigrate for political or economic rea-

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Ukrainians in Russia's Far East try to maintain community life

by Maryna Makhnonos

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

MOSCOW — Compared to the heroism that their forebears demonstrated in overcoming obstacles while conquering Russia's severe Far East during their resettlement there some 120 years ago, today Ukrainians living in Russia have only bureaucratic immobility and financial inadequacies to overcome. Even so, many problems continue to exist as Ukrainian Russians attempt to keep their ethnic flame burning, especially when their native country does not provide either sufficient financial or moral support, said a Ukrainian official in charge of diaspora relations.

"Their community life is far from an appropriate level," explained Andrii Popok, head of the department of Ukrainian Diaspora Affairs within Ukraine's State Committee on Migration. He said that a lack of legislation regulating Ukrainian community life in Russia is the main problem. Mr. Popok made his remarks during on April 12 roundtable with some 50 heads of Ukrainian regional communities in Russia, including representatives from communities in Kursk, St. Petersburg, Yakutia, Magadan, Perm, Murmansk and Bashkortostan, as well as

Moscow, held to commemorate the anniversary of the forced resettlement of Ukrainians to the Far East region they dubbed Zelenyi Klyn, which was ordered by the Russian Tsar Aleksandr II in 1883.

None of the former Soviet republics had special legislation to protect their ethnic groups abroad at the moment of the Soviet Union's collapse in 1991, and Ukraine has no legislation to this day, Mr. Popok said, addressing top representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora in Russia. The Ukrainian government diaspora coordinator could speak from first-hand experience because he lived in Zelenyi Klyn for a time after his military service and was a community leader there in 1991-1993.

"The success of legislation depends upon the community's activity," continued Mr. Popok. "Unfortunately, Ukrainians lack unity at times, but they also do not get sufficient attention from their historical fatherland."

Mr. Popok said that his department is too small to respond immediately to all the needs of the 20 million or so Ukrainians scattered across the world. Also, the government has dispersed responsibility for coordination with the

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U.S. seeks to take court proceedings in case of Pavlo Lazarenko to Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The Procurator General's Office of Ukraine confirmed on April 24 that Pavlo Lazarenko, the former prime minister who has spent the last three years in a detention center outside San Francisco, could return to Ukraine to take part in court proceedings organized by the United States Department of Justice.

U.S. law enforcement officials are completing a lengthy investigation into charges that Mr. Lazarenko laundered hundreds of millions of dollars through U.S. and other foreign banks and would like to interview witnesses in Ukraine before winding up their investigation.

Mr. Lazarenko is alleged to have illegally earned hundreds of millions of dollars through bribes and blackmail and his close ties with United Energy Systems, the gas and oil trading company founded and controlled by controversial National Deputy Yulia Tymoshenko. U.S. officials want to question scores of people living in Ukraine who had contact with Mr. Lazarenko and United Energy Systems as he and the firm rose from provincial pre-eminence in Dnipropetrovsk to the national spotlight in Kyiv in the mid-1990s.

The U.S. Department of Justice has submitted a list of 100 individuals it would like to question to the Procurator General's Office, among them high government officials and parliamentary lawmakers.

"U.S. authorities believe that Mr. Lazarenko must be present in Ukraine when witnesses for the prosecution are questioned," explained Vasyl Drahan, head of the special investigations department of

the Procurator General's Office, speaking during a press conference.

Mr. Drahan added that, under the terms U.S. officials are requesting, Mr. Lazarenko would remain in detention while in Ukraine and would be returned to the U.S. immediately afterwards. He also said that, in accordance with U.S. law, the accused could not be forced to appear at a witness hearing against his will, an option that is available to Mr. Lazarenko.

Nonetheless, there is little reason at the moment to believe that Mr. Lazarenko would travel back to Ukraine, where he has been all but convicted of two charges of murder and is wanted on several other lesser charges, including embezzlement, misappropriation of government property and abuse of office.

"Lazarenko has the right to be present at interviews, but this does not mean he will use this right," explained Marina Dolhopola, his Ukrainian attorney, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

On April 17 a Kyiv court handed down a ruling in which it found a crime organization that has now been disbanded guilty of the murders of lawmakers Yevhen Scherban and Vadym Hetman. Prosecutors stated after the court verdict that the unnamed party found to have ordered the killings was Mr. Lazarenko, and the only reason he has not been brought to justice is because he is in a U.S. jail.

"However, it is clear to everyone to whom we refer," explained Volodymyr Huzyr, the head prosecutor in the case.

Law enforcement officials said they proved during the trial of eight members of

(Continued on page 8)

Bush announces his nominee for ambassador to Ukraine

U.S. Embassy in Ukraine

KYIV — President George W. Bush has announced his intention to nominate John Edward Herbst, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, to be the U.S. ambassador to Ukraine. The U.S. Senate must confirm the nomination.

Mr. Herbst, who has the rank of minister-counselor, currently serves as the U.S. ambassador to Uzbekistan. He assumed that post in October 2000. Prior to becoming Ambassador to Uzbekistan, Mr. Herbst served as the U.S. consul general in Jerusalem. Previously, he served as the principal deputy to the ambassador-at-large for the newly independent states, the director of the Office of Independent States and Commonwealth Affairs and as the director of regional affairs in the Near East Bureau of the State Department. Mr. Herbst has

also worked overseas as political counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Tel Aviv and at the embassies in Moscow and Saudi Arabia. He joined the Foreign Service in 1979.

Mr. Herbst was born on August 12, 1952, in Rockville Center, N.Y. He received a bachelor of science in foreign service from Georgetown University School of Foreign Service in 1974, cum laude and Phi Beta Kappa, and a master of arts in law and diplomacy from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1978. He also attended the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies Bologna Center. He is fluent in Russian and has a working knowledge of Arabic.

Carlos Pascual, U.S. ambassador to Ukraine since October 2000, is scheduled to return to Washington, this summer to be the coordinator of U.S. assistance to Europe and Eurasia.

ANALYSIS

Back to the USSR? Ukraine holds Soviet-style 'discussion' of political reform

by Taras Kuzio

In several CIS states – especially Russia, Belarus, and Moldova – there is increasing evidence of nostalgia for the former USSR and a resurgence of Soviet-style attitudes and political culture. One aspect of this trend is the use of elections not as vehicles for free democratic competition, but to legitimize ruling elites and their “parties of power.”

Opposition parties and civil society are increasingly seen in a negative and distrustful light as “extremists” or “destructive forces.” Legislation is selectively applied, especially against the opposition, while deception is deeply ingrained. Soviet political culture is especially evident in the discrepancy – as seen previously in the USSR – between official rhetoric and policies in the pursuit of reform, the struggle against corruption and the achievement of foreign-policy goals. Most importantly, the executive branch and the “party of power” seek to exercise monopoly control over the Parliament, civil society, the media and the economy.

Why is this occurring now, more than a decade after the USSR collapsed? In some cases, this is in response to political crises and the growth of opposition activity (e.g., Ukraine and, to a lesser extent, Kazakhstan). More broadly, the ruling elites feel stronger domestically after having converted their Soviet-era political power into economic wealth and then back into political control. In addition, in Russia they have a strong external ally with whom they can exchange domestic assets in return for political support (e.g., Belarus, Ukraine and Armenia).

When presidential proposals have been

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blocked or ruling elites wish to prove their “democratic” credentials, referendums are held to demonstrate the “popular will” in which the proposals in question are endorsed by wide margins. Belarus (1996), Ukraine (2000), Uzbekistan (2002) and Kyrgyzstan (2003) all resorted to this tactic.

According to audiotape recordings in the possession of former presidential security guard Mykola Melnychenko, the Soviet-style overwhelming endorsements of Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma’s four questions in the 2000 referendum were the result of outright falsification. Mr. Kuchma has denied the authenticity of the Melnychenko tapes.

On March 6, President Kuchma introduced to the Verkhovna Rada the political reforms he first proposed in August 2002. A two month “national discussion” was duly launched, with Mr. Kuchma threatening to hold a referendum if his proposals are not implemented by Parliament. Referendums “with legally binding results,” President Kuchma claimed in his April 15 state-of-the-nation address to Parliament, “are the highest form of people power.”

Threats by the Ukrainian executive to hold referendums are nothing new. In 1996 they helped unblock five years of discussions surrounding a post-Soviet constitution, although not in Mr. Kuchma’s favor. In 2000 a referendum was actually held. Our Ukraine National Deputy Mykola Tomenko has predicted that a referendum could be held either in the summer or by December at the latest.

Why is President Kuchma again threatening a referendum?

Two analysts from the Razumkov Center for Economic and Political Studies pointed out in the April 5-11 edition of *Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia* that the ultimate aim of the executive is to control

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Ombudswoman reports on human rights

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

Ombudswoman Nina Karpachova on April 18 delivered an annual report to the Verkhovna Rada on the human rights situation in Ukraine, Interfax and UNIAN reported. Ms. Karpachova told lawmakers that the observance of human rights in the country is “far away” from international standards.

According to Ms. Karpachova, after the post of ombudsman was established in 1998, she received complaints mostly from disabled persons, pensioners and jobless people, while now she is more and more often addressed by journalists, law enforcers, state clerks and officials. She said that, in general, some 50 percent of complaints pertain to violations of civil rights (primarily, the right to a legal defense), while another 40 percent refer to violations of social and economic rights.

Ms. Karpachova revealed that in the past year, she has been addressed by 12,000 citizens who complained that police used torture against them. The most common examples of torture during interrogations in order to force suspects into pleading guilty, she said, were beatings, putting gas masks or plastic bags on

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the head to make people suffocate, applying electric shocks to the body, or hanging people by their handcuffed hands.

She stressed that in many cases, the application of torture led to death, permanent disability, or health disorders. Last year, more than 1,000 police officers were fired because of “inclination to violence,” application of force and torture to citizens.

Ms. Karpachova said that as of January 1, nearly 150,000 Ukrainians served their sentences in corrective-labor colonies, while more than 43,000 were under investigation in isolation wards. According to the ombudswoman, Ukraine is the world’s leader as regards the number of suspects to whom pretrial detention is applied – on average, 37 percent of suspects are arrested before trial. Ms. Karpachova stressed that journalism in Ukraine continues to be one of the most dangerous professions. She recalled that 36 journalists have died violently in Ukraine since 1993, adding that Ukrainian journalists are killed more often than those in a zone of military conflict. According to the ombudswoman, beating and intimidating journalists, freezing the bank accounts of media outlets, confiscating newspapers and other publications right off the printing press have become common practice in Ukraine.

NEWSBRIEFS

Ukrainian role in Iraq reconstruction?

LONDON – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn on April 29 said he hopes that Great Britain will support Ukraine in its attempts to participate in the post-war reconstruction of Iraq, Interfax reported. Mr. Lytvyn was speaking at the Royal Institute of International Relations in London within the framework of his three-day visit to the United Kingdom. He stressed that his country possesses vast experience in the oil sector, a highly developed engineering structure, and experts who have worked on oil deposits in Russia. He said a Ukrainian delegation is to visit Washington on May 4-5 to raise the same issue. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lytvyn sees no need for referendum

LONDON – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn told the Royal Institute of International Relations in London on April 29 that there will be no referendum on political reform in Ukraine, thus contradicting such a suggestion by President Leonid Kuchma at a news conference last week, UNIAN reported. Mr. Lytvyn said an appropriate decision to reform Ukraine’s constitutional system will be adopted by the Parliament with a two-thirds majority before October 2004, when the next presidential elections are scheduled to take place. Mr. Lytvyn said he hopes the president and national deputies will arrive at a compromise on a political-reform bill. In particular, the Ukrainian opposition is against Mr. Kuchma’s proposals to introduce a bicameral legislature and give the president the right to appoint some ministers. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President signs anti-censorship bill

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has signed into law a bill defining and banning media censorship in Ukraine, Interfax reported on April 28. The bill, passed by the Verkhovna Rada on April 3, makes it a criminal offense for officials to “deliberately intervene in the professional work of journalists.” It also limits financial penalties against journalists for defamation claims. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma sacks naval commander

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma on April 25 dismissed naval Commander Mykhailo Yezhel after visiting a number of military units and facilities in Crimea earlier the same day, Interfax reported, citing presidential spokeswoman Olena

Hromnytska. She said the president criticized the living conditions of servicemen in the units he visited, adding that much of the property at the units has been ransacked. The next day, Mr. Kuchma appointed Vice-Admiral Viacheslav Sychoy to assume Commander Yezhel’s post. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv moves to avoid higher bread prices

KYIV – Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich requested on April 26 that the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Ministry of the Economy and other executive bodies “provide conditions” for grain purchases abroad to avoid significant increases in domestic bread prices, Interfax reported. “I believe today it is necessary to focus on the mobilization of bread-grain resources, [and] on its importation from Russia, Kazakhstan and other countries,” Mr. Yanukovich said. He said bread prices might be pushed up by a possible poor grain harvest this year. The prime minister said Ukraine lost more than half of its winter crops due to bad weather. UNIAN reported the same day that Agriculture Minister Serhii Ryzhuk proposed that Ukraine drop duties on 1 million tons of imported grain until July 31 in order to avoid “eating up our seed-grain resources.” Ukraine’s current import tax on wheat is 40 percent. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma wants halt to defamation cases

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma said at a news conference in Kyiv on April 23 that he has asked Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun to discontinue the criminal investigations launched recently against a number of regional media outlets for allegedly defaming the president and obstructing his activities, UNIAN reported. Mr. Kuchma said he did not play any role in launching the cases, adding that he even does not know what media were targeted by the Procurator General’s Office. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Battalion’s return depends on Kuwait

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma told a news conference on April 23 that the return of the Ukrainian anti-nuclear, -biological and -chemical (NBC) battalion that was dispatched to Kuwait in late March is dependent on a Kuwaiti government decision, UNIAN reported. The president noted that Kuwait had requested a six-month deployment of the unit and now may either request shortening or prolonging its stay. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Yearly subscription rate: \$55; for UNA members – \$45.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices. (ISSN – 0273-9348)

The Weekly: UNA:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

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The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, May 4, 2003, No. 18, Vol. LXXI

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Kyoto protocol on pollution could bring financial benefit for Ukraine

by Ivan Poltavets

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – If another major industrial nation ratifies the Kyoto Agreement, it could bring Ukraine financial benefit in the most unlikely of ways.

Because the level of pollution in Ukraine has dropped sharply in the last several years, mostly due to the near total collapse of economic structures for much of the 1990s, Ukraine has dropped below its allocated pollutant levels as agreed upon in the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement that delineated how much pollution signatory nations could emit.

Today, by selling its unused quotas for greenhouse gas emissions, said Ferdinand Pavel, expert of the German Advisory Group, “Ukraine can earn from an estimated \$700 million to \$3 billion every year in 2008-2010.”

Mr. Pavel spoke at a roundtable on the topic titled “Kyoto Protocol: Opportunities for Ukraine,” which was held jointly by the Institute for Economic Research and Policy Consulting and the German consulting firm in Kyiv’s World Bank office on April 4.

The Kyoto Protocol, adopted within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, aims for the reduction of human-produced greenhouse gas emissions to prevent global warming. In the protocol all major emitter-nations of greenhouse gasses were assigned quotas on emissions at a base year set as 1990, which they will have to show as an annual average for the years 2008-2012.

Currently, developed nations are

responsible for more than 50 percent of worldwide greenhouse gas emissions. To achieve the set goals, flexibility mechanisms were built into the protocol to allow for easier attainment of overall compliance. One of these mechanisms foresaw the creation of a market for unused quota-shares, which could be bought by countries or enterprises facing difficulties in meeting their own set quotas.

Ukraine is a country that currently has many unused quota-shares. Since 1990, greenhouse gas emissions have fallen by a factor of two. The reason for such a dramatic change lies in a sharp drop in GDP – and especially in industrial production – over the last decade. This should guarantee Ukraine an ample stockpile of unused and salable greenhouse gas quotas when that mechanism is activated.

Another flexibility mechanism that Kyiv may be able to utilize for financial advantage is called “joint implementation.” This mechanism allows investors to develop a project in which they find an enterprise where a reduction of greenhouse gas levels could be achieved in the cheapest way. Investors could finance such a project and then sell the level of the emissions that were reduced if they fell below the allowable emission level. The point is to target the most obsolete technologies first rather than concentrating on improving modern facilities and guarantee that the level of greenhouse gas emissions is reduced in the most cost effective manner.

“There are estimations that such a flow into Eastern Europe as a whole area will

be at between \$2.4 billion and \$5.6 billion [annually],” said Mr. Pavel.

For Ukraine it could become one of the rare cases in which the extreme energy inefficiency of its industry became a benefit, attracting foreign “climate” investments.

Researchers at the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) put Ukraine first in a ranking of Eastern European countries that could potentially reap the most benefits from Kyoto Protocol implementation. However, in the list of countries ready to deal with the Kyoto Protocol mechanisms Ukraine occupied the last spot.

“Ukraine, after signing the protocol in 1999, slightly decreased its pace in the international negotiation process and implementation of its international responsibilities [within the Kyoto process]. Currently, a ratification package is ready and has been submitted to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine,” explained Semen Kublanov, head of the Ecology Monitoring Department at the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine.

It is expected that the Kyoto Protocol package will soon be sent to the Verkhovna Rada for ratification. Despite the relative slack in Ukraine’s performance in the Kyoto Protocol process, Western companies are already looking for opportunities in Ukraine. Ruhrgas (Germany) and Ukrtransgaz (Ukraine) have developed a joint project to optimize the work of the Ukrainian gas transit system, which could cut carbon dioxide emissions by 350,000 tons annually

and cost the German firm approximately 15 million euros.

In return for the investment, the Ukrainian side would have to provide the German firm with emissions certificates for achieved greenhouse gas reductions. However, the project is currently stalled by the uncertainty of the official Ukrainian stance towards the Kyoto Protocol, as well as lack of necessary institutional infrastructure.

Officially, the protocol will come into force once the ratifying countries together account for at least 55 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions. Canada and Poland ratified the anti-pollution document in December 2002. The Kyoto protocol should enter into force 90 days after its ratification by Russia, which is expected to accede this year. Russia is responsible for 17 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions, and its accession would put the member-states’ total over 55 percent.

“We will try to convince the Russian leadership to get Kyoto protocol ratified,” mentioned Hans-Jochen Schmidt, the representative of the German Embassy in Kyiv.

A number of firms have already started their own greenhouse gas emissions reduction programs, and even if implementation of the Kyoto Protocol is delayed, which is unlikely at this point, projects to reduce emissions will continue and a greenhouse gas emissions market should soon take off as the European Union, Japan and perhaps Ukraine develop potent national programs.

Senate’s Foreign Relations Committee holds hearing on NATO expansion

by Serhiy Zhykharev

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – The U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations held a hearing on April 3 on the second round of NATO expansion to include Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia. Sen. Richard G. Lugar (R-Ind.), chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, presided over the meeting.

Members of the Committee heard the testimonies of Janusz Bugajski, director of East European Project at the Center for Strategic and International Studies; Jeffrey Simon, senior research fellow at the Institute for National Strategic Studies of the National Defense University; and F. Stephen Larrabee of the RAND Corp.

Defending the case for Bulgaria and Romania, Mr. Bugajski defined five standards that are necessary to measure every new NATO applicant: domestic stability, democratic governance, bilateral political cooperation, regional security; and, a commitment to anti-terrorist activities. According to Mr. Bugajski, Bulgaria and Romania established and stabilized their democratic states, managed to avoid ethnic conflicts, and held several free and fair elections. Although poverty remains an issue, economic stability was achieved at the macroeconomic level, and both states demonstrated the willingness to cooperate on political and military levels.

Both Bulgaria and Romania have good relations with their neighbors, and both have joined the U.S.-led anti-terror coalition by sending troops to the conflict zone. “We have entered a new turbulent era in trans-Atlantic relations that may drastically reshape the strategic map of Europe. While NATO may not disappear, it could increasingly resemble the OSCE or a mini-U.N. ... Alternatively, in addition to promoting

stronger bilateral ties with like-minded Allies, Washington may seek a revamped NATO structure that can more effectively intersect with U.S. interests,” said Mr. Bugajski. In this context, he argued that the accession of Romania and Bulgaria to NATO would benefit the strategic interests of the United States in the region and

the Baltic states are among the highest in Europe.”

Mr. Larrabee also noted that, unlike most other NATO applicants from Central and East Europe, the Baltic States did not inherit their military, but instead had to re-create them. Given the financial constraints, this task has been difficult, but the countries

“Ukraine, of course, is the grand prize [in further expansion of the European Union].”

– Jeffrey Simon

encourage cooperation between NATO members.

Mr. Simon expressed similar sentiments. “The United States’ military footprint is likely to change in Europe not just by thinning of its presence in Germany, but also by acquiring a new presence in the direction of Europe’s east and southeast,” he stated. Arguing the case for Slovakia’s and Slovenia’s entry into NATO, Mr. Simon pointed out that citizens of both states initially disapproved of NATO membership, but subsequent actions by the governments have swayed popular opinion. Both states have a stable political and economic environment and have demonstrated a consistent desire to cooperate in the political realm, as evidenced by their active collaboration in the U.S.-led war against international terrorism in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Making the case for Baltic states, RAND’s Mr. Larrabee remarked that, “membership of the Baltic states in NATO is very much in U.S. interests and will significantly contribute to enhancing overall security in Europe. All three states have functioning democratic systems and viable market economies. Indeed, growth rates in

managed to create forces that are capable of operating with NATO forces. All three Baltic countries continue to increase their defense budgets and work to develop specialized units of value to NATO.

Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia expressed their support of the U.S.-led war on terrorism and participated in Operation Enduring Freedom. They have created a joint regional defense unit, composed of a company from each state (BALTBAT), a joint Baltic Naval Squadron (BALTRON) and a Baltic Air Surveillance Network (BALTNET). The states are economically and politically stable and continue their reforms in order to root out corruption and ensure that political, economic, and interethnic stability remains.

Following their oral presentations, Chairman Lugar inquired whether it is possible that any of the new NATO members may change their minds and not uphold the ideals of democracy and freedom that bind NATO members. All three witnesses agreed those chances are slim and that such a scenario would be possible only during a major economic catastrophe. Otherwise, the witnesses at the hearing claimed that public opinion in the aspiring countries is strongly

on the side of democratic development and continuing market reforms. Joining NATO would only reinforce this support and ensure that the new NATO members implement their reforms in a speedier manner.

The witnesses and Sen. Lugar also remarked that NATO expansion opens a set of new questions as to who will join the alliance later. Both the committee chairman and the experts agreed that eventually there would be a need to admit Ukraine.

“Ukraine, of course, is the grand prize [in further expansion],” stated Mr. Simon. According to him, admitting Ukraine to NATO will become a necessity because it would tie together the whole region: from the Baltic states in the north, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia in the west, and Bulgaria and Romania in the south. Mr. Simon expressed his opinion that the Baltic states and Poland would have an internal pressure to include Ukraine in the alliance based on their ties and proximity.

Mr. Bugajski agreed that Ukraine would eventually be admitted into NATO along with Moldova. In his opinion, the admission of Romania sets a great example for admission of these two states, which have achieved relative stability (Ukraine more so than Moldova), but still have some issues requiring resolution.

In general, the spirit of the hearing confirmed that NATO expansion is a necessary and inevitable process motivated by the new developments in the relationship between the United States and Germany and France. The United States may need to change its “footprint” in Europe and develop new relationships with the states that support its anti-terrorism policies. The newest NATO members demonstrated their commitment to partnership and cooperation and enabled the United States to receive international support it needs in the fight against terror.

Life of 21st century Ukrainian woman is topic of conference at Soyuzivka

by Marianna Zajac

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – When surveyed about whether they would be interested in participating in another such conference, the guests of the “The World of the 21st Century Woman” conference replied “Yes,” “Yes, Yes,” and “Absolutely.” From the very onset of the conference, held on April 4-6 at Soyuzivka, the ladies who traveled from Detroit, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut went out of their way to meet and greet each other.

One of the most important challenges the Ukrainian community faces is to ensure the survival of its organizations, and the diaspora as a whole. Without engaging the interest and talents of the younger and/or presently less involved women, for example, the Ukrainian National Women’s League of America (UNWLA) will face a questionable future.

Thus UNWLA Branch 95, the conference organizer, set a goal of bringing together women of the Ukrainian community – no matter what their profession, what their first language, what their organizational beliefs – in an informal setting to share their thoughts and ideas, their common daily issues, and, most importantly, to network.

Sunday’s sessions opened up a good discussion on the transition of the UNWLA into the 21st century and also on the exciting new health initiative to bring preventive health care information and education to the women of Ukraine. As a result, “The World of the 21st Century Woman” conference surpassed even the organizers’ hopes in seeding good exchanges and exciting plans for the future and was a resounding success.

The newly refreshed lobby of Soyuzivka’s main house, decorated by UNWLA Branch 95 members with beautiful “kylymy,” served as the setting for Friday night’s opening program. The agenda began with a greeting from Marianna Zajac, conference chair and president of the Central New York Regional Council of the UNWLA, a wine tasting, an art exhibit, and a book reading and signing.

The wine, which came from local Hudson Valley vineyards, was much appreciated by the women who had traveled in poor weather conditions to be present at this function.

The art exhibit, organized by Ulana Hajdar, boasted a wealth of talent displayed in an eye-catching manner. The following Ukrainian women artists were featured: Oksana Cehelsky Klapiscak, Anya Farion, Jaroslava Gerulak, Irene Homotiuk Zielyk, Olga Maryschuk, Christina Saj, Ulana Salewycz Hajdar, Ilona Sochynsky, Zoriana Sokhatska, Marianna Szczawinsky Crans, and Halyna Tytla. The individual artists’ styles and mediums were briefly described by Ms. Hajdar.

Later that evening, everyone comfortably seated with wine in hand, the lights

dimmed, author Irene Zabytko was introduced to the congenial group. During this conference, Ms. Zabytko’s presentation focused on her latest book, “When Luba Leaves Home,” which tells a classic story of growing up in America’s melting pot. Most of those present quickly identified with Ms. Zabytko’s characters as she read an excerpt. There were many lively and eager questions from the audience, and the line to purchase this newly released book wrapped around the lobby. Ms. Zabytko graciously took the time to individually sign all books – even for those women who bought two and three copies for daughters, sisters, friends and cousins. The evening wrapped up, with great reluctance on the part of participants, only because of Saturday’s early scheduled start.

The official kickoff of this women’s conference was held Saturday morning as Ms. Zajac gave an upbeat and positive start to the weekend. Iryna Kurowyckyj, UNWLA president, was invited to the microphone to deliver introductory remarks in which she spoke of the bigger picture of the women’s movement.

Saturday’s opening seminar, “Legal and Financial Fitness,” was given jointly by Oksana Xenos and Zoriana Stawnychy. The dynamic Ms. Xenos is an attorney and specialist on tax-exempt organizations with the U.S. Department of the Treasury in Washington. Ms. Stawnychy is the owner of the successful Stawnychy Financial Services Inc., a financial planning firm and registered investment advisor. Together, this team provided indispensable insight on financial and legal planning, and entertained many vital questions posed by the audience – primarily on estate planning and personal investment portfolios. It was a challenge for the organizers to bring this session to an end.

Luba Siryj, an information technology architect with IBM, captured the audience’s attention with a lighthearted yet motivational approach to aging titled “Forever Young.”

Following lunch, the conference was divided into two tracks. Participants were, of course, free to join any seminar in either track; however, in order to provide as broad an array of topics as possible in the span of one weekend, concurrent sessions were necessary.

Tatiana Zazula who holds a Ph.D in basic and applied neurocognition and currently has a private neuropsychological practice in New York City, delved into the differences between the male and female brains and how this difference results in reactionary variances between the two. Dr. Zazula’s evolutionary perspective offered the audience a better understanding of the challenges faced by today’s overextended women.

Communications was approached by two experts in the field: Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly, and Gina Hancher, director of product publishing and design at Forrester Research in Cambridge, Mass., covered communications. Ms. Hadzewycz spoke about how community members can get their messages across to their local print media, as well as to Ukrainian community newspapers, whereas Ms. Hancher shared her knowledge on the power of effective oral communication. The duo was barraged with questions.

Dr. Marta Kushnir, a board-certified internist and current secretary of UMANA’s New York chapter, spoke on how women’s health issues and parameters differ from men’s. Dr. Kushnir also fended numerous questions.

“Careers in a Male Dominant Society” featured four professional and very qualified ladies in different areas of expertise: Nadia Ratycz, project manager at Bayer Inc.; Oksana Mulyk, director of payroll reconciliation and data integration at ADP; Dr.



Dr. Tanya Zazula covers the topic “Heart and Mind.”



Offering their perspectives on the “Ukrainian Woman in Two Worlds” are (from left) Regina Hancher, Eva Panchyshyn, Anna Khomenko and Renata Zajac.



Panelists discuss the “Male Dominant Society”: (from left) Oksana Mulyk, Oksana Rawlyuk Protenic, Dr. Ivanna Ratycz and Nadia Ratycz.



Conference Chair Marianna Zajac delivers a welcome during the banquet on Saturday night.

Ivanna Ratycz, one of the first tenured female professors at Rutgers University and an honorary member of the UNWLA; and Oksana Rawlyuk Protenic, professor of music at SUNY Conservatory of Music at Purchase.

The topic of “Elder Care” was presented by Irene D’Alessio who holds a master’s in social work and has worked for 20 years with the elderly. This is a topic which will affect each and every one of us at some point and time in our lives.

The last session of the day stood apart from the previous ones as it dealt with stress management. Ms. Kaminsky, who recently opened a Curves for Women Fitness Center in Ruchboro, Pa., assured that the ladies walked away with valuable relaxation and stress reduction techniques – but, they only

had one hour to prepare for the cocktail hour.

The cocktail hour in the lobby bustled with great conversation and accolades for the day’s events. The women (and some husbands) mingled and met with new people or rekindled old friendships. At the banquet, Ms. Zajac offered her welcome and insight into the hopes for the outcome of the event, after which she read letters of greetings from Sen. Hillary Clinton and New York Gov. George Pataki.

UNWLA President Kurowyckyj presented a certificate of achievement to Branch 95 for its outstanding efforts in public relations, within and outside of the Ukrainian community, including the planning of this conference.

(Continued on page 12)

Scholars from U.S., Canada and Ukraine examine Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933

by Dr. Orest Popovych

NEW YORK – Scholars from the U.S., Canada and Ukraine convened at the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) building on April 6 in order to mark the 70th anniversary of the “Holodomor” – the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide – with two roundtable discussions, offering analysis of this Ukrainian tragedy from several perspectives. The first roundtable dealt with archival materials pertaining to the Famine of 1932-1933 while the second examined the treatment of this subject in art and literature.

The program was opened by NTSh President Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, who transferred the proceedings to Dr. Yaroslav Pelensky, director of the Institute of European Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and president of the Lypynsky Institute of Eastern European Research, who chaired the roundtables, introducing the speakers and their topics.

The first to speak was Dr. Taras Hunczak, professor of history at Rutgers University, whose topic was “Materials on the ‘Holodomor’ in the Archives of Ukraine.” Dr. Hunczak focused on the manner in which the Famine in Soviet Ukraine had galvanized and united those Ukrainians who lived in western Ukraine, beyond the reach of Soviet rulers, and thus were able to act on behalf of their starving brethren. The initiative came from the Ukrainian parliamentary representation to the Polish Sejm, which on July 25, 1933, created the Central Committee for the Salvation of Ukraine, whose objective was both to collect food for the starving people of Soviet Ukraine and to inform the Western world about Ukraine’s plight, urging intervention in defense of the Ukrainian people through the League of Nations, the International Red Cross and other channels.

In Halychyna, civic committees of this type were also activated at the level of regions, towns and even villages, Dr. Hunczak continued. October 29, 1933 was designated as a day of mourning and protest, with solemn gatherings, religious services and bells tolling throughout Western Ukraine. A number of eloquent protest resolutions have documented these events. The Central Committee for the Salvation of Ukraine was one of the organizers of an international conference “to aid the starving in the Soviet Union,” which was held in Vienna in December of 1933. There were other instances where Ukraine’s tragedy was publicized in Western Europe.

Unfortunately, all of these efforts were to no avail, as Soviet authorities steadfastly denied the existence of any famine on their territory, forbid the importation of food for the starving and denied entry to the International Red Cross.

In desperation, the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists decided to avenge the Famine-Genocide by assassinating the Soviet consul in Lviv. Mykola Lemyk, a young student, volunteered for the task, and he shot and killed one of the consular officials, but not the consul himself. Mr. Lemyk’s act was later described as “a shot in defense of millions,” attesting to the unity of the Ukrainian nation, Dr. Hunczak related.

Next was the lecture by Dr. Stanislaw Kulchytsky of the Institute of History of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine titled “Materials on the ‘Holodomor’ in the Archives of Ukraine and the USSR.” Under the Soviet regime, said Dr. Kulchytsky, documents pertaining to the Famine-Genocide were marked “top secret” and the very use of the word “famine” was strictly forbidden. With most of the archives accessible today, one can learn much from the hundreds of local newspapers available from that time period, as well as from documents of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Dr. Kulchytsky stressed the fact that simultaneously with starving to death Ukrainian farmers, Soviet authorities perpetrated the liquidation of the Ukrainian intelligentsia, thus investing these crimes with all the earmarks of a genocide against the Ukrainian people.

Since November 2002 there have been many efforts in Ukraine to mark the Famine-Genocide, with much of the inspiration coming from the activities of the diaspora, said Dr. Kulchytsky. For the first time ever, the Verkhovna Rada held hearings on the Famine. He offered his opinion that the Ukrainian Parliament should petition the United Nations and other international organizations to designate the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine as a genocide – a designation that to this day is rejected by many scholars in the West.

The Institute of History in Kyiv is a major scholarly institution, employing 34 doctors of science and 80 candidates of science. It is also publisher of books on Ukrainian history, and Dr. Kulchytsky presented several of them to the NTSh library, significantly, a bibliography on the subject of the Famine comprising more than 6,000 titles.

The last to speak in the first roundtable was Dr. Roman Serbyn, professor emeritus of history at the University of Quebec. Dr. Serbyn researched documents on the Famine at



A roundtable on the Great Famine at the Shevchenko Scientific Society: (from the left) Drs. Yaroslav Pelensky, Stanislaw Kulchytsky, Taras Hunczak and Roman Serbyn.

the International Red Cross in Geneva. Unfortunately, he said, most of them pertained to the 1921-1923 Famine in Ukraine, with only a few dealing with the Famine of 1932-1933. Dr. Serbyn found a record of appeals to Moscow from the Red Cross and the Catholic Church, as well as a number of Russian and Kozak émigré organizations. As was mentioned before, the Soviet regime simply denied the existence of the 1932-1933 famine. The speaker presented two of his latest books to the NTSh library.

The second roundtable began with a lecture by Dr. Daria Darevych, a professor at York University, and the president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society in Canada, titled “The Theme of ‘Holodomor’ in Art.” While there are examples of art referring to the Ukrainian Famine of 1921-1923, the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 is virtually unrepresented in the fine arts. Dr. Darevych surmised that art reflecting the Great Famine was either not created to begin with, or was created, but subsequently destroyed out of fear, under conditions of Stalinist terror.

In Ukraine, interest in this theme was awakened only in 1993, in conjunction with the 60th anniversary of the Famine, to which a number of artists dedicated their works, the most memorable being those of the Lviv painter Roman Romanyshyn.

Lida Bodnar-Balahutrak, an American-born artist, applied the technique of collage of Christian iconography with images of the Great Famine. In her works, the sacred images are replaced by photographs of the Famine victims.

The last speaker was Dr. Onyshkevych, who discussed “The ‘Holodomor’ as Presented in Drama.” According to Dr. Onyshkevych, drama is usually the last genre, after poetry and prose, to which writers turn on any subject, and in the case of the Famine-Genocide there was also the strict prohibition against this subject under the Soviet rule in the period of 1932-1991. Nevertheless, a direct reference to the Famine did manage to sneak into one play by Yuriy Yanovsky, “Potomky” (Descendants), published in 1939,

although in order to conform to the party line, the author had to restrict the Famine and the blame for it to the class of “kurkuls” (kulaks), the well-to-do farmers who were the first to be liquidated by the Soviets.

A couple of plays on the Great Famine were published in the United States. The first, named “Velykyi Zlam” (The Great Break), was written in 1943 and published in 1950 by Serhiy Kokot-Ledianskyi, an eyewitness to the famine, who saw half the people of his village near Kyiv starve to death. His play has some graphic depictions of the horrors of the “Holodomor,” ending with an accusation directed at his fellow Ukrainians: “We die in captivity, because at the critical moment we don’t act, only keep silent and hesitate, or just simply submit to the enemy, because he is strong.”

The second play published in the United States was “Hunger 1933” by Bohdan Boychuk, written in 1961-1962. Mr. Boychuk was not an eyewitness to the Famine, but he gives an intensely emotional account of the subject, extending its significance to the general issue of man’s inhumanity to man.

What Dr. Onyshkevych found striking about the last two plays was the lack of any blame, accusations or any call for revenge against the perpetrators of the crimes of the Famine. She wondered if this attitude was typical only of the two playwrights, or generally characteristic of Ukrainian culture.

In his summary of the program, Dr. Pelensky opined that studies of Ukraine’s Famine-Genocide have only now begun in earnest, and that they are facing three formidable problems: 1) The existence of a literature of denial of the “Holodomor,” reflecting an attitude that is prevalent in Russia and also among some scholars in the West. 2) The lack of assignment of responsibility for these crimes, beyond the present generalities of blaming Stalin or Stalinism. 3) The fear of eyewitness survivors of the Famine, many of whom have been reluctant to tell their stories, even in the diaspora.

Eighth Ukrainian World Congress slated for August

TORONTO – The Ukrainian World Congress Presidium, meeting in limited session on Saturday, April 5, finalized some details of the eighth UWC Congress to be held August 18-21 in Kyiv. All sessions of the congress except the Great Famine requiem, the concert and the gala reception, will take place at the Ukrainian House on European Square.

UWC councils and committees will convene at 10 a.m. on Monday, August 18. The following councils and committees have scheduled deliberations: the World Social Services Council, the World Coordinating Educational Council, the Human and Civil Rights Commission, the World Cooperative Council, the Council on Cultural Affairs, and the World Scholarly Council. Sessions of the Sports Committee and the Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations are still in the planning stage.

An opening press conference will take place at 5 p.m. on Monday, August 18, at the press conference room at the Ukrainian House; the opening ceremony will commence thereafter at 7 p.m. with a prayer service and presentation of colors of all countries where Ukrainians reside. Several ambassadors have acknowledged their participation.

The president of Ukraine along with other dignitaries from Ukrainian government and the Verkhovna Rada have been invited to attend the opening ceremonies.

The following day, Tuesday, will be devoted to plenary sessions, reports and deliberations. At 7 p.m. the delegates

and guests will proceed along the Khreschatyk through Independence Square to St. Sophia and then to the Great Famine monument at the St. Michael’s Square, where a requiem service will be offered by Orthodox, Catholic and Evangelical clergy.

The following day’s morning and afternoon sessions will be devoted to four roundtable discussions. A concert will take place at 7 p.m. at a nearby hall (to be announced).

Thursday will conclude deliberations with the presentation of resolutions and the elections of an executive committee, an executive and a board of directors. At 5 p.m. a concluding press conference will be held, followed by a reception at the Kyiv City Hall.

To date, some 100 delegates have been registered – mostly from the Eastern diaspora. UWC member-organization from North and South America, Europe and Australia are urged to register as soon as possible but no later than May 31. Cost of registration is \$400 (Canadian) or \$250 (U.S.) for delegates from United States, Canada, Great Britain, Australia, Belgium, France, Germany, \$50 (U.S.) for delegates from South America and European Union candidate countries, and \$10 (U.S.) from delegates from Armenia, Georgia, Kazakstan, Russia, Transdnier and Uzbekistan.

For information contact the UWC Toronto Office; telephone, (416) 323-3020, e-mail, congress@look.ca.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Undoing history, or righting a wrong?

Earlier this year, the call went out to Ukrainian Americans to write letters to the Pulitzer Prize Board seeking the revocation of the Pulitzer Prize awarded in 1932 to Walter Duranty of The New York Times. That action was meant to attract the attention of the board just before its deliberations about this year's crop of Pulitzer Prizes. We have no way of knowing how many letters were sent, but we do know that Sig Gissler, administrator of the Pulitzer Prizes, sent out form letters responding that "complaints about the prize for Mr. Duranty have been raised on and off through the years. However, to date, the Pulitzer Board has not seen fit to reverse a previous board's decision that now stretches back 70 years." Furthermore, he noted that Duranty's prize in 1932 "was for a specific set of stories in the previous year – namely, 1931" – not the years of the Famine of 1932-1933.

What he neglected to mention, however, was the Duranty's prize was given, as noted on the www.pulitzer.org website, for a series of articles – "especially the working out of the Five-Year Plan." That Five-Year Plan, as we all know, called for the forced collectivization of farms, which led to the Great Famine in Ukraine. Duranty effusively praised Stalin's Five-Year Plan. His subsequent stories denied the Famine at the same time that he told others that millions – perhaps as many as 10 million – had perished. Indeed Duranty's role in Moscow was more that of a propagandist for Stalin than a correspondent.

In 1986, Times publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, when asked if the newspaper would return Duranty's Pulitzer, replied: "what we report has to stand, for better or worse, as our best contemporary effort. ... That contemporary Pulitzer jurors thought him worthy of a prize for the things he did write from Moscow is a judgment I am neither equipped nor entitled to second-guess at this date. ... it is not a prize The Times can take back."

In 1987, Times Executive Editor Max Frankel – reacting to the revelation in a recently declassified State Department document that "in agreement with The New York Times and the Soviet authorities," the dispatches of Duranty always "reflect(ed) the official opinion of the Soviet regime and not his own" – said this "doesn't seem to qualify as news. It's really history, and belongs in history books."

In 1990, Karl A. Meyer of The Times, in a feature on its editorial page called "The Editorial Notebook," acknowledged that what Duranty wrote from his post in Moscow constituted "some of the worst reporting to appear in this newspaper."

In 2001, in the book "Written into History," which contains Pulitzer reporting of the 20th century from The Times, there is a parenthetical notation after Duranty's name: "Other writers in The Times and elsewhere have discredited this coverage." Elsewhere it is noted that Duranty's prize "has come under a cloud"; his reporting "ignored the reality of Stalin's mass murder."

Earlier this year, contacted by The Washington Times about the campaign to revoke Duranty's Pulitzer, Catherine Mathis, vice-president of corporate communications for The New York Times Co., was quoted as saying: "The Pulitzer Board has reviewed the Duranty prize several times over the years, and the board has never seen fit to revoke it. In that situation, the Times has not seen merit in trying to undo history."

But this campaign is not about undoing history. It's about righting a wrong. If the Times does not want to do the right thing – as it has demonstrated over and over again – and voluntarily relinquish Duranty's ill-gotten Pulitzer, then the Pulitzer Prize Board must act to undo this injustice. No other response will do.

May
8
1983

Turning the pages back...

Back in 1983 The Winnipeg Free Press featured three articles on the Great Famine in Ukraine, including an interview with British author Malcolm Muggeridge, one of the first Western journalists to report extensively on the tragedy. In addition to the interview, conducted in 1982 by Toronto writer Marco Carynnyk, the paper's April 9 issue published an eyewitness account by 72-year-old Winnipegger Oleksa Hay-Holowka, and a story on the reluctance of some survivors to talk about the genocidal Famine.

Along with the three articles, the Free Press printed the following note: "Few events of such enormity have attracted so little public clamor or more press apathy than the government-programmed famine which led to the extermination in 1932-33 of 8 million people in Ukraine. The Free Press was a party to that apathy – in the years immediately after the famine and in efforts this year to publicize its 50 anniversary. Editors took it for granted it was a matter best left to history books and academics, ignoring much significant new research on the subject. Readers have noted the shortcoming. These pages acknowledge it."

The 80-year Mr. Muggeridge, who was the Soviet correspondent for the Manchester Guardian in the early 1930s, called the famine "the most terrible thing I have ever seen." The sight of people dying of hunger as the result of a deliberate government policy was something he had never experienced. "The novelty of this particular famine, what made it so diabolical, is that it was not the result of some catastrophe like drought or an epidemic," he said. "It was the deliberate creation of a bureaucratic mind which demanded the collectivization of agriculture, immediately, as a purely theoretical proposition, without any consideration whatever of the consequences in human suffering."

In his recollections, Mr. Holowka, a plant disease expert who came to Canada in 1949 and was working on a book about the Great Famine, told of being pressed into service to help remove the bodies of famine victims. "The first house we went to, we found two dead children lying on the bed," said Mr. Holowka, who returned to Ukraine from Leningrad in 1932, the start of the famine. "The mother was leaning on the bed. She was dead, too. The father was lying on his back on the floor." He also recalled that "People ate dogs, cats and rats. When pets and rats were gone, there was a lot of cannibalism."

In the article on survivors, columnist Manfred Jager quoted Dr. Jaroslav Rozumnyj, head of the Slavic studies department at the University of Manitoba, as saying that it is difficult to get many survivors to talk about their experiences. "For one thing, many of these people

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COMMENTARY

Recalling one correspondent's act of honesty and courage

by Ian Hunter

The 1932 Pulitzer Prize in Journalism was awarded to The New York Times Moscow correspondent, Walter Duranty, whom Malcolm Muggeridge called "the greatest liar I ever knew." Likewise, correspondent Joseph Alsop said: "Lying was Duranty's stock in trade."

Yet for two decades Duranty was the most influential foreign correspondent in Russia. His dispatches were regarded as authoritative; indeed Duranty helped to shape U.S. foreign policy. His biographer, Susan Taylor ("Stalin's Apologist," Oxford University Press, 1990) has demonstrated that Duranty's reporting was a critical factor in President Franklin D. Roosevelt's 1933 decision to grant official recognition to the Soviet Union.

Duranty, an unattractive, oversexed little man, with a wooden leg, falsified facts, spread lies and half truths, invented occurrences that never happened, and turned a blind eye to the man-made famine that starved to death more than 14 million people (according to the International Commission of Jurists that examined this tragedy in 1988-1990).

When snippets of the truth began to leak out, Duranty coined the phrase: "You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs." This phrase, or a variant thereof, has since proved useful to a rich variety of ideologues who contend that a worthy end justifies base means. Yet, when the Pulitzer committee conferred its prize on Duranty, they cited his "scholarship, profundity, impartiality, sound judgment, and exceptional clarity."

In the spring of 1933 Malcolm Muggeridge, newly arrived in Moscow as correspondent for The Manchester Guardian, did an audacious thing; without permission he set off on a train journey through what had formerly been the breadbasket of the Soviet Union, Ukraine and North Caucasus. What Muggeridge witnessed, he never forgot.

Ian Hunter, professor emeritus at the Faculty of Law at Western University, was Malcolm Muggeridge's first biographer

In a series of articles smuggled out in diplomatic pouch, he described a man-made famine that had become a holocaust: peasants, millions of them, dying like famished cattle, sometimes within sight of full granaries, guarded by the army and police. "At a railway station early one morning, I saw a line of people with their hands tied behind them, being herded into cattle trucks at gunpoint - all so silent and mysterious and horrible in the half light, like some macabre ballet."

At a German cooperative farm, an oasis of prosperity in the collectivized wilderness, he saw peasants kneeling down in the snow, begging for a crust of bread. In his diary, Muggeridge wrote: "Whatever else I may do or think in the future, I must never pretend that I haven't seen this. Ideas will come and go; but this is more than an idea. It is peasants kneeling down in the snow and asking for bread. Something that I have seen and understood."

But few believed him. His dispatches were cut. Muggeridge was forced to leave Russia. He was sacked, then vilified, slandered and abused, not least in the pages of The Manchester Guardian, whose sympathy to what was called "the great Soviet experiment" was de rigueur. Duranty's voice led the chorus of denunciation and denial, although privately Duranty told a British Foreign Office acquaintance that at least 10 million people had been starved to death – adding, characteristically, "but they're only Russians."

If vindication was a long time coming, it cannot have been sweeter than when Duranty's biographer, Susan Taylor, wrote in 1990: "But for Muggeridge's eyewitness accounts of the famine in the spring of 1933 and his stubborn chronicle of the event, the effects of the crime upon those who suffered might well have remained as hidden from scrutiny as its perpetrators intended. Little thanks he has received for it over the years, although there is a growing number who realize what a singular act of honesty and courage his reportage constituted."

Alas, when these words came to be written, Muggeridge had died. Still, they are worth remembering.

UCCLA-initiated postcard project seeks to rescind Duranty's Pulitzer

TORONTO – On May 1 thousands of postcards were to be mailed from around the world to the New York-based Pulitzer Prize Committee. They call for the posthumous revocation of the 1932 Pulitzer Prize for Correspondence awarded to Walter Duranty of The New York Times for his reporting on the Soviet Union.

As Sally Taylor, author of "Stalin's Apologist: Walter Duranty, The New York Times' Man in Moscow" (Oxford University Press, 1990) has confirmed, Duranty repeatedly distorted the truth about conditions in the USSR, even to the extent of covering up news about the politically engineered Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine. The Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA) underscored that, simultaneously, Duranty actively denigrated others who tried to report on this Communist crime against humanity. Many millions of Ukrainian men, women and children starved to death, even as Soviet spokesmen denied that a famine was taking place and refused offers of aid

from abroad. Thus, Duranty willingly helped cover up genocide.

Remarking on this campaign, UCCLA's director of research, Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, said:

"Duranty was described by one of his contemporaries, Malcolm Muggeridge, as the 'greatest liar of any journalist I have ever met.' Undeniably, Duranty betrayed the most fundamental principle of journalism, for he did not truthfully report on what he witnessed. Over many years, in fact, he did just the opposite, and viciously smeared as propagandists those honest journalists who dared tell the truth. Duranty was particularly odious when he denied that the Stalinist regime had created a famine on Ukrainian lands, deliberately causing the death of millions."

Dr. Luciuk explained that "Today we are calling upon those who want to preserve the integrity of journalism, and the stature of the Pulitzer Prize itself, to revoke Duranty's

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NEWS AND VIEWS

Walter Duranty's Pulitzer besmirches all Pulitzers

by Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk

Clever in crafting words, a bon vivant, ever-engaging as a dinner companion, he was much in demand in certain circles. He satiated other needs as a novice necromancer, pervert and drunkard. His name was Walter Duranty, and he was The New York Times man in Moscow in the early 1930s. For supposedly objective reporting about conditions there, Duranty was distinguished with the 1932 Pulitzer Prize for Correspondence. What he was really was Stalin's apologist, a libertine prepared to prostitute accuracy for access, ever-ready to write whatever was necessary to secure him in his various cravings.

Much of this was known at the time, hence the deprecating references to him as "Walter Obscuranty." More tellingly, Malcolm Muggeridge, a contemporary, said that Mr. Duranty was "the greatest liar of any journalist I have ever met." Despite being one of the few eyewitnesses to the politically engineered Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine, Mr. Duranty nevertheless spun stories for The New York Times dismissing all accounts of that horror as nothing more than bunk or malicious anti-Soviet propaganda.

He knew otherwise. On September 26, 1933, at the British Embassy in Moscow, Mr. Duranty privately confided to William Strang that as many as 10 million people had died directly or indirectly of famine conditions in the USSR during the past year. Meanwhile, publicly, Mr. Duranty orchestrated a vicious ostracizing of those journalists who risked much by reporting on the brutalities of forced collectivization and the ensuing demographic catastrophe, Muggeridge among them. Even as fertile

Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk is director of research for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and author of "Searching For Place: Ukrainian Displaced Persons, Canada, and the Migration of Memory" (University of Toronto Press, 2000). The Pulitzer Prize committee may be reached at pulitzer@www.pulitzer.org.

UCCA involved in campaign to revoke Walter Duranty's Pulitzer

by Tamara Gallo

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

NEW YORK – During its first executive board meeting of 2003, held on January 25, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America discussed the commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide. A broad spectrum of ideas was outlined and a comprehensive yearlong plan was devised to focus on developing a high school curriculum, obtaining coverage of the Famine-Genocide in the mass media and organizing solemn remembrances to appropriately observe this anniversary in the United States. One integral component of the UCCA's strategy is a campaign to revoke Walter Duranty's 1932 Pulitzer Prize and to expose the truth about his reporting from the Soviet Union.

In a recently released book titled "U.S. Intelligence Perceptions of Soviet

Ukraine, once the breadbasket of Europe, became a modern-day Golgotha, a place of skulls, Mr. Duranty plowed the truth under. Occasionally pressed on the human costs of the Soviet experiment he did, however, evolve a dismissive dodge, canting "you can't make an omelette without breaking eggs." Not his eggs, of course.

To hallow the memory of the many millions of victims of this Communist crime against humanity, good men and women are, on this very day, May Day 2003, calling for the posthumous revocation of Walter Duranty's Pulitzer Prize. From around the world tens of thousands of postcards are being mailed to the Pulitzer Prize Committee in New York, recalling the 70th anniversary of the Terror-Famine, underscoring Mr. Duranty's perfidiousness and how his duplicitous reports, as published in The New York Times, helped cover up one of the greatest acts of genocide in 20th century Europe.

There are, I'm told, sophists who shall reply that Mr. Duranty's prize was awarded for what he wrote before he bore false witness about this man-made famine. Those willing to be so indulgent with Mr. Duranty seem oddly comfortable with ignoring how he betrayed that most fundamental principle of journalism, the obligation of reporting truthfully on what is observed. However good a scribbler Mr. Duranty may have been, the man was a teller of lies, not a reporter of reality. He willingly served as a shill for the Soviets, as millions died. By one calculation the death rate during the Great Famine reached 25,000 souls per day. My home town of Kingston would, at that rate, have been emptied of all life in under a week.

The men and women whose principled labours have earned them the honour and distinction of a Pulitzer Prize should be revolted at knowing that within their ranks there remains a blackguard who, Janus-like, turned a blind eye to one of history's greatest atrocities while casting the other about in wrath against any journalists who reported that truth. Quite simply put, Mr. Duranty's continuing grasp on a Pulitzer Prize soils all Pulitzer Prizes.

Power 1921-46," the author, Leonard Leshuk, details U.S. intelligence-gathering and analysis on the Soviet Union based on documentary materials from U.S. and British archival sources. In his book Mr. Leshuk states that the U.S. news media had a great influence on how those in the intelligence agencies, policy-makers and the general public viewed the USSR. The reliability and objectivity of at least one U.S. newspaper concerning the Soviets, as well as its ethics and those of its reporters can be questioned based on a statement by Mr. Duranty of The New York Times who admitted in June 1931 that in an "agreement with The New York Times and the Soviet authorities" his official dispatches always reflected the official opinion of the Soviet regime and not his own.

The above statement is a chilling reminder of how an American journalist

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Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



The evil that was Duranty

On May 1, thousands of postcards were mailed to the Pulitzer Prize Committee at Columbia University demanding the revocation of Walter Duranty's Pulitzer Prize.

A total of 10,000 cards were printed and distributed throughout the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Australia, Western Europe and Ukraine.

The message about Duranty was simple. On March 31, 1933, he reported in The New York Times that "there is no famine." He claimed "any report of a famine is today an exaggeration of malignant propaganda" in The New York Times of August 24, 1933. That same year he admitted privately to William Strang (British Embassy, September 26, 1933) that "it is quite possible that as many as 10 million people may have died directly or indirectly from lack of food in the Soviet Union during the past year." Walter Duranty was, as S.J. Taylor, his biographer, writes in "Stalin's Apologist," a journalist who always wrote what Stalin wanted because, as he himself once stated "I believe in Bolshevism ..."

The Pulitzer Prize committee was impressed with Mr. Duranty's reporting, especially "those [dispatches] dealing with the Five-Year Plan. The stories, according to the panel, were "marked by scholarship, profundity, impartiality, sound judgment and exceptional clarity..."

In his acceptance speech Duranty declared: "I discovered that the Bolsheviks were sincere enthusiasts, trying to regenerate a people that had been shockingly misgoverned and I decided to give them their fair break." There were some imperfections, he admitted, but he had come to realize that there was something very good about the Soviets' "planned system of economy." He had learned, he said, "to respect the Soviet leaders, especially Stalin, whom I consider to have grown into a really great statesman."

Like Duranty, Eugene Lyons, a Moscow correspondent for United Press, was initially an admirer of the Soviet Union. He wrote dispatches glorifying the USSR. The longer he remained in Moscow, the more disillusioned he became, however. He returned to the United States in 1934 and wrote a book titled "Assignment in Utopia" published by Harcourt-Brace in 1937. In a chapter titled "The Press Corps Concealed a Famine," Lyons described how he and other American correspondents conspired

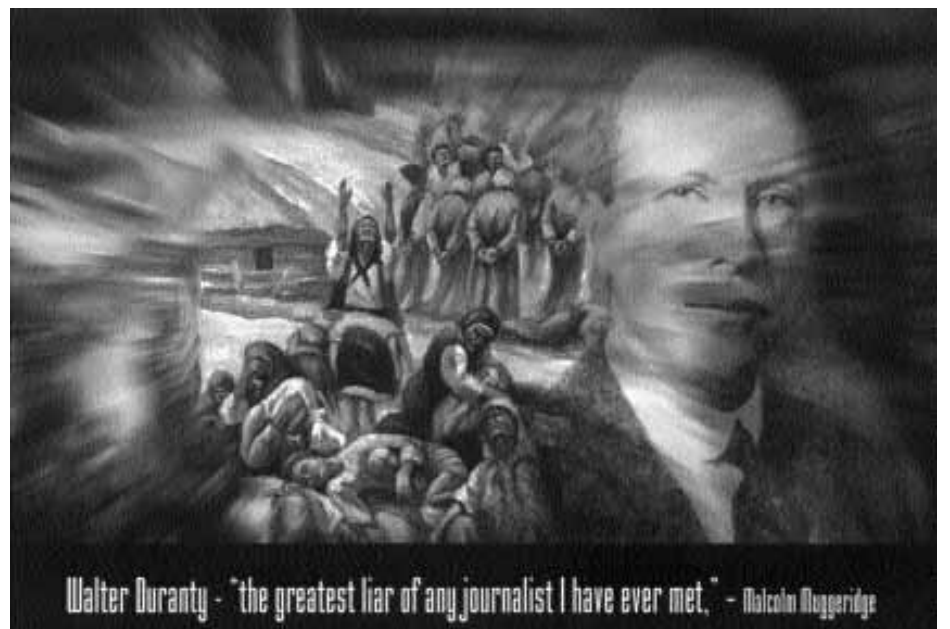
with Soviet authorities to deny the existence of the famine.

The first reliable report of the Stalin-engineered famine in Ukraine to reach the outside world was written by Gareth Jones, a British journalist who visited Ukraine in 1933 and then left the Soviet Union to write about what he had witnessed. When his story broke, the American press corps in Moscow – which had seen pictures of the horror taken by German consular officers – was besieged by their home offices for more information. Angered as much by Jones' scoop as by his portrayal of the brutality of Soviet life, a group of American correspondents met with Comrade Konstantine Umansky, the Soviet press censor, to determine how best to handle the story. A statement was drafted, after which vodka and "zakuski" were ordered and everyone sat back to enjoy the evening with a smiling Umansky. The most diligent collaborators were Duranty and Louis Fischer, correspondent for The New Republic. Fischer eventually saw the light and became an anti-Communist. Duranty remained a Stalinist until the day he died.

When Soviet foreign minister Maxim Litvinov sailed to the United States to conclude the infamous Roosevelt-Litvinov Agreement, Duranty was on board. He was on board when William C. Bullitt sailed to Europe as the first U.S. ambassador to the USSR. Some believe that it was Duranty, more than anyone else, who convinced FDR to recognize the USSR when three other American presidents had refused. He was rewarded with a one-hour audience with Joseph Stalin, who told him that he admired the journalist for "writing the truth" about the Soviet people. It was the greatest moment in Duranty's life.

Credit for the international postcard campaign goes to Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the Ukrainian World Congress who initiated the campaign. They were morally and financially supported by the Association of Ukrainians of Great Britain, the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations, the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, the Ukrainian American Justice Committee and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

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



The postcard being sent en masse to the Pulitzer Prize Board features a likeness of Walter Duranty and artwork by Nadia Somko.

Ukraine's officials offer mixed response to fears that Chernobyl sarcophagus is crumbling

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukrainian officials have sent mixed signals in response to charges made by the head of Russia's atomic energy ministry that the protective shell covering the damaged fourth reactor is in imminent danger of collapse.

While several Ukrainian nuclear specialists said the statement by the Russian government official was nonsense, Chernobyl facility officials responded that while misleading, it is substantially true.

On April 22 Russia's Minister of Atomic Energy Aleksandr Rumianstev told the newspaper Nezavisimaya Gazeta "the possibility that the roof of the sarcophagus could collapse is absolutely real."

"There may come a moment when the roof can no longer hold," explained the minister, who added that he is familiar with the topic from his former work as a scientist at a Moscow atomic research facility.

Volodymyr Kholosha, the previous director of the Chernobyl nuclear facility, rejected the possibility on April 30.

"If we are referring to a danger that the ceiling of the covering could collapse at any time and that there exists no control over the covering, then this is not based on reality," explained Mr. Kholosha, who is currently assistant minister of emergency situa-

tions and Chernobyl affairs.

Mr. Kholosha noted that he could agree with the statement if the charge referred to the fact that not even a new sarcophagus, as the cement covering over the reactor is often called, could assure with complete certainty that the facility would be leak-proof and danger-free.

On April 23 the Chernobyl Nuclear Facility released its response to the assertions made in Moscow in which it generally agreed that there is a danger that the shelter could come down. The press release emphasized, however, that monitoring of the situation by an international team was of such a magnitude that it was not realistic that a calamity could occur at the site suddenly or unexpectedly.

The shelter, which was quickly erected within six months after Chernobyl's fourth reactor exploded 17 years ago on April 26, in what is still the largest nuclear accident ever, has been disintegrating from about the time it went up. Experts at the site admit that the construction has many fissures leaking radioactive material and that its main supports need more reinforcement.

Mr. Kholosha accented the extensive and highly technical state of the monitoring going on and preparations for the construction of a new superstructure by an international team that are under way. But Russian Minister Rumiantsev said he doubted that

Ukrainian officials were carrying out the necessary scientific monitoring.

"No one is conducting tests on the damaged walls," asserted Mr. Rumiantsev.

International donors have raised \$768 million for a new outer shell for the fourth Chernobyl reactor in a project called the Shelter Implementation Plan (SIP). Construction of the new shelter is expected to begin early next year.

On April 26 the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development announced that later this year it expected to begin accepting tenders for the construction of the new shelter. Vince Novak, director of the EBRD's Nuclear Safety Department, which manages the Chernobyl Shelter Fund, stated on the EBRD's website that while the design phase of new confinement structure is scheduled to conclude this summer, international support is still needed.

"Chernobyl is a global responsibility. Ukraine can't do this alone," said Mr. Novak.

He explained that the central aspect of the new design now nearing completion would be a 100-meter high steel arch with a span of about 250 meters that would slide along rails into place over the old sarcophagus.

In Ukraine, state leaders, including President Leonid Kuchma and Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn, gath-

ered at the Chernobyl memorial in Kyiv a day before the official date to commemorate the tragedy and its victims. Meanwhile, United Nations Secretary General Kofi Annan issued a statement on the anniversary date in which he called on the world to remember the Chernobyl victims. He requested that international donors continue to provide for all aspects of the aid that is still needed.

While 27 Chernobyl "liquidators" died immediately as a result of their efforts to extinguish the raging fires, which continued to release radioactive plumes into the Earth's atmosphere for weeks, another 1,400 firefighters, soldiers and volunteers eventually succumbed. Hundreds of thousands of square kilometers of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia were contaminated and millions of people have been affected since. According to medical studies, thyroid diseases, including cancer, have skyrocketed in the contaminated regions in the last 17 years, and people living there show a 25 to 30 percent higher morbidity rate.

Philately next week

"Focus on Philately," which regularly appears in the first issue of each month, has been rescheduled for next week's issue due to the special supplement titled "A Ukrainian Summer."

UCCLA-initiated...

(Continued from page 6)

distinction. Those who say that his prize was earned for what he wrote before 1932 are being disingenuous. Duranty was a shill for the Soviets before, during and after the Great Famine. Perhaps those who honored him with a Pulitzer in 1932 did not fully know just how dishonest he was.

"Now we, and the jurors of the Pulitzer Prize Committee, and the editors, writers and owners of The New York Times, know better. Someone who helped cover up so atrocious a crime against humanity should not continue to be honored as one of the greats of journalism."

For more on the campaign to have Walter Duranty's Pulitzer Prize revoked log on to www.uccla.ca.

U.S. seeks...

(Continued from page 1)

the criminal gang, which specialized in assassination, that it had contracted with Mr. Lazarenko to kill Mr. Scherban in 1996 and then Mr. Hetman two years later. The eight defendants from the gang, which was led by crime boss Yevhen Kushnir, a Ukrainian who had taken Israeli citizenship, were arrested in February 2002. Mr. Kushnir is believed to have been murdered in 2000.

Three of the eight members of the group were found guilty of premeditated murder and were given life sentences. Two others were handed 15-year terms, while the last three were given 11 years in prison.

Mr. Scherban and his wife were gunned down at Donetsk Airport in November 1996 by a group of professional killers who posed as police officers and drove right up to the private plane on which the Scherbans were returning from Moscow and sprayed automatic fire on the passengers as they descended the steps to a waiting vehicle.

Mr. Hetman was shot at point blank range in April 1998 in the elevator of his apartment building as he returned from work in the evening.

Procurator Huzyr explained that the death of Mr. Scherban was ordered to remove business competition for control of Ukraine's natural gas industry. Mr. Scherban held operational control of United Energy System's chief rival at the time, the Donetsk-based Industrial Union

of Donbas.


Mr. Hetman, chairman of the Interbank Currency Exchange and a former chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine was assassinated, according to the prosecutor, as a disliked political rival and for causing problems in Mr. Lazarenko's financial dealings and disruptions in his money flows.

The former prime minister has spent his time in a San Francisco detention center since he was arrested in New York on February 24, 1999, for attempting to illegally enter the U.S. Upon his arrest he claimed political asylum and was held for several weeks as that claim was being reviewed before the request was ultimately denied and he was instead charged with several counts of financial improprieties.

Mr. Lazarenko was Ukraine's prime minister from May 1996 to August 1997, when President Leonid Kuchma dismissed him on evidence of corruption. However, he was never charged, but instead became a member of the Verkhovna Rada and leader of the Batkivshchyna Party, which he founded and which maintained a political stance in opposition to President Kuchma.

As prime minister he is believed to have helped United Energy Systems capture the gas trading market and become the largest company in Ukraine. At the time he was first detained in the United States Mr. Lazarenko was considered the richest person in Ukraine.

Mr. Lazarenko is expected to finally go to trial in a U.S. court in August of this year.



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Turning the pages back...

(Continued from page 6)

still have family members living in the Soviet Union and are afraid of what might happen to them if people here speak out and get their names in the paper," Prof. Rozumnyj told the Winnipeg Free Press.

However, Prof. Rozumnyj also told of one woman who called him shortly after hearing a lecture in Winnipeg by Dr. James Mace of the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, who was doing research for Dr. Robert Conquest's book on the famine, "The Harvest of Sorrow," which was published in 1986. "She told me she never believed the story her grandfather had told her, how he actually cut pieces of flesh from his arm and leg to feed his children to keep them alive," he said. "The details in Dr. Mace's lecture brought all this alive to her and she almost broke down realizing the horror of it all."

Source: "Media Reports on Famine: Winnipeg Free Press," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 8, 1983, Vol. LI, No. 19.

Kyiv roundtable...

(Continued from page 1)

sons, came from the second World Forum of Ukrainians in 1997. The intention from the beginning has been to preserve and strengthen the national identity of the Ukrainian diaspora and recognize its special ties to Ukraine by developing a list of special benefits that would help maintain Ukrainian communities abroad and draw them closer to Ukraine.

The law as currently written would allow for simplified, longer-term visas for all who qualify. It would lend further privileges to students from abroad who wish to study here, as well as to businessmen and investors working in Ukraine, but only if they also qualified as "Ukrainians from abroad."

Mr. Ostash said that one issue that has not been adequately tackled is just what the term "Ukrainian from abroad" should mean. He explained that, while some experts believe that any person who so wishes should be able to apply for such status, others offer that specific requirements should be met. The list of special qualifications, which has yet to be defined, might include a demand for mandatory knowledge of the Ukrainian language or a requirement that a mother or father were Ukrainian-born. Some have said it should only mandate proof that a person's grandparent was Ukrainian-born, while still others believe a sufficient requirement to obtain the special status should simply be concrete proof of an honest appreciation for the Ukrainian national and cultural heritage.

Mr. Ostash emphasized that the draft law is first and foremost a political document.

"It is evidence that there are at least 12 million and up to 20 million of us living abroad, and if these people work for Ukraine it will benefit the country," Mr. Ostash explained.

Andrii Chupuk of the State Committee on Emigration described the document as paternal in nature. He said that it should define the relationship between Ukrainians abroad and their historical homeland, and should support the social-cultural development of the diaspora communities and their institutions.

He noted that cultural support is the part accented most often by members of the Eastern diaspora, which consists of the lands in and around the territory of the former Soviet Union, while members of the Western diaspora most often speak of easy access to Ukraine in the form of a less cumbersome visa regime.

National Deputy Ostash added a different perspective when he stated that, while the desire for a paternalistic relationship between Ukraine and its diaspora was a major driving force of the bill, the legislation also was intended to stimulate a desire and smooth the way for the repatriation of Ukrainians.

"Let's not forget that it also includes the development of a program of return of Ukrainians to Ukraine," explained Mr. Ostash.

Mr. Chupuk expressed the need to establish a bureaucratic base from which the various programs could be developed. He suggested that the Ukrainian government needed to create a special agency should the Parliament enact a diaspora law because other Ukrainian ministries were not sufficiently equipped to deal with the matter adequately.

However, Natalia Zarudna, an official

at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who was the press attaché of the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington several years ago, said there would be no need to develop a special agency to oversee such a system, especially when so little money is available from state coffers. She said that the Foreign Affairs Ministry has adequate structures and contacts in place within the countries where the Ukrainian diaspora is found to fulfill all the functions foreseen within the current draft law.

Ms. Zarudna and Mr. Chupuk were in agreement, however, that it would not be constructive to give diaspora organizations special status in Ukraine without having them registered in the country as national organizations. Ms. Zarudna noted that Hungary had attempted this and had much difficulty in deciding who qualified and who did not, which then led to further divisions and conflicts among its diaspora organizations.

Ms. Zarudna also stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was working on agreements with Russia, Belarus and the countries of Central Asia to simplify the return of Ukrainians living there - many of whom would like to return but do not have the financial means.

"For instance, in Turkmenistan, if you do not know the language today, you cannot remain a teacher," explained Ms. Zarudna. "Many Ukrainians would return to Ukraine but do not have the ability to do so."

A similar problem is tied to those who were deported or exiled to Russia's hinterlands, but would like to return home. Ms. Zarudna said that the Russian government has refused to give them special status.

Another issue that still needs resolution is how to treat Ukrainians living in regions that border Ukraine today, which ethno-historically are considered Ukrainian, such as parts of Slobozhanshyna in the north, Kuban in the southeast, Bukovyna in the southwest and the city of Peremyshl in the west.

Mr. Nedilko, the aide to National Deputy Zhovtiak, said he strongly believes that Ukrainians in these areas must be included in any new law so that Ukraine can keep a special eye on their situation.

"They have no interest in moving. They live on the lands of their forefathers, but those lands are no longer Ukraine's," stated Mr. Nedilko.

Finally, National Deputy Refat Chubarov made a plea for the Tatar people of Crimea to be included in the bill. He asked that the authors add verbiage to extend the special status being offered to ethnic Ukrainians "to those who consider Ukraine the homeland of their ethnic origin."

Mr. Chubarov, a member of the National Rukh of Ukraine Party and himself a Crimean Tatar, explained that Ukraine must take care of the millions of Tatars who were expelled from the Crimea by Stalin in 1945 and now live in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries.

National Deputy Ostash said he believes that the Verkhovna Rada could pass the legislation in this session. He said the atmosphere is right because many more national deputies hold "pro Ukrainian" or "neutral" positions on the issue. Last year a similar bill proposed by National Deputy Zhovtiak failed by five votes.

Ukrainians in Russia...

(Continued from page 1)

diaspora among various institutions instead of establishing a centralized system to make actions effective. As a result, individual communities are often left to their own devices when it comes to resolving local problems.

For example, local authorities in Vladivostok in the Far East have banned a Ukrainian Sunday school so as "not to accentuate national issues," according to Mr. Popok.

In other cases, local Ukrainians have no access to information about contemporary life in Ukraine, getting news only from U.S. radio outlets retransmitted in Russia.

Discussing Zelenyi Klyn's problems, regional leaders of the diaspora said they often encountered reluctance by local authorities to respond to their needs and complaints, and media bias in illuminating their problems.

Many Ukrainian community centers continue to have problems finding stable facilities; some have been moved around for years. Other communities suffer from a cynical, Ukrainiophobic media.

Citing an example, Lidia Beda, a Ukrainian community leader from Tatarstan, waved a local newspaper from Naberezhnye Chelny, which disparagingly called their recent cultural festival a "festival of horilka and varenyky" in a headline.

Russia's Minister of Nationalities Vladimir Zorin, who was present as a guest at the roundtable, admitted that ignorance exists among local bureaucrats and journalists. He said that 17 percent of the misunderstandings that arise between community and government were a result of "incorrect media statements, which we see more than enough in Russia."

Mr. Popok urged Ukrainians in Russia to take more active steps in protecting their interests. "The activity of your communities should force the historical fatherland to be more attentive to agreements that are signed, to enact them and give the possibility for communities to exist," Mr. Popok said.

Mr. Popok added that the anniversary of the forced migration, initiated to develop the vast northeastern taiga of the Russian Far East, was the right moment to review how the Ukrainian diaspora in Russia had developed, assess the current situation and lay plans for the future.

Zelenyi Klyn, - literally green wedge - stretches from Siberia to the seas of Japan and Okhotsk and includes the regions of Primorie, Khabarovsk, Amur, the Kamchatka peninsula and Sakhalin Island; it borders China, North Korea and Japan.

The Russian imperialist monarchy earlier had tried to move Russian Cossacks to the region to develop the cold desert. The Russian Cossacks, although they were good

warriors, were less able pioneers. Many of them immediately looked for ways to escape the Far East's hardships.

Before the first steamboat with dozens of Ukrainian families aboard left Odesa on April 4, 1883, initiating the mass resettlement, Ukrainians had sporadically immigrated to the Far East, usually making the trek by foot, which could take as long as a year and a half.

A study by the 19th century Russian scholar Alexander Rittikh had decided that Ukrainians were "a nation that works willingly and becomes rich quickly, is skillful in choosing soils and is unpretentious in life, which would bring certain benefit to the state if its natural skills were applied properly."

"This is a nation ... on which a new settlement can be based, to a future of richness and prosperity for the new cities [of the region]," Col. Rittikh concluded in his ethnographic research. His work defined the destiny of many of the Ukrainians who were eventually resettled and whose homeland many considered to be overpopulated at that time.

The emigrants, most of whom initially came from the Chernihiv, Poltava and Kyiv regions, and later from Volyn and Kherson, saw no other choice but to travel to the new land. The only other option was to stay in Ukraine where servitude to local land barons and abject poverty was the norm. They were not wildly optimistic about the future, however, even though the tsar's court had promised them privileges. They carried with them all their cooking utensils and even heavy stones to press vegetables. Having arrived at their destination, a land of nasty weather and arid soils, the settlers, however poor, still built their churches before their schools.

And while the region had an abundance of fish in its many waterways, the none-too-worldly newcomers cautiously partook of what nature offered, so much so that initially they fed their dogs sturgeon black caviar, not realizing the gourmand potential it carried.

The Far East's Ukrainians made great efforts to enhance their community life with a political and cultural structure. They welcomed guest actors from Ukraine, issued ten newspapers, organized several congresses, and created a draft constitution. They even made an attempt to establish their own army after the Bolshevik revolution in 1917, but their actions were gradually oppressed by the Communist regime.

Currently, some 800,000 Ukrainians live in the Far East, and, while a resurrection of their cultural heritage is taking place, it continues to be weak. Ukrainians make up the second largest ethnic group in Russia after the Tatars. Russia's State Statistics Committee estimates that some 4.3 million ethnic Ukrainians live in Russia. However, unofficial estimates put their number at closer to 5.6 million.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Foreign minister visits Prague

PRAGUE – Visiting Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko told journalists after talks with his Czech counterpart, Cyril Svoboda, in Prague on April 24 that Ukraine shares the Czech Republic's views on Iraq's post-war reconstruction, CTK reported. The two chief diplomats said the role of international organizations in that process must be boosted. They also agreed there is a need for their countries to reach an agreement on ways to cope with the problem of illegal Ukrainian workers in the Czech Republic. Messrs. Svoboda and Zlenko said they agreed in principle to replacing an expired accord on the mutual employment of nationals with a new agreement, adding that the Czech Labor Ministry is drafting that proposed agreement. The two sides discussed a possible investment-protection treaty and the opening of a Ukrainian Consulate in Brno and a Czech Consulate in Lviv. Mr. Zlenko also met with Prime Minister Vladimir Spidla, with whom he discussed the settlement of Ukraine's several-billion-crown debt to the Czech Republic, and with President Vaclav Klaus. (RFE/RL Newline)

Three states mull gas consortium

KYIV – Ukrainian and Russian government officials met with German representatives in Kyiv on April 23 to discuss the formation of an international consortium to upgrade Ukraine's natural-gas-pipeline system, Interfax reported. The consortium was registered in Kyiv in January by Ukraine's Naftohaz and Russia's Gazprom with \$1 million in capital. Germany's Ruhrgas is expected to participate in the consortium. The trilateral meeting in Kyiv, which reportedly did not touch on "issues of principal importance," decided that corporate-level representatives from the three countries will gather for another round of talks in Kyiv on May 7-8. Ukrainian Vice Prime Minister Vitalii Haiduk and his Russian counterpart, Viktor Khristenko, said they will begin preparing a business plan for the consortium in June. The Ukrainian gas-pipeline network, through which some 90 percent of Europe's gas imports flow, consists of 35,200 kilometers of pipelines, 122 gas compressors, and 13 underground gas-storage facilities. Russia's involvement in the Kyiv-based gas consortium is seen as a sign that Moscow has abandoned its earlier plans to build new gas pipelines to Europe that circumvent Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newline)

Latvia backs further expansion of EU

ATHENS – Latvian President Vaira Vike-Freiberga told the European Conference in Athens on April 17 that while the planned enlargement of the European Union will increase European security, stability and welfare, the EU's future external borders should not "become barriers of economic development and democratization," the BNS news agency reported. She said that further EU expansion is possible both to the EU's south and east, but that the integration of individual countries depends on their ability and readiness to implement reforms. President Vike-Freiberga expressed the hope that the EU's ongoing eastward expansion will help Ukraine integrate and cooperate in establishing stability and security in the region. She also noted that Belarus should not be forgotten, as it is a direct neighbor of Latvia, and that there is a need for greater dialogue between Russia and the EU.

(Continued on page 11)

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 10)

(RFE/RL Newline)

Lithuanian, Ukrainian presidents meet

ATHENS – Lithuanian President Rolandas Paksas and Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, meeting in Athens on April 17, discussed the signing of the European Union accession treaties and the need to expand bilateral relations, the ELTA news service reported. They spoke about the possibility of establishing visa-free travel for citizens of both countries, which would help increase economic and cultural cooperation. The presidents noted that the establishment of the regularly scheduled Viking freight-train route between Odesa and Klaipeda in February has boosted trade and transit. Mr. Paksas expressed satisfaction that Mr. Kuchma has accepted his invitation to visit Vilnius in early July for the ceremonies marking the 750th anniversary of the coronation of King Mindaugas. He also expressed his support for Ukraine's efforts to join the European Union. (RFE/RL Newline)

Lytvyn criticizes cases against media

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn on April 16 expressed disapproval over the announcement of criminal cases launched recently against a number of media outlets for allegedly defaming the president and obstructing his activities, Interfax reported. "Suing journalists is like complaining into a mirror," he said. RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported on April 11 that prosecutors had instigated criminal investigations at the regional publications Informatsiyni Biuleten (Kremenchuk), Cherkaska Pravda (Cherkasy), Rivnenskyi Dialoh (Rivne), Pozytsia (Sumy) and Antena (Cherkasy). Asked by UNIAN whether the RFE/RL report is true, Polina Bashkina, spokeswoman for the procurator general, said, "Unfortunately, this topic is not [appropriate] for comment."

(RFE/RL Newline)

Georgia to help fill Ukrainian pipeline

KYIV – Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze told journalists after a meeting with Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma in Kyiv on April 22 that Georgia can help Ukraine fill the Odesa-Brody pipeline with Caspian oil, UNIAN reported. Mr. Shevardnadze said the Odesa-Brody pipeline could receive oil pumped through the Baku-Supsa pipeline, which has a throughput capacity of 6 million tons annually, as well as oil transported across Georgia by rail (5-6 million tons annually). Presidents Shevardnadze and Kuchma also said they agree that the existence of the Commonwealth of Independent States with no established free-trade zone within the bloc is pointless and expressed their shared support for establishing such a zone. Officials signed three bilateral cooperation accords in connection with the meeting. (RFE/RL Newline)

Putin supports unified economic zone

MOSCOW – President Vladimir Putin said in Moscow on April 16 that he is pleased with the progress made to date on a draft agreement to create a "unified economic zone" encompassing Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus and Russia. During a meeting with Vice Prime Minister Viktor Khristenko, who heads the working group on the unification of trade and tariff legislation, Mr. Putin said that, "despite a number of setbacks," the group's work is moving forward and the four countries should be able to enter the World Trade Organization as "a single economic space." The other members of the working group – Ukrainian First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, Kazak Vice Prime Minister Karim Maksimov and Belarusian Vice Prime Minister Andrey Kabyakou – also attended the meeting with President Putin. Analysts believe that the proposal to combine the four countries – encompassing a total population of 219 million people – is the most ambitious Kremlin initiative since the collapse of the Soviet Union and could lead to the creation of a new regional entity. (RFE/RL Newline)



William Kozulak, of Melville, N.Y., died peacefully on April 27, 2003. Loving father of Paula Hussey, William and Margaret Becker, Mary Jordan, Katherine Ahmed and Gregory. Beloved grandfather of Jennifer, Peter, Neil, Elliott, Cara, Devon, Alexandra, Taylor and Jordan. Mr. Kozulak was a World War II veteran, a Naval and Grumman retiree. Mr. Kozulak was a lifelong member of UNA Branch 267 of New York. Internment is at Calvary Cemetery in Brooklyn, N.Y. He was deeply loved and will be missed by all who knew him.



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A STREAM OF THANK YOU LETTERS FROM UKRAINE FOR COMPUTERS

Orest J. Hanas, President, Kobzar Society, LTD.

Lehighton, PA. The Kobzar Society, LTD. is a charitable, humanitarian aid organization, which in the past two years has delivered hundreds of computers to educational institutions (at no cost to those institutions) throughout Ukraine. These deliveries were made possible through the generous sponsorships by individuals and organizations in USA and Canada and with the support and cooperation of Rotary International, the Rotary clubs in Northeastern Pennsylvania and in Ukraine. The computers are delivered to hospitals, museums, secondary schools, seminaries/academies, libraries and other educational institutions, which are designated by the sponsors to receive these most valued equipments. Thus, the children of Ukraine have access to modern computer technology and, via Internet, have the opportunity to be connected to each other and the free world. By providing this humanitarian assistance, it is hoped that, in a small measure, Ukraine's youngsters will assist Ukraine to realize its full potential as a peaceful, stable, productive and democratic sovereign nation in a free-market environment. The Kobzar Society has received a continuous stream of 'thank you' letters from very grateful recipient institutions. Here are excerpts from some of the letters: * CHENIVTSI-Letter from Dr. R. H. Andijchuk, chief surgeon of the Regional Hospital for Children: "From all of us at the hospital I wish to thank the Kobzar Society for this most generous gift of a computer. We wish to extend our special appreciation to the sponsor of this computer, our dear friend Bohdan Slabyj. We are most grateful for your understanding of our needs, for your noble hearts and we pray to God for your well-being, and through you-for the well-being of the American people". * YALTA-Letter from Svitlana Kacherha, curator of the Lesia Ukrainka Museum: "I send you warm wishes and sincere thanks for the computer from Yalta, the pearl of the northern coast of the Black Sea. For almost a year we are related to you through the computer. Thanks to this gift, a group of young students has formed a computer/Internet club which enables them access to world-wide information sources for studying Ukrainian and world cultures".

(The Northeastern Pennsylvania Rotary District 7410 sponsored this computer). * VILLAGE OF KOSACHIVKA, Chernyiv oblast. Letter from principal Valentyna Danylenko of the secondary school, level I-III: "The teachers and the students of our school are most grateful for the computer. In the name of better Ukraine, we hope that more future collaboration will take place between Diaspora and our village school". (Petro Buniak sponsored this computer). * LVIV-Letter from Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, rector of Lviv Catholic University: "I wish to express my personal thanks and collective gratitude from the students for the computer. Our institution will be happy to connect your computer to the network within the university. I assure you that this computer will serve the students in the betterment of their computer skills".

(Dr. Bohdan and Roxana Charkevycz sponsored this computer). * KYIV-Letter from P. I. Rohova, director of the State Scientific-Pedagogical Library of Ukraine, Ukrainian Academy of Science: "From the staff of 120 library professionals I extend sincere thanks for the three computers. The members of the cataloging department send you best wishes and thank you for providing - at long last-the means to organize the library in a technologically modern manner". (Dr. Stephan Olynyk sponsored these computers). The Kobzar Society is in possession of hundreds of requests for computers from very needy educational institutions in Ukraine. The Kobzar Society has many hundreds of late-model (Pentium) used computers in its warehouses in Allentown and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. We offer the computers FREE OF CHARGE for sponsorships by anyone for any educational institution anywhere in Ukraine. For \$200 per computer we will upgrade, test, pack and deliver these computers to the institutions named by the sponsors. The sponsors' names will be placed on a HRAMOTA and located in the rooms with the computers. The Kobzar Society, LTD., is a tax-exempt 501 (c) 3 corporation registered with the IRS in USA and has the privilege from the Ukrainian government to import the computers duty-free and tax-free into Ukraine. Put your name on the next list of computers destined for Ukraine by contacting Kobzar Society, LTD., PO Box 37, Lehighton, PA 18235, USA. Tel.: 1-610-377-3383. Please visit our web site: www.kobzarsociety.org.

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Life of 21st century...

(Continued from page 4)

The banquet program included a brief speech from Dr. Natalia Martynenko of Ukraine's Consulate General in New York City, songs performed by the Charivnyi Homin ensemble of Watervliet, N.Y., and the very important introduction of the UNWLA-sponsored Women's Health Fund by Martha Jarosewich-Holder.

Ms. Jarosewich shared her vision of how, by partnering with available resources in the United States (such as UMANA) and in Ukraine (Soyuz Ukrainok), we can provide preventive health information, education and resources to help Ukrainian women help themselves.

Luba Goy, a comedienne of international stature and the banquet's scheduled lead performer, regrettably had to cancel her appearance due to the snow-related closure of Toronto's airport; nevertheless, she shared her strong support for the conference goals and the women's health initiative.

Sunday's sessions began after divine liturgy at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church. "The Ukrainian Woman in Two Worlds" panel was moderated by Renata Zajac, financial analyst at UBS Warburg. The panelists included Eva Panchyshyn, a practicing attorney in Newburgh, N.Y.; Anna Khomenko, who is employed by Human Rights Watch; and Ms. Hancher, who graciously agreed to participate in a second panel.

The panelists spoke of their most challenging experiences within the Ukrainian community and how comfortable they feel in each of their two very different cultures.

Following this came a presentation on HIV/AIDS statistics and a review of the trafficking of women in today's Ukraine. Presenter Hanya Krill is a certified press representative at the United Nations and chief operating officer of Brama.

The next seminar was given by Nadia Petryk and Zoryana Mishtal on the

"Challenges of the Fourth Wave" woman. Both ladies immigrated to the U.S. since 1991 and each described her perspective of the various challenges faced when entering the Ukrainian American community.

Ms. Zajac led the final discussion of the conference titled "Transitioning the UNWLA into the 21st century – Can It Be Done?" As the honest discussion ensued and the debates surfaced, it was clear that the deep-rooted issues involved were not going to be solved at one such forum.

It is interesting to note that the audience for this conference was a mix of younger and older women, some fluent in Ukrainian and some not, some UNWLA members and some non-members. This event was the very first all-English-language speaking conference sponsored by the UNWLA, designed with the purpose of attracting all women of the Ukrainian community.

Successful, professional women of the Ukrainian community eagerly shared their talents and knowledge with conference participants. The ambiance of the entire weekend was one of friendship and kindredship.

The beginning of a much needed-dialogue involving the younger participants about their role in the UNWLA organization was sparked. In addition, the younger participants were instantly drawn to the health fund initiative and many indicated they would be in contact with Ms. Jarosewich.

Although inclement weather prohibited a larger number of participants, this allowed a much more intimate atmosphere. The original goal of the conference was realized and the reality that its success must be built upon was recognized by organizers and participants alike.

Congratulations were offered to each member of UNWLA Branch 95 and especially to the conference co-chair, Vera Staruch, for their hard work and initiative on the planning and executing of this exciting, memorable and exceptionally well-received event.



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Marko Shuhan
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UIA Annual Membership Meeting
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May 15 – June 15, 2003

Opening Reception –

Thursday, May 15, 2003

Time: 6:00 – 9:00 p.m.

Anton Kandinsky
Surrealistic still life and portraits

Panel Discussion

Sponsor: UIA
Foreign Policy Association

June 3, 2003

Time: 6:00-8:00 p.m.

John Lipsky, chief economist and managing
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Eastern Europe Panel Discussion

UIA Cruise

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Friday, June 6, 2003

Time: 6:30-10:30 p.m.

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Young Ukrainians of New York,
Plast Youth Organization,

Saturday, June 7, 2003

Time: 5:00-9:00 p.m.

Cocktail, fashion show, entertainment,
silent auction, prizes

Back to the USSR...

(Continued from page 2)

Parliament, toward which Mr. Kuchma – in the manner of most CIS leaders – has always been intolerant and impatient.

Interviewed in Moloda Ukraina on April 2, two-time former Parliament Chairman Ivan Pliusch explained that the executive branch views Parliament as a rubber-stamp body that should be told what to do and what to sign – just like the former Supreme Soviets of the constituent Soviet republics.

Mr. Kuchma's reforms would reduce the size of the lower house of Parliament from 450 to 300 deputies, elected proportionately, and create an appointed upper house, the Council of the Regions. Presidential power therefore, would be enhanced at the expense of the Parliament.

Writing in the April 12-18 Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia, Socialist leader Oleksandr Moroz said an upper house would mean the "liquidation of [the parliamentary system] as such, the final subordination of the Verkhovna Rada to the president and his administration."

In a speech to parliament during discussions of the reforms, Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko also defined the real purpose of the executive in proposing the changes as extending "power unlawfully" and ensuring its "self-preservation."

Although President Kuchma called for roundtables and the involvement of think-tanks in the discussion of his proposed reforms, this has not occurred. The opposition's call for televised debates also has gone unanswered, and state-run Channel 1 and oligarch-controlled channels 2 and 3 are not permitting a free debate. As in the Soviet era, there is merely an imitation of "free discussion," the purpose of which is merely to rubber-stamp official policies.

In a September 2002 secret instruction (temnyk) that was leaked to Mr. Tomenko, head of the parliamentary committee on Freedom of the Press and Information, and reprinted in a new Helsinki Watch report on

editorial in Ukraine (http://www.hrw.org/reports/2003/ukraine0303), the presidential administration recommended to television stations that they ignore opposition discussions of executive plans for political reform. The temnyk requested that television "exclude from broadcasts any theses that cast doubt on the seriousness of the president's initiatives."

The organization of the "nationwide discussion" harks back to the era of former Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. The Odesa branch of Our Ukraine described the fake discussion as a "repeat of the depressing experience of the Soviet era." In Mr. Pliusch's Chernihiv electoral district, he was told that official protocols endorsing the president's reform proposals were handed out to organizations that were then ordered to sign them.

The presidential website (http://www.reforma.org.ua/regions) features numerous Soviet-style endorsements of his proposals by "workers" and "peasants' collectives" from throughout Ukraine, who are supported by state institutions and pro-presidential parties. Suspiciously, the proposal most supported is the one to hold all elections in the same year, thereby postponing the 2004 presidential elections and holding them concurrently with the 2006 parliamentary elections, which would give President Kuchma two additional years in office.

But some observers, even pro-presidential ones, have cautioned that the referendum could backfire, as the situation in Ukraine today is radically different from that in 1996 or 2000. They point out that authoritarian regimes are most vulnerable during periods of transition, citing the examples of former Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, who held a referendum in 1988 to extend his term in office, and of Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, who called an early election in 2000 hoping to win the Yugoslav presidency. Both lost power.



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UCCA involved...

(Continued from page 7)

can sway public opinion and policy-makers by misinterpreting or withholding the facts. Such was the case with The New York Times' Moscow correspondent, who not only disregarded the Famine-Genocide in his dispatches but called other journalists outright liars for reporting about Ukraine's Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933.

The UCCA has begun to a nationwide and international campaign to revoke Duranty's Pulitzer Prize. The action began in early February with a community-wide letter writing campaign to the Pulitzer Prize Committee urging the revocation of Mr. Duranty's prize. The campaign was timed to coincide with the Pulitzer Prize board meetings, when members are in frequent contact with each other to discuss current prize candidates. In addition to an official letter sent by the UCCA Executive Board, hundreds of letters were sent from members of the Ukrainian American community. The UCCA's Kyiv Bureau also joined the campaign by soliciting letters from various influential individuals in Ukraine. Letters were sent to the Pulitzer board by National Deputy Hennadii Udovenko, former President of the United Nations General Assembly; National Deputy Pavlo Movchan, chairman of the Prosvita Society; Prof. Volodymyr Serhiychuk, director of the Ukrainian Studies Center at Kyiv's Taras Shevchenko National University; Ihor Lubchenko, Chairman of the National Union of Journalists of Ukraine; and others.

The official response from the Pulitzer Prize committee's administrator, Sig Gissler, came in a form letter that

stated in part: "My predecessor as administrator says that complaints about the prize for Mr. Duranty have raised on and off through the years. However, to date, the Pulitzer Prize Board has not seen fit to reverse a previous board's decision that now stretches back 70 years."

Understanding that the Pulitzer Prize Board was not going to address these complaints in a proper manner, the UCCA joined an international campaign, spearheaded by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and supported by Ukrainian World Congress, the Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain, the Federation of Ukrainian Australian Organizations, the Ukrainian American Justice Committee and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. This campaign, which is supported by the above-mentioned organizations and the UCCA, published postcards for distribution throughout their respective communities to ensure that the Pulitzer Prize committee receives thousands of cards post-marked May 1 from around the world urging the committee to revoke Duranty's prize.

The UCCA has also been contacting various journalists to inform them of these efforts. As a result, several newspapers have printed stories about the UCCA and its campaign, including The Washington Times, which carried a story by Natalia Feduschak. The Washington Times carried this piece on the front page of its March 29, 2003 issue. The same article was picked up and printed on March 31, the Agence France Press.

Other news agencies, such as Radio Liberty, have conducted interviews with UCCA executive board members regarding the UCCA's action to revoke Duranty's Pulitzer.



UKRAINE 2003

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Soyuzivka's Datebook

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Art Exhibit | July 20- August 2
Sports Camp |
| May 19-22
Berchtesgaden Gymnasium
Reunion | July 26, Saturday
Soyuzivka Summer Zabava with
SVITANOK |
| May 24, Saturday,
Memorial Day Weekend BBQ
and Zabava with LUNA | July 27, Sunday
Summer Heritage Concert – #3 |
| June 2-5
Clergy Retreat, Stamford
Eparchy | August 1-3
Soyuzivka Sports Jamboree
Weekend.
Softball, Soccer, Volleyball and
Hockey/Rollerblade
Tournaments with music by
BARABOLYA. |
| June 8-13
UNA Senior Week | August 2, Saturday
Soyuzivka Summer Zabava with
BURYA |
| June 15, Sunday
Father's Day & Kick-off
of the Summer Heritage Concert
Series | August 3-8
Soyuzivka Scuba Diving Course |
| June 21-July 3
Tennis Camp | August 9, Saturday
Soyuzivka Summer Zabava with
NA ZDOROVYA.
Art Exhibit with Ducia Hanu-
shevsky; Ceramics and the
paintings of Anatolij Burtovyj. |
| June 22-29
Day Camp, Tabir Ptashat No.1 | August 10-23
Traditional Ukrainian Folk
Dance Camp with Roma
Pryma Bohachevsky |
| June 28, Saturday
Soyuzivka Summer Zabava with
VIDLUNNIA | August 16, Saturday
Miss Soyuzivka Weekend &
Zabava with
FATA MORGANA |
| June 29-July 6
Day Camp, Tabir Ptashat No. 2 | August 17, Sunday
Summer Heritage Concert – #4 |
| July 4-6
Fourth of July Weekend &
Zabava with MONTAGE and
TEMPO.
Music with Phil Funk Jazz
Ensemble. | August 23, Saturday
Ukrainian Independence Cele-
bration – Dance Camp Recital
& Zabava with VORONY |
| July 6, Sunday
Summer Heritage Concert No. 2 | August 25- September 1
Labor Day Week |
| July 6- 19
Boys & Girls Recreational Camp | August 30- 31
Labor Day Weekend – Zabavas
with FATA MORGANA &
TEMPO.
Summer Heritage Concert with
UKRAINA Dance Group from
Canada. |
| July 12, Saturday
Soyuzivka Summer Zabava | |
| July 13- 18
Chemney Camp, Session #1 | |
| July 19, Saturday
Soyuzivka Summer Zabava with
VORONY | |
| July 20-25
Chemney Camp, Session #2 | |

This datebook will be an ongoing section to be updated with every issue. Dates are subject to change.



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 141
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E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday, May 9

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA) is holding a benefit concert featuring jazz guitarist Askold Buk and the Askold Buk Trio. The concert, to be held in the UIA's second floor ballroom, begins at 8 p.m. Suggested donation: \$35; proceeds to benefit UIA Cultural Events Programs. For additional information call the UIA, (212) 288-8660. The institute is located at 2 E. 79th St., diagonally across from the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Saturday, May 10

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a presentation by Serhii Holovaty, member of Parliament and former minister of justice of Ukraine (1995-1997), currently, Fulbright Scholar at Yale University, who will speak on the topic "Ukraine: Between Europe and America." The lecture will be held at the Society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call (212) 254-5130.

CHICAGO: The Chicago Business and Professional Group is sponsoring a presentation by Ambassador William Courtney on "The Former Soviet Union and International Security." Ambassador Courtney is director, national security programs, at Computer Sciences Corp., a large federal information technology provider. Previously he served as a U.S. ambassador to Georgia and to Kazakhstan. The presentation will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 7 p.m. Refreshments and socializing will follow the presentation. Admission: \$10, members; \$15, non-members and guests. For additional information call (847) 359-3676.

Thursday, May 15

CHICAGO: Author Irene Zabytko will offer "The Business of Writing" – a workshop for writers new to the business, offering advice on publishing, etc. The workshop, sponsored by the Young Friends of the Institute, will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 7 p.m. Admission, \$10. To reserve a place contact Anya Antonovych, (773) 227-5522.

Saturday, Sunday May 17-18

BOSTON: A "Spring Benefit Dance, with music by Ron Cahute's Burya band from Canada is being sponsored by the Rev. John Danylevich Foundation, the Ukrainian Orphan Aid Society of Boston and Emergency Medical Aid for Ukraine. All profits will benefit Ukrainian humanitarian organizations. Advance ticket purchase: adults, \$45; youths, \$35. Dinner buffet is included in price. The event will be held at the

Holiday Inn, 31 Hampshire St., Mansfield, Mass., at 7 p.m. – midnight; telephone, (508) 339-2200. Mr. Cahute's "Barabolya" musical concert will be held Sunday May 18, at 1 p.m. at St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Jamaica Plain. For tickets and information call Steve Kosteki, (508) 746-7164.

Sunday, May 18

OLD TOWN ALEXANDRIA, Va.: Pianist Lydia Artymiw performs works by Beethoven, Brahms, Lysenko and Schumann at The Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St., at 3 p.m. Suggested donation: \$15; students, free. A reception for the artist will follow the program. The concert is presented by The Washington Group Cultural Fund under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine, as part of their 2002-2003 music series. For more information contact Laryssa Courtney, (202) 363-3964.

CHICAGO: Author Irene Zabytko will read from her new book, "When Luba Leaves Home," a humorous collection of stories inspired by memories of life in Chicago's Ukrainian Village. Ms. Zabytko received critical acclaim for her first novel, "The Sky Unwashed," which was based on the Chernobyl tragedy. The reading will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 West Chicago Ave., at 2 p.m. Admission: \$10. For more information, contact the institute, (773) 227-5522.

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Greater Hartford Chapter of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund is hosting a fund-raising awards dinner to honor former Olympic Champion Viktor Petrenko, the Ukrainian National Home of New Haven, award-winning photojournalist Joseph Sywenkyj and the Rev. Luke Mihaly for their outstanding contributions to CCRF's mission. Special guests will be Ambassador Kostyantyn Gryshchenko and Consul General Serhii Pohoreltzev. The dinner begins at 2 p.m. at the Hartford Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave. Admission: \$50 per person. For information or to make a reservation call Nadia, (860) 529-1336, or Irene, (860) 647-9946.

Monday, May 19

STANFORD, Calif.: George Chopivsky, CEO, Ukrainian Development Corp., will give a presentation on "Business in Ukraine: Opportunities and Realities Lessons from Personal Experience." The presentation, given as part of seven distinguished lectures in the series titled: "Ukraine: Emerging Nation," sponsored by the Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies at Stanford University, will be held at Hartley Conference Center, at 4:15 p.m. For additional information access <http://www.stanford.edu/dept/CREES/UkrainianStudies.html>, or call the center, (650) 723-3562.

Being Ukrainian means:

- Sviato Vesny or Zlet in May.
- Festivals in June.
- Tabir in July.
- Volleyball at Wildwood in August.
- Labor Day at Soyuzivka in September.

If you checked off more than one of the above, then you know what you're doing to your brain cells. Now, how about doing something for your mind?

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A Ukrainian Summer

Supplement to The Ukrainian Weekly, May 4, 2003

It's that time of year again – time for our annual issue of "A Ukrainian Summer." And this year marks the seventh year for this special supplement in The Ukrainian Weekly.

Our 2003 supplement invites readers to come home to Soyuzivka, the beloved resort owned by the Ukrainian National Association that this year continues celebrations of its 50th anniversary, while looking ahead to the future with a new management team and a development program in place.

Readers will discover that there is much to do this summer Ukrainian-wise, from discovering Kyiv's international restaurants, to attending courses

at Harvard and enjoying the vibrant program at the Grazhda in the Hunter area. And then there is the array of camps, workshops and courses. You can use your summer to learn one or more of the following: scuba, golf, bandura, folk dancing, the Ukrainian language, paintball, mountaineering, tennis, soccer, mountain biking, sailing, canoeing ... Whew! There are so many choices!

To top it all off, there are fabulous and fun-filled festivals: from New York City to Horsham and Lehigh, Pa., and on to Toronto and San Diego. Indeed, what would a Ukrainian summer be without our festivals?

So much to do during such a short season – so, read, choose and enjoy!

Our community's favorite resort beckons: come home to Soyuzivka!

by Olesia Guran

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – After a winter that blanketed Soyuzivka in depths of snow unlike the past few mild winters, spring has finally sprung in the Hudson Valley. And, as the tulips and hostas so familiar to the landscaping of Soyuzivka begin to burst through the ground, spring is definitely in the air here at Soyuzivka.

With this season of new growth, visitors will see exciting new developments here at Soyuzivka. Articles have recently been written about the changes in management, with Nestor Paslawsky, the new general manager, heading up the team. His goal is not only to increase business at this beloved Ukrainian resort but also to increase the number of year-round amenities to entice newcomers and old-timers back to Soyuzivka.

In April the resort held a trailblazing weekend that brought in volunteers of all ages and the beginnings of a mile-long trail loop that heads to the waterfalls and cuts over to the cliffs. This trail will allow for mountain biking, hiking and cross-country skiing during the winter, and will be marked with emblems of Soyuzivka's signature Hutsul. Eventually it will be connected to Minnewaska State Park trails.

There will be no need to bring your mountain bikes since this summer Soyuzivka will be opening a new Activities Center that will allow guests to use mountain bikes and cross-country skis during the winter.

This month Soyuzivka started the "Snake Pit," a vegetable and herb garden for its very own culinary master, Andrij Sonevsky, known to the public

as Chef Snake. Items from the 'Snake Pit' will be featured on the new à la carte restaurant menu, in the renovated dining room located in the Main House.

Also in time for the summer season, Soyuzivka boasts a renovated lobby and a painted Main House building. The Veselka building is currently in the process of getting a facelift with a renovated hallway and bathrooms, and freshly painted Trembita Lounge – a fixture well known to many Ukrainians over the generations.

Since Soyuzivka's owner, the Ukrainian National Association, is striving to improve the status of the resort, which is still recovering from a deficit, it has implemented a multi-level program called the Soyuzivka Heritage Preservation and Recreational Center.

Phase I of this program is to upgrade the activity areas at Soyuzivka which include a new play area for our youngest members, a roller blading and ice skating rink, and a renovated volleyball court with its very own tiki bar.

A contribution towards any one of these projects will be honored at each site with a commemorative nameplate in a venue of your choice or you may purchase a tax-deductible advertising board that will be placed around the roller blade rink (the rollerblading rink will replace the lone tennis court located next to the volleyball court).

Phase II will include the renovations of Veselka, where the heritage and cultural programs will be held. Those interested in participating in this fund-raising program, are asked to call Mr. Paslawsky, (845) 626-5641, for any additional information.

Soyuzivka gives individuals a place

to learn about their culture, religion and heritage and Father's Day will mark the kickoff of the Summer Heritage Concert Series. This series will include five special Sunday performances by a variety of Ukrainian performers ranging from Ukrainian dance ensembles to Ukrainian choirs and musicians.

During the summer months, Soyuzivka will also have a dance every Saturday night with music by a variety of Ukrainian bands, beginning on June 28 with the band Vidlunnia. These concerts and zabavy (dances) are featured in the new section called "Soyuzivka's Datebook," located on the last page of The Ukrainian Weekly, as well as in Svoboda, where the same listing appears in Ukrainian. This calendar of events is an ongoing section that will highlight events at Soyuzivka throughout the year.

Also unveiling very shortly, will be a redesigned Soyuzivka website that will also keep a current listing of all events at <http://www.Soyuzivka.com>. Visitors will notice many improvements to the new website, including recipes from the "Snake Pit," event archives, Kerhonkson's daily weather forecast, and more.

Other marketing efforts include the Soyuzivka Internet Newsletter, distributing timelier information on events at least once a month. (Please forward your e-mail address to us if you're interested in receiving our newsletter.)

Through its first 50 years, Soyuzivka offered a variety of camps over the summer, and this summer the tradition will continue. For children of all ages, there is a nice selection of camps from "Tabir Ptashat" for Ukrainian-speaking preschoolers and the Chemney Heritage Camp conducted in English, to the chil-

dren's sleep-away camp, tennis camp, scuba courses and the ever-popular Ukrainian dance camp.

This summer the Sports Camp is being expanded to two weeks, which will end with a Sports Jamboree Weekend on August 1-3. There will be a hockey/rollerblading, softball and soccer tournament, as well as a volleyball open and a seniors division volleyball tournament. Live music and entertainment will be featured all weekend long, including a comedy show/cabaret, a "Barabolya" show for the kids and a zabava with the Ukrainian band Burya.

In addition to the bounty with which Mother Nature has endowed Soyuzivka, there is so much to enjoy about this jewel in the mountains. Come and visit often and experience the exciting changes that the new management team hopes to introduce on a regular basis.

Soyuzivka is currently taking applications for the summer season, hiring for all positions including lifeguards, wait staff, bartenders and general workers. Enjoy your summer with an excellent job opportunity that will also give you memories that will last a lifetime.

Even before the summer truly begins, however, guests can get a taste of the new Soyuzivka during Memorial Day weekend. Why not come bring your family and friends and join us for a traditional barbecue on Saturday, May 24? That evening, there will be a dance to the music of the Luna band.

For more information contact: Soyuzivka, P.O.Box 529, 216 Foordmore Road, Kerhonkson, NY 12446; website, <http://www.Soyuzivka.com>; telephone, (845) 626-5641 ext. 141; e-mail, Soyuzivka@aol.com.



A group at Soyuzivka learns the basics of scuba diving.



Soyuzivka is a mecca for young people, such as this group that came on Labor Day weekend 2002.

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Travel to Kyiv, and eat your way around the world via its fine restaurants

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – If Ukraine is on your summer vacation itinerary, undoubtedly that means a stop in Kyiv, the political and cultural capital of the country. While today this city of nearly 3 million inhabitants is internationally known for its historic churches and museums, it may also have a future as a center of fine dining.

Although little-known and even less discussed, Kyiv has a number of delightful gastronomic landmarks, on par with any other European capital, which tourists to Ukraine should make part of their tour plans when on a trip to Ukraine.

True, before the transformations of the last decade, Kyiv was a barren wasteland of culinary cuisine. Kyivans and visitors to the capital had practically nothing to choose from in terms of quality eating establishments. Cafés and restaurants with drab names served nondescript and forgettable food to customers who didn't expect or demand much, except for plenty of cheap vodka, perhaps. A slab of over-cooked pork, a salad drenched in mayonnaise and the requisite 100 grams of the clear stuff was for most a satisfactory business lunch or a nice evening out.

The sensibilities and the culinary expectations of Kyivan restaurant-goers have become vastly more Europeanized in the last decade. Kyiv's entrepreneurs and restaurants, in turn, have responded well and even led the way forward in many cases.

"Kyiv has seen quite a change in the quality and the style of restaurants lately, and it is only going to get better," explained Suzanna Burman of the Kyiv Restaurant Guild.

There are more than 2,000 restaurants and cafes located in Kyiv today, about 300 of them gourmand establishments, and more than half of those specialists in ethnic fare, according to the Kyiv Restaurant Guild. While Michelin, the highly respected restaurant guide and review to the best restaurants in the world, has yet to grade the Kyiv food scene, it does not mean that local restaurants do not offer some of the best dining in the world.

Today, eateries with outstanding reputations – and prices, we should add – dot the Kyiv culinary landscape, dishing up high-quality food and serving world-class wines. Among them Kyiv's current rave restaurant, Egoist, as well as the nouvelle cuisine kitchens of Le Grand Café, the Concorde and Surpryz.

The food is prepared by demanding young and innovative chefs competing to make their mark and their reputation, including Volodymyr Yadlovsky of Egoist, Valentyna Kuchar of Tsarske Selo and Denys Komarenko of Surpryz. Mr. Komarenko, who is considered the dean of the new generation of chefs, has succeeded in achieving international renown in a little over a decade.

There is also an abundance of top-end Ukrainian kitchens serving nouveau Ukrainian and Kozak fare, in addition to the still-popular standards demanded by tourists: borsch with pampushky, potato pancakes, varenyky and holubtsi. Ms. Burman explained that what makes the Ukrainian cuisine served at these eating establishments notable is that they each bring something different and unusual to the fare they offer.

"There are no restaurants that serve pure Ukrainian cuisine today," explained Ms. Burman. "Through innovations and additions by the chefs, they are slowly

changing the established traditions."

Kyiv restaurants serving Ukraine's ethnic nouvelle cuisine, where the motif and the music nonetheless remain 19th century village traditional, include Khutorets, Tsarske Selo, Kobzar, Kozak Mamai and Hostynnyi Dvir. They do a huge summer business among tourists and keep going through the off-season months by appealing to Kyivans longing for a bit of home-style cooking.

Yet, what puts today's Kyiv restaurant scene on a world-class level is the wide variety of ethnic restaurants. There are American grills, French bistros, Italian ristorante and pizzerias, Japanese steakhouses, and dining establishments offering Indian, Chinese, Mexican and Argentinean cuisine. Walk the streets of downtown Kyiv and you will routinely see restaurants beneath neon signs carrying none-too-Ukrainian names like El Asador Taberna and Grill, Hanoi Restaurant, Mimino, Arizona BBQ, Sam's Steak House, San Tori, and Pantagruel.

Leading the pack of notable ethnic restaurants for some time now is San Tori – a combination Thai and Japanese restaurant, which serves the differing fares in separate rooms of a second-floor establishment located on Kontraktova Square in the Podil district of Kyiv.

San Tori was the creation of co-owners Marina and Falk Nebiger, who decided on the combination for their second Kyiv restaurant while on a dining tour of Frankfurt. The two, who are married, thought they could make a dent in the Kyiv restaurant scene by combining the two internationally recognized and loved Asian cuisines, while accenting an Asian fusion menu as well.

The couple and their restaurant form an interesting, self-contained ethnic melting pot: while Marina is half Moroccan and half Russian, and Falk is German, they live in Ukraine, where they own a restaurant specializing in Japanese and Thai food. Now add to that international mix the fact that the first restaurant they opened in Kyiv was the Tex-Mex-style restaurant Arizona BBQ (more about that later), and you realize they have brought a very interesting potpourri of gastronomic expertise to the city.

When San Tori opened in 1996, there was not a single restaurant carrying either Japanese or Thai fare on its menu. Interestingly enough, generally conservative and cautious Ukrainians took to the restaurant quickly – in part, Marina explained, because the heavy accent in the menu on fish, a favorite food among Ukrainians – and soon people were queuing to get into the restaurant.

"When we opened 70 percent of our clients were foreigners and 30 percent Ukrainians, but very quickly that changed around to exactly the opposite," explained Marina, who is also the restaurant's manager.

Today San Tori, which means sizzling bird in the Thai language, continues to be popular among Kyivans and is almost always found on any serious list of the city's top 10 restaurants.

Sushi and sashimi are the most popular items on the menu, along with Japanese Miso soup and the whole spectrum of Thai soups. However, a visit to the restaurant would not be complete without trying an appetizer from the Thai selection (we recommend chicken roasted in banana leaves, served with a sweet sesame sauce) or something from the fusion menu (another suggestion: the roasted magrit of duck with sautéed pear in spicy red wine and ginger confit. You



Photos in this series by Roman Woronowycz

El Asador Taberna



Arizona BBQ

could not go wrong either, if you tried the Papaya Salad, the Japanese Sea Bass the Thai Red Snapper or one of the luscious desserts, which include deep-fried bananas and Thai coconut pudding.

As noted earlier, the Nebigers have become a pillar of Kyiv's restaurant scene. Before San Tori, they started with Arizona BBQ, which specializes in Tex-Mex cooking. Around for eight years, it is already a legendary landmark within the party-loving U.S. expatriate set.

Its bar – with satellite-wired television broadcasting events direct from the U.S. – is the center of action during U.S. "national sports holidays," such as Super

Bowl Sunday and the World Series. But what makes the place a great hangout is the food. Its delicious entrée selections and spicy appetizers – equal parts Texas beef and barbecue and Mexican corn tortillas, beans and rice – make it a popular eating place for Ukrainians and Europeans alike and a necessary rest stop for every American still not hardened against that yearning for a bit of home.

Ms. Burman said that warmth and good service are what make Arizona BBQ memorable. "People feel at home there," she explained.

(Continued on page 3)

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...



Santori



Tequila House

Perhaps Kyiv's most intriguing ethnic restaurant is the El Asador, which features of all things, Argentinean cuisine. You could ask, what is an Argentinean restaurant doing in Kyiv? And you could answer with the obvious: A Ukrainian immigrant to Buenos Aires who returned home must own it. But you would be wrong.

Chef Antonio Ruiz of El Asador refused to tell us who, in fact, is the owner of this traditional taberna and grill, but he did assure us it was an ethnic Argentinean.

The restaurant serves the grilled foods developed on the Argentinean Pampa, the

open prairie grassland that makes up much of the geographic landscape of the country, which was historically inhabited by Argentinean gauchos and their herds of livestock.

But Argentinean-born Chef Antonio, who was trained in the kitchens of Paris and Milan and spent two years in Moscow before taking his current position in Kyiv, assured us that he does not have to order his food items from back home because most everything that is needed – except for a few varieties of spices – can be found in Ukraine.

Chef Antonio said his most popular dish is la Cumparsita, better known to us

as barbecued veal tenderloin, which Ukrainians increasingly will order medium rare to his great satisfaction, as opposed to well done, which was the only way they wanted their meat cooked until not long ago.

The chef is in step with the emphasis on artistic presentation currently popular in the culinary world. He showed a dish he called vegetable rainbow, consisting of zucchini, eggplant, onion and tomatoes in a honey mustard sauce, arranged to create a spectrum of dark blue, green, yellow and white hues. He also offered his award-winning dessert, called Pasion, which consists of strawberries and crême with ground peppercorns in a sugar cone shell.

Another well-loved Kyiv ethnic restaurant is the Mimino, which serves Georgian cuisine, long popular among the sophisticated set in Kyiv. Named for a much-watched movie from the Soviet era, the word itself means "hawk" in the Georgian language. The food is as wild as the name implies. The Georgian kitchen is very similar to Greek, Turkish and Armenian cuisine, heavy on hot spices and grilled lamb. In a Georgian eatery, however, there is the added delight of the thick and rich Georgian wines, and this restaurant offers up quite a selection.

Food and service in Kyiv's restaurants have attained a consistent quality that was lacking in earlier years. In the first half of the 1990s, problems could arise in simply obtaining the quality produce and ingredients needed to prepare the exotic dishes some restaurants offered.

Even in the last few years, what you expected was still not always what you got as restaurants were forced to improvise when a deficit of one thing or another occurred in the local market or with international deliveries. Ever had a burrito with shredded cabbage instead of lettuce? One Kyiv restaurant that claimed to specialize in Mexican fare was forced to make that change back in 1998 when it ran out of lettuce one day.

Although the situation has vastly improved, in the 1990s some vegetables commonly found in European and U.S. groceries, such as romaine lettuce, were not often seen in Ukraine's markets. When a chef unexpectedly ran out of avocados, he couldn't simply have a dishwasher or busboy run out to a local store to pick some up to tide him over

until the next delivery came. Today the selection and the freshness of vegetables are much improved, even though some of the most exotic stuff is not easily obtainable in Kyiv.

Service is another area in which marked improvements are discernible. Today a waiter or a waitress understands that service means "when the customer wants it," not "when I am ready to work." There is another side to that equation that has changed as well. Whereas a few years back tipping was not generally expected or required, today if you don't leave at least 10 percent with your bill – which in many Kyiv restaurants you can't get around anyway because it is automatically added to the check – you will get a stare as ugly and unsettling as any dissatisfied French or Italian waiter could deliver.

Nonetheless, when taking the whole Kyiv restaurant scene under consideration there are still a couple of things the city still lacks. Most notably, as Ms. Burman of the Kyiv Restaurant Guild observed, there is a very obvious need for more affordable restaurants, especially of the family type. True, Kyiv – and Ukraine in general – has its share of McDonald's and even a recently opened TGIF's. The country also has a few of its own quickly developing fast food chains, such as the increasingly popular Shvydko brand. But there are few restaurants where you can take the family for a leisurely and relatively inexpensive quality meal. That needs to change, according to Ms. Burman.

"There are many people who can afford to eat out, but they don't because it is simply not the right atmosphere for a family get-together. They still have their family gatherings at home or at the cottage," explained Ms. Burman.

For visitors from Europe or North America, more accustomed to eating in a wide variety of styles and service, this is generally not an issue. Also, the euro and the dollar go a very long way here, and so the term "expensive" carries a discounted meaning. Perhaps it is time that Ukraine gets its tourism industry off the ground by promoting its Kyiv restaurants. After all, if the rich in North America can fly to Paris on a whim for a bit of French cooking, why not to Kyiv?

Anyone for dyruny (potato pancakes)? Or how about mandarin duck?

UKRAINIAN DANCE CAMP & WORKSHOP

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Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

Director

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For information and registration write or call:

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A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Study Ukrainian language, politics, history, literature at Harvard University

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) offers participants a unique opportunity to study the language, literature, politics and history of modern Ukraine during an eight-week university-accredited intensive program.

In a word – HUSI is about Harvard – the university that speaks for itself, with more than 90 libraries, the richest Ukrainian collection of books and periodicals outside Eastern Europe and much, much more.

HUSI is also about Ukraine and the latest in Ukrainian studies, conceptualized either as a separate area of inquiry or as a point of departure for inter-disciplinary and comparative studies of Eastern Europe and post-totalitarian transitional societies.

HUSI is about the rewards of studies in the summer – how productive and fruitful they can be.

The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute is the only program of its kind in North America.

Intensive Ukrainian language teaching is the central focus of the institute; instruction is proficiency-based and aimed at developing speaking, listening, reading and writing skills in real-life settings. An extensive video library of over 100 films, satellite access to Ukrainian TV programs, regular language tables, interaction with native speakers and other activities supplement classroom training.

This year the Institute offers three proficiency-based, intensive courses in modern Ukrainian – Beginning (Alla Parkhomenko, Ph.D., Kyiv State University), Intermediate (Yuri Shevchuk, Ph.D., Kyiv State University), and Advanced (Volodymyr



Students, faculty and associates of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute's class of 2002 on the steps of Widener Library.

Dibrova, Ph.D., Ukrainian Academy of Sciences).

HUSI also offers three other courses, taught by senior faculty, each a recognized authority in his field. Dr. George Grabowicz (Harvard) will teach "20th Century Ukrainian Literature: Rethinking the Canon"; Dr. John-Paul Himka (University of Alberta) – the history course "Modern Ukraine"; and Dr. Alex-

ander Motyl (Rutgers University) – the political science course "Theorizing Ukraine: Politics, Theory and Political Theory."

In addition, and for the first time in HUSI's history, graduate and doctoral students will have the opportunity to take an interdisciplinary advanced graduate seminar "Studying 20th Century Ukraine: Theory, Methodology, Identity," co-taught by Profs.

Grabowicz, Himka and Motyl. Graduate students taking any of the listed courses will get graduate credits.

For a detailed description of the HUSI-2003 program and application materials visit the Institute's web site: www.huri.harvard.edu or call (617) 495-7833 or (617) 495-4053; fax, (617)495-8097; or e-mail huri@fas.harvard.edu.

The application deadline is May 30.



Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute

~ June 23 - August 15, 2003 ~

NEW COURSE!

Studying Twentieth-Century Ukraine: Theory, Methodology, Identity

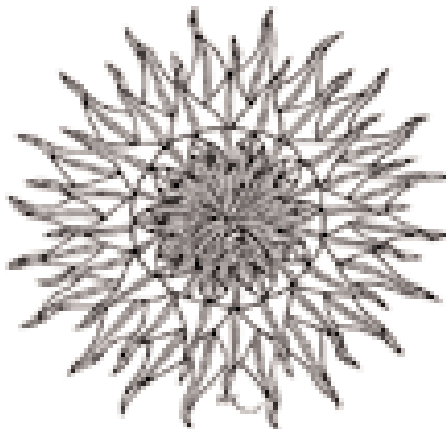
George G. Grabowicz, John-Paul Himka, Alexander J. Motyl

A new interdisciplinary seminar designed for graduate students to examine the theory and methods that are applied to the study of twentieth-century Ukrainian history, political science and literature.

For more information, please contact:

Patricia Coatsworth
Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute
1583 Massachusetts Avenue
Cambridge, MA 02138

e-mail: huri@fas.harvard.edu
tel: 617-495-7833 / fax: 617-495-8097
on-line at: <http://www.huri.harvard.edu/>



Language Courses

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Modern Ukraine - John-Paul Himka
Twentieth-Century Ukrainian Literature:
Rethinking the Canon - George G. Grabowicz
Theorizing Ukraine: Politics, Theory, and Political Theory -
Alexander J. Motyl

A limited number of scholarships are available for qualified students Application Deadlines for HUSI 2003:

All other applications are due by Friday, May 30, 2003

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Visit the Hunter area and enjoy concerts and other events at the Grazhda

JEWETT, N.Y. — The Music and Art Center of Greene County, the first and oldest classical music summer concert series in the region, offers an opportunity to hear outstanding musicians perform in the architecturally unique Grazhda hall. An integral part of the Ukrainian cultural complex built around St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Grazhda is situated in the beautiful natural setting of the Catskills in the Hunter area, a region that has experienced a remarkable growth in cultural awareness and new opportunities.

Established in 1983 by composer and musicologist Dr. Ihor Sonevitsky, the Music and Art Center has become an established presence in the region and on the Ukrainian cultural scene in general. This year, the center embarks on its 21st season under the direction of its new music director, pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, with Ika Koznarska Casanova, executive director.

Heading this summer's roster of performers at the Grazhda is internationally renowned concert pianist Alexander Slobodyanik in the opening concert of the season on July 5. The second concert of the season will feature Laryssa Krupa, piano, and Adrian Bryttan, violin, on July 19. Ms. Krupa, a graduate of the Peabody Conservatory, is an active performer and teacher, currently on the faculty of the County College of Morris in New Jersey. Mr. Bryttan, who has served as conductor of various national and international orchestras, opera companies and youth orchestras, is violin soloist and faculty member at the Pre-College Division of the Manhattan School of Music.

A new element - theater - is being introduced this season with the appearance on July 26 of Gregory Hlady. One of the most sought-after stage and cinema actors and directors in Eastern Europe, Mr. Hlady, known for his exploration of experimental technique, now works largely in French Quebec. Among his recent film credits are the Paramount film "The Sum of All Fears" (2001) and lead roles in Kim Nguyen's feature film "Le Marais" (2002) and, as Gen. Roman Shukhevych, in Oles Yanchuk's film "The Undeclared" (2001).

Soprano Halyna Wolanska, also of Montreal, will make her first appearance at the Grazhda on August 2. A graduate of the McGill Conservatory of Music with subsequent voice studies in Milan and Vienna, Ms. Wolanska made her European operatic debut in "Die Zauberflöte" at the Varna International Music Festival, her lieder debut in 1996 in Montreal and her North American operatic debut in 1998 in the role of Mimi in "La Bohème."

Pianist Neal Larrabee, acclaimed recitalist and soloist with orchestras who has concertized extensively in the United States and Europe, and member of the music performance faculty at the University of Connecticut, will appear in concert on August 16.

Recitalists and international laureates cellist Natalia Khoma and Mr. Vynnytsky, both graduates of the Lviv and Moscow conservatories who frequently perform together, will appear in concert on August 23.

This summer brings the return of a special guest artist, noted Ukrainian composer Myroslav Skoryk, currently on the faculties of both the Lviv and Kyiv conservatories, in a presentation based on his opera "Moisei" (Moses), which premiered in Lviv on June 23, 2001. The concert, to be held on August 30, will feature baritone Oleh Chmyr in the title role. Mr. Chmyr's most recent appearance was with the New

Jersey State Opera this season in Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci."

The final concert of the season will take place on Sunday, August 31, featuring the Forte String Quartet — Mikhail Kuchuk and Oleksander Abayev, violin; Roubi Petrova, viola; Kalin Ivanov, cello — with Yuri Kharenko, violin; Ms. Khoma, cello; and Mr. Vynnytsky, piano.

General information — performance schedules, changes and updates, as well as detailed directions and membership information — is available online at: <http://musicandartgc.brama.com>.

Information is also available by calling (518) 989-6479.

The center also offers four one-week workshops in Ukrainian folk arts — ceramics, beadwork (gerdany), embroidery, and pysanky — to be held July 28-August 1. A two-week program of Ukrainian folk-singing for children, under the direction of Anna Bachynska, will be held July 28-August 8, followed by a recital on August 9. To register call Ms. Bachynska at (718) 271-9387 by June 30.

The cultural center also has a gift shop featuring a fine array of Ukrainian arts and

crafts. The parish hosts a buffet offering Ukrainian cuisine that is open to the public on Sundays at 11:30 a.m., after the liturgy.

As a non-profit organization, the Music and Art Center invites interested individuals to become members and thus increase the membership base, which provides a substantial portion of the financial support that enables the center to work on the development of current and future programs. Inquiries should be addressed to: Music and Art Center of Greene County, P.O. Box 20, Jewett, NY 12442.



The Grazhda, which forms part of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church and Cultural Center, serves as the venue for the classical music concert series presented by the Music and Art Center of Greene County in July and August. An architectural landmark in the region, built in a traditional style typical of the Carpathian region in Ukraine, the complex is a focal point for a well-established Ukrainian summer community and draws tourists from near and far.

Participate in a New York City celebration of 'Ivana Kupala'

NEW YORK — The Yara Arts Group will present "Ivana Kupala: Pagan Slavic Midsummer Night" in New York on Saturday, June 21.

Yara's fifth "Kupala in the Garden," will once again be an outdoor event in a beautiful Community Garden in New York with traditional rituals and songs, as well as a healthy dose of anarchy and ethno-avant-garde art.

Last year participants made flower wreaths, danced around Maryna, drank love potions and had their fortunes told, before witnessing an incredible concert by Yara artists, Mariana Sadovska, the Experimental Bandura Trio, Svitanje and Budmo Musical Ensemble, as well as the ferocious Gypsy dancing of Pyroshka.

Reviewing the event Kristina Lucenko wrote: "The Community Garden was the perfect environment, with its crowded, lush plots of flowers and vegetables spilling over onto narrow crooked paths." Members of Yara were tucked into the garden's many hidden corners: some read from Hohol's (Gogol) short stories, while others sang traditional Kupalo melodies and did water incantation.

"I've always loved the mystery of Kupalo," said Virlana Tkacz, the organizer of the event. "These rituals connect us to a past that is almost forgotten. But what a

visceral connection — what drama — fire and water. And for an instant an ancient ritual is alive in us."

Preparations for "Kupalo" begin in early June. The public is invited to help create these celebrations — sing, dance, generate

ideas and organize these events. To volunteer your talent and time, or for more information, contact: Yara Arts Group, 306 E. 11th St. No. 3B, New York, NY 10003; (212) 475-6474; yara@prodigy.net; www.brama.com/yara.



A scene from Yara's "Ivana Kupala: Pagan Slavic Midsummer Night."

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Enjoy festivals and sports at Tryzub's center in Pennsy

by Eugene A. Luciw

HORSHAM, Pa. – Skillfully carved into the beautiful landscape of Philadelphia's northern suburbs, the Ukrainian American Sports Center Tryzub offers a wide array of sports and cultural programming to enhance your summer plans.

On August 24, commencing at noon, Tryzub will host its 12th annual Ukrainian Independence Day Festival, featuring a rich program of folk entertainment – the Oros Sisters; the Voloshky and Obrij Ukrainian dance ensembles; and the Harmonia orchestra. A dance to the music of the Harmonia and Karpaty orchestras will follow.

On June 15 at noon, for the third year in a row, Tryzub will proudly host the U.S. Amateur Cup (men's and women's) Region I Finals on its fields. The best amateur teams from the entire Atlantic Seaboard will assemble for this tournament. At the same time, the spectators can enjoy a Ukrainian festival, a dance and a picnic. These highlights are interspersed among a series of informal picnic-dances, sports tournaments and festivals from Memorial Day weekend through the fall.

Also, Tryzub invites readers to send their children to its soccer camps (to be announced) and to play on its 20 youth teams.

The sports center's banquet hall, picnic grove and fields are available for rent. Call (215) 343-5412 or visit Tryzub at its website: <http://www.tryzubsportscenter.org/> for more information.

Consider the many possibilities at 'Oselia SUM'

by Peter Kosciolk

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – "Oselia SUM," the estate and camp center of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), is situated in a valley between the Catskill and Shawangunk mountains of New York state, just south of the village of Ellenville. Many Ukrainian Americans spent countless summers on the Oselia, found their spouses, had their wedding celebrations in the beautiful banquet room, and raised their children there. Others have passed the "CYM" sign on Route 209, not knowing what lies behind the tree-lined fence along the road.

The estate is the site of summer camps – eight different specialized camps for all age groups – sponsored by the national organization. Twelve years ago a \$1.3 million camp, composed of six barracks and a headquarters building, was built in the form of a Sich fort.

The Oselia also offers families a perfect vacation spot or weekend getaway. For some, the tranquil setting of the mountain stream is reason enough to stay; for others it's the atmosphere at one of the social events or the music at an outdoor dance, or "zabava." The mix of young adults, teenagers, parents with children attending one of the many camps and not-so-young adults escaping the hot city summer, gives a newcomer the impression that the resort is a place with something to do for everyone.

The season kick-off during the last weekend of June will be the 3rd Annual Lemko Vatra-Festival, featuring Lemko-Ukrainian specialties and entertainment. The Fourth of July Weekend is geared towards families with fun and games for all ages.

The Quad Grass Volleyball Tournament and Annual Softball Tournament return for another round in August. Together with the Krylati Soccer Club the oselia is

sponsoring a soccer tournament during July's last weekend, during which a Ukrainian team from Manchester, England, is competing.

The season finale is the traditional SUM "Zdvih" and festival during Labor Day weekend, one of the largest gatherings of Ukrainians in the Northeastern U.S.

Favorite bands – including Svitanok, Vechirka, Na Zdorovya, Vorony, Homin and others – will perform during dances throughout the summer. Guests are invited to stay the night in the newly-decorated motel, enjoy a cup of coffee at the new café (grand opening during Memorial Day Weekend), have a bite to eat at the restaurant, take a dip in the Olympic-sized pool or the refreshing mountain stream, make use of the tennis, basketball and volleyball courts or the soccer field, enjoy lots of open space, and catch a movie or bingo night.

Renovating buildings, landscaping the grounds and spring cleaning were the major projects for several planned work weekends, at which many volunteers, both SUM members and non-members, dedicated countless hours. Others have donated much-needed items and funds to the Beautification Fund. The dedication and team work demonstrated during the last two months shows that the Oselia will continue to thrive as the site for some of the best Ukrainian camps in the United States as well as for festivals, vacations, conventions, weddings and other functions.

The SUM estate is located on Route 209 in Ulster County, N.Y., two miles south of the village of Ellenville. For more information call (845) 647-7230, e-mail Ellenville@CYM.org, or visit the website <http://www.cym.org/us/ellenville>. (Also, look for updates on Oselia happenings on the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly.)



National University of
KYIV MOHYLA ACADEMY
in conjunction with



THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

are organizing a 6-week academic program on Ukrainian language, literature and culture in Kyiv. Program includes academic course, room and board in Kyiv, excursions and cultural programs transportation services in Ukraine including to/from airport

ACADEMIC COURSES: June 23 to August 1, 2003

ACADEMIC PROGRAM: Ukrainian language, contemporary history and literature, on different levels. All courses taught by professionals from the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy staff

INTRODUCTION: To the current cultural and political life in Ukraine.

EXCURSIONS: Visit historical monuments – churches, palaces, museums and theaters in Kyiv; "Celebration of Kyiv Day"; Ivana Kupala, etc.,

6 WEEKS – \$1,700.00

Not including flights to/from Ukraine

For further information and applications please call the UNA:

Oksana Trytjak – Special Projects Coordinator

Tel.: (973) 292-9800 ext. 3071; e-mail OKRYS@YAHOO.COM

at UNA, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054

Deadline for applications: May 15, 2003

\$100.00 application fee non-refundable, payable to UNA

ADDITIONAL EXCURSION AVAILABLE AFTER COURSES:
1 WEEK IN CRIMEA, ROOM/BOARD AND EXCURSION, \$225.00 EXTRA.

Journey to the Homestead in the Poconos to experience a piece of Ukraine

by Ihor Czenstuch

LEHIGHTON, Pa. – At the southern foothills of the Pocono Mountains, just five miles from the Pennsylvania Turnpike (NE Extension, Exit 34), one finds the Ukrainian Homestead – a piece of Ukraine on 200 acres owned by the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (ODVU). For over 40 years, this resort, or "oselia," in Lehighton, Pa., 75 miles north of Philadelphia and 90 miles west of New York City, has been the summer home for many individuals and groups.

Recently, this Ukrainian resort has experienced a resurgence of activity. Adults who as youngsters spent many summers at the Homestead are now bringing their children. Third- and fourth-generation Ukrainians from the coal mining regions of Pennsylvania are revisiting their roots, and new arrivals from Ukraine are finding a haven.

The Ukrainian Homestead is occupied year-round by skiers, bikers, campers, rafters, hunting and fishing enthusiasts, conventioners and vacationers enjoying nearby attractions such as the quaint town of Jim Thorpe and the many ski resorts. Weddings, christenings and family reunions also are a common occurrence.

The Ukrainian Homestead offers motel rooms, bungalows, campsites, barbecue areas, a swimming pool, a dance hall and a social club. An active open-air chapel also graces the grounds.

Throughout the summer, the Home-

stead hosts several camps: the Ukrainian Gold Cross Children's Camp, the Kazka Dance Camp and the Voloshky Dance Workshop, as well as a Mountain Bike Camp and a Paintball Camp, sponsored respectively, by Plast's Burlaky and Khrestonostsi fraternities.

The highlight of the summer is the annual Ukrainian Folk Festival held on the third weekend in August to commemorate Ukraine's independence. Over 1,000 spectators come from many regions of Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland to experience traditional song and dance performed by groups from the United States and Canada. Guests feast on Ukrainian foods, enjoy arts and crafts presented by many vendors, and dance the night away at the "zabava" on Saturday night.

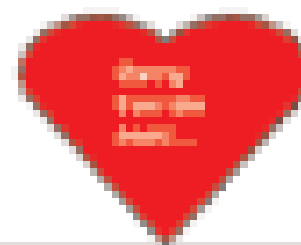
This year's festival will take place on August 16-17. In addition to performances by the Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble, the Voloshky Performing Dance Academy, the Vidlunnia Music Ensemble and others, the special guest performers will be the renowned Ukraina Dance Ensemble from Toronto.

The traditional "Dyviziynyky" potato bake and dance are held in late September.

For more information or to make reservations, call the Ukrainian Homestead at (610) 377-4621 or (215) 235-3709 or e-mail oselia@ptd.net. Visit the website www.odwu.org for a complete schedule of events.

**And, don't forget your summertime reading:
The Ukrainian Weekly, of course!**

Soyuzivka Renaissance Fund Campaign Kick-Off



Dear Staff, Members, and Friends:

The 2003 Summer season is upon us, and we want to take this opportunity to kick off the Soyuzivka Renaissance Fund Campaign. This is a crucial season for us. Over the winter and into the spring we have been working diligently on improving Soyuzivka. Management has changed, renovations have begun, fresh coats of paint are being applied, trees are being planted. But much work still has to be done—and time is critical! We again want to thank the many volunteers who have come forward to help. Some with their professional expertise, some with their time, some with generous donations. We now asking that you open your hearts and generously support our renovation efforts.

The mission of the Soyuzivka Renaissance Fund Raising Campaign will obtain the capital necessary to preserve and restore our beloved 28-year old Soyuzivka. The Renovation will take place in a phased approach (Phase I) for initial upgrades and renovations, which include the Main House lobby, dining room, main upgrades, kitchen renovations, electrical, plumbing and other necessary renovations to bring the resort up to basic standards. We also want to add more recreational activity centers that would enhance the appeal of Soyuzivka. About \$1,000,000 is needed for Phase I.

In Phase II, as revenue increases and we begin to see the return of our beloved Soyuzivka as a true cultural heritage and recreational center for our community, we would like to expand continuously, to add accommodations and other business and recreational enhancements.

Soyuzivka's status of prominent importance to our community, and is a symbol of the contributions Ukrainian Americans and the Ukrainian diaspora to our American society. We should be proud of this accomplishment and be at a position to proudly share it with other suburbs (our community who want to learn about) our culture and enjoy the unique ambience it provides.

The success of our fund-raising effort requires substantial community involvement and support. For the next few weeks, you will see many projects and fund-raising opportunities in our papers. Other materials will be mailed to you. We ask that you enthusiastically and generously respond.

It has been an inspiring few months. Soyuzivka is once again bustling with activity. (Conference/ Christmas/ Conference) These wonderful occasions! At the Board of Ukrainian American Organizations organized by a young energetic group of Ukrainian engineers, we organized a delegate, walked about the fresh look of the lobby and the overall positive changes he was witnessing, make a booking for the organization's reunion in the fall. It was music to our ears. At the recent Women's Conference sponsored by UAA, words of encouragement abounded and we were so pleased with the groundswell of enthusiasm. It could be felt by all. Just as the ladies were sitting down to a luncheon, our volunteers, the Father and Son Engineering Team of the Microelectronics, were reviewing plans in the dining room with the new manager, master Forestry, and the contractor/contractor Wynn America. At the same time, other volunteers, including members of Fiat arrived to begin preparing the buses for the following weekend's fundraising weekend. It was inspiring! You can see, as the song goes, that "the times, they are a changing'..."

What are you doing in order to ensure that we will have another season to enjoy the resort, as UAAI double our occupancy for this coming season. We must have reservations for the entire season and the fall, winter and spring. We must have full week reservations. We cannot afford to keep Soyuzivka only for holiday weekends and summer weekends.

So, what are you doing? Family, book a room for a week, or stay between for a few days. Book us a deposit for your fall getaway weekend. We will have many events planned throughout the year. Check our Soyuzivka calendar. It is important to book and send your deposits in. We must double our occupancy and show that the community does want Soyuzivka to continue for future generations.

Next, join our Soyuzivka Renaissance Fund Raising campaign. This fund raising effort consists of various levels of donations committed for specific projects. The way, yes, the donor, will not only be able to see your dollars at work, but will receive the public recognition you deserve. Do it a month, a week or a high level \$5 donation, every gift counts!

Major level donations are required to proceed with the renovations. When our community responds generously, as did Sam Babinov (PH) FICP with a \$50,000 donation, we are encouraged. But many more dollars are needed, and we encourage others to follow this generous example.

Time is critical, however, as our deadline for bringing about a positive change for Soyuzivka is this September 30, 2003.

Through the Ukrainian National Foundation, a 501(c)(3) organization, your donations, in part or full, will be tax-deductible to the full extent of the law. We can do it with your cooperation!

Thank you in advance for your generous support. Soyuzivka's future depends on it!

The Executive Committee
Ukrainian National Foundation, Inc.

You've asked: How Can We Help?

Book a Room for a Week!

Over the past few months, as it became apparent that Soyuzivka needed community support, many began to ask, "How can we help?" Many volunteers answered our call for assistance and the renaissance of Soyuzivka began. In recent months, many changes began taking place at our beloved Soyuzivka. We encourage you to "Come home to Soyuzivka" and see the changes... Be a part of the Renaissance... Together, let's work toward making Soyuzivka a delightful retreat for present and future generations.

But in order to ensure that Soyuzivka remains an integral part of our community,

YOUR SUPPORT IS VITAL AND TIME IS CRITICAL.

How Can You Help?

WE NEED YOU TO BOOK A ROOM FOR THIS SEASON!

We need you to visit us, not only on weekends, but mid-week, as well!

Soyuzivka has had an average occupancy rate of 35% over the past few years. In order for us to ensure Soyuzivka's future, we need to **DOUBLE** our occupancy this coming season.

Soyuzivka needs to have guests throughout the year, not just in the summer. That is why so many fun weekend events are in store for you and your family!

Can't make it this summer? Gift a room to your children or grandchildren! Show your appreciation to your parents, and send them for a wonderful Soyuzivka week... If you like antique-browsing or checking out the local wiseries, we can arrange a splendid weekend for you and your friends... Check our Soyuzivka calendar and website for new, interesting fun-filled events and make your plans accordingly. You will have a wonderful time.

Whether you're adding to a lifetime of Soyuzivka memories or just starting your family's collection, you'll find that every moment is a treasure at SuzyQ. Find your perfect spot and relax alongside our Olympic pool, or atop our Veselka mountain-view deck. Wake up to a spectacular sunrise... No matter what your choice, you'll enjoy the friendly personal service at Soyuzivka.

*Remember the starry nights...
the sound of laughter...
the music, the dancing...
Soyuzivka - "SuzyQ"...
Where everyone was a friend...
Where everyone knew your name...
Remember the magic...
When life seemed to stand still...*

*Come home to Soyuzivka...
She is waiting for you...*

Be a part of the Renaissance!

Call us and make reservations!

Send us your deposit!

Be a partner to

Soyuzivka's success...

Be creative. Make suggestions.

Your ideas count!

For family vacations you'll

always remember.

Bring your friends.



Soyuzivka UNA Estate

Foordmore Road

Karhonskon, NY

845-626-5411

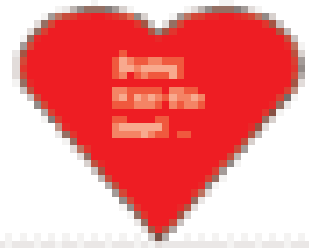
email:

soyuzivka@aol.com

website:

www.soyuzivka.com

Soyuzivka Renaissance Fund Preserving a Legacy



Over the past few months, many of you have witnessed the many positive changes that are taking place at Soyuzivka. Buildings are being repaired, grounds are receiving fresh coats of paint, hiking trails are being traced. So many of you are helping restore our beloved Soyuzivka. We need more of your support.

The Renaissance Fund will provide funding support for the restoration and preservation of the Soyuzivka as the landmark of the Ukrainian American community it has become. The Renaissance Fund's purpose is to raise the funds necessary to completely restore Soyuzivka as a cultural heritage, recreational and educational center for the Ukrainian American community, while respecting structures and addresses the needs of our youth, senior citizens, non-English speakers, and all people seeking to learn more about the Ukrainian heritage.

Through your contributions to the Ukrainian National Foundation, a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization, we can ensure that Soyuzivka will flourish in the future. Together, we can help this happen!

Please help us ensure Soyuzivka will continue for the enjoyment of all in the future.

**HOWEVER MUCH YOUR SUPPORT!
See us at booth #1**

DE A FRIENDS OF SOYUZIVKA 2000

Level 1 Donor: \$25.00 Donation

EVERY GIFT COUNTS.....

You might think you can't make a difference with your gift. BUT... **EVERYONE** can help! Students, seniors and kids can join our grassroots campaign and be a member of the Friends of Soyuzivka or annual membership club.

It's a perfect opportunity for students and seniors to show their support of Soyuzivka on an ongoing basis. These funds will go to support a General Maintenance Fund, that will cover on an ongoing basis the upkeep, repairs and maintenance, and assist with the general expenses which Soyuzivka incurs annually.

Your membership in the Friends of Soyuzivka entitles you to a regular e-mail newsletter updates on events at Soyuzivka, special offers and see Friends of Soyuzivka 2000 our stickers.

Let every stone you support Soyuzivka!

Contact us to receive a Friends of Soyuzivka Swatkin's appreciation package and help us solid membership in the club.

BUY A BRICK FOR SOYUZIVKA'S MEMORY LANE

Level 2 Donor: \$250.00 Donation

LET THE PAST BUILD THE FUTURE...

A Memory Lane of commemorative engraved bricks is planned around the garden at the Main House entrance. Not only will the Memory Lane enhance the beauty of the entrance of our resort, it is an enduring way to show your support.

Here is your opportunity to become a lasting part of Soyuzivka. Whether you are honoring a friend or family member, or celebrating a special occasion, our beautifully engraved bricks make a wonderful lasting gift.

The paver is a 4" x 8" brick with 4 lines engraved, 12 characters per line maximum. The engraving is filled so that it will be an enduring memory.

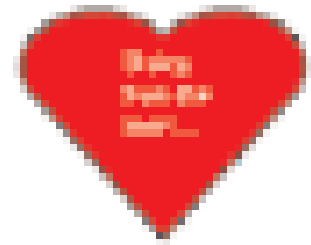
Quantity: 1,000 bricks

For USA residents: Sell 10 bricks and your brick will retain \$40. Sell 50 bricks and your brick will retain \$200.

Examples:



Soyuzivka Renaissance Fund Building a Future



The Soyuzivka Renaissance Fundraising Campaign has kicked off in a great start! Stay tuned to our news pages to learn about the details of each of the fundraising efforts. In order for Soyuzivka to remain a delightful family retreat for present and future generations, we need your support. Many changes are being made. Come up and visit and see for yourselves. Plans in the works are a rebranding mix, new hiking trails, a fun playground, stylish dining facilities and renovated rooms. **THIS IS A CRUCIAL SEASON!** Help us ensure that this is not our last season! The Ukrainian National Association appeals to you, our members, friends and the community to be our partners in this fundraising effort.

SOYUZIVKA NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT!

SPONSOR A COMMEMORATIVE BENCH OR GAME TABLE

Level 1 Donor: \$2,000 and above



Bench: For a donation of \$2,000 the donor has an opportunity to have a beautiful park bench installed along one of Soyuzivka's paths. Benches will be made with a bronze inscription plaque set in the backrest. A dedicated park bench provides the perfect opportunity for the community to remember those who have passed away, honor those who have made contributions to the community, or simply enjoyed the beauty of our beloved resort. Calculate an anniversary or a special occasion. Our contributions for wooden benches are \$2,000 and include:

- bench and bench plaque
- installation
- maintenance and repair
- administrative costs



Cost: 10 benches

Game Tables and Chairs: For a donation of \$4,000 the donor has an opportunity to have a functional and visually pleasing game table installed on the Soyuzivka grounds, providing many guests with an enjoyable game of checkers or chess. An engraved plaque of appreciation will be installed on the back of one of the chairs.

Cost: 8 benches

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITY PROJECTS

Many of you have enjoyed the sports and recreational facilities at Soyuzivka. Together, little by little, we can provide our guests and young adults a safe and secure environment where they can participate in sports and other fun-filled activities. We have great plans to upgrade the activity areas at Soyuzivka – a new play area for our youngest members, a rollerblading and ice skating rink, and a renovated volleyball court with its very own 3M pad! We would like to have sports equipment such as mountain bikes and cross-country skis available for our guests. Here's a wonderful opportunity that will yield immediate benefits – a contribution towards any one of these projects will be honored at each site with a commemorative plaque in a value of your choice:

\$200 - 10 inch

\$200 - 12 inch

\$100 - 8 inch

Current available projects:

Volleyball Court

Rollerblading Rink

SOYUZIVKA HETMAN CIRCLE—Soyuzivka appreciates all the

community and individual support it has received. We are encouraged by the generosity of our community. For General Fundraising and Project expansion, we ask that you consider making a donation of any level. If you are interested in alternate giving options, such as appreciated or deferred stock-giving opportunities (i.e. wills, trusts, etc.), specific projects, for example, sponsoring an entire room renovation, or need to donate your services and/or professional expertise, please contact UFA President (Gloria Kostera) at the Home Office by phone (773) 255-0000 ext. 3017, or e-mail ukrainian@ukrainian.com. In appreciation for their generosity, all donors will be personally recognized in the newspapers, brochures and The Ukrainian Weekly.

YOUR GIFT COUNTS...

Yes, I Want to Help!

Please send me more information about the Soyuzivka Renaissance Fund Campaign. I would like more information about:

Ukrainian National Foundation
2288 Route 90 West
Parsippany, NJ 07054

Phone: (773) 255-0000
Fax: (773) 255-0000

Contact: ukrainian@ukrainian.com
e-mail: ukrainian@ukrainian.com

THE FUTURE DEPENDS ON YOU!

Checks should be payable to Ukrainian National Foundation, a tax exempt (501)(c)(3) organization. Designate Soyuzivka Renaissance Fund

Friends of Soyuzivka

Yes, I am interested

Memory Lane Engraved Sign

Yes, I am interested

Commemorative Bench

Yes, I am interested

Commemorative Game Table

Yes, I am interested

Maintenance Fund, Volleyball, playground

Yes, I am interested

Soyuzivka Hetman Circle

Yes, I am interested

Enclosing Payment in form of \$1 checks each

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____

Zip: _____

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Accept an invitation from Ukrainians in San Diego for Labor Day weekend festivities

by Bill W. Loznycky Jr.

SAN DIEGO – The House of Ukraine Inc., located in Balboa Park, will sponsor its annual Ukrainian Festival during Labor Day weekend, Friday through Sunday, August 29-31.

Festivities start on Friday with a welcome barbecue at 6-7:30 p.m. This is an opportunity for guests to meet the dancers.

The weekend at Balboa Park continues on Saturday at 7:30 p.m. with a Ukrainian dance performance at the Casa Del Prado Theater, home of the world-famous San Diego Zoo. This year's performance features Rozmai Dance Company of Winnipeg. Presently under artistic direction of Gabriela Rehak and Dmitri Dovgoselets, Rozmai's rich and colorful repertoire is enjoyed both locally and abroad. The troupe is a favorite at conventions, concerts and unique occasions, one of these being the recent concert "Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra: On Being Ukrainian."

Earlier in the day on Saturday, for those age 21 and older, a behind-the-scenes winery tour, gourmet picnic lunch and wine tasting are being arranged just north of San Diego in Temecula.

On Sunday at noon, Ukrainian ethnic food and refreshments will be available for purchase at the House of Pacific Relations International Cottages' Lawn Stage in Balboa Park. At 2 p.m., a short program of Ukrainian song and dance will begin on the lawn stage.

Festivities end on Sunday night with a dinner and "zabava" (dance) beginning at 6 p.m. at Red Lion's Hanalei Hotel in Hotel Circle, with Ukrainian dance music by Kari Ochi Toronto.

Every year the festival has a serious



The Rozmai Dance Company of Winnipeg will headline the 2003 festival in Balboa Park.

purpose. Caritas-Spes has been chosen as the charity that this year will receive a portion of the festival's proceeds. Rough statistics say there are about 50,000 street children in Kyiv alone. Caritas works with the social services in Ukraine and takes children from the orphanage system and places them in one of its three homes. The organization prefers to take younger children if possible to minimize their exposure to the state institutional system. However, children in their teens also are accepted.

Nine to 15 orphans live in each home. The children's care-

takers are usually nuns – generally two or three per home. The children attend the regular state school and develop a normal family unit. Caritas Spes is currently working on costing out another home in Zhytomyr, a former monastery that will be able to house 20 children.

For more information on House of Ukraine's Ukrainian Festival in San Diego, contact House of Ukraine at: phone/fax, (619) 291-0661; e-mail, sunnyukes@aol.com; or website, <http://communitylink.sdinsider.com/groups/houseofukraine>.



Enjoy An Early Summer Night Out On The Hudson River!

The Ukrainian Institute of America, Together with UMANA, P&B's of NY/NJ and UESA, are Sponsoring a Dinner Yacht Cruise on Friday, June 6th 2003.

Enjoy the Spectacular New York City Skyline While Swinging to the Sounds of Dixieland Jazz.

- The Horizon sails from Lincoln Harbor Marina, Weehawken, New Jersey. Boarding 7:00 p.m., sailing 8:00 p.m.
- Tickets \$125 per person, to include appetizers, dinner and entertainment. Semi-formal attire requested.
- Call now as space is limited. Group tables can be arranged.
- Coming from Manhattan? Take the water ferry located on 38th St. and avoid driving. Transportation back to ferry pier to be provided. If you plan to travel by ferry from New York, please indicate at time of booking.

For reservations, please call Zenia Brozyna at (201) 935-0250. Proceeds to benefit the UIA Building Fund.

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Get a preview of summer at New York City's Ukrainian street festival...

by Taras Schumylowych

NEW YORK – On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, May 16, 17 and 18, Seventh Street, between Second and Third avenues, will be closed to traffic and open for a celebration by the Ukrainian community of New York City.

St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church is sponsoring the 27th annual street festival, which promises to be the biggest and best yet. The official opening will be on Friday evening.

There will be many booths featuring Ukrainian food – varenyky, kovbasa, stuffed cabbage, home-baked goods – and Ukrainian arts and crafts: embroideries, wood carvings, ceramics and pysanky (traditional Ukrainian Easter eggs).

The famous Ukrainian chorus Dumka of New York will give a concert of sacred Ukrainian music at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on Sunday, May 18, at 1:15 p.m. Dumka performs under the direction of Maestro Wasył Hrechynskyj.

Festival-goers will be able to enjoy the weekend outdoors, listening to singers and watching those ever-famous Ukrainian dancers with their boundless energy, amazing high jumps, and spectacular steps performing the “Hopak” and other folk dances.

All in all, an excellent opportunity to discover or revisit this fascinating ethnic neighborhood in the East Village is yours during this exciting weekend in May. Come see the thriving Ukrainian community, which has blended its rich cultural traditions into the fabric of New York City life.



A troupe of young dancers entertains the festival crowd in New York City.

... then end the summer with a bang at Toronto's Bloor West Village Ukrainian Festival



A view of the nightlife during the Bloor West Village Ukrainian Festival in Toronto.

TORONTO – Over 125,000 are expected at Toronto's seventh annual Bloor West Village Ukrainian Festival scheduled for August 22-23.

Complete street closure along Bloor Street West between Runnymede and Jane streets offers a festive environment with a grand stage providing non-stop entertainment featuring artists from across Canada,

the United States and Ukraine.

This family event provides many activities and interactive exhibits for children and adults. Our community partner pavilions offer everyone an experience in health and Ukrainian history, culture and language.

Over 45 vendor kiosks make shopping for unique gifts a must. Four themed food

and beverage gardens offer opportunities to relax, sample Ukrainian fare, listen to some music, meet old friends or make new ones. On-street food vendors provide new and different food concessions.

On Saturday morning, the official opening to the festival kicks off with a huge parade of over 1,000 participants and over 50 entries. Friday and Saturday

nights bring everyone onto the street for a traditional Ukrainian “zabava” (dance) under the stars.

Best of all – admission to the festival is free. For more information check out weekly updates at the website www.ukrainian-festival.org or contact organizers via e-mail, ukrfestival@aol.com, or hotline/fax, (416) 410-9965.



Kick off your summertime fun at Soyuzivka during our Memorial Day weekend barbecue and zabava, May 24.

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Register for one, or several, of Plast's diverse summer camp adventures

NEW YORK – As the winter season drew to a close, many members of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization began making preparations for what is shaping up to be another active summer season. With it comes the ability to spend time in the great outdoors practicing and honing what was learned during meetings held over many cold months, often indoors and in cramped quarters.

So this year's camps provide Plast members a chance to get back outside, see old friends from across the country and, perhaps, make some new friends or meet a special someone.

Camps for Plast "novatstvo" (children age 7-11) and "yunatstvo" (youths age 11-18) are being held on July 5-26 at the Novyi Sokil campsite in North Collins, N.Y., Vovcha Tropa in East Chatham, N.Y., and Pysanyi Kamin in Middlefield, Ohio (In order to attend a three-week summer camp, campers must have been members of Plast for at least three months). Additionally, a two-week camp for "novatstvo" will be held at Zelenyi Yar campground in Michigan on July 5-20.

The following specialized camps are also planned for this summer:

- "Tabir Ptashat," to be held at the Soyuzivka resort in Kerhonkson, N.Y., (organized by the Pershi Stezhi Sorority) in two one-week tours (one beginning on June 23 and the other on July 7); and at Zelenyi Yar on July 13-20;

- A "Pochatkovyi Tabir" for the youngest "novatstvo" at Vovcha Tropa, held in three one-week tours (beginning on July 5, 12 and 19);

- "Morskyi" Camp, August 9-16, at Lake Wallenpaupack, in northeastern

Pennsylvania;

- Mountain Bike Camp, August 2-9, based in Lehighton, Pa.; and

- Sports Camp, July 26-August 2, at the Vovcha Tropa campground in East Chatham, N.Y.;

Additionally, there are several newcomers to the list of specialized camps this year, as well as a Plast-affiliated tour through Ukraine:

- Golf Camp, July 27-August 2, based in North Collins, N.Y.;

- Paint Ball Camp, called "Teranova Hra," July 27-August 2, based in Lehighton, Pa.;

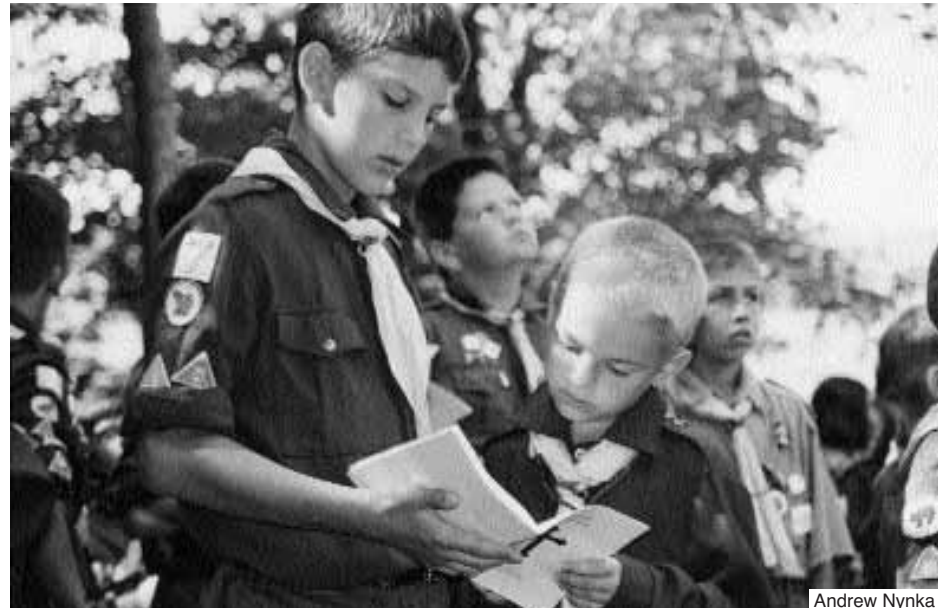
- A tour/camp for older members of "yunatstvo" and members of "starshe plastunstvo" interested in Ukraine, will travel through various Ukrainian towns beginning on August 10. The camp will culminate in the capital, Kyiv, on August 25 to celebrate Ukrainian independence.

Instructors' camps are being planned as follows:

- Novatstvo instructors' training camp at the Vovcha Tropa campground in East Chatham, N.Y., on June 21-July 3;

- Yunatstvo instructors training camp at Vovcha Tropa on July 27-August 2.

Additional information and camp applications may be obtained at local Plast branches, from the National Plast Command headquarters at 140 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003, or from the official Plast national website, www.plastusa.org, where you can find additional contact information for the various camps as well as forms for campers and individuals who would like to be camp counselors.



Andrew Nynka

Members of Plast's novatstvo take part in a church service during a three-week summer camp.



"Novachky" seen at the Vovcha Tropa campground in East Chatham, N.Y.

Enroll in the 14th annual Ukrainian folk dance workshop in Lehighton

LEHIGHTON, Pa. – The Ukrainian American Heritage Foundation of the Lower Anthracite Region is proud to host its 14th annual folk dance workshop and camp, Monday, June 30, through Friday, July 4, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., daily, at the Ukrainian Homestead in Lehighton, Pa.

The camp will conclude with a finale performance on Saturday, July 5, at 7 p.m., followed by a dance in the Homestead ballroom. The camp is open to children and young adults, age 5 and up, with classes for beginners and advanced dancers.

This year's camp features two guest instructors, David Woznak of the Kashtan School of Ukrainian Dance in Parma, Ohio, and Andriy Dobriansky of the Syzokryli Ensemble of New York City. There are special classes for advanced dancers, as well as introductory classes for new or inexperienced dancers.

As in years past, the 2003 camp also features traditional crafts and music, sports, swimming, lunch and a snack.

For more information or registration forms, contact Dr. Paula Holoviak, (570) 708-1992; Joseph Zucovski, (570) 622-8056; or Sandra Duda, (610) 377-7750; or e-mail holoviak@kutztown.edu. Deadline for camp registrations is Monday, June 9.

This camp is partially funded by a grant from the Schuylkill County Commissioners through the Schuylkill County Council for the Arts and through a grant from the Pennsylvania Partners in the Arts (PPA). The PPA program is a



Dance workshop participants display their skills during the finale performance at the Ukrainian Homestead.

partnership initiative between local arts organizations and the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts (PCA), a state

agency. State government funding for the arts comes through an annual appropriation by Pennsylvania's General Assembly

and from the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency. PPA is administered locally by the Berks Arts Council.

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Get away to enjoy summertime activities and experiences at SUM's camps

by Andriy Bihun

NEW YORK – Summertime means fun at camp. At camps of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (known as SUM), youth can get away from the stresses of school life to enjoy the exciting activities and adventures of camping at our campgrounds located in Ellenville and Fillmore, N.Y., Baraboo, Wisc.; and Huntington, Ohio.

SUM offers an array of specialized camps that will not only delight young hearts and minds, but also stimulate their spiritual, intellectual, social, cultural and physical development. From preschoolers to teens, there's a camp for everyone!

This year, the Ellenville "oselia" (resort) offers a new transitional camp, called "Perekhodovyi Tabir," for youngsters who have completed kindergarten or first grade and are about to encounter their first sleep-away camping experience. This weeklong camp starts off as a day camp and turns into a sleep-over camp by the end of the week.

Another exciting addition being offered by SUM's national board is a new two-week camp for teens that starts off at the Khortytsia campground in Cleveland and continues in the mountains of West Virginia, featuring hikes through National Parks, mountain biking tours, white-water rafting, rappelling, snorkeling and rock climbing.

This year's SUM summer camp program includes the following.

- SUMeniata Camp is a day camp with a complete preschool program for children age 4-6. Come with mom or dad and enjoy your first summer camp.

- Recreational Camps offers the opportunity to make new friends, learn crafts, have adventures and lots more. A full camping experience in the Ukrainian spirit that comes in several flavors – for young children and for teens.

- Survival Skills River Camp is a two-week rigorous outdoor camp in Ellenville, where we'll be "roughing it." Campers learn about survival skills and leadership, build their own camp and hike the mountain trails.

- Starsho-Yunatskyi Camp is a two-week adventure in Ohio and West Virginia that offers great hiking, biking, rafting and mountaineering experiences for teens who love outdoor life.

- Counselor-in-Training Camp is a three-year program that includes in-depth studies of Ukrainian language, history, culture, current events and politics, and workshops in counselor methodology, while stimulating social and cultural development among teens and young adults age 14 to 18.



Campers at the SUM camp in Ellenville, N.Y., enjoy a game with a colorful parachute.

- Sports Camp in Ellenville provides concentrated and specialized instruction in soccer, basketball, volleyball, tennis, track and swimming, emphasizing sportsmanlike conduct and discipline.

- Soccer Camp in Baraboo is a one-week clinic dedicated to the enthusiasts of this most popular sport, and taught by trained professionals.

- Ukrainian Arts Camp is a unique and varied program offering hands-on experience in Ukrainian traditions, heritage and culture. Participants learn Ukrainian dance, bandura and songs, ceramics, embroidery, pysanky, wood-carving, gerdany and theatrical arts. Campers in Ellenville will perform for thousands of spectators at the annual "Zdvih" Labor Day Festival.

SUM camps have always attracted youths of Ukrainian heritage who come to share the experience of bonding with new friends and partake of summer fun! For more information, contact your local SUM branch or the national office in New York City by telephone, (212) 477-3084, or e-mail, KY-USA@cym.org.



A group of campers takes a break with a snack.

Check out SUM's U.S. website at www.cym.org/US for camp dates, more details, registration procedures and forms ready to be downloaded!

Learn to play the bandura, or master Ukraine's national instrument

by Anatoli W. Murha

DETROIT – The bandura – you know that instrument that many Ukrainians have in their homes – is gaining popularity in the music world. Want to learn how to play the bandura? Curious how someone can learn to play 60 strings with only two hands?

If so, come to Emlenton, Pa. for the annual Kobzarska Sich Bandura Camp. The highly trained and fun staff will show you how to not only master the instrument, but also have fun doing it. All ages are welcome, and instruction is in both Ukrainian and English.

The Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus

(UBC) has sponsored various bandura camps and workshops throughout North America. Some of the modern-day musicians you see in concert or playing in a band at a zabava are amongst the ranks of attendees. Sich, as those who made Emlenton their home throughout the years, was the brainchild of Hryhory Kytasty – longtime conductor of the UBC, composer and bandura virtuoso.

Because of his initiative, the camp has been home to bandura enthusiasts for two weeks out of the year from all throughout the world – San Diego, Detroit, Toronto, New York City, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Edmonton, Winnipeg, and even Ukraine and South America.

You say you don't own a bandura? No problem, you can rent one, then buy one if you enjoy it.

Never played, but are musically inclined? No problem! We have various levels of players, from beginners to intermediates, to advanced.

No excuses!

The camp's musical director is Julian Kytasty. Mr. Kytasty is currently the musical director of the New York School of Bandura; he has worked on various exciting bandura and cultural projects around the globe.

Emlenton is located in the Allegheny Mountains on the Allegheny River. The picturesque campgrounds provide a

place to relax, go swimming, or canoeing, play basketball or tennis, walk the nature trails, or just hang out with your friends when you're not playing bandura.

At the end of the two weeks, participants get to perform in a final concert.

Join us August 3-17 in Emlenton. You'll meet interesting people from all directions and make lifelong friends while keeping an ancient cultural tradition alive.

Call Anatoli Murha, camp administrator, at (734) 658-6452; or send an e-mail to UBCbanduracamps@bandura.org. or log on to www.bandura.org for more details.

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Immerse yourself in learning the Ukrainian language at camp

SASKATOON – Many accolades were directed at the organizers by the attendees of the second Adult Ukrainian Language Immersion Camp (AULIC) held last year at Trident Camp, Crystal Lake, Saskatchewan.

So great was the response that the next AULIC, which has been set for August 7-10, has led organizers to consider this an annual tradition. The plan is to schedule all future AULICs for the weekend immediately following the long first weekend in August.

The increased level of interest in the AULIC has been simply amazing. In 2001 there were 11 registrants, while in 2002 that number more than doubled to 24. An indication of how valuable the immersion camp is to attendees is the fact that there were five registrants from the U.S.A. The very modest registration fee was just a fraction of their cost, which included their airfare from such places as Baltimore, Seattle and Detroit.

The fee for 2003 will be \$175 per student. This year's AULIC will offer three levels of instruction: beginners, intermediate and advanced.

The program will not be all class work. The evenings will include singing, learning the finer points of Ukrainian cuisine, plus playing cards or watching selected videos. For the entire four-day weekend Ukrainian will be the "official" language. The above activities will be complemented with a trip to a historical site or some other point of cultural interest.

Simply stated, attending the AULIC is money and time well spent. Those interested in learning more about the program should contact the AULIC organizing committee via Tony Harras: phone, (306)

586-6805, fax, (306) 585-7945; e-mail, harras@sasktel.net; address, 455 Habkirk Drive Regina, SK. S4S 6B2).

The AULIC is a joint project of the Ukrainian Orthodox Men's Association of Regina and the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Regina.

Play some golf for a good cause

WHIPPANY, N.J. – St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church here, which is in the process of a capital building campaign for the construction of a new church and a cultural center to serve Ukrainians of northern New Jersey, is holding a golf outing on Saturday, June 21.

The event takes place at the Farmstead Golf and Country Club in Lafayette, N.J.. The fee for participation is \$125, which includes greens fees, cart and dinner. Registration begins at 9 a.m.; play starts at 11:45 a.m.

In addition, organizers of the golf outing are looking for sponsors. The following sponsorship opportunities are available: tee, \$250; green, \$250; dinner, \$500; beverage, \$500. All sponsors will be listed in the event program.

Golfers, both men and women, will compete for prizes for individual low gross, individual low net, team low gross, team low net, longest drive and closest to the pin.

Participation in the event is limited to the first 120 golfers who register. For information call Alex Popovich, (908) 642-3737.

A UKRAINIAN SUMMER CALENDAR

May 16-18	Ukrainian Festival, Seventh Street, New York
May 23-25	Invitational Soccer Tournament, Tryzubivka, Horsham, PA
May 24	Memorial Day weekend barbecue, Soyuzivka
June 7	Tryzub Golf Tournament, Tryzubivka, Horsham, PA
June 8-13	UNA Seniors Week, Soyuzivka
June 13-15	Ukrainian Heritage Festival, Yonkers, NY
June 15	Father's Day kickoff of Heritage Concert Series, Soyuzivka
June 21	Benefit Golf Tournament, St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church (Whippany, NJ), Lafayette, NJ
June 21	Yara's "Kupala in the Garden," New York City
June 28-29	Lemko Vatra, SUM Oselia, Ellenville, NY
July 5	Opening concert of Grazhda season, Jewett, NY
July 11-13	Ukrainian Festival, Verkhovyna, Glen Spey, NY
July 18-20	50th anniversary of Vovcha Trova Plast Camp, East Chatham, NY
July 18-20	Ukrainian Festival Days, Dickinson, ND
August 1-3	Sports Jamboree Weekend, Soyuzivka
August 2	Exhibition Soccer, Manchester Dynamo vs. Tryzub, Horsham, PA
August 16	Selection of Miss Soyuzivka, Soyuzivka
August 16-17	Ukrainian Folk Festival, Ukrainian Homestead, Lehigh, PA
August 22-23	Bloor West Village Ukrainian Festival, Toronto
August 23	Ukrainian Independence Day celebration, Soyuzivka
August 24	Ukrainian Independence Folk Festival, Tryzubivka, Horsham, PA
August 29-31	Ukrainian Festival, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA
August 29-September 1	"Zdvyh", SUM Oselia, Ellenville, NY
August 30-September 1	Labor Day weekend festivities, Soyuzivka
September 7	Immaculate Conception Parish-SUM Irvington Picnic, Hillside, NJ
September 13	Ukrainian Nationals Family Day Picnic, Tryzubivka, Horsham, PA

Free admission

Fun for all!

Ukrainian Festival

May Friday Saturday Sunday 2003
16th **17th** **18th**
 (4PM-11PM) (11AM-11PM) (1PM-10PM)

Delicious Ukrainian Foods
Ukrainian Dance Performances
Music, Artwork ... and much
much more!

at East 7th Street,
Between 2nd and 3rd Aves., Manhattan.

Sponsored by St. George Church

Non-profit HOUSE OF UKRAINE, INC., Balboa Park, San Diego, California

Presents

UKRAINIAN FESTIVAL 2003

Featuring
 Rozmai Dance Company
 from Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Friday, August 29, 2003

Welcome BBQ
 Come meet the dancers
 BBQ 6:00 p.m. – 7:30 p.m.
 Location to be announced.

Saturday, August 30, 2003

Winery Tour, Gourmet Picnic Lunch and Wine Tasting
 9:45 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
 Pick-up and drop off in Balboa Park
 (Attendees MUST be at least 21 years of age.)

Rozmai Dance Company
 Casa del Prado Theater
 Balboa Park, San Diego
 7:30 p.m. Dance Performance/Concert
 6:30 p.m. Box Office Opens
 General Admission: \$15.00

No flash photography or videotaping will be allowed during the performance. Those not complying with this request will be asked to leave.

Sunday, August 31, 2003

House of Pacific Relations Lawn Stage in Balboa Park
 12:00 noon – 3:00 p.m. Ukrainian food sales
 2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Lawn Program
 Arrive early to assure a space in the standing room
 only crowd. Bring a lawn chair or blanket.
 Zabava/Dinner/Dance
 Red Lion's Hanalei Hotel
 6:00 p.m. Cocktail Hour
 7:00 p.m. Dinner/Dance
 Music by Kari Ochi – Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Festival proceeds to benefit: Caritas-Spes

For more information (group rates available for 10 or more) please call:
 (619) 291-0661 (phone/fax) (sunnyukes@aol.com (email))

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2003

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Табір Суменят 7/20-7/26

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Телефон: (773) 486-4204
Chicago@СУМ.org

Табір Суменят 6/22-6/28, 6/29-7/5
Виховно-Відпочинковий (сю) 6/29-7/12
Переходовий 7/6-7/12
Виховно-Відпочинковий (мю) 7/13-7/26
Табір Копаного М'яча 7/27-8/2

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EllenvilleCamps@СУМ.org

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Виховно-Практичний 7/6-7/19
Виховно-Відпочинковий 7/20-8/2
Переходовий 7/27-8/2
Табір Суменят 7/20-8/2
Табір Гусенят 7/20-8/2
Виховно-Спортовий 8/3-8/16
Виховно-Мистецький 8/17-8/30

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