

INSIDE:

- Founder of Plast is reburied in Lviv — page 11.
- The extraordinary success of sculptor Leo Mol — page 13.
- Grazhda concert series celebrates 20th anniversary — page 15.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXX

No. 41

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2002

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukrainian Studies Fund announces campaign for new center at Columbia

by Andrei Harasymiak

CAMBRIDGE — The Ukrainian Studies Fund Inc. (USF) has inaugurated a capital campaign to fund a new center for Ukrainian studies at Columbia University in New York City. Details of the drive were described in the most recent USF newsletter.

The USF was founded in 1957 by students of the Ukrainian diaspora and has as its mission advancing knowledge about Ukraine in the United States and Canada. The USF accomplishes its mission by establishing and funding centers of Ukrainian studies in North American universities. Its founder and president for 44 years, the late Stephan Chemych of New York, was successful in gaining wide community support for USF fund drives. As a result, the USF successfully endowed three chairs in Ukrainian studies at Harvard University in 1968 (in Ukrainian history, literature and philology) and in 1973 established the general endowed fund of the newly created Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

Harvard's success in promoting university-level teaching and research of Ukraine has now created an unique opportunity for the expansion of Ukrainian studies to other premier U.S. academic institutions, and this is exactly what the USF is currently initiating.

Many considerations were factored into the selection of Columbia University as the site for a new Ukrainian Studies Center. Columbia is a prestigious and influential U.S. university. Students from Ukrainian communities who study at Columbia and at nearby New York institutions will be able to participate in the new Ukrainian studies program and benefit from its offerings. Columbia has many other students who concentrate in East European studies in disciplines such as political science, history, journalism, business, law and diplomacy. The creation of an inter-disciplinary Ukrainian studies program at Columbia will help further integrate Ukrainian studies with these fields and provide future specialists with the necessary fundamentals on Ukraine.

Columbia University boasts a strong tradition in Slavic studies and maintains a solid library collection of *Ucrainica*. The impressive roster of Ukrainians who taught or studied at Columbia includes many well-known individuals who today are active in diverse fields.

Columbia has always demonstrated serious interest in Ukraine. It organized important conferences on Ukraine in the past, and offers courses in Ukrainian language and literature. It

continues to supervise numerous research exchanges with scholars from Ukraine and Eastern Europe. Columbia also has two Ukrainian endowed funds: the Petro Jacyk Fund for Ukrainian Studies at the Harriman Institute (established in 1995), and the Volodymyr and Lidia Bazarko Fellowship (established in 1998), both of which will help expand the new Ukrainian studies program.

The New York metropolitan area is home to the largest Ukrainian community in North America and a Ukrainian Studies Center at Columbia will help link the university and the Ukrainian community. The city's Ukrainian academic institutions will surely benefit from closer ties with the university, and Columbia's students will be able to access these scholarly institutions' resources and participate in community cultural events.

Many new opportunities for promoting understanding of Ukrainian history and culture will arise. The university attracts scholars from all over the world, including Ukraine. Columbia is often host to United Nations diplomats, government officials, businesspersons and artists who visit New York frequently. A thriving Ukrainian studies program at Columbia will provide Ukrainian specialists and students with access to important constituencies and opportunities to disseminate information about Ukraine among these influential audiences.

The Ukrainian Studies Center will work within the framework of the Harriman Institute and the School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA) of Columbia University, where the majority of students interested in East European studies enroll. The Harriman Institute, in particular, is at the forefront of research on Europe and Asia, nationalities studies, and particularly contemporary Ukraine. Such notable statespersons as Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski and Dr. Madeleine K. Albright have worked at the Harriman Institute.

Prof. Mark von Hagen, who was elected president of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies for the 2002-2005 term this past August at the association's Congress in Chernivtsi, Ukraine, teaches at the Harriman Institute and is its former director.

Columbia's Ukrainian studies program will focus primarily on teaching. The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute and various Canadian centers already have established active research and publishing programs, thus duplica-

(Continued on page 19)

Pro-presidential members of Rada form majority with help of several defectors from opposition

by Maryna Makhnonos

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — Following months of parliamentary struggle, pro-presidential lawmakers on October 8 announced the formation of a majority after several opposition lawmakers unexpectedly joined their group, prompting Viktor Yushchenko, — one of Ukraine's most powerful politicians — to support a nationwide protest against President Leonid Kuchma this weekend.

A total of 231 lawmakers signed the majority pact in the 450-seat Verkhovna Rada after months of political confrontation and anti-Kuchma protests in September in which tens of thousands of people took to the streets.

Three members of the political bloc led by former Vice Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko — President Kuchma's fiercest opponent — defied their leader, as did two Communist Party members who entered the majority and gave it five seats above the necessary minimum.

"Here, I think, pressure, money and exhaustion from membership in a faction that constantly struggles, took place," said Andriy Shkil, a lawmaker from the

Tymoshenko bloc.

Mr. Shkil said that everyone who could leave the bloc had already done so and that opposition in general won't lose anymore votes if ex-Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko, leader of the Our Ukraine bloc, wisely shields his comrades.

Most opposition lawmakers expressed skepticism over the majority's stability, arguing that the newly formed coalition had failed to even approve the daily agenda for Parliament on October 8.

"We saw the majority's 'capability' in the Parliament today," said Petro Poroshenko, a top ally of Mr. Yushchenko. "This majority will have a very complicated voting process."

The presidential representative in the Rada, Oleksander Zadorozhnyi, also expressed doubts about the stability of the majority.

"I have no confidence because lots of factors are at work here," Mr. Zadorozhnyi said. "This [majority's stability] will depend upon how we manage to agree with each other."

Mr. Shkil said that accounting for day-

(Continued on page 16)

Ukraine and Russia OK gas consortium; national deputies of opposition protest deal

by Maryna Makhnonos

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — The gas monopolies of Ukraine and Russia on October 7 signed a deal to create a gas consortium that would manage Ukraine's gas pipeline system. The move elicited harsh criticism by opposition lawmakers who say the pact was driven by politics and contravenes Ukraine's national interests.

Under the deal signed by Russia's Gazprom and Ukraine's Naftohaz, the two companies will manage and develop Ukraine's pipeline network as equal partners.

Foreign companies also may take part in the consortium. However, the document, which was signed at a summit of presidents of former Soviet republics in Moldova, doesn't provide details about the amounts of investments for the pipelines, revenue-sharing and conditions for other parties to enter into the deal.

"The creation of the consortium may lead to a situation whereby its managers acquire turbines in Britain and pipes in Russia leaving Ukraine aside," said National Deputy Mykola Rudkovskiy, a Socialist.

Opposition lawmakers in the Verkhovna Rada said there are no economic grounds for the consortium and

argued that Gazprom will take half of the gas transportation revenues that currently belong to the national budget.

The Naftohaz gas monopoly currently provides about 6 billion hrv (\$1.1 billion U.S.), or some 15 percent of the government's annual revenues.

"In the consortium, these revenues won't go to the state budget," said Yurii Orobets, a member of the Rada's subcommittee on the energy sector.

The lawmakers brought their angst from the lobby to the parliamentary arena, peppering Fuel and Energy Minister Vitalii Haiduk with questions.

Mr. Haiduk, as well as other proponents of the deal, said it will be beneficial to Ukraine as it will speed repairs, build new pipelines and attract investment. However, the minister failed to support his expectations with figures, saying the "technical and economic grounds of the pact will be worked out by September 30, 2003."

Opposition lawmakers charged that President Leonid Kuchma, who faces growing pressure at home to resign, authorized the deal in order to gain Russia's political support.

Members of the largest opposition faction, Our Ukraine, led by ex-Prime

(Continued on page 3)

ANALYSIS

Ukrainian society and 'Kuchmagate' two years after Gongadze murder

by Dr. Viktor Stepanenko

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

For the past two years, the unsolved murder of Internet journalist Heorhii Gongadze and the unanswered questions of "Kuchmagate" (the scandal connected with the publication of secret audiotapes made by former security officer Mykola Melnychenko in President Leonid Kuchma's office) have been two of the most serious topics in Ukrainian political life.

Kuchmagate has raised such fundamental issues of Ukraine's political transformation as the legal and moral legitimacy of the authorities, widespread corruption of the political and economic elite, and systematic persecutions of the political opposition and free media.

At the same time, the ongoing, latent political crisis in the country has also led to certain positive trends associated with the signs of emerging democratic activism. The opposition protest action "Arise, Ukraine!" is an example of this.

The authorities have so far managed to "marginalize" opposition activities and the mass political protests that resulted from Kuchmagate. In official media outlets, the large-scale political scandal and public reaction to it have often been presented as a routine criminal case and insidious intrigue by political opponents, who are often portrayed as "irresponsible adventurers, losers and marginal players." The remark by Internal Affairs Minister Yuriy Smirnov at a recent news conference about "criminals and mentally ill people who are attracted by the upcoming protests" is fully in line with this manipulative strategy.

However, unresolved issues of the Kuchmagate scandal have also confirmed that Ukrainian society suffers from a lack of trustworthy moral authorities (both

individuals and institutions) that advocate public interest in the search for truth in the Kuchmagate story. Kuchmagate has shown that private feelings and emotions still do not transform into public opinion, which is an important tool of civil society. Paraphrasing the Georgian philosopher Merab Mamardashvili, we can say that during Kuchmagate the Ukrainian public has demonstrated its inability to draw moral and political conclusions regarding complex issues. And public actions in the absence of developed public opinion have so far appeared to be inconsistent and irresolute.

However, it would not be fair to accuse the Ukrainian public of political passivity in fighting for their rights. One should take into account that the official propaganda machinery has contributed enormously to making the moral and rational choice of political positions a very complicated and nearly impossible issue for a majority of citizens.

According to a poll of a representative sample of 1,800 respondents by the National Academy of Sciences Institute of Sociology in March 2001, the more people were informed about Kuchmagate from various sources, the more they believed in the authenticity of the Melnychenko tapes.

Some international bodies have claimed that the portions of the tapes they reviewed were authentic, and Ukrainian authorities have acknowledged that their voices are on the tapes. Paradoxically, however, the main question raised by the scandal is not about the authenticity of Mr. Melnychenko's tapes as such, but rather about the possibility, even if hypothetical, of bringing a case allegedly involving the country's top officials to court in Ukraine.

This important point has not become a legal question in Ukraine. The reasons for this are the people's underdeveloped legal culture and the absence of a system of civic control over the authorities. It is noteworthy that the erstwhile intentions

(Continued on page 17)

Dr. Viktor Stepanenko is a senior research fellow at the Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and director of the Center for Public Policy Development.

New developments in sale of Kolchuha radar to Iraq?

by Roman Kupchinsky

RFE/RL Crime and Corruption Watch

A highly placed Ukrainian government official who insisted on anonymity told RFE/RL in Kyiv that President Leonid Kuchma did tell the head of the Ukrainian arms sales company, UkrSpetsExport, to sell a Kolchuha radar system to Iraq, but the system was never delivered. However, the source stated, Russian arms dealers learned of this incident and sold and delivered a radar system comparable to the Ukrainian Kolchuha to Iraq.

Asked about this version during a press conference in Kyiv on September 27, the U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, Carlos Pascual, replied that Russia's possible role in the sale will be investigated. According to available information about the Russian Kolchuha program, the Signal Enterprise in Tambov was involved in upgrading the original Donetsk-made Kolchuga radar

Roman Kupchinsky is the editor of RFE/RL Crime and Corruption Watch.

system and finished this project in April 2001. The Ukrainian Kolchuha underwent its own upgrading much earlier and it is purported that it was the newer version of the Ukrainian Kolchuha that President Kuchma gave the orders to sell to Iraq on July 10, 2000. Thus, in 2000 the Russian version of the system was not ready to be sold.

According to some analysts in Kyiv, the "revelation" that Russia sold the Kolchuha to Iraq is but another ploy by the current presidential administration to protect Mr. Kuchma if the early earning system is proven to be in Iraq.

On September 24, The New York Times reported that the U.S. State Department had authenticated a taped conversation between Mr. Kuchma and the head of UkrSpetsExport, Valerii Malev, during which the president gave the go-ahead to covertly sell four Kolchuha passive radar systems to Iraq for \$100 million.

President Kuchma and the Ukrainian government vehemently deny that the sale took place.

NEWSBRIEFS

Kuchma denies okaying sales to Iraq

KYIV – At a news conference in Kyiv on October 8 inaugurating the press center of the presidential administration, President Leonid Kuchma denied that he had ever authorized the supply of weapons to Iraq, the UNIAN news service reported. Mr. Kuchma said such supplies are impossible for "objective reasons," adding that Ukrainian military contracts are monitored by the Security Service of Ukraine and a special committee under the United Nations Security Council. "[Had I authorized a sale of weapons to Iraq], the entire world would have known about that," President Kuchma added. The president said the recent allegations that Kyiv may have sold radar systems to Baghdad "will sink into oblivion." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma seeks good relations with U.S.

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma said on October 8 that Ukraine is interested in "normal, constructive relations with the United States." He said he regrets that the current relations between Kyiv and Washington do not match the level of the strategic partnership that existed during the presidency of Bill Clinton. "Ukraine is not to blame for what is taking place," Mr. Kuchma added. The president also said he is sorry that Ukrainian-U.S. relations have been affected by the "dubious tapes" made by former presidential bodyguard Mykola Melnychenko. "I don't know for sure who is behind this [audiotape] scandal, but my firm conviction is that it is not the major [Melnychenko], with his intellect," the Ukrainian leader noted. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Our Ukraine ready for 'radical' steps

KYIV – Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko said on NBM television on October 2 that his bloc will resort to actions of a "radical character" if the authorities fail to launch a dialogue over how to overcome the current political crisis, Interfax reported. According to Mr. Yushchenko, after such a dialogue the power in the country should be transferred to the forces that obtained most support in this year's parliamentary election. "If our initiatives continue to be fended off, we will do everything possible – including the organization of and participation in actions of a radical character – to make the Ukrainian authorities sit down at a negotiating table or hold early elections in the country," Mr. Yushchenko said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Could there be two Our Ukraines?

KYIV – Political analysts speculated last week that President Leonid Kuchma is attempting to persuade Viktor Yushchenko that Our Ukraine – if not as a whole, then in part – should join the pro-presidential majority and provide the necessary support for legislative activities in the Verkhovna Rada. Mykhailo Pohrebynskyi, a political analyst with links to the presidential administration, told the Ukrainska Pravda website how Mr. Yushchenko could make such a move toward President Kuchma. "[Yushchenko] could create two factions on the basis of his megafaction [Our Ukraine]," Mr. Pohrebynskyi explained. "One faction could be more resolute and consistent in pursuing [Our Ukraine's] opposition line. The other could be more prone to compromise and ready for more active cooperation." According to Mr. Pohrebynskyi, the "radical part" of Our Ukraine could "preserve room to maneuver for Yushchenko, and he would not have to go between [Yulia] Tymoshenko, [Oleksander] Moroz, [Petro] Symonenko, and Kuchma, but would be able to move among his own people." (RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report)

Polish PM proposes Ukrainian talks

LVIV – Polish Prime Minister Leszek Miller proposed in Lviv on October 4 that Ukraine's ruling and opposition circles meet in Warsaw on October 15-16 at an international conference devoted to Ukrainian prospects amid NATO and European Union enlargement, Polish and Ukrainian media reported. Mr. Miller, who attended an economic forum in Lviv, met with Ukrainian Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh, as well as with opposition Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz and Our Ukraine activists Viktor Pynzenyk and Borys Tarasyuk. "We will take part in this conference [in Warsaw] and are ready for discussion," UNIAN quoted Mr. Kinakh as saying. Our Ukraine reportedly said it is also ready to conduct a dialogue with the authorities outside Ukraine with the mediation of European leaders. (RFE/RL Newsline)

UNIAN journalists cite censorship ...

KYIV – Journalists of the Kyiv-based independent news agency UNIAN on October 1 posted a statement on the UNIAN website (<http://www.unian.net>) saying they have been subjected to censorship and have come under "fierce pressure regarding the formation of [our] independent information activity" since the appointment of a new UNIAN executive director, Vasyl Yurychko, a week ago. "We feel that

(Continued on page 4)

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

Postmaster, send address changes to: Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
The Ukrainian Weekly Editors:
2200 Route 10 Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)
P.O. Box 280 Andrew Nynka
Parsippany, NJ 07054 Ika Koznarska Casanova (part time)

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, October 13, 2002, No. 41, Vol. LXX

Copyright © 2002 The Ukrainian Weekly

Polish ambassador to Ukraine speaks at UCU

by Matthew Matuszak

LVIV – Marek Ziolkowski, Poland's ambassador to Ukraine, on October 3 delivered a lecture in Lviv for the students and staff of the Ukrainian Catholic University on "Polish-Ukrainian Relations as Part of the Architecture of Modern Europe." The ambassador spoke about the economy and border control, among other current issues. He also gave some historical perspective to his talk at the UCU.

"As Polish exports are increasing, the number of Ukrainian goods coming to Poland is decreasing," Ambassador Ziolkowski told his audience. The yearly exchange of goods between Ukraine and Poland, he said, amounts to more than 1.5 billion. In 2001, however, Polish exports increased by 25 percent, reaching almost \$1 billion, while Ukrainian exports only amount to about \$500 million. The ambassador thinks one cause of this economic disbalance between the countries is that part of their commercial exchange is done in the black market. Another cause is that transportation is the only service industry in which the countries have an exchange that has shown any growth.

Also in the field of economics: Mr. Ziolkowski confirmed that Poland is politically interested in the building of an oil pipeline from Odesa through Brody to Gdansk. Polish firms are ready to participate in a private international consortium that would guide the project.

The changing border control policy between the two countries was another important issue of the ambassador's lecture. Mr. Ziolkowski admitted that July 1, 2003, "will be a very hot day for [him], and not only because of the air temperature." From that date on, Ukrainian citizens who want to cross over into Poland will need travel visas. The ambassador maintains that visas will be "a technical matter," quick to acquire and relatively inexpensive (20-60 Euros). For those who often visit the country, multiple-entry visas are planned. Not forgetting his audience, Ambassador Ziolkowski mentioned that students will be able to take advantage of the services of the Polish Embassy at no cost.

Freedom of movement between



Poland's ambassador to Ukraine, Marek Ziolkowski (center), speaks with the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak (left) and Prof. Myroslav Marynovych at the Ukrainian Catholic University in Lviv.

Poland and Ukraine has been an important issue for the UCU since the revival of its predecessor, the Lviv Theological Academy, in 1994. Qualified theology professors since that time have often traveled from Poland to give lectures at the LTA/UCU, and Ukraine has responded in turn. The Rev. Borys Gudziak, UCU's rector, Vice-Rector Myroslav Marynovych, and Dr. Oleh Turii, director of UCU's Institute of Church History, have all given lectures at Polish universities on the history and contemporary conditions of the Christian Churches in Ukraine. Also, more than a dozen graduates of the Lviv Theological Academy have gone to Warsaw, Lublin and Krakow for graduate study.

These kinds of contacts between experts, scholars and students are "the most effective way ... to normalize relations between Poland and Ukraine," according to Prof. Yaroslav Hrytsak, director of the Institute of Historical Research at Ivan Franko National University in Lviv. "Today it is most important to work on building relations not so much between governments, but more between societies and citizens," Prof. Hrytsak said.

The Ukrainian Catholic University, Ivan Franko National University in Lviv and the University of Warsaw recently created a consortium to facilitate the interdisciplinary, individualized study of Ukrainian students in Poland. "The idea of this consortium," according to Prof. Hrytsak, "is to build a quality system of education that will give the students themselves the possibility to choose their courses and to form their worldview according to their own interests and needs."

Prof. Hrytsak maintained that "no problem of the modern era can be solved by the efforts of one discipline, whether its history, philology, philosophy, culture studies or sociology. You cannot be a good expert today if you have mastered only one discipline. The idea of this consortium is to give students the chance to leave the narrow framework of division between these disciplines and to stimulate the development of learning and of the whole society."

But not only scholars and students travel between the two countries. Ambassador Ziolkowski said that every year 6 million Ukrainians cross the Polish border and, of the 6,000 criminals in Poland's prisons, half are Ukrainians. The ambassador announced there will be no change in Poland's foreign policy towards Ukraine, though certain security measures will be taken. There are now three Polish consulates in Ukraine: in Kyiv, Kharkiv and Lviv; two more are to be opened, in Lutsk and Odesa. Because of the new visa policy, there will be an increase in the number of Polish representatives in Ukraine.

UCU's students are becoming accustomed to receiving dignitaries like Ambassador Ziolkowski. For example, Carlos Pascual, U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, gave the address at this year's commencement, and the ambassadors from Austria, France, Great Britain and Germany all attended the university's inauguration ceremonies in June.

Myroslav Marynovych summed up: "These kind of meetings that regularly occur at UCU are important for both sides: first of all, it's an opportunity for the university to meet guests and to present itself, its existence, its plans and ideas. For the other side, it gives foreign dignitaries a chance to present the situation in their countries to an interested audience that listens with eager ears and actively responds to the presentation. So I'm glad that we had this event here, and we look forward to such meetings in the future."

FOR THE RECORD: Journalists' manifesto on political censorship

KYIV – On October 3, a roundtable on political censorship in Ukraine was held by journalists concerned about curbs on their ability to report on news and events as they see fit. Participants included some of the country's top print and broadcast professionals, who alleged direct instructions from top state bodies to news outlets on permissible and impermissible coverage of political, social and economic topics in Ukraine. The manifesto issued by the roundtable has so far been signed by 317 journalists from throughout national and regional media. The manifesto's text (translated by Yarema Bachynsky) follows.

We, the journalists of Ukraine, mindful of the unique meaning that truthful words bear for the development and strengthening of our fatherland, comprehending the personal responsibility that every journalist bears for honestly informing the public, and understanding that fear will prevent some of our colleagues from signing this manifesto, proclaim:

1. Political censorship exists in Ukraine. It consists of censorship of television and radio programs at the direction of or with the acquiescence of the authorities, of censorship of articles in the press, of various forms of illegal pressure on journalists and particular mass media outlets that attempt to objectively cover the social and political life of the country.

2. Political censorship constitutes humiliation of journalists and the people of Ukraine.

3. Political censorship is unlawful. In implementing political censorship, the authorities are attempting to limit the constitutional right of every citizen to freedom of speech, as enshrined in the Constitution of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine, and international legal documents ratified by Ukraine, compliance with which is mandatory on all the territory of Ukraine. It is worth noting that the right to freedom of speech is an inalienable right of all Ukrainian citizens. In this way, one of the most fundamental principles of the Constitution of Ukraine is being violated. The fact that no one has yet been brought to account for such violations is, to our mind, overt mockery of the law and the rights of Ukrainian citizens.

4. We journalists declare our solidarity with the resistance of our colleagues and welcome the growing trend whereby stronger political censorship is meeting ever greater resistance on the part of journalists, who are moving from individual to collective solidarity action.

5. We journalists of Ukraine declare our readiness to undertake an all-Ukrainian strike, and with the aim of preparing such an action and other acts of solidarity in support of our colleagues, we are establishing an initiative group.

6. We journalists of Ukraine will consider every means necessary to support our colleagues whose employment has been terminated or who are being persecuted for their efforts to objectively cover ongoing events.

Signed by 317 Ukrainian journalists, as of October 10.

Ukraine and Russia...

(Continued from page 1)

Minister Viktor Yushchenko, were troubled that neither the Economy Ministry nor the Finance Ministry had approved the deal. They said they will propose the establishment of a special investigative commission to determine the true circumstances surrounding the deal.

"A political situation arose and Leonid Danylovyh (Kuchma) simply gave a tsar's present from Ukraine (to Russia)," Mr. Orobets said. "He sacrifices Ukraine's national interests to protect himself ... Every day of Kuchma being in power is dangerous for Ukraine."

President Kuchma denied any political motive in the consortium. "Stop playing politics and let's do concrete business," he said, according to the Interfax news agency. "It's not about privatization of Ukrainian gas pipelines."

The Parliament may not formally intervene in the consortium deal, because it wasn't signed by governments but by commercial ventures. Nonetheless, opposition forces threatened a vote of no confidence in the government and subsequent retraction of the pact.

Under a preliminary deal signed in June, Germany was expected to join the

consortium, but its role still remains unclear. According to an Interfax report of October 9 which cited an unidentified Russian government official, the next most probable participant is Germany's Ruhrgas, with whom Russia and Ukraine will share some of their partnership.

RFE/RL Newsline reported that President Kuchma and Russian President Vladimir Putin had discussed the gas consortium during a meeting in Zaporizhia on October 6 that marked the 60th anniversary of the Dniiprohes hydropower station. The next day, at a summit of the Commonwealth of Independent States held in Chisinau, capital of Moldova, Prime Ministers Mikhail Kasianov of Russia and Anatolii Kinakh of Ukraine agreed on the deal.

Under the agreement, the consortium will be based in Kyiv and registered in Ukraine. Decisions regarding the participation of foreign companies will be made jointly, and the agreement will remain in effect for at least 30 years, according to RFE/RL.

Ukraine, which depends heavily on energy resources from Russia, transports about 90 percent of Russian gas supplies to the West, which constitute a quarter of Europe's natural gas.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

people representing the political interests of the authorities – in particular, those of the administration of the president of Ukraine – are interfering with journalistic matters at the agency,” the statement read. The journalists warned that would go on strike if “the situation does not change and if the authorities continue to grossly interfere with UNIAN’s editorial policy.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

...after incident with opposition leaders

KYIV – The Associated Press reported that the UNIAN journalists’ statement appeared after a dispute between UNIAN’s new executive director, Vasyl Yurychko, and three Ukrainian opposition leaders over whether the opposition could hold a news conference at the agency’s headquarters. In its regular news issue on the afternoon of October 1, UNIAN carried a message saying that opposition lawmakers Yulia Tymoshenko, Oleksander Moroz and Petro Symonenko “have begun brutally to pressure” the agency. Quoting UNIAN General Director Oleh Nalyvaiko, the agency said Petro Jakobchuk from “Yulia Tymoshenko’s press service” demanded earlier the same day, “in the form of an ultimatum,” that the agency provide its premises at 1 p.m. for a news conference featuring Ms. Tymoshenko, Mr. Moroz and Mr. Symonenko. Mr. Nalyvaiko reportedly refused, saying it was the first time he faced “such a brazen and gross [example of] pressure on the independent media.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

UNIAN settles conflict over censorship

KYIV – UNIAN, Ukraine’s second-largest news agency, published a statement on October 3 saying the agency’s leadership and journalists had reached a compromise over the recent conflict in which journalists complained of being subjected to political censorship and pressure. “Both sides declare that political censorship in UNIAN is inadmissible. We are unanimous in the opinion that major changes in materials released by UNIAN may be made only by the journalists who wrote them,” the statement reads. The dispute at UNIAN

began on October 1 when journalists accused UNIAN’s new executive director, Vasyl Yurychko, of censoring their work and of refusing to run reports that could be construed as portraying President Leonid Kuchma unfavorably, the Associated Press reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Journalists move to create union

KYIV – More than 100 journalists from various Ukrainian media outlets met in Kyiv on October 5 and formed a working group for creating an independent journalists’ trade union to combat official coercion, an RFE/RL correspondent reported. “I know that only the top people have come today because the disaffection in journalists’ circles with what’s happening is very large. Therefore, I believe that in this hall we can have not just 100 people, but thousands of journalists who want to change things for the better,” said television journalist Andrii Shevchenko, who resigned his job in September over what he said was official meddling and censorship. The meeting decided that, apart from tackling the censorship issue through talks with the government, the new organization will provide legal and financial help to journalists who lose their jobs as a result of official pressure. The meeting demanded that the Verkhovna Rada hold hearings on government censorship and that the procurator general begin criminal investigations into government attempts at censorship. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Did Russia sell Kolchugas to Iraq?

KYIV – A Ukrainian “leading government official” has told RFE/RL’s Ukrainian Service on condition of anonymity that it was not Ukraine but Russia that sold Kolchuha radar systems to Iraq, RFE/RL’s Ukrainian Service reported on September 27. He confirmed that a conversation about selling Kolchugas to Iraq actually took place in President Leonid Kuchma’s office, but that later “the Russians stepped in and sold their radar systems to Baghdad.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainian president visits India

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma began a four-day official visit to India on

October 2. The UNIAN news agency reported that Mr. Kuchma’s spokeswoman Olena Hromnytska told journalists on October 3 that the two countries had signed four accords, including one on mutual legal assistance in criminal investigations and another on extradition. President Kuchma reportedly said that Ukraine and India “have no divergent opinions” on any international issues. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv demands tapes on alleged deal

KYIV – Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun on October 2 called on U.S. officials to hand over audio recordings that Washington says indicate that Ukraine might have sold Kolchugas to Iraq with President Leonid Kuchma’s approval. “We are ready to invite any expert to check [the Kolchuha allegations], but do not treat us like fools – give us the original [tapes made by Mykola Melnychenko]. They are offering us only edited versions,” Reuters quoted Mr. Piskun as saying. The top prosecutor said he is sure Ukraine has not sold arms to Iraq. Mr. Piskun also cast doubts on Mr. Melnychenko’s assertion that he secretly taped Mr. Kuchma using a tape recorder placed under a sofa in the presidential office. According to Mr. Piskun, only much more sensitive equipment could have been used to record conversations across the “huge” presidential office. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Poles mark anniversary of Soviet invasion

WARSAW – Representatives of the president, the government, the country’s Churches and veterans organizations marked the 63rd anniversary of the Soviet invasion with a solemn gathering in Warsaw on September 17, the PAP news agency reported. The ceremony took place at a monument to Poles who died as a result of the Soviet aggression. Complying with the Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact of 1939, the Red Army moved into Poland on September 17, 1939. Some 180,000 Polish soldiers and officers were taken prisoner by the Soviets; Soviet leader Joseph Stalin ordered the NKVD to kill more than 20,000 Polish prisoners, primarily officers. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Romanian president visits Kyiv

KYIV – Romanian President Ion Iliescu arrived on September 17 in Kyiv for a three-day official visit, UNIAN reported. Among the top issues on the agenda were the Ukrainian-Romanian border dispute over Serpents Island in the Black Sea, which, if unresolved, could potentially delay Romania’s accession to NATO. Mr. Iliescu said at the Kyiv airport that the signing of “a [Ukrainian-Romanian] agreement on the delimitation of sea areas is dependent on when commissions of experts conclude their work.” He added that the border dispute is not an issue that needs to be tackled by the presidents. President Leonid Kuchma said both countries agreed to sign an agreement on their border regime by June 1, 2003, the UNIAN and Interfax news services reported. Both presidents signed a declaration to this effect. “Thus we have reached a consensus on this sensitive issue and we should feel satisfied,” Mr. Kuchma added. Ukraine and Romania differ on how to delimit the common border near Serpents Island in the Black Sea and in the estuary of the Danube. Mr. Kuchma also pledged to “move from a standstill” the controversial issue of the Ore-Enriching Combine in Kryvyi Rih. The construction of the plant – which was inaugurated in 1985 with the participation of Ukrainian, Romanian and Slovak investors – has never been completed. Romanian enterprises have recently been demanding the return of the funds Romania invested in the construction. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Turkmenistan, Ukraine agree on gas sale

ASHGABAT – During talks in Ashgabat on October 1, Turkmenistan’s President Saparmurat Niyazov and Naftohaz Ukrayna Board Chairman Yurii Boiko reached agreement that in 2003 Ukraine will purchase 36 billion cubic meters of Turkmen natural gas at a price of \$44 per thousand cubic meters, Interfax and turkmenistan.ru reported. That price will be paid half in cash and half in goods. The two also discussed expediting construction of a bridge over the Amu-Darya River and other building projects in which Ukrainian specialists are engaged. (RFE/RL Newsline)

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: August 2002

Amount	Name	City
\$100.00	Irene Pashesnik	Coatesville, Pa.
	Jaroslav Pikolyckyj	La Jolla, Calif.
	Taras Szmagała	Cleveland, Ohio
\$55.00	Chrystyna and Mykola Baranetsky	Livingston, N.J.
	Walter Clebowicz	New Britain, Conn.
	Roman Kuropas	Warren, Mich.
\$50.00	Zenia Stechishin	Saskatoon, Sask.
	George Zelensky	Somerset, N.J.
\$45.00	Anonymous	
	Andrew Simock	Las Vegas, Nev.
	Matthew Stremba	Dulles, Va.
	Ihor Zalucky	Wilton, Conn.
\$40.00	W. Melnitchouk	Newport News, Va.
	Taras and Lubow Shegedyn	South Orange, N.J.
\$30.00	Ihor Bemko	Edinboro, Pa.
	Borys Pakush	North Olmsted, Ohio
\$25.00	Myron Blahy	Spring Valley, N.Y.
	Walter Iwaskiw	Arlington, Va.
	Walter Korzeniowski	Southampton, Pa.
	Stephen Krysalika	Macon, Ga.
	Daria Kushnir	Westland, Mich.
	Anne Malan	Astoria, N.Y.
	Marian Maslak	Lakewood, Colo.
	Maria Motyl	Sunnyside, N.Y.
	Stephen Olynyk	Washington, D.C.
	Peter Szytk	New York, N.Y.
	Orest and Judy Tatayn	San Jose, Calif.
	Marion Woloshyn	Whiting, N.J.
\$20.00	Irene Sawchyn	Convent Station, N.J.
\$15.00	Demetrius Cap	Newburyport, Mass
	Bohdan Doboszczak	Naugatuck, Conn.
	Marie Durbak	Chicago, Ill.
	Stefan Golub	Minneapolis, Minn.
	Roman Hiszczynskyj	Topeka, Kansas
	Roman and Stacy Leskiw	Farmington, Conn.
	Stephanie Lopuszanski	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Mary Myers	Rochester, N.Y.
	Mary Plaskonos	Hamden, Conn.
	Bohdan Storozuk	Gold River, Calif.
\$10.00	Cecilia Debaylo	North Plainfield, N.J.
	Daniel Dziadiw	Montville, N.J.
	Wasył Grunyk	Shelby Township, Mich.
	Russell Kolody	Troy, N.Y.
	Jaroslawa Komichak	Upper St. Clair, Pa.
	Stephania Kopka	Wheaton, Md.
	Boyd Kowal	Washington, D.C.
	R. Melnyk	Indianapolis, Ind.
	Victor Nadozirny	Cleveland, Ohio
	Petro Ostapchuk	North Port, Fla.
	Edward Rokisky	North Port, Fla.
	Danylo Savyckyj	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Tamara Slywynsky	Sterling Heights, Mich.
	Roman Stefaniuk	Jackson Heights, N.Y.
\$5.00	William Adamshick	Perth Amboy, N.J.
	John Bilobran	Troy, Mich.
	Marko Bodnaruk	Brecksville, Ohio
	Taras Bombak	Edmonton, Alberta
	John Bonchak	Mc Kees Rocks, Pa.
	Joseph Burdiak	Lockport, Ill.
	D. Cisyk	Staten Island, N.Y.
	C. Drebych	Edison, N.J.
	Merle and Bonnie Jurkiewicz	Toledo, Ohio
	Sam Liteplo	Brooklyn, N.Y.
	Katherine Panchesine	Woodbine, N.J.
	Olena Papiz	Warren, Mich.
	Harry Praschyk	West Easton, Pa.
	Dan Schwartz	Moraga, Calif.
	Maria Ulanowicz	Port Republic, Md.
TOTAL: \$1,570.00		
<i>Sincere thanks to all contributors to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund.</i>		
<i>The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund is the sole fund dedicated exclusively to supporting the work of this publication.</i>		
WEEKLY PRESS FUND: A SPECIAL REPORT		
	John Cherniawsky	Astoria, N.Y.
	Anna Sawchuk	Jamaica, N.Y.
Total: \$35.00		
... AND A SPECIAL THANK-YOU		
Theses donations to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund were received during the month of August along with payments for “The Ukrainian Weekly 2000,” Volume II.		

UWC plans to erect Famine monument in Kyiv

TORONTO – The Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) has decided to honor the memory of the victims of the Great Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933 by erecting in the name of the Ukrainian diaspora a suitable monument in the city of Kyiv.

Meeting in limited session on Saturday, September 21, the UWC Presidium outlined its program for the 70th anniversary observances of the famine, suggesting most significantly the need for a suitable monument in Kyiv from the Ukrainian diaspora hon-

oring the memory of the victims. While the UWC is prepared to finance the project, a request will be addressed to the municipality of Kyiv requesting pro bono land allocation with specific sites suggested by the UWC.

The UWC expects to cover the cost of this project from the diaspora communities. Creative skills will come from the diaspora, with technical assistance from indigenous Ukrainians craftsmen and laborers. Further details will be provided as they become available, noted a UWC news release.

UCCA board meets to discuss plan of action for 2002-2004

by Tamara Gallo

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

NEW YORK – After the summer vacation season, the UCCA Executive Board met on Saturday, September 14, at its New York City headquarters. The meeting began with a moment of silence for John Teluk, a longtime UCCA activist and former UCCA treasurer, who died on July 14.

The first item on the agenda was the upcoming 19th Congress of Ukrainians in America. The by-laws of the UCCA state that the Congress of Ukrainians in America is to be held every four years in the same year as U.S. presidential elections. Following a brief discussion, the Executive Board agreed with UCCA President Michael Sawkiw's recommendation to hold the next congress in 2004 in the Philadelphia area and to charge the UCCA Philadelphia branch with forming a convention planning committee.

A proposal was also offered to examine the status of the Ukrainian American community and its organizations prior to the next Congress of Ukrainians in America in an effort to reunite the Ukrainian community under one centralized umbrella organization.

A critical aspect of the Ukrainian community is the education of its youth. The UCCA Educational Council was formed in 1953 with the responsibility of coordinating the activities of the Ukrainian school system in the United States, providing textbooks and conducting teachers' seminars. A concise, yet sobering, analysis of the current Saturday School system was presented by Dr. Eugene Fedorenko, chairman of the Educational Council.

Dr. Fedorenko outlined the current status of the Ukrainian Saturday School system in the United States, which includes 32 schools throughout the country, close to 3,000 students, and nearly 400 teachers. The faculty of these schools is composed mainly of the newest immigrants from Ukraine.

Many new schools have recently been established in cities throughout the country with a high concentration of Ukraine's newest immigrants to the United States. To address the small percentage of the Ukrainian community's youngest generation that attend Ukrainian studies schools, the UCCA executive board unanimously voted to pen an appeal to the Ukrainian community to revitalize these schools and

encourage further enrollment.

It was noted that the establishment of the UCCA's newest bureau in Kyiv presents the UCCA with a unique opportunity to initiate various projects in Ukraine. Since its inception in February, the UCCA bureau in Kyiv has conducted a civic education program during the 2002 parliamentary elections in Ukraine, cooperated with the Prosvita Society to produce and distribute Ukrainian-language audiocassettes of Ukrainian fairytales and participated in various NGO forums. The the Kyiv office also worked on providing logistical support for the annual conference in Washington titled "Ukraine's Quest for Mature Nation Statehood – Roundtable III: Ukraine and the EuroAtlantic Community."

The UCCA executive board discussed forming an Advisory Committee for the UCCA Kyiv bureau, which would recommend projects and activities in Ukraine and assist in their coordination. Future proposals include preparations for a civic education program for the 2004 presidential elections; conferences on various topics, such as the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide; and assisting the UCCA's Council on Aid to Ukrainians in their humanitarian/educational projects in Ukraine.

In preparation for the upcoming 69th anniversary commemoration of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide in New York City's St. Patrick's Cathedral on Saturday, November 16, the UCCA president informed the executive board that Cardinal Lubomyr Husar primate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, will be the main speaker at the observance. Furthermore, it was proposed that following the ecumenical church service, a special joint session of the UCCA's executive and national boards be held with a press conference announcing the community's objective to erect a monument in Washington, dedicated to the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide. Participants invited to the press conference would include: Cardinal Husar, religious hierarchs, Ukrainian government representatives, sponsors of the Ukrainian Famine Memorial Bill in the Senate and House of Representatives, and leaders of Ukrainian organizations.

Regarding events in Ukraine, the UCCA president said that an official statement would be released on Monday, September 16, the day of planned mass protests in Ukraine. The UCCA is to be circulated in Ukraine, as well as among Ukrainian newspapers in the United States. [Editor's note: As of press time, no statement was received by The Ukrainian Weekly.]

At the conclusion of the meeting the UCCA Executive Board expressed its sincere thanks to New Jersey Gov. James McGreevey for his sponsorship of a statewide Ukrainian Independence Day program held at the governor's mansion on August 24.



УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАРОДНИЙ СОЮЗ, ІНК.
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

DID YOUR RETIREMENT SAVINGS
TAKE A BIG BEATING
IN THE RECENT MARKET?
ARE YOU TIRED OF WAITING FOR
THE MARKET TO REBOUND?
WAIT NO LONGER...
COME TO THE SAFE HARBOR
OF UNA ANNUITIES.

6%*
1ST YEAR

UNA OFFERS: TRADITIONAL IRA, ROTH IRA, ANNUITY,
AND NON-QUALIFIED ANNUITY

For further information call the UNA
at 800-253-9862 ext. 3013
E-mail: Sales@unamember.com
or
call your local branch secretary

We guarantee 4% annually on our Qualified and Non-Qualified Five-Year Annuity rate.

*Subject to change after first year.

Союзівка "SOYUZIVKA"
UNA ESTATE PO BOX 529
216 FOORDMOSE RD KERHOKSON NY 12446
845-626-3641 ext 141 FAX: 845-626-4638
October 25 – 27, 2002

Halloween weekend

Friday evening Saints of Swing with Rene Bailly
in Trembita Lounge 11 pm – 2 am
\$10.00 cover charge includes hors d'oeuvres

Standard Rooms - \$ 80.00 includes tax & gratuities per night
Deluxe Rooms - \$ 90.00 includes tax & gratuities per night
Jacuzzi Suite - \$ 100.00 includes tax & gratuities per night
Included is continental breakfast in Main House Lobby 8 10am

All meals extra cost. Purchase tickets at front desk.
- Served in the Main House dining room
Breakfast \$6- per person 8:30-9:30 a.m.; Lunch \$ 12-12:30 1:30 pm
Buffet Dinner \$ 25.00 per person includes house beer, wine, and soda 7 - 8:30 pm
Sunday Brunch 10am-1pm \$ 15.00 per person
Saturday let the kids do a craft or
carve a pumpkin,
while you enjoy a frothy brew
at the Trembita Lounge.
Children's costume parade at 5 pm Winner announced after dinner.

Veselka Hall will open at 9:30 pm;
Zabava cost \$10.00 per person

Come howl with Fata Morgana beginning at 10pm
Prizes awarded for best costumes!

Correction

In the August 18 issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, in an interview conducted by Roman Woronowycz with Dr. Larissa Kyj and Vira Prynko, Dr. Kyj inadvertently misspoke the name of a very generous benefactress of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee Sylvia Blake (calling her Virginia Blake).

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

A note from the editors

This week we thought we'd make use of this space to address some pressing business at The Ukrainian Weekly and share the editorial staff's thoughts with our readers.

"Preview of Events": For more than 20 years, The Ukrainian Weekly has been running a very popular feature called "Preview of Events." That section has evolved from a free listing of events that ran inside the newspaper in 1980-1982, to a regular, well-organized feature on our last page, where it is more accessible and attractive to our readers.

Since 1999 we have been charging a fee of \$10 for each item published in "Preview" to help us recoup some of the many expenses involved in putting out this unique newspaper. The \$10 fee, we felt at the time, was low enough for anyone to afford placing a "Preview" item, yet it would still do a little to help us pay our bills.

Now, three years later, we have witnessed a most ironic phenomenon: "Preview" is so popular and is so widely read that it has hurt our bottom line.

What's that? A typo? No, it's a fact. Read on.

The \$10-per-item fee for "Preview of Events" has basically made it possible for anyone to advertise an event for a minimal fee without taking out a larger ad that would, of course, be more costly for advertisers (but certainly more advantageous for The Weekly in terms of income). Time and time again we have observed that those who submit "Preview" items to The Weekly, allowing us to earn \$10, then turn around and place advertisements that are five to 10 times more expensive in other publications, which do not have a "Preview"-type listing of community events.

It's really very simple math. An organization decides to shell out \$100 for an ad in, say, Svoboda (our sister publication), and then get by with the \$10 listing in "Preview" – which it seems everyone reads. Why spend another \$100 when \$10 will do? For proof, readers can peruse recent issues of Svoboda and The Weekly, and compare Svoboda ads with Weekly "Preview" listings and ads. Take a look at how many events listed in our "Preview" column appear as much more lucrative paid advertisements in Svoboda. (Incidentally, our prices for advertisements are identical.)

It seems our good intentions have actually been less than helpful to our own bottom line.

All of the above has caused the editorial staff and administration of this newspaper to reassess the fee for "Preview of Events." There were many ideas, ranging from doing away with "Preview," or listing only events that were promoted via regular paid advertisements, to tripling the fee. After much discussion and soul-searching, after considering both our own financial well-being as well as the fact that many of our "Preview" clients are community groups that cannot afford to purchase large ads, we have come to a decision to increase the price of listings in "Preview of Events."

As of November 1, the charge for a listing in "Preview of Events" will be raised to \$20. That at least brings the price of publicizing an event in "Preview" closer to the \$45 cost of a small, yet visually effective, paid advertisement that takes up 1/12 of a page (the base price for an ad is \$10 per column-inch, that is, for an ad that is one-column wide and one-inch high). And, our new \$20 price should still be inexpensive enough for everyone to afford, especially since most events listed in "Preview" charge admission or otherwise bring in money for the sponsoring group. (All other "Preview" guidelines remain the same.)

We trust, Dear Readers, that you appreciate our dilemma and understand our decision. We hope that you will continue to utilize The Ukrainian Weekly's "Preview of Events" feature. (And that you'll place paid ads also.)

Subscription drive: As The Weekly celebrates the 69th anniversary of its founding on October 6, 1933, during October-November we will be conducting a special subscription drive. All readers who enroll new subscribers will have their names published on a special thank-you list of Weekly Boosters. We thank you in advance as we look forward to your support. (We ask readers to please mark any new subscriptions sent in with the notation "Weekly Booster.")

Just think what we could do together to increase The Weekly's subscription base if each subscriber succeeded in attracting just one additional subscriber!

Thanks for listening!

Oct.
14
1984

Turning the pages back...

As the Ukrainian American community prepares to solemnly mark the 69th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, it is worthwhile to recall the testimony delivered 18 years ago before the Subcommittee on International Operations of the

House of Representatives regarding a bill to establish the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. Following are excerpts of testimony, published in The Ukrainian Weekly on October 14, 1984.

• Sen. Dennis DeConcini, co-chair, Democratic Party's Council on Ethnic Americans: ... little is known in the United States or the rest of the world about the details of the 1932-33 Ukrainian famine. I believe that this ignorance is dangerous and needs to be remedied. Present and future generations need to know the events that caused an estimated 7 million people to die. With the knowledge, we could help prevent such a tragedy from ever occurring again. Ukrainian American citizens feel that their heritage is being obliterated due to Soviet suppression of the facts and lack of Western interest. We need to give recognition to this holocaust and those who suffered from it. The best way to do this is to set up a commission for the purpose of documenting the causes and consequences of the man-made famine. ...

• Rep. Marcy Kaptur, co-chair, Democratic Party's Council on Ethnic Americans: ... An estimated 7 million Ukrainians and other ethnic groups living in the Ukraine (including my own Polish great-grandmother who died trying to save orphan children) starved to death between 1932 and 1933 when the Soviet Union seized grain to suppress a nationally

(Continued on page 20)

THE MEDIA IN UKRAINE

Court battle to determine future of Ukrainian television

by Marta Dyczok
RFE/RL Media Matters

Ukraine's most popular independent TV station is fighting to stay on the air. 1+1 Television, which features a mix of entertainment and serious public affairs programming, is the country's only private national Ukrainian-language TV station. In September 1+1 TV asked the Supreme Economic Court to attempt to reverse a lower court ruling. Kyiv's Economic Appeals Court had ruled on July 16 that another TV company, AITI, is legally entitled to Studio 1+1's broadcast license, even though AITI lost its license a few years ago because it could not produce enough programming to fill its airtime.

This promises to be a lengthy legal battle with important implications for licensing procedures and foreign media ownership in Ukraine. Unlike similar struggles four years ago that took place behind closed doors, at least the Studio 1+1 battle is taking place before the courts and is being discussed in the media.

The current fight for 1+1 TV's license is part of a controversial relicensing of Ukraine's broadcast sector. The government regulatory agency, the National Council on Television and Radio Broadcasting, has been accused of numerous irregularities. Parliament passed a no-confidence vote on the outgoing council's activities on July 4, reported the daily *Ukrainska Pravda* on July 19. Many TV and radio stations' licenses expired as of 2000, and the council has revoked a number of licenses under dubious circumstances. One such still-contested case is Radio Kontinent, which lost its license in 2001. The station aired some foreign broadcasts, including BBC and Deutsche Welle. More recently, on June 20, the National Council ordered Kyiv's center to cut off the broadcast signal of Kyiv's oldest independent-minded local TV station, UTAR, which had just won a court case to keep its license, according to the European Media Institute.

The court ruling against 1+1 TV is particularly puzzling since it is a very successful private TV company. Since 1997 it has been broadcasting on Ukraine's Channel 2 (one of only four national TV channels). 1+1's popularity has grown steadily, because it provides Hollywood films, soap operas, sporting events, as well as objective and interesting news programs, commentary and information-talk shows. Up until the March parliamentary election campaign, 1+1 news and information programs were rated first or second in terms of quality and scope.

1+1 is one TV station that has major foreign non-Russian capital. Although media ownership is difficult to document, it is well-known that Russian companies now have effective control of most private TV stations in Ukraine, including, New Channel, Inter and STB. Since Central European Media Enterprises Ltd (CME) owns a significant portion of 1+1, it is an exception to this trend. This parent company, set up

Dr. Marta Dyczok is associate professor of political science and history at the University of Western Ontario in Canada and a fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Toronto.

by American businessman Ronald Lauder, has shares in TV and radio stations throughout Eastern Europe.

Foreign ownership of media is controversial in Ukraine, since legislation limits foreign capital in any media outlet to 30 percent. This law was passed in the early 1990s when Ukraine was disengaging from the centralized Soviet information infrastructure and struggling to gain control of the airwaves on its territory.

Russia inherited the USSR-wide TV Channel 1 and continued to broadcast throughout the former Soviet Union until the new countries established ownership and control of that channel on their territories.

However, by the late 1990s most major new TV companies in Ukraine had managed to circumvent the legislation by registering shares to local partners. For example, STB was privatized in 1996, and soon afterwards 70 percent of the station's investment reportedly came from Russian sources. The highly respected New Channel (Novyi Kanal) is reported to be owned by Russian banks. Some reports claim that CME owns over 30 percent of 1+1, while on August 26, *ukraine.ru* reported that CME controls 30 percent of the shares, with the remaining 70 percent owned by 1+1 General Director Oleksander Rodniansky. In a surprising move in April Mr. Rodniansky assumed the position of general producer with the Russian television station STS, although he claims this new responsibility will not effect his commitment to 1+1.

How television stations obtain broadcast licenses is another controversial issue in Ukraine. From the outset, 1+1 TV has faced allegations of bribery and unethical political maneuvers. The controversy dates back to 1997 when Perekhid Media, a Ukrainian-American joint-venture TV company – which was a competitor for the Channel 2 license – accused 1+1 and CME of using illegal methods to obtain the broadcast license. After failing to get recourse in Ukrainian courts, in April 1997 Perekhid Media filed a complaint with the Supreme Court of New York County citing tortious interference by Lauder and CME, according to the CME 1997 Quarterly Report.

On June 12, 2001, The New York Times reported that Mr. Lauder and CME were under investigation in the U.S. for alleged violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act for allegedly paying at least \$1 million in bribes to Ukrainian officials to obtain the Channel 2 license.

Vadym Rabinovych is a mysterious figure in the 1+1 vs. AITI saga. He was one of the first partners of 1+1 and is widely believed to have eased the way for the station to obtain its license in 1996. After being declared persona non grata in Ukraine, Mr. Rabinovych emigrated to Israel. He returned to Ukraine – as owner of 1+1's rival, the AITI TV company. In fact, the two television stations have been clashing in the courts for several years over whether 1+1 obtained its license to broadcast on Channel 2 in a legal fashion. AITI first filed suit against 1+1 in 2000, but in April 2001 Ukraine's Supreme Arbitration Court dismissed the case. AITI then took the case to a lower court, the Arbitration Court of Kyiv, which ruled against 1+1 in February of this year, during the parliamentary election campaign.

Respected Ukrainian journalist Yulia

(Continued on page 17)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The political/civic climate in Ukraine

Dear Editor:

The political and civic climates in Ukraine are disconcerting to all Ukrainians, scattered across the globe. We in the diaspora sympathize with our brethren in Ukraine who are enduring an underdeveloped economy, the absence of universal democracy and overall transitory hardships. While we should not attempt to intrude onto the political landscape of Ukraine, most in the diaspora do believe that the current administration of President Leonid Kuchma leaves much to be desired in terms of personal and civic integrity, and the lack of a national-centric policy.

In numerous previous statements, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, among other Ukrainian American community organizations, has urged President Kuchma and the government of Ukraine to abide by universally held principles of democracy, and law and order – not merely in terms of Ukraine's written laws and statements, but in the spirit of their intended implementation. To be sure, if the Ukrainian people see that their national leadership is behaving with integrity and with the people's interests in mind, they, too, will respect even the most basic laws and regulations. It is incumbent the diaspora to continue to urge the Kuchma administration and all subsequent ones in Ukraine to uphold the principles of democracy and rule of law in letter and spirit.

On the other hand, the images of the demonstrations against President Kuchma are disturbing. Photographs of a rainbow coalition of disparate segments of the civil spectrum of Ukraine, from the ultra right to the ultra left, are not understood by the Ukrainian diaspora, which decades ago determined that communism and Communists are not now nor ever shall be friends of Ukraine. It remains difficult for us to accept the reality that those who hold the blue-and-yellow national flag and red-and-black flag of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists can stand shoulder to shoulder in a common cause with bearers of the Communist red flag, emblazoned with the hammer and sickle, and portraits of Lenin and Stalin. I wonder if they think that the cause they espouse is greater than the crimes committed by communism against the Ukrainian nation.

Furthermore, the political demonstrations in Ukraine aimed at toppling the duly-elected president of Ukraine are akin to mob politics, which does not bode well for Ukraine's or any other country's image in the world. The diaspora should be concerned that attempts to isolate President Kuchma from international affairs will only contribute to the global impression that Ukraine, as a geopolitical national entity, is far from ready to join the circle of democracies. Indeed, unlawful sit-ins or the occupation of a sidewalk or the corridors of a government building is regarded similar-

ly in Kyiv and Washington. We, in our youth, also were arrested in front of the White House and inside the United Nations for demonstrating on behalf of the noble cause of Ukraine's independence.

We should be careful that, in making known our political views about any president or administration of Ukraine, we do not impede Ukraine's accession to Euro-Atlantic structures such as the European Union and NATO. In addition, was it necessary for the opposition leaders to seek help from both the United States and Russia, as if both were equal confidants of Ukraine? Then, insult was added to injury when Petro Symonenko, Oleksander Moroz, Yulia Tymoshenko and Viktor Yushchenko wrote a joint letter to Russian President Putin, requesting an audience in order to discuss Ukraine's problems. Have the demonstrators and their leaders forgotten that the United States has sought to help Ukraine, while Russia is the single greatest source of grief, famine and bloodshed in Ukraine's history?

While we cannot predict the outcome of these mass demonstrations, the negative image of destruction is evident in them. It would be far better for Ukraine if its people, working through the system, presented a positive impression of their society and displayed respect for democracy, rule of law, fair play, enterprise and initiative. Such a Ukraine would be able to survive any temporary political deviation, regardless of the degree of corruption, as other basically benevolent countries have, and would be accepted by the international community as an equal, though momentarily beleaguered, country.

Ihor Dlaboha
Fort Lee, N.J.

Let's open our eyes regarding Soyuzivka

Dear Editor:

I admire the blind dedication of the Chelaks to Soyuzivka (letter to the editor, September 29). I share with them love for the resort and look forward to "Mnohaya Lita" for Soyuzivka for perpetuity. I look forward to weddings for all four of my children at Soyuzivka.

The accusations and retorts of the Chelaks were mean-spirited and personal. I suggest they reread my article in a cooler and eyes-wide-open mode. To put our heads into the sand and state that all is well at Soyuzivka is not only shortsighted but foolish. My comments were factual and verifiable. My intent was not to level a barrage of criticism.

Let's save Soyuzivka. Sainthood, martyrdom and deification are not the solution, nor are the Enronesque "spreadsheets of discounted cashflow ... with a strategy to increase the bottom line in the three profit centers" proposed by the Chelaks.

Andrij W. Chornodolsky
Timonium, Md.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

NEWS AND VIEWS

A visit with Australia's Ukrainian community

Ukrainian World Congress

It would not be just to write about Australia and its Ukrainian community without first mentioning its extraordinary and unique natural beauty. Further, it must be stressed that the Australians themselves are very hospitable people, with a verve for life and a robust sense of humor. With its size, yet relatively small population, Australia is almost a perfect land with an abundance of everything, yet seemingly isolated from the rest of the civilized world. Environmental and immigration matters are treated very seriously, deliberately to ensure this paradise-like atmosphere.

Although the first Ukrainian settlement in Australia is 100 years old, the bulk of the Ukrainian community is a result of post-World War II immigration. The community numbers some 30,000 members and boasts of churches, schools, community centers, financial institutions, periodicals, etc. Both Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches are represented. Essentially, Australia is a coastline continent/country and the Ukrainian presence can be seen in every major location.

On August 16-28 UWC President Askold Lozynskyj visited Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Melbourne and Canberra. Unfortunately, time limitations did not permit a visit to Tasmania.

The community, despite normal religious and political polarization and division, is united through the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations (AFUO), headed by Stefan Romaniw. Mr. Romaniw and most of the leadership are relatively young, energetic with a keen understanding of Ukrainian internal matters and sophisticated in Australian politics. The country features two Ukrainian bilingual newspapers. Ukraine's representation is a Consulate General in Sydney headed by Vasyl Korzachenko, a Kyiv native with a conciliatory agenda and an appropriate demeanor.

Two issues seem to be paramount in

Ukrainian and Australian politics.

Firstly, due to the mortality of the older generation and an unequal replacement by its progeny, there is a striking need for a supplemental immigration. While recent arrivals have numbered some 6,000, few have become a part of the community. Australian immigration laws, while allowing for some 117,000 in total within the last year, are quite circumspect of an Asian invasion and thus not particularly conducive towards East European proclivities. Taking this factor into account, Ukrainians need to utilize existing parameters to permit as much Ukrainian immigration as possible.

Secondly, Australia has manifested a backwardness towards Eastern Europe. In fact, Australia has not opened any new diplomatic missions in the countries that once were the USSR. Ukraine suffers in this regard since to date there is no diplomatic mission of Australia in Ukraine. There is some interest in trade relations, however, essentially on an individual basis. The government has no agenda for major trade with Eastern Europe or Ukraine.

Both issues were addressed at length in the course of the UWC president's visit both with Ukrainian community leaders and Australian government representatives on the federal and state levels. High-level meetings were held, however, the results remain unclear. The thrust of the argument was that Australian states (regions) seek trade relations with Ukraine and, thus, all of Australia would benefit economically from such.

Additionally, the Ukrainian community's exemplary record of hard work and loyalty was offered as a major argument for Australia's inclusion of Ukraine and new Ukrainian immigrants.

In conclusion, the Ukrainian Australian community, albeit small, is a model for others in terms of cohesiveness and political sophistication. It may be distant, but it resembles the sublime UWC paragon.

*Celebrate Ukraine's historic achievement:
the rebirth of its independence*



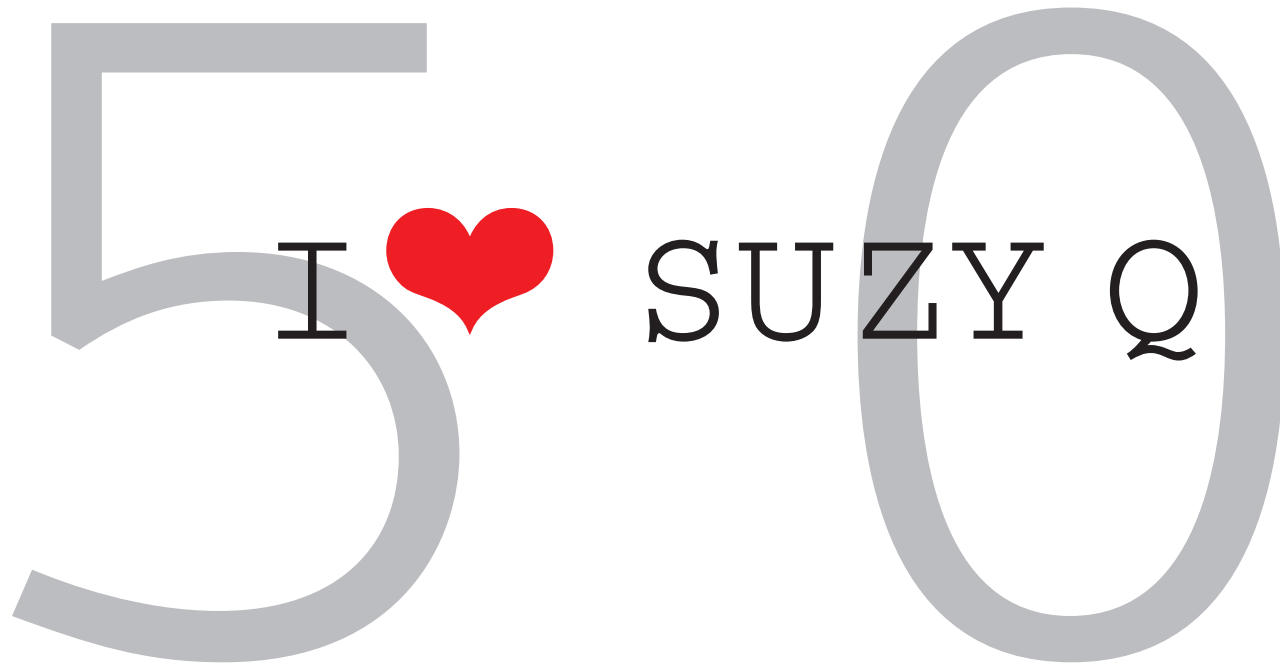
“Ukraine Lives!”

*the new 288-page book
published by The Ukrainian Weekly
transports you back to the time of perebudova
and the independence regained in 1991,
and gives you an overview of the first decade
of life in newly independent Ukraine.*

Price of \$15 includes shipping and handling.

**To order now call 973-292-9800, ext. 3042,
or send mail orders to:
The Ukrainian Weekly, Subscription Department,
2200 Route 10, P. O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.**

COME HOME TO SOYUZIVKA ...



Celebrate with us

Soyuzivka's 50th anniversary

on Saturday, November 23, 2002 at Soyuzivka

All proceeds to benefit Soyuzivka

\$100 per person includes:

- o Cocktails 6:00 p.m.
- o Banquet and entertainment 7:00 p.m.
- o Dancing 10:00 p.m. "TEMPO" orchestra
- o Midnight snack

\$25 per person for students

- o Buffet dinner and dancing 8:00 p.m.

\$25 dance only 10:00 p.m.

Overnight (double occupancy) \$60.00

Overnight (for students) in Sich hostel \$25.00

Reservations requested by Nov. 19, 2002
Tel.: (845) 626-5641 Fax: (845) 626-4638

Evening attire requested

TICKETS FOR THE BANQUET WILL NOT BE SOLD AT THE DOOR
PLEASE RESERVE AND PREPAY by check or money order YOUR BANQUET
TICKETS AT \$100.00 PER PERSON BY NOVEMBER 19, 2002.

Checks made payable to UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FOUNDATION, forward to:

UNA, Attn. OT, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

Donations are tax deductible

Journalists take a stand against political censorship

by Viktor Stepanenko

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

The absence of freedom of expression is a painful problem in post-Communist Ukraine. In recent years, Ukraine's executive authorities have been regularly mentioned among the top regimes "honored" with the title of "enemy of the press."

The ongoing political crisis, the activities of the anti-presidential opposition and the new turn in the "Kuchmagate" scandal associated with Ukraine's alleged sale of radar systems to Iraq have exacerbated the problem of freedom of expression in the country.

The series of events that triggered the "information crisis" and generated a new wave of public debates on freedom of expression in Ukraine can be reconstructed as follows.

At the beginning of September, the chairman of the parliamentary Committee for the Freedom of Expression and Information, Mykola Tomenko, publicized secret instructions by the presidential administration regarding the news coverage on the main national television channels controlled by pro-presidential business clans.

The secret media regulations appear to be a regular practice - known to many Ukrainian journalists as the "temnyk," jargon that refers to the authorities' secret direction of journalists as regarding the presentation of news topics. In his open letter to the country's leadership, Mr. Tomenko directly connected the activation of the "temnyk policy" with the appointment in June of Viktor Medvedchuk as the head of the presidential staff.

On September 23, on the eve of a major anti-presidential rally in Kyiv, opposition leaders occupied the UT-1 television headquarters in a futile attempt to present their position to Ukrainian viewers. Official media outlets subsequently portrayed this desperate effort by the opposition to gain an opportunity to speak freely as "political extremism" and a "criminal action by political outsiders."

On October 1 journalists of the independent news agency UNIAN accused its new executive director, Vasyl Yurychko, of censoring their work and refusing to run any reports that could be construed as unfavorably portraying President Leonid Kuchma. The conflict was settled when Mr. Yurychko and the disobedient journalists signed a declaration in which the supervisor promised not to interfere with their work.

On October 3 the journalists' growing resistance to the official media policy resulted in a "Manifesto of Ukrainian Journalists Against Political Censorship" [see text on page 3]. The manifesto, which is open for signing by any journalist in Ukraine, was prepared by some 60 representatives of various media outlets.

The signatories of the manifesto say they "welcome the tendency whereby, under circumstances of the growing political censorship in Ukraine, journalists are switching from individual protests to collective actions of solidarity." The manifesto declares the readiness of Ukrainian journalists to organize a countrywide strike and to stand for the rights of colleagues who were fired from their jobs for political reasons.

The significance of this document can hardly be overestimated. For the first time
(Continued on page 20)

Dr. Viktor Stepanenko is a senior research fellow at the Institute of Sociology, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and director of the Center for Public Policy Development.

PHOTO FOLLOW-UP: September 16 protests in Lviv



LVIV - Several thousand demonstrators expressed their opposition to President Leonid Kuchma in Lviv on September 16 during one of the biggest gatherings here since Ukraine's proclamation of independence. The Lviv protests were part of the nationwide campaign called "Arise, Ukraine." Although many students were advised by their professors not to participate in the demonstrations, many of them marched along with other Lviv residents, including such longtime leaders of the Ukrainian human rights struggle as former Soviet political prisoner Levko Lukianenko. (More photos from this series will appear in the next issue of Katchka, Le Canard Ukrainien, a French-language monthly published in Paris. For information e-mail katchka@free.fr.)

- Text and photos by Kyrylo Horiszny of Katchka.



THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

"Together and Apart" - Poles, Jews and Ukrainians in Brzezany: a review of Shimon Redlich's new book

"Together and Apart in Brzezany: Poles, Jews, and Ukrainians, 1919-1945," by Shimon Redlich. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 2002, xi, 191 pp. (Price: \$29.95)

by Marco Carynnyk

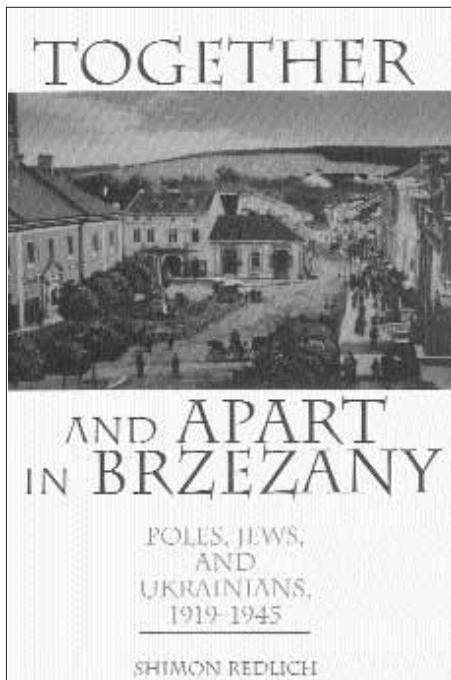
Galicia, the land in the basin of the Dnister River between the foothills of the Carpathians and the great plateau of Podillia.

For Poles it was Malopolska Wschodnia, Eastern Little Poland, or the "kresy," the borderlands. It had been part of the Polish realm since 1386. Polish poets wrote odes to the kresy. This land was not – never would be – anything other than Polish.

For Ukrainians it was Halychyna, but not Ostgalizien, Eastern Galicia, not a part of Poland. They had lived here for a thousand years; they had always constituted the majority of the population; their prince had founded the town of Halych for which the land was named. Its destiny was to be united with the "greater Ukraine" across the border.

Jews had lived in Galicia for half a millennium; they had a religion and a language – in fact, two languages – of their own, but their relation to the land was more ambiguous, the choices more difficult. Bundists argued that Jews should develop their community where they were. Assimilationists urged them to become Austrians or Poles.

Marco Carynnyk is a Toronto writer and editor. His most recent publication (with Karel C. Berkhoff) is "The Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists and Its Attitude toward Germans and Jews: Iaroslav Stetsko's 1941 Zhyttiepys." With support from the Canada Council and the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture in New York, he has been working on a book titled "Furious Angels: Ukrainian, Jews and Poles in the Summer of 1941."



Zionists said that they were a nation, a people, and could fulfill their destiny only in Eretz Israel.

The second world war swept away these conundrums of identity. Galicia became what the Poles had feared – western Ukraine – a part of Soviet Ukraine and thus of the indivisible Soviet Union. Population transfers – Poles to the west, Ukrainians to the east – established an almost total ethnic purity. The few Jews who survived the war followed the Poles to the new Poland and then went on to Israel and the Americas.

After the war, out of loyalty to its Soviet protector, the Polish regime forbade its citizens to express nostalgia for the kresy. Then Polish communism collapsed. Today every bookstore in Warsaw has shelves labeled

"Kresy" and crammed with memoirs, guidebooks and photo albums.

The nostalgia seeped across Poland's western border. Germans had been settling in Galicia since the 14th century. Then came 150 years of Hapsburg rule. Every educated person spoke German. All Galicians were Germanophiles. Today parts of the city still look more German than Slavic. After the war the task for Germans was to deal with the perpetrators among them. By the late 1980s young German scholars concluded that they could turn their attention to the East. The studies of the Holocaust in Galicia that they wrote are more thorough than those in any other language.

The Ukrainians who fled to the West in 1944 did not forget their homeland. They published hundreds of memoirs and dozens of regional studies, one on almost every city and town in Galicia. None of these books found much room for the Jews and Poles who had also lived there.

For all their differences with the émigrés, Soviet Ukrainian historians colluded in the silence and busied themselves churning out treatises on the benefits that the "golden September" of 1939 had brought: the number of schools and hospitals that had been established, the tons of beets that collective farms were producing.

Then in 1991 Ukraine became independent. Historians started documenting the war that the NKVD had waged against civilians for 10 years after victory over fascism was proclaimed. They even made timid efforts to study the Holocaust.

On this continent, Irving Howe's 1976 book "World of Our Fathers" made genealogy and the old country fashionable. Stories of how young American Jews set off to learn what had happened

to their ancestors' shtetl became a staple of Sunday supplements, books and television documentaries. Freelance researchers let it be known that they would accept a few dollars for finding family records in the archives of Eastern Europe.

But nobody talked about how Ukrainians, Jews and Poles once lived side by side in every city and town of Galicia. Nobody, that is, until an Israeli scholar wrote a book about the Polish-Jewish-Ukrainian town of his childhood.

Shimon Redlich was born in Brzezany, 80 kilometers southeast of Lviv, in 1935. His father and grandparents were killed there during the German occupation. Shimon and his mother survived because they were first assisted by a Pole and then hidden by a Ukrainian woman. They left for Poland in 1945 and five years later emigrated to Israel. Dr. Redlich did graduate work in the United States (his dissertation at Columbia University was on Jews under Soviet rule during the war) and now holds the Solly Yellin Chair in Lithuanian and East European Jewry at Ben-Gurion University. He has produced articles on Jewish-Ukrainian relations and Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and books on the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee in the USSR.

To write "Together and Apart in Brzezany," Dr. Redlich drew on his own memories, interviews that he conducted in Israel, Poland, the United States and Ukraine, and an impressive list of testimonies and depositions, books, articles, archival documents and records of post-war German trials. The story that he tells is fascinating, and the quotations from the testimonies and interviews that he

(Continued on page 22)



Selfreliance

Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union

САМОПОНІЯ

Українсько-Американський Федеральний Кредитовий Союз

Secure Worldwide Access to your Account
Your Cancelled Check Images Online

Selfreliance.Com

Applications Online

I
n
t
e
r
n
e
t

Home Office

2535 W. Chicago Ave. Chicago, IL 60642 773-469-7500 Fax: 773-469-8011

Illinois - Indiana

5111 N. Commercial Ave. Chicago, IL 60630 773-469-9177
761 E. Havana Street, Peoria, IL 61607 617-375-7911
201 E. Arme Hall Rd. Bloomington, IL 61810 618-427-9179
1517 W. 11th Street, Pelee Park, IL 60468 708-929-1812
8524 White Oak Street, Muncie, IN 46821 317-838-5300

New Jersey

60 Commercial Ave. Newark, NJ 07102 973-930-8899
558 Summit Ave. Jersey City, NJ 07310 973-930-1101
2500 Elm. Turnpike, Springfield, NJ 07081 973-930-1102

Plast founder Dr. Oleksander Tysovsky reburied at Lviv's Lychakiv Cemetery

by Deanna Yurchuk

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

LVIV – On August 24 members of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization weren't only commemorating the 11th anniversary of Ukraine's independence, but also the reburial of their organization's founder, Dr. Oleksander Tysovsky from Vienna to Lviv's Lychakiv Cemetery.

This momentous event was the culmination of the two-week scouting jamboree celebrating Plast's 90th year. Approximately 1,500 Plast members from 10 different countries marched along the streets of Lviv to the cemetery to honor their founder's return to his homeland.

Dr. Tysovsky, also known by his Plast pseudonym "Drot," founded Plast in 1911. In 1944 he immigrated to Austria, where he died in 1968. Reburied alongside him were his wife, Iryna, and his son, Yurii. Also reburied on that day was Mykhailo Haluschynsky, a member of Plast and the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen.

As Plast members, clad in their scouting uniforms, solemnly filed onto the site of the burial, the words to the Plast vow resounded throughout the cemetery. It was history in the making, and even the youngest members stood in awe and complete silence as the moleben and panakhyda were celebrated.

"Silence is one thing you would probably not expect of 1,500 plastuny who – having come to the end of two weeks of camping together in the rain of the Carpathian Mountains, under the unbearably clear blue skies of Svirzh – are piled onto buses, deposited in Lviv and marched in full regalia through its beautiful cobbled streets," said Symon Kohut,

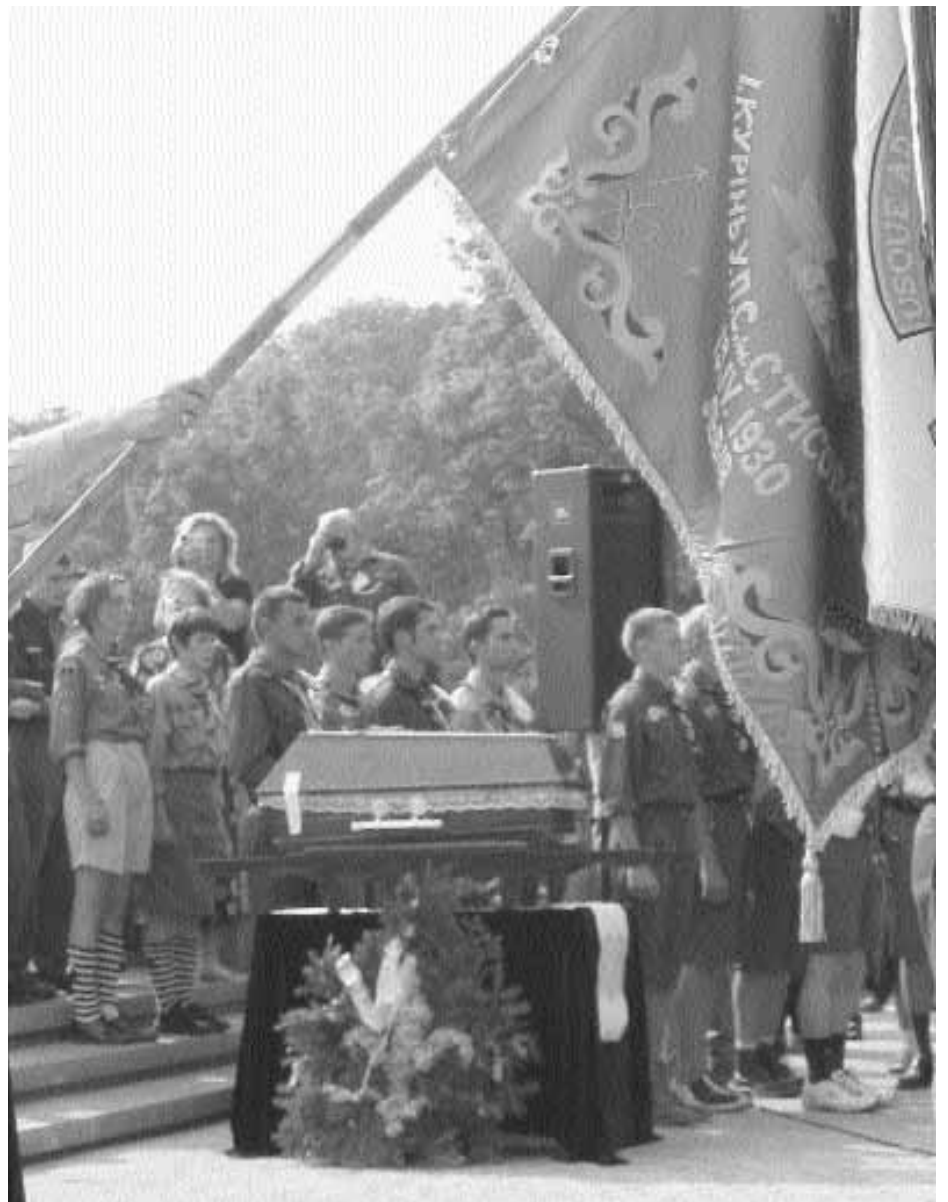
from the Plast group of Melbourne, Australia. "But it's the silence that struck me as we slowed to a measured, funereal walk up the winding path through the heart of the Lychakiv Cemetery."

"For me the event was extremely moving," said Marta Kuzmowycz of Rhode Island. "In 1970 my husband and I were present in Vienna at the blessing of Drot's gravestone. We were in yunatsvo [scouts age 11-17] then, the same age that our son is now, and we were thrilled that he had a chance to be at his reburial with us and thousands of other plastuny."

In his homily the Rev. Hlib Lonchyna honored Drot by stating: "He dedicated his life to educating youth and helping others. He founded this scouting organization, Plast, so that Ukrainian youth could grow up in a healthy environment and become good citizens ... he left for us a simple motto, 'Not me, not you, but us,' reflecting the essence of benevolence and brotherhood. The best way that we can honor Dr. Tysovsky and Mr. Haluschynsky is to continue the ideas for which they lived with our own lives."

Also addressing the throng of Plast members that day was the head of the World Plast Command, Slava Rubel of New York City, who said, "[Drot] leaves for us his set of requirements: to understand the 14 tenets of Plast and to live according to them." She added, "This resting place for Drot will be for us a kind of mecca, where we will get together, contemplate and gather strength."

Mr. Kohut observed, "At Lychakiv Cemetery on that last day of the jamboree, with the sadness of parting upon us, we heard the rustling leaves and felt that Drot's spirit had been roused."



The flag of a Plast unit named in honor of the youth organizations founder, pays tribute during reburial ceremonies in Lviv.



International Plast Jamboree participants in prayer during the services at Lychakiv Cemetery.



The marker on the new grave of Dr. Oleksander Tysovsky (1886-1968).

Requiem service at St. Patrick's Cathedral to recall Great Famine

NEW YORK – On Saturday, November 16, the Ukrainian community will gather at St. Patrick's Cathedral in midtown Manhattan for an ecumenical requiem service marking the 69th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide.

The celebrants of the religious ceremony will include Cardinal Lubomyr Husar of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, accompanied by Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Eparchy, as well as Metropolitan Constantine and Archbishop Anthony of the Ukrainian Orthodox

Church in the U.S. Responses to the requiem will be sung by the Dumka Choir of New York.

Following the religious service, Ukrainian and U.S. government officials will address the assembly. Invited participants include members of Congress; Gov. George Pataki of New York; Mayor Michael Bloomberg of New York; Ukraine's ambassador to the United States, Kostyantyn Gryshchenko; the permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, Valeriy Kuchinsky;

as well as the consul general of Ukraine in New York, Serhiy Pohoreltzev. The main speaker of the event will be Cardinal Husar.

The hourlong program at St. Patrick's Cathedral will be followed by a press conference and a formal meeting of the UCCA's executive and national boards. The press conference will officially announce the efforts of the Ukrainian community to erect and dedicate a monument to the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide in Washington. Congressional

sponsors of the legislative bill, hierarchs of Ukrainian Churches, representatives from the Ukrainian government, leaders of Ukrainian American organizations, as well as the entire Ukrainian community are invited to participate in the press conference.

Congressional legislation (HR 5289) calls for the building of a monument-memorial to the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide by the year 2008 in commemoration of the 75th anniversary of the Great Famine.



10-10-719

dial and go

Велика телефонна компанія сказала мені, що я зробила помилку.

Мій син користувався телефоном для свого комп'ютера. Я телефонувала до мого брата в Новгород і друзям до Львова з мого іншого телефону. Я була вражена, коли отримала телефонний рахунок. Згідно з рахунком, я повинна заплатити приблизно 2 дол. за кожну хвилину розмови.

Я потелефонувала до телефонної компанії і попросила підтвердження ціни, які мені були обіцяні на самому початку. Вони навіть включили місячну оплату. Але чому їх рахунок був зроблений на підставі таких високих цін?

Ця телефонна компанія пояснила мені, що тільки перша телефонна лінія була на спеціальному телефонному плані. Вони сказали, що я зробила помилку.

З кодом 10-10-719 ніхто не говорить мені, що я зробила помилку.

Я отримала чудові ціни на всі свої телефонні лінії без всяких щомісячних оплат за плян. Я можу телефонувати всюди, включно з Україною і Росією зі свого мобільного телефону, користуючись такими ж низькими цінами.**

Київ 13.9¢ **Москва 8.9¢**
Одеса 10.9¢ **С. Петербург 8.9¢**
Україна 19.9¢ **Росія 13.9¢**

- Користуйтеся прекрасними низькими цінами 24 години на добу, 7 днів на тиждень
- Немає потреби реєструватися
- Немає щомісячних оплат*
- Оплата за розмови буде включена у Ваш звичайний телефонний рахунок

Це дуже просто!

Для дзвінків по США і до Канади набирайте: 10-10-719 + 1 + Код міста + Номер телефону

Для дзвінків за кордон набирайте: 10-10-719 + Код країни + Код міста + Номер телефону

США 6.9¢ • Канада 6.9¢ • Німеччина 9.9¢

Київ 13.9¢ • Одеса 10.9¢ • Україна 19.9¢ • Білорусь 22¢

Москва 8.9¢ • С. Петербург 8.9¢ • Росія 13.9¢

Україна - мобільний телефон 35¢ • Росія - мобільний телефон 31.9¢

Молдова 22¢ • Грузія 16¢ • Естонія 17¢

Вірменія 31¢ • Азербайджан 31¢ • Ізраїль 9.9¢

Телефонуйте до нашого Центру Обслуговування на тел.: 1-800-214-8277 або відвідайте нас на Інтернеті: www.1010719.com

* Немає щомісячних оплат за лінійний телефон.

** Телефонуйте до Центру Обслуговування на тел.: 1-800-214-8277, щоб дізнатися про CARD.

Ціна за 1 хвилину розмови за всіма країнами за винятком Канади і Великої Британії становить 1 долар на мобільний телефон. Для отримання інформації про тарифи на мобільні телефони, телефонуйте до нашого Центру Обслуговування на тел.: 1-800-214-8277 для отримання інформації про тарифи на мобільні телефони. Наші клієнти можуть також телефонувати до Центру Обслуговування, щоб отримати ці ціни.

startec

The extraordinary success story of sculptor Leo Mol



Leo Mol's depiction of Taras Shevchenko was unveiled in St. Petersburg, Russia, by Presidents Vladimir Putin and Leonid Kuchma on December 22, 2000.

by Wolodymyr T. Zyla

Sculpture as an art form became more notable in the second half of the 20th century because its rapid and successful development made it profoundly more artistic than only a few decades earlier. In Canada, the art of sculpture has never enjoyed such popularity as painting. Lacking bright colors, which are an immediate attraction, sculpture probably requires the viewer's more exact attention than painting.

"Against this negative background," writes Canadian historian of art Paul Duval, "the career of Mr. Mol has been an extraordinary success story. By the combination of great talent and determination, he has built a career that has reached across Canada and to many parts of the world ... It is perhaps idle to conjecture to what further heights Mr. Mol might have risen if he had moved to a major world center."

But Winnipeg suited the artist's temperament and his artistic ability. Because of his love for the city that adopted him and his close Ukrainian friends he choose to remain there.

Leonid Molodozhanyh (Leo Mol) was born January 15, 1915, in the village of Polonne. His birthplace was rich in good clay and its inhabitants were literally a community of potters. Mr. Molodozhanyh's father, Hryhorii, came from a long line of potters. His father and mother, Olha, labored hard to make life as comfortable as they could for their children and themselves.

When Mr. Molodozhanyh was 11 years old he worked almost full-time for his father, modeling clay and working the potter's wheel. During this time he gained valuable experience and learned the essential methods of molding and firing of clay. This apprenticeship served him remarkably well. His father wanted his only son to continue the family tradition and pursue a career in advanced pottery abroad in Vienna. Mr. Molodozhanyh, however, wanted to go to Vienna to study painting. At age 15, with his parents' reluctant blessing, he went to study painting in Vienna.

After Mr. Molodozhanyh spent several successful years at the studio of Wilhelm Frass, Frass advised him to go to Germany where he would find some of the best sculptors in Europe under whom he could work and study more effectively. While in Vienna he became fluent in German and acquainted himself with the history of world art, music and theater. The young Ukrainian sculptor was thus introduced to an artistically rich new world.

In Berlin the sculptor Frans Klimsh, on Frass recommendation, hired Mr. Molodozhanyh as an assistant. There he worked in terra cotta "baked earth" and plasticine. With Klimsh's support, Mr. Molodozhanyh was accepted into

the Berlin Academy.

The war years were not too difficult for Mr. Molodozhanyh in Berlin. In early 1942 he met his future wife, Margareth, and they were married in September 1943. In the spring of 1945, as Soviet troops were trying to occupy Berlin, Mr. Molodozhanyh and his wife escaped from the city and headed west. They traveled by train to Amsterdam, and then were moved to a refugee camp in a monastery in Eindhoven.

Luckily, Mr. Molodozhanyh soon discovered a small ceramic factory in the village of Schijndel and obtained work as a supervisor and producer of molds for figurines. Under his direction, the factory doubled its production and soon Mr. Molodozhanyh became self-supporting. His pottery business flourished and his involvement with fine art increased dramatically; he began to attend The Hague Academy two days a week.

The couple's four-year stay in Holland was happy and pleasant. However, the Berlin Blockade of 1948 scared them, and they feared they could be trapped again by war. They decided to move to Canada. However, before leaving Holland Mr. Molodozhanyh decided to change his Ukrainian surname, Molodozhanyh, which had too many syllables, to his pen name, Leo Mol.

In the meantime, his friends in western Canada urged him to settle there. They stressed that the Canadian population included many Ukrainians and that his wife spoke fluent English. He applied to the Canadian Embassy at The Hague for a visa. When, after a health examination, he was questioned about his profession and he answered that he was a sculptor, the Canadian immigration officer pointed out that Canada needed farmers not artists. But Mr. Mol succeeded in persuading the reluctant officer and applied for the visas.

Traveling to Canada, the Mols stopped in London where Mr. Mol spent time visiting museums and galleries. Finally they sailed from Southampton to Halifax in Canada and from there by train to Saskatchewan. On New Year's Eve of 1949, they reached their friends' farm at Hudson Bay Junction near Prince Albert. Their trip was very unpleasant. They experienced high snow banks and very cold days. Since their sponsors were grain farmers, there was nothing to do there in winter. Bored and restless, Mr. Mol decided to explore the nearest big city, Winnipeg. Soon his wife joined him there. In Winnipeg they found a pleasant place to live, and, as their financial resources increased, they bought their own house in 1954. In Winnipeg, Mr. Mol worked very hard and for very low pay decorating churches. At St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church he produced beautiful religious compositions including the Virgin Mary, Christ, St. Edward, God the Father and angels – all twice life-size. Soon he received a series of church commissions in St. Anne and Brandon. The Brandon church was a major undertaking, as it included the total decoration of its interior.

Mr. Mol's first Canadian works were pottery, but, since the market was flooded, he decided to devote himself to figurines with Canadian themes. Armed with samples of his figurines, the artist approached local retail outlets and soon became associated with fine ceramics in the Winnipeg area. Today those figurines remain among the finest ceramic figurines in the country.

Most of Mr. Mol's modeled originals of the 1950s were produced in terra cotta and baked in a kiln. Under the artistic impact of Arno Breker, a famous German sculptor, Mr. Mol modeled 100 portrait subjects. Interestingly enough, each of his portraits was truly individual with strong physical characteristics. His portrait of Alan Eastman received high praise from Paul Duval as "a very pensive study suggesting withdrawal and reflection."

Other portraits include the painters of the Canadian "Group Seven," artists Jacques Hnizdovskyi, Alexis Gritchenko, P. Kuch, Sviatoslav Hordynsky, and sculptors Arno Breker, Frances Loring, A. Darahan, composers Peter Tchaikovsky, Mykola Lysenko and Aleksander Koshetz. He also did portraits of P. H. T. Thorlakson, Victor Sifton, former editor of the Winnipeg Free Press, and John Juba, former mayor of Winnipeg.

He slowly gained the recognition of his fellow Manitoba artists. Over the years he received commissions from the Canadian government, as well as the provincial governments of Alberta and Manitoba, the University of Manitoba, and St. Clement's Ukrainian University in Rome.

Winning the worldwide competition for the design of the Washington monument to the Ukrainian bard and painter Taras Shevchenko increased Mr. Mol's Canadian and international reputation.

This monument, which stands on federal land in the District of Columbia took him almost two years to complete. It included not only the creation of the bronze figure of the poet, but also a larger free-standing bas relief of Prometheus as a symbol of the power of knowledge to

ignite the mind and dispel the shadows of ignorance. The relief is located beside the base of the statue which was unveiled in 1964.

Mr. Mol was very fortunate to win a second international competition for a Shevchenko monument – this time for statues to be erected in Buenos Aires, Argentina (1971), and in Prudentopolis, Brazil (1989). Mr. Mol's latest monument to Shevchenko was erected in St. Petersburg, Russia, in 2000.

More of Mr. Mol's monuments appeared: a monument of Tom Lamb, a pioneer aviator (The Pas, Manitoba, bronze 1991), "The Pioneer Family" (Ukrainian Heritage Village, near Edmonton, 1980), a monument to St. Volodymyr (Winnipeg, 1984; Saskatoon, 1988, Toronto, 1989; London 1988; the Vatican 1988), a monument to the writer Ivan Bahrianyi (at the cemetery in Neu Ulm, Germany, 1966).

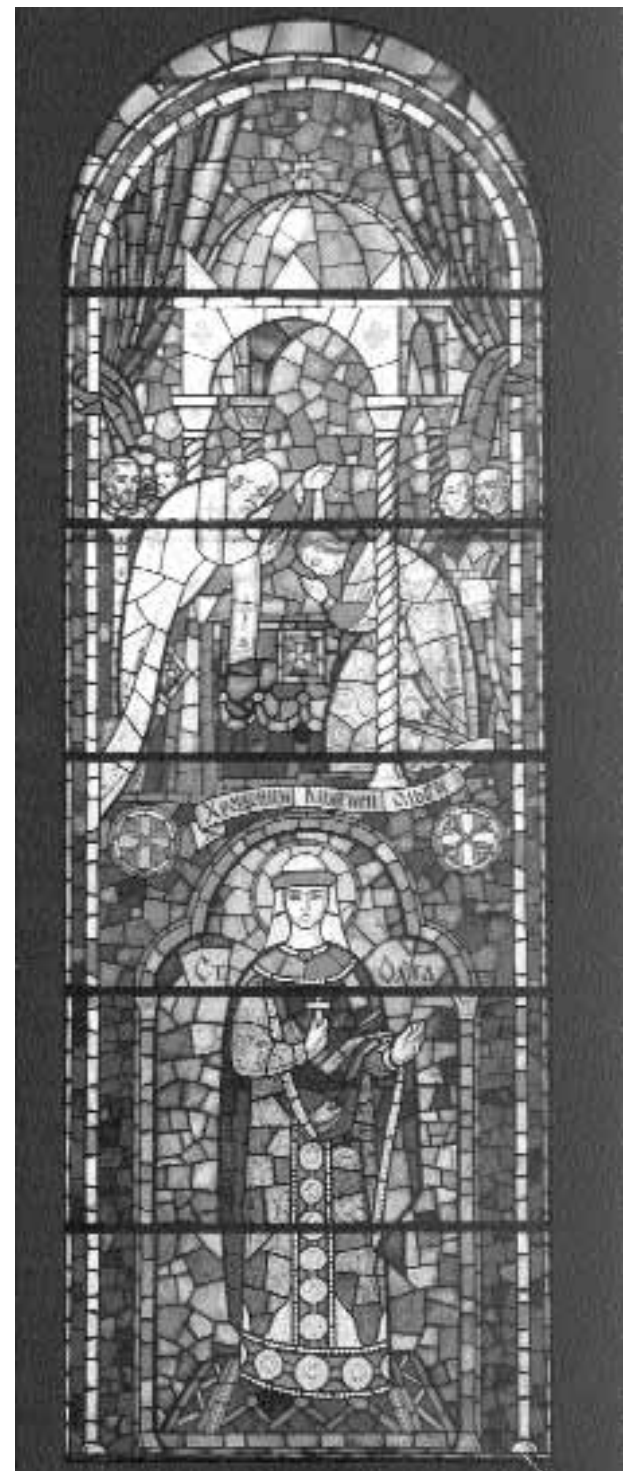
Mr. Mol was awarded first prize in a national competition for the monument to John Diefenbaker (Parliament Hill, Ottawa, 1986) and a monument to Max Bell, "Prairie Schoolboy" (Winnipeg, 1990).

Mr. Mol has executed many portrait-busts of noted world figures, such as Dwight D. Eisenhower, former president of the United States; Winston Churchill, former prime minister of Great Britain; Popes John XXIII, Paul VI and John Paul II; Cardinals Josyf Slipyi, Tisserant (in the Vatican), Metropolitans Ilarion, Maxim Hermaniuk and Andrey Sheptytsky in Philadelphia; and also a larger than life-sized figure of the pontiff in Altötting, Bavaria.

In addition to his sculpture, he designed and executed more than 90 stained-glass windows, including 30 for the St. Volodymyr and Olha Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Winnipeg. Some of these windows are masterpieces with delightful Ukrainian accents; they depict the Ukrainian celebration of Christianity in a warm and wonderful manner.

In his monograph "Leo Mol," Mr. Duval writes, "I know of no set of Canadian church windows that so eloquently celebrate a congregation, its members' inheritance and its

(Continued on page 23)



A stained-glass window by Leo Mol in Ss. Vladimir and Olha Cathedral in Winnipeg.



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

The founding family of Kyivan Rus'

CONCLUSION

The attack on Constantinople

Povist Vremennykh Lit (PVL) relates that in 941: "Ihor attacked the Greeks (Byzantine Empire) ... with [a fleet of] 10,000 vessels." The Rus' ravaged the countryside around the capital of Constantinople committing many atrocities, burning churches, monasteries and villages, and taking "no little booty ... Then, when the [relief] army came out of the east ... [they] surrounded the Rus'. After taking counsel, the latter threw themselves upon the Greeks, and as the conflict between them was desperate, the Greeks experienced difficulty in winning the upper hand. The Rus' returned at evening to their companions, embarked at night upon their vessels, and fled away. Theophanes pursued them in boats with Greek fire, and dropped it through pipes upon the Russian ships, so that a strange miracle was offered to view."

"Upon seeing the flames, the Rus' cast themselves into the sea-water, being anxious to escape, but the survivors returned home. When they came once more to



Figure 4. Ihor was one in series of postcards depicting famous rulers of Rus' that was published by Sviatozar in Munich in 1947.

their native land, where each one recounted to his kinfolk the course of events and described the fire launched from the ships, they related that the Greeks had in their possession the lightning from heaven, and had set them on fire by pouring it forth, so that the Rus' could not conquer them."²¹

A number of other writings corroborate details of this attack and provide further information. Byzantine Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus (r. 945-959) records a fairly detailed account of the assault in his "De Administrando Imperio," while passing references appear in the "Vita Basilii Iunioris" of Gregory the Monk²² and in an emperor's private letter.²³ Another account is given by Liudprand of Cremona, whose stepfather visited Constantinople not long after the attack. According to Liudprand, the Rus' led by a "king named Inger" (Ihor) leading a fleet of "1,000 or more" appeared unexpectedly in June of 941 and devastated the coastal areas around the city. The tide was turned by bringing out of mothballs 15 "battered old galleys" and rigging them fore, aft and sides with devices for projecting the Greek fire. Rus' boats swarmed about the galleys, which began to "project their fire all around; and the Rus', seeing the flames, hurled themselves from their boats, preferring death by water to live incineration. Some sank to the bottom under the weight [of their armor] ... others caught fire even as they were swimming among the billows." The Rus' fleet retreated to the safety of the shallows, out of reach of the Byzantine army on land and the navy's heavier-draft ships in deeper water. The two sides continued to harass each other in a number of fairly small-scale land engagements, which proved inconclusive but prevented the raiders from gaining the overall initiative. The Rus' remained in the area until September before retiring.²⁴

This account verifies that Ihor's attack of 941 was in the form of a major expedition, although Liudprand's figure of about 1,000 ships is certainly closer to the truth than the PVL's exaggerated 10,000. The counterattack using Greek

fire was crippling and did provide the means by which the Byzantines held back the invasion. Yet, the victory was apparently not as complete as the PVL relates, since the Rus' hung on and did not immediately retreat.

Amazingly, the attack of 941 is briefly described in still one more source from that time. A mid-10th century Khazar document (sometimes termed the Schechter text), recounts events of the recent past and mentions a Rus' expedition against Constantinople, lasting four months, in which the defenders "were victorious by virtue of (Greek) fire."²⁵ The surviving Rus' are said to have fled by sea. The uncanny similarities of a naval campaign, four-month sojourn in Byzantine waters and successful defense by means of a fire weapon would all seem to indicate the same campaign as described in the PVL, Byzantine chronicles and Liudprand. One "inconsistency," though, is that the "king of the Rusy" is named "Hlgu" (Helgu) or Oleh.²⁶ If, however, we accept that Oleh and Ihor were contemporaries who conducted joint campaigns, and that Oleh was probably a general under Ihor, then the citation is entirely compatible.

The Rus' fleet returned to its point of departure on the Cimmerian Bosphorus (the Strait of Kerch along eastern Crimea).²⁷ From there the forces presumably split, since it is reported that Oleh went east to campaign against Prs (Persia, in reality the southern Caspian shore);²⁸ Ihor likely returned to Kyiv.

The PVL next mentions Ihor in 944 "thirsting for revenge" and collecting a vast army from various Slavic tribes. His advance on Byzantium alarmed the emperor who sent out messengers to entreat Ihor to come no nearer, but rather accept a substantial tribute. Ihor conferred with this retinue and decided to accept "from the Greeks gold and palls sufficient for his whole army, [he] returned again and came to Kyiv in his native land."²⁹

This second campaign against Byzantium is considered by virtually all modern investigators to be non-historical; it was clearly invented to "cover up" the inglorious retreat of three years previous.³⁰ The story served, however, as a good prelude for the events next described.

A new treaty of trade

The PVL for 945 reports on the negotiation and ratification of a treaty to renew and expand an earlier (911) trade agreement between Rus' and the Byzantine Empire. Since Romanus is listed as one of the Greek emperors, the talks must have begun in 944 because this ruler was deposed on December 16, 944. Nevertheless, it may not have been until the following year that the Rus'

confirmed the treaty in Kyiv. The preamble of the treaty of 945 makes no reference whatsoever to a recent hostile event as one might expect if a Rus' campaign had been undertaken in 944.³¹

The treaty is remarkable for its detail and the overall impression it gives of larger numbers of Rus' now involved in exchanges with Byzantium. Noting that Rus' "agents [had] hitherto carried gold seals and the merchants silver ones" as means of accreditation, the treaty stipulates that henceforth they would be provided with a "certificate" from their prince (Ihor) specifying how many ships had been dispatched and confirming that they were coming with peaceful intent.

While this was undoubtedly a precaution against another surprise attack, it likely also reflected an increase in Rus' maritime activity. So, too, the number of names at the beginning of the documents. While the 911 treaty lists only 15 persons, the new agreement names 25 envoys and 30 merchants.³²

At the close of negotiations Ihor's agents returned to Kyiv with a number of Greek representatives. "Ihor called the Greek envoys before him, and bade them report ... [they] replied, 'The emperor has sent us. He loves peace, and desires to maintain concord and amity with the Prince of Rus'. Your envoys have received the pledge of our emperors, and they have sent us to receive your oath and that of your followers.' Ihor promised to comply with their request."

"In the morning, Ihor summoned the envoys, and went to a hill on which there was a statue of Perun. The Rus' laid down their weapons, their shields and their gold armaments, and Ihor and his people took oath (at least, such as were pagans), while the Christian Rus' took oath in the church of St. Elias ... a parish church, since many of the Varangians were Christians."

"Ihor, after confirming the treaty with the Greeks, dismissed their envoys, bestowing upon them furs, slaves and wax, and then sending them away. The envoys returned to the emperor, and reported all the words of Ihor and his affection for the Greeks. Thus, Ihor began to rule in Kyiv, enjoying peaceful relations with all nations."³³

The chronicler's use of the word "began" is striking and was probably inadvertently left in by that writer as he was "fudging" the timeline for the early decades of the 10th century. What is implied by this word is that Ihor had not been ruler in Kyiv for that long a period. This statement would seem to support the revised chronology that Ihor (Figure 4) established himself in Kyiv in the 930s or early 940s and not in 913.

(Continued on page 25)



Figure 5. An illustration by Petro Andrusiw shows "Ihor on Campaign."

21 PVL, pp. 71-72. The Byzantines acquired the knowledge of this terror weapon sometime between 670 and 680 from a discontented Muslim defector who became the empire's "petroleum consultant." He taught the Byzantines the formula for a petroleum mixture that would burn even in water. The Byzantine navy then built large siphons onto the bows of their ships to squirt the liquid. With this new armament they were able to break a seven-year Muslim siege of Constantinople in 680 by burning the entire Muslim flotilla at the Battle of Kyzikos. More details about this erroneously called "Greek fire" may be found in Zayn Bilkadi's article "The Oil Weapons," *Aramco World*, Vol. 46, No. 1 (January-February 1995), pp. 20-27.

22 Gregory the Monk, "Vita Basilii Iunioris," ed. A. N. Veselovskii, in "Razyskaniia v Oblasti Russkogo Dukhovnogo Stikha," *Sbornik ORIAS* 46 (1889), prilozhenie 6, pp. 65-68.

23 J. Darvouzes, "Epistoliers Byzantins du X Siecle" (*Archives de l'Orient Chretien* 6; Paris, 1960), pp. 322.15.

24 "The Works of Liudprand of Cremona" (London, 1930), pp. 185-186.

25 Golb and Pritsak, "Khazarian Hebrew Documents," p. 119.

26 Golb and Pritsak, "Khazarian Hebrew Documents," p. 115.

27 "Leon Diaconus Caloensis, *Historiae Libri Decem*," ed. C. B. Hase (Bonn, 1828), p. 106.

28 "Murij Aldahab," ed. Ch. Pellat, Vol. 1, pp. 218-212. Eng. trans. by Minorsky, "A History of Sharvun and Darband," pp. 150-153. See also Golb and Pritsak, "Khazarian Hebrew Documents," pp. 118-119, 138.

29 PVL, pp. 72-73.

30 Hrushevsky, "Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusy," I (Kyiv, 1913), p. 442-ff.

31 PVL, p. 73.

32 PVL, pp. 73-77. See Franklin, S. and Shepard J., "The Emergence of Rus' 750-1200," pp. 117-133 for a more thorough discussion of this treaty and the expansion of Rus' commercial activity during the early and middle part of the 10th century.

33 PVL, pp. 77-78. In pre-Christian Kyivan Rus', Perun was the chief deity - the god of thunder, lightning and rain; the ruler of the heavens; and, later, the god of war.

Grazhda concert series 2002: An overview of the 20th anniversary season

by Kitty Montgomery

EAST JEWETT, N.Y. – Summer 2002 marked the 20th anniversary of the concert series presented at the Grazhda concert hall. Founded by Ukrainian composer and musicologist Dr. Ihor Sonevsky to promote world-class classical music, past programs by emerging young talents and established members of the artistic elite have featured pianist Alexander Slobodyanik, bass baritone Paul Plishka, and violinists Oleh Krysa and Yuri Mazurkevich.

While Dr. Sonevsky will continue to serve the series as honorary chairman of the board, Ika Koznarska Casanova next season assumes the position of executive director, with Mr. Vynnytsky, as music director.



Michael Slobodian

Bass-baritone Taras Kulish

Among six concerts offered during the 2002 Grazhda season, four were reviewed locally (by this reviewer) in the Kingston Daily Freeman, including the Zapolski String Quartet of Denmark, bass-baritone Taras Kulish, violinist Solomia Ivakhiv and the Forte String Quartet.

The Zapolski String Quartet – Aleksander Zapolski, violin, Jacob Soelberg, violin, Gregori Khodos, viola, and Troels Svane, cello – appeared at the Music and Art Center of Greene County's Grazhda concert hall on June 29.

Founded in 1993, the quartet – referred to as “possibly the best string quartet in Denmark right now” (Politiken, DK, March 2001) – was appointed ensemble-in-residence at the Royal Library in Copenhagen (1999-2001), where it performed a series of exhibition concerts with an emphasis on the Danish quartet repertoire. The quartet received the Danish Music Critics' Association Award in 2000 and was nominated for a Danish Music Award for its recording of Carl Nielsen's string quartets.

The quartet's delivery of Nielsen's “Lille Suite for Strings,” Op.1, was characterized in the concert review as “an epiphany,” while play through the familiar Brahms, Quartet No. 2 in A Minor, Op. 51, “soared beyond structure to evoke a soundscape where sensuality and emotion mix in a volatile, ecstasy-inducing suspension.” In contrast, the ferocity of the Zapolski's execution of Beethoven's Quartet in F Minor, “made their instruments seem dangerous as powder kegs with fuses lit, pressing to eminent detonation.”

Mr. Vynnytsky joined the ensemble in Fauré's Piano Quintet in C Minor, a work which, “commencing as a voluptuously lush and beautiful tapestry,

evolved, with subtlety, to a powerful *cri de coeur*.”

The Zapolski concert program was repeated at the Music Mountain series in Connecticut on June 30 and broadcast from that venue on National Public Radio.

Montreal-born bass-baritone Taras Kulish, who is quickly making a name for himself at opera houses and orchestras across North America and who made his European debut in the title role of “Don Giovanni” in France and Belgium this summer, appeared in a lieder recital for the Music at Grazhda series on August 3.

The concert review noted that: Mr. Kulish's voice “serves his sensibility as a genuine poet with the empathetic capacity to experience depths of a text and draw his listeners into its profoundly realized sentiment via the evocative incidental beauty of his voice.” Mr. Kulish performed three Schubert lieder, Jaques Ibert's “Songs of Don Quixote” and Ihor Sonevsky's song cycle “Withered Leaves” set to lyrics by Ivan Franko. He flashed the count's charm and bite in “Non Pui Andrei” from “Nozze di Figaro,” concluding with a trio of Ukrainian songs and “Old Man River” from “Showboat” as an encore.

Young violinist Solomia Ivakhiv, who holds a master's degree from the Lviv Conservatory and has performed in international competitions and at music festivals in Poland (Wieniaswski), Switzerland (Verbier) and America's



Pianist Oksana Lutsyshyn

Tanglewood – made her debut recital for the Music at Grazhda series on August 24. Ms. Ivakhiv studies at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia with Joseph Silverstein.

As noted in the recital review, Ms. Ivakhiv's performance “has distinctive charm and subtle profundity ...; she uses her bow as a divining rod, open to and emanating the nuances of the veritable ‘spring’ in Beethoven's Sonata in F Major and the sensual impulse in Brahms' Sonata in A Major as they come to her. ... Technique serves her intuitive Alice-in-the-wonderland-of-music approach with phrases expanding from within. She neither drives nor chases a score. She illuminates it.”

Ms. Ivakhiv's fleet execution of Eugene Ysaye's solo Sonata No. 4 (“In the manner of Kreisler”) was followed, in unison with Mr. Vynnytsky, by the rhythmically primal execution of Skoryk's “Allegretto and Dance.” The recital concluded with the duo's collaboration in Pablo Sarasate's “Zigeunerweisen,” Op. 20,” – an ephemeral send-up of earthy sensuality transmuted to dream, with Ms. Ivakhiv's play, innocent and knowing,

releasing a sheer *joie de vivre*, seductive, enchanting and pure,” according to the review.

The Grazhda series' gala anniversary concert – “From Vienna to Broadway” – an evening of operettas and American musicals held on July 20, showcased the vocal splendor of soprano Aleksandra Hrabova, mezzo-soprano Charlene Marcinko and baritone Greg Kail.

On August 17, pianist Oksana Lutsyshyn offered works by Scriabin – “Sonata Fantasy,” Op. 19 and “Two Poems,” Op. 32; A. Kasparov – the sonata “In Tre Canti Ostinati” and Tocatta; V. Kikta's Sonata No. 3, Op. 30, and Schumann's “Kinderszenen,” Op. 15.

Born in Ukraine, Ms. Lutsyshyn received her doctoral degree from the Moscow Conservatory in 1991. In the United States as a visiting scholar at the Indiana University School of Music, she has appeared as soloist and in chamber music concerts throughout the former Soviet Union, Germany, the United States and South Africa.

A regular at festivals on the Eastern Seaboard, Ms. Lutsyshyn is currently a member of CREO, a contemporary music ensemble in residence at Old Dominion University. She has won top prizes at the Vienna Modern Masters Third International Performers' Recording Awards Competition, and the William Kapell International Competition in College Park, Md. Ms. Lutsyshyn has recorded for the Vienna Modern Master and Contemporary Record Society labels.

The concluding concert of the Grazhda series featured The Forte String Quartet – Michael Kuchuk, violin, Oleksandr Abayev, violin, Kalin Ivanov, cello, and Roubi Petrova, viola – joined by Yuri Kharenko, solo violin, and pianist Mr. Vynnytsky, in a Sunday matinee performance on September 1.

The concert was presented as part of The Mountaintop Piano and Strings Festival played on Labor Day weekend at the venues of three Greene County organizations offering live classical music recitals – The Catskill Mountain

Foundation, the Music and Art Center of Greene County and the Windham Chamber Music Festival.

The Forte ensemble, whose artistically distinct violinists Messrs. Kuchuk and Abayev alternate first chair, toured Europe for a decade before accepting the



V. Gribenko

Violinist Solomia Ivakhiv

role of quartet-in-residence for the Manhattan Virtuosi Chamber Orchestra.

The Forte presented a program of works by Beethoven (Quartet No. 4.), Petrova (“Poem for Violin and String Quartet”); Skoryk (Partita No. 6 for String Quartet and Sonevsky (Piano Quintet in C Major).

Ms. Petrova's “Poem for Violin and String Quartet,” a piece inspired by Mr. Kharenko, was described in the concert review as “sheer music without the arrest of conscious construct. Mr. Kharenko's sweep of its lines induced tears of passion beyond sentiment. The quartet sent this soaring gypsy fiddler to flight with vibrant commitment ... a quality they brought to subsequent performances of Skoryk and Sonevsky.”



The Zapolski String Quartet of Denmark with pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky (center).

CLASSIFIEDS

TO PLACE YOUR ADVERTISEMENT CALL MARIA OSCISLAWSKI, (973) 292-9800 x 3040

SERVICES

ECONOMY AIRFARES

Lviv/Odesa \$652 +tax (round trip)
one way \$430 +tax

Kyiv \$457 +tax (round trip)
one way \$391 +tax

Fregata Travel
 250 West 57 Street, #1211
 New York, NY 10107
 Tel.: 212-541-5707 Fax: 212-262-3220

* Restrictions apply

TRIDINT
 Українська Друкарня
 ТРІДИНТ
 Українська Друкарня

COMMERCIAL PRINTING
 UNIQUE ENGRAVED INVITATIONS
 WITH UKRAINIAN DESIGNS

Graphic design • Custom printing

Toll Free 1-800-345-9100
 Tel. 1-201-930-8350 Fax 1-201-930-1032

We can also print from your computer ready copy

**ДРУКАРНЯ
 COMPUTOPRINT CORP.**
 Established 1972

МАРІЯ ДУПЛЯК – власник

Виконуємо друкарські роботи

- ❖ книжки
- ❖ журнали
- ❖ брошури
- ❖ коверти, канцелярйні друки
- ❖ візитівки
- ❖ весільні запрошення на різних мовах

35 Harding Ave, Clifton, NJ 07011
 tel.: 973 772-2166 • fax: 973 772-1963
 e-mail: computopr@aol.com

The
LUNA BAND

Music for weddings, zabavas,
 festivals, anniversary celebrations.

OLES KUZYSZYN phone/fax: (732) 636-5406
 e-mail: dumamuse@aol.com

Insure and be sure.
Join the UNA!

MERCHANDISE

Ukrainian Book Store

Largest selection of Ukrainian Books, Dance supplies, Easter egg supplies, Music, Icons, Greeting cards, Giftwear, and much more.

10215-97st
 Edmonton, AB T5J 2N9
 Toll free: 1-866-422-4255
 www.ukrainianbookstore.com

If you are looking for original gifts,
 visit www.ukrainiangift.com

Ukrainian crafts: woodcuts (vases, plates, candle holders, boxes...), embroidery, Easter eggs...
 or call 708-687-8924

**FIRST QUALITY
 UKRAINIAN TRADITIONAL-STYLE
 MONUMENTS**

SERVING NY/NJ/CT REGION CEMETERIES

**OBLAST
 MEMORIALS**

P.O. BOX 746
 Chester, NY 10918
845-469-4247

BILINGUAL HOME APPOINTMENTS

YEVSHAN

Distributor of fine Ukrainian products - Cassettes, Compact discs - Videos - Language tapes & Dictionaries - Computer fonts for PC & MAC - Imported Icons - Ukrainian Stationery - Cookbooks - Food parcels to Ukraine

Call for a free catalog
1-800-265-9858

VISA - MASTERCARD - AMEX ACCEPTED
 FAX ORDERS ACCEPTED (514) 630-9960
 BOX 325, BEACONSFIELD, QUEBEC
 CANADA - H9W 5T8

WEST ARKA

2282 Bloor St. W., Toronto, Ont., Canada M6S 1N9

Fine Gifts
 Authentic Ukrainian Handicrafts
 Art, Books, CDs, Ceramics
 Embroidered Goods and Supplies
 Gold Jewellery, Icons, Magazines
 Newspapers, Pysankas and Supplies
 All Services to Ukraine, Mail-orders

Andrew R. CHORNY
 Manager

Tel.: (416) 762-8751 Fax: (416) 767-6839
 e-mail: andrew@westarka.com www.westarka.com

PROFESSIONALS

Michael P. Hrycak, Esq.
 Attorney at Law

**CRIMINAL AND CIVIL MATTERS
 TO TRIAL AND APPEAL, COMPUTER LAW**

Member of Bar: NJ, NY, CT, DC
 316 Lenox Avenue, Westfield, NJ 07090
 Office: (908) 789-1870

ATTORNEY

**JERRY
 KUZEMCZAK**

- accidents at work
- automobile accidents
- slip and fall
- medical malpractice

FIRST CONSULTATION IS FREE.
 Fees collected only after
 personal injury case is successful.

ALSO:

- DWI
- real estate
- criminal and civil cases
- traffic offenses
- matrimonial matters
- general consultation

WELT & DAVID
 1373 Broad St, Clifton, N.J. 07013
(973) 773-9800

PROSTHODONTIST
 Alexander Kmeta, D.D.S.

5E. 19th Street,
 5th Floor, New York, NY 10003
 Tel.: (914) 522-2558
 Fax: (914) 963-9701

Jennie L. Shatynski RN, Esq.

Specializing in Medical Malpractice,
 Personal Injury and Discrimination
 Member of Bar: NY and NJ
 Office (732) 516-1104

JOHN M. ANDREWS
 Financial Advisor
 говорить по українськи

Morgan Stanley

250 South Clinton Street, Suite 500,
 Syracuse, NY 13202

Toll Free 800-755-5451 • Tel.: (315) 464-3347
 john.m.andrews@morganstanley.com

FOR RENT

House to Share in White Meadow
 Lake, NJ. Private room and bath-
 room. Common kitchen. No pets,
 preferred non-smoking

Only for 1 or 2 professional women.
 \$700/month, utilities included
 Tel. (973) 625-2750 mornings only

MISCELLANEOUS

**TIRED OF
 SECOND-HAND NEWS?
 READ
 THE WEEKLY**

TO GET THE NEWS
 FIRST HAND
 AS REPORTED AND
 PREPARED BY OUR
 EXPERIENCED TEAM
 OF EDITORS AND
 CORRESPONDENTS.

OPPORTUNITY

DRIVERS

Profitable, growing company in central NJ is looking for Class B drivers for local work. Company paid benefits, vacations, holidays and a teamwork environment provided. Must be familiar with NJ & NY (5 Boro) area, have a clean driving record and 1-3 years of driving experience.
 Please call (732) 442-4898 ext. 310 or fax to (732) 442-2178. EOE

EARN EXTRA INCOME!

The Ukrainian Weekly is looking for advertising sales agents.
 For additional information contact
 Maria Oscislawski, Advertising
 Manager, The Ukrainian Weekly,
 (973) 292-9800, ext 3040.

Pro-presidential...

(Continued from page 1)

today absences and various differences, the majority needs at least 250 members to be able work normally.

The four major opposition groups – the Tymoshenko bloc, Our Ukraine, and the Socialist and Communist parties – began a boycott of parliamentary voting in late September after President Kuchma refused to meet their demands to resign and call early elections, or at least come to a roundtable for discussions on how to resolve the crisis.

Mr. Kuchma blamed the opposition for obstructing the Verkhovna Rada's work as the legislature could not muster sufficient votes to pass any bills. Speaking at a news conference after opening a press center at his administration office, Mr. Kuchma welcomed the creation of the majority.

"I'm glad that this majority was created ... If all powers, including those who call themselves the opposition, wanted constructive cooperation, this majority could have been created five months ago," he told reporters. "What it should do now is to prove itself by the example of passing bills."

Earlier in August, the president had expressed a readiness to share more power with the Parliament and urged lawmakers to form a solid majority to enact reforms. Some experts believed his address was the result of opposition pressure, while others said Mr. Kuchma's long-term goal was to overstep opposition bids to take power and negate their protests.

On the wave of mass dissatisfaction over poor living standards and distrust in government, opposition forces ranging from communists to ultra-rightists accused Mr. Kuchma of election fraud, corruption and abuse of power.

Political collisions increased especially after the March 31 parliamentary elections in which Mr. Yushchenko's bloc won most of the popular vote but lost control in the Parliament to pro-Kuchma politicians.

Despite Mr. Yushchenko's pledge to support the second nationwide anti-Kuchma protest on October 12, Interfax reported that he told the Polish newspaper Tribune on October 9 that there is "no alternative in finding a way out of the crisis" other than dialogue with the authorities.

Tensions around Mr. Kuchma were also fueled by U.S. accusations that he personally approved the sale of a Kolchuha radar system to Iraq in violation of United Nations' sanctions. The scandal gave the opposition yet another argument to demand the president's ouster. However, Mr. Kuchma strongly denied any such order and invited U.S. experts to study the case in Ukraine. The experts are expected to arrive in Kyiv on Sunday, October 13.

"Today, looking into the cameras, I can say that under no circumstances would I give the order to supply arms to Iraq," Mr. Kuchma said at a news conference in his office on October 9. "Even if I wanted to, or God wanted to do it, it's impossible."

In its first practical test, the newly created majority failed to include on the agenda the issue of creating an ad hoc parliamentary commission to investigate allegations that Ukraine may have illegally sold radar systems to Iraq. The motion was supported by 225 deputies in the first vote and by 213 in the second (226 votes were necessary to approve the motion). The caucuses that boycotted the votes – Our Ukraine, the Communist Party, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Socialist Party – reacted to the results with applause, reported RFE/RL Newsline.

UUARC once again listed on federal charity campaign

PHILADELPHIA – Once again, the Combined Federal Campaign, which is the direct avenue for employees of the federal government to make charitable donations, will include the name of United Ukrainian American Relief Committee Inc., one of the oldest Ukrainian American humanitarian aid organizations.

The UUARC is appealing to all federal

employees of Ukrainian descent to show their solidarity by donating to the UUARC. A donation to the UUARC through the Combined Federal Campaign raises the UUARC's visibility, in addition to helping Ukrainians in need.

The UUARC is listed under Independent Charities of America (ICA) and its number is 1221.

Court battle...

(Continued from page 6)

Mostova outlined a number of possible behind-the-scenes scenarios for the 1+1 vs. AITI drama. Perhaps the battle between two TV companies is being manipulated by a third party who may want to buy 1+1 after its purchase price falls due to the scandal. (1+1 documents show that, although the company is still profitable, its overall revenues decreased by 10 percent last year). Perhaps the struggle for control of the popular 1+1 is part of the pre-presidential election jockeying among Ukraine's power brokers. (Ukraine's presi-

dential elections are scheduled for 2004).

Should 1+1 go off the air, Ukrainians will look elsewhere for TV programs. In many parts of the country, 1+1 was the only source of high-quality Ukrainian-language programs, so viewers will have to switch to Russian or Russian-language stations. This would lead to a decline in advertising revenue for Ukrainian TV stations, further reduction of quality and greater dependence on Russian television, reported Dzerkalo Tyzhnia on July 26. Finally, this would contribute to further ownership concentration of Ukraine's television sector in Russian hands.

Ukrainian society...

(Continued from page 2)

of some officials, including Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn, to protect their "honor and dignity" from "the lies on the tapes" have remained unfulfilled. And, newly appointed Ukrainian Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun is still hesitating about whether to question Mr. Melnychenko directly.

An analysis of the March 2001 survey also reveals a clear correlation between the level of respondents' knowledge of Kuchmagate and their readiness to take part in the "For the Truth" protest campaign in 2001. Kuchmagate has confirmed the axiom that citizens' knowledge and free access to different sources of information increase their ability to make political decisions and develop

their political culture.

Is the situation different today? What are the prospects for the "Arise, Ukraine!" protest campaign? As previous experience has shown, sociological measurement of the population's protest potential can hardly estimate all the complexity and unpredictability of future events. Statistical laws can be very unreliable for assessing a political crisis. Sociologists know about the so-called "shifted-involvement" phenomenon, when a seemingly inert civil society, which is concentrated during "calm" periods upon local community-oriented issues and initiatives, actively mobilizes itself during nationwide political crises of the kind Ukraine is experiencing now. The near future will show whether a weak, though slowly emerging, Ukrainian civil society can take another important step in its development.



Ділимося з усією українською спільнотою сумною вісткою, що 1 жовтня 2002 р. з волі Всевишнього, відійшов у вічність на 84-му році життя, наш найдорожчий ТАТО, ДІДУСЬ і ВУЙКО

бл. п.

ДМИТРО ШУМИЛО

нар. 28 серпня 1918 р. в селі Монастирок
в повіті Рава Руська, Україна.

ПАНАХИДА відбулася в п'ятницю, 4 жовтня 2002 р. при українській церкві Стрітення у Lansdale PA.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ відбулися в суботу, 5 жовтня 2002 р. в українській церкві Стрітення у Lansdale PA, а відтак на цвинтарі св. Марії у Fox Chase, PA.

Залишені у глибокому смутку:

донька – АННА МАРІЯ ЦИГАН з чоловіком ЮРІЄМ і дітьми
ПАВЛЕЮ АНДРІЄМ і НАТАЛЄЮ
племінники – ЮРІЙ ЛІТИНСЬКИЙ з дружиною МАРІЙКОЮ і дітьми
ЕВГЕНОМ, ЮРІЄМ і ХРИСТЕЮ з чоловіком
ЕРІКОМ
– ЛЕСЯ (ЛІТИНСЬКА) ПІНСРО з чоловіком РІКАРДОМ
і синами ФЕЛІКСОМ і ХУАНОМ
– МАРТА ТАРАНТЮК з доньками ГАЛЮСЕЮ і НАТАЛЕЮ
близька і дальша родина в Америці і в Україні.

Вічна Йому пам'ять!



Ділимося з приятелями і знайомими сумною вісткою, що 3 жовтня 2002 р. відійшов від нас на вічний спокій, після довгої недуги, наш найдорожчий БАТЬКО

бл. п.

**ГРИГОРІЙ ОЛЕКСАНДРОВИЧ
КОСТЮК**

Нар. 25 жовтня 1902 р. в Україні, село Боришківці на Поділлі,
в батьків Олександра і Ганни (Судук).

Бл. п. Григорій Костюк належав до тих людей, які усім своїм еством працювали на користь науки і культури України.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ відбулися 7 жовтня 2002 р. в українській православній катедрі св. Андрія Первозваного у Вашингтоні і похований бл. п. Григорій Олександрович Костюк на цвинтарі св. Андрія Первозваного в С. Бавнд Бруку, Н.Дж.

Покійний залишив у глибокому смутку:

сина – ТЕОДОРА КОСТЮКА
невістку – ОЛЕКСАНДРУ (ДОБРЯНСЬКУ) КОСТЮК
та багато ближчих і дальших родичів в Україні.
Вічна Йому пам'ять!

Замість квітів просимо складати пожертви на
Українську Академію Наук у США (УВАН).
The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the USA,
206 West 100th Street, New York NY 10025



Orest Czeslaw Petesz

A funeral was held on Monday, August 26, 2002, at the
Rose City Funeral Home for Orest Czeslaw Petesz,
who died August 21 at the age of 78.

Mr. Petesz was born February 21, 1924, in Lviv, Ukraine. He
immigrated to the United States in 1956 and moved to
Portland, Oregon in 1971. He was a maintenance mechanic
for Hyster Corp., and later Graphic Arts Inc.

In 1962, he married Ilse Zuegel.

Survivors include his wife, daughters Anneliese Niiyama
and Irene McKee, son, Gregory, four grandchildren, and one
great-grandchild.



У глибокому смутку повідомляємо, що в середу, 18 вересня 2002 р.
відійшов у вічність на 90 році життя наш найдорожчий
ТАТО і БРАТ

бл. п.

**ПОЛКОВНИК
ІЛАРІОН ПОЛІЩУК**

ПАНАХИДА відбулася в похоронному заведенні Петра Яреми у Нью-Йорку.

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ відбулися в суботу, 21 вересня 2002 р. в катедрі св. Володимира у Нью-Йорку, а відтак на українському цвинтарі св. Андрія Первозваного в С. Бавнд Бруку, Н.Дж.

У невимовному жалі залишилися:

донька – ЛАРИСА ПОЛІЩУК CRAWFORD
сестра – ВІРА ХИЛЬКО
та близька і дальша родина в Україні.

Вічна Йому пам'ять!

DEATH ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

Information should be addressed to the attention of the Advertising Department
and sent to: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280

(NB: please do not include post office box if sending via courier), Parsippany, N.J. 07054;
fax, (973) 644-9510; telephone, (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

Orthodox parish in San Diego area to celebrate 40th anniversary

by Alexander Skop
and Alex Nesterenko

SAN DIEGO – St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Spring Valley, Calif., this year celebrates the 40th anniversary of its founding here in the San Diego area.

Church life in the area is closely tied to the organizations developed by the first Ukrainian settlers in California, especially those in Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The number of Ukrainians in San Diego grew at the end of World War II, particularly with the arrival of immigrants and refugees who had come from the displaced persons camps in Germany and Austria.

In the late 1950s a Ukrainian American Association was formed, which was later accepted into the international organization House of Pacific Relations in Balboa Park as the House of Ukraine.

On June 20, 1961, a group of nine individuals met to discuss how to form a Ukrainian Orthodox parish in San Diego and passed a resolution to name the parish St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox

Church. The Rev. Oleksiy Limonchenko traveled once a month from Los Angeles to conduct services.

In the spring of 1973 San Diego greeted the newly ordained Bishop Constantine for the first time.

Every year St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church celebrated its Saint's Day with banquets and special programs. Church picnics were also held regularly in Balboa Park.

In the spring of 1979 a commercial building on University Avenue was purchased. The large property needed much renovation, and church members did the majority of reconstruction. St. Mary's Parish celebrated Christmas and New Year's Day 1980 in its own building that was blessed by the Rev. Lev Porandowsky. Church services were held every two weeks.

In the spring of 1987 the Orthodox and Catholic parishes of San Diego formed a joint Jubilee Committee to Mark the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Rus'-Ukraine, which included pastors of both churches and the church councils. In con-



St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Spring Valley, Calif.

junction with the national committee in Washington, billboards were placed in various parts of the city advertising the anniversary of Christianity in Ukraine.

The New York-based Ukrainian Museum's traveling exhibit "Lost Architecture of Kyiv" was exhibited at the University of San Diego. The celebration of the Saint's Day of St. Mary's Church on October 29, 1988, was simultaneously the celebration of the 1,000th anniversary of Christianity in Ukraine.

After a number of years, parish members sought to find a new location for the church. A new home was found in a former school and kindergarten on Campo Road in Spring Valley. The generosity of the members of the parish, funds accumulated throughout the years and the sale of the former parish building made it feasible to purchase the property and redesign the existing structures into a church and a church hall. The Building Committee took charge of the reconstruction. Every day, parish members came to do the necessary work.

Archbishop Constantine blessed the new church on October 14, 1990. Almost the entire Ukrainian Catholic congregation, along with their pastor, the Rev. Andrew Mykyta, was among the 200 participants of the festive banquet.

The joyous achievements of the church community in San Diego were being celebrated at the exact same time that Ukraine was experiencing dramatic developments in its national and spiritual rebirth.

August 2, 1998, became an unforgettable day in the life of the parish of St. Mary's, as Deacon Ihor Miroshchenko was ordained a

priest of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. by Archbishop Vsevolod. The consecration took place in St. Mary's Church with the participation of clergy from California, as well as faithful and church choirs from Los Angeles and San Diego.

In early 2001 the church council started discussing plans for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the parish and participation in the Sobor of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A.

In March the parish was stunned by the news of Father Ihor's serious illness and in June he passed away at the age of 70. Archbishop Anthony officiated at the funeral service in Los Angeles, with almost the entire San Diego parish in attendance.

In August 2001 the parish heartily welcomed its new pastor, the Very Rev. Myron Mykhailiuk, and Dobrodiyka Halyna, who had come from South Bound Brook, N.J., to start a new chapter in the life of the local community.

On Sunday, October 20, the St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church of will celebrate its 40th anniversary and feast day with the participation of Archbishop Vsevolod. Parish members will greet the archbishop at 9 a.m. followed by a hierarchal liturgy at 9:30 a.m. A celebratory banquet and cultural program will begin at 1:30 p.m. at the Red Lion Hanalei Hotel in Mission Valley.

For more information on the parish's 40th anniversary celebration, or for tickets to the banquet, readers may contact St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church, (619) 464-1830, or e-mail alexn@adnc.com.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that the

ALLENTOWN, SHAMOKIN and WILKES-BARRE DISTRICT FALL ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, October 26, 2002, at 1:00 p.m.
at the Ukrainian Homestead,
1230 Beaver Run Dr., Leighton, PA

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers,
Convention Delegates and
two delegates from the following Branches:

1, 7, 9, 78, 98, 242, 305, 382, 164, 169, 282, 333, 409
44, 47, 48, 137, 147, 288, 318, 369, 438

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Roma Lisovich – UNA Treasurer
Anna Haras – Honorary Member of the UNA General Assembly

District Committee:

Anna Haras, Allentown District Chairman
Joseph Chabon, Shamokin District Chairman
Henry Bolosky, Wilkes Barre District Chairman

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that the

DETROIT DISTRICT FALL ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, November 9, 2002, at 10:00 a.m.
Ukrainian Cultural Center
26601 Ryan Rd., Warren, MI

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers,
Convention Delegates and
two delegates from the following Branches:

20, 82, 94, 146, 165, 174, 175, 292, 303, 309, 341

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:
Dr. Alexander J. Serafyn – UNA Auditor

District Committee:

Dr. Alexander J. Serafyn, District Chairman
Roman Lazarchuk, Secretary
Jaroslav Baziuk, Treasurer

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that the

CONNECTICUT DISTRICT FALL ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2002, at 2:00 p.m.
at the UCC of Holy Protection B.V. Mary
255 Barnum Ave., Bridgeport, CT

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers,
Convention Delegates and
two delegates from the following Branches:

12, 59, 67, 253, 254, 277, 350, 387, 414

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:
Christine E. Kozak – National Secretary

District Committee:

Ihor E. Hayda, District Chairman
Stepan Tarasiuk, Secretary
Taras Slevinsky, Treasurer

Bay Area's Ukrainians celebrate 'Ukrainian Day,' welcome Batkivschyna

by Nestor Wolansky

SAN FRANCISCO – "Ukrainian Day" in San Francisco's famed Golden Gate Park has become a popular annual event looked forward to by many Northern Californians. This year was no exception. The cold and foggy day, typical of summers here, did not deter a large turnout on August 25, of about 300 to 400 people many of whom were not of Ukrainian ancestry, as the Bay Area is distinctly Hispanic and Asian in character.

The crowd was very enthusiastic about showing its appreciation – the performers were frequently interrupted by applause. The concert program, celebrating Ukraine's 11th anniversary of independence, featured the Stanford University Fulbright Scholar Dr. Jurij Kapista as the guest speaker, keyboardist-vocalist Victor Nazarchuk, the bandura ensemble from Sacramento, the renowned bandura performer Ola Herasymenko-Oliynyk, mezzo-sopranos Ivanna Taratula-Filipenko and Maria Tscherepenko, guest dancers Irina and George Arabadji, the Sonechko Children's Dance Ensemble and the 120-year-old Golden Gate Park Band, under the direction of Michael Wirgler, performing Ukrainian melodies.

The event was sponsored by the Northern California Ukrainian American Coordinating Council and the Heritage Club.

Another major Ukrainian event took place on August 31 on San Francisco's Fisherman's Wharf, where thousands of tourists from all over the world strolled, enjoying walk-away shrimp cocktails and browsing for souvenirs on warm and sunny day. Many of them came for the Tall Ships Festival to see the tall ships berthed alongside several piers.

The famed 97-foot Ukrainian schooner, the Batkivschyna – in town from August 28 to September 2 – was among them. The Batkivschyna had just sailed from Vancouver and Seattle; following its San Francisco stop, it would visit Los Angeles and San Diego as well.

Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike marvelled at the frugal yet magnificent Ukrainian ship, with its blue-and-yellow flag fluttering in the never-ending San Francisco summer breeze and the capital city's name, Kyiv, inscribed on its bow.

The Ukrainian Boys Brass Band from Sacramento and the Sonechko Children's

Ensemble, as well as other performers, who had appeared at the "Ukrainian Day" a week earlier, welcomed the Batkivschyna and its personable and charming captain in the parking lot at the entrance to the piers.

To many it was a first encounter with the name "Ukraine" and some had initial difficulty finding Ukraine on the map provided by the ship's crew along with other useful displays about the country. Numerous flags of the many countries and regions visited by the Batkivschyna, including the white-and-blue-flag of Israel, attested to the incredible journey of the Batkivschyna and its worldwide popularity.

The modest Batkivschyna contrasted sharply with some of the other ships, richly appointed with chrome, brass and exotic hardwoods, on whose decks rich owners and their rich friends sipped champagne in tall glasses and nibbled on caviar, discussing the trials and tribulations of Dow Jones Industrials, and sporting trendy clothes right out of Condé Nast magazine and the French Riviera.

The Batkivschyna's captain, the vigorous 64-year-old Dmytro Biriukovich was at ease wearing an authentic and convincing Ukrainian captain's cap, unfazed by the captains of industry around him. How many of them had ever sailed from Kyiv down the Dnipro River, the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, through the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River, the Panama Canal and the great Pacific Ocean?

The captain mingled with the crowds, wooing and wowing them with an occasional reminder about Ukraine and Ukrainians through a sometimes misbehaving microphone in English. When the Sonechko troupe came on, dancing to the celebrated Ukrainian song "Oi Ty Haliu, Haliu Molodaya," the crowds grew larger, the oohs and aahs grew louder, the captain spun an old-fashioned dance with his wife, unsuccessfully urging others to dance as well. A 4-year-old Chinese girl, unable to stand still any longer, broke out with her own enthusiastic dancing to Ukrainian music, astounding the crowds and her parents, and momentarily stealing the spotlight from the grinning captain.

The San Francisco media – unlike the New York media in 2000, which just loved the Ukrainian ship – had barely mentioned the Batkivschyna, but the goodwill mission was a success nonetheless.

Ukrainian Studies Fund...

(Continued from page 1)

tion of these activities would not be a priority at Columbia. Senior staff and professors at Harvard concur that a strong teaching program at Columbia will complement their program in Ukrainian studies and create opportunities for collaborations. Canadian scholars equally praise such an initiative.

Professors at Columbia University have said they foresee the need for a sound Ukrainian Studies Center infrastructure that will be effective in developing a broad inter-disciplinary program. Their plan calls for the participation of scholars from various fields and disciplines; a system of scholarships and stipends for undergraduate and graduate students; sustained growth of the Ucrainica collection and new bibliographic work; organization of conferences and seminars; and greater coordination of academic activities, especially in accommodating visiting scholars of various exchange programs with Columbia.

This broad infrastructure is envisioned

to evolve in stages, based in large part on the success of fund drives. A planned endowment fund of \$5 million is to become the prime funding source for the center's programs.

The first step in establishing the Ukrainian Studies Center is focused on the establishment of a new teaching position at Columbia in Ukrainian history. Such a historian-specialist will best be able to draw on student interest about Ukraine and expand course offerings in the Ukrainian area. The USF's goal is to raise \$1 million of capital within a year since this amount will be sufficient to initiate and sustain the teaching position in Ukrainian history.

The USF's latest Ukrainian-language newsletter, Obizhnyi Lystok Fondu Katedr Ukrainoznavstva (No. 168, fall 2002), provides further details on the fund drive. It is available free from: Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138; telephone, (617) 495-7833. Donations for the "Columbia Project" (checks should be made out to the "Ukrainian Studies Fund") may be sent to the USF Cambridge office.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that the

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT FALL ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held on

Sunday, October 27, 2002 at 1:00 p.m.

at the UARC

1206 Cottman Ave., Philadelphia, PA

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

10, 45, 62, 83, 116, 128, 153, 154, 156, 162, 163, 173, 216, 231, 239, 245, 247, 248, 261, 268, 321, 331, 339, 347, 362, 378, 397

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Roma Lisovich – UNA Treasurer

William Pastuszek – Honorary Member of the UNA General Assembly

Stefan Hawrysh – UNA Advisor

Pawlo Prinko – UNA Advisor

District Committee:

Stefan Hawrysh, District Chairman

Pawlo Prinko, District Secretary

Nicholas Pryszlak, Treasurer

Ivan Skoczylas, Honorary District Chairman

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that the

CLEVELAND DISTRICT FALL ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, November 2, 2002 at 11:00 a.m.

at the Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall

6810 Brodview Rd. Parma, OH

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

102, 112, 166, 180, 222, 233, 240, 291, 358, 364

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Martha Lysko – UNA 1st Vice President

Wasył Liscynsky – UNA Advisor

District Committee:

Evhen Bachynsky, District Chairman

Alice Olenchuk, District Secretary

Natalia Miahky, Treasurer

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

announces that the

ROCHESTER and SYRACUSE FALL ORGANIZING MEETING

will be held on

Saturday, October 26, 2002, at 2:00 p.m.

at the St. Joseph School

940 East Ridge Rd., Rochester, NY

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers, Convention Delegates and two delegates from the following Branches:

66, 217, 285, 316, 343, 367

21, 38, 39, 58, 121, 271, 283, 484

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Christine E. Kozak – National Secretary

District Committee:

Christine Dziuba, Rochester District Chairperson

Dr. Ivan Hvozda, Syracuse District Chairman

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

announces that the

**CHICAGO DISTRICT
FALL ORGANIZING MEETING**

will be held on

**Saturday, October 26, 2002, at 11:00 a.m.
at the Ukrainian Cultural Center,
2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL**

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers,
Convention Delegates and
two delegates from the following Branches:

17, 22, 114, 125, 131, 139, 176, 220, 221, 259, 379, 399, 423, 452, 472

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

**Stefan Kaczaraj – UNA President
Michael Kuropas – UNA Advisor
Honorary members of the UNA General Assembly:
Dr. Myron Kuropas, Helen Olek-Scott**

District Committee:
Stefko Kuropas, District Chairman
Andrij Skyba, District Secretary
Bohdan Kukuruz, Treasurer

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

announces that the

**PITTSBURGH DISTRICT
FALL ORGANIZING MEETING**

will be held on

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2002, at 12:00 noon
at the UNA Branch 161 Meeting Hall
600 Glenwood Ave., Ambridge, PA**

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers,
Convention Delegates and
two delegates from the following Branches:

53, 56, 63, 96, 113, 120, 161, 264, 296, 338, 481

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

Stefan Kaczaraj – UNA President

District Committee:
Nicholas Diakiwsky, District Chairman
Osyp Polatajko, Vice-President
Slava Komichak, District Secretary
Elias Matiash, Treasurer

**THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION**

announces that the

**BALTIMORE DISTRICT
FALL ORGANIZING MEETING**

will be held on

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2002, at 3:00 p.m.
at the St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church
2401 Eastern Ave., Baltimore, MD**

Obligated to attend the meeting are District Committee Officers, Branch Officers,
Convention Delegates and
two delegates from the following Branches:

15, 55, 290, 320

THE MEETING WILL BE ATTENDED BY:

**Martha Lysko – UNA 1st Vice-President
Eugene Iwanciw – UNA 2nd Vice-President**

District Committee:
Paul G. Fenchak, Secretary
Paul Fenchak, Treasurer

Turning the pages back...

(Continued from page 6)

conscious peasantry who were struggling valiantly to maintain their national identity and resist the collectivization of their farms.

This massive violation of human rights, however, is one of the world's best-kept secrets. The Soviet Union has effectively denied the occurrence and concealed all evidence. Moreover, the history of this holocaust has received little attention in the West; most Americans know nothing about it. It has been ignored, unreported and forgotten – a gap in the history books.

... The commission is a long-overdue memorial to the victims of the Ukrainian famine – a working monument to their valiant sacrifice – a voice for those who cannot speak for themselves. ...

• Rep. James J. Florio, sponsor of H.R. 4459: ...[The Ukrainian people's] tragedy ranks among the great genocides of the 20th century and parallels the Armenian genocide and the Holocaust. But because Soviet authorities suppressed information and restricted press reports to the West, very little is known about the famine today. History has given it the name of the "Forgotten Holocaust."

When Allied troops occupied Nazi Germany and entered the death camps of Treblinka and Auschwitz, the Nazis' unspeakable crime against humanity was uncovered for the world to see. Testimonies of survivors were recorded, photographs taken, memorials planned. This documentation would forever fix the horror in the minds of men, remind them of the evil and, hopefully, prevent a repeat.

In contrast, the Ukrainian tragedy is not given more than a sentence in most history books. Soviet history books refer to it as the agricultural difficulties of the 1930s. Ironically, our nation formally recognized the Soviet Union in 1933, as millions were dying of starvation. ...

• Ihor Olshaniwsky, coordinator, Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine: Almost one year ago Congressman Florio introduced H.R. 4459. A companion bill, S. 2456, was introduced by Sen. Bill Bradley on March 21, 1984. ...

There are many reasons we think that the creation of a congressionally chaired commission is important, and I will try to address them here.

This genocidal famine affected hundreds of thousands of Americans who had their roots in Soviet Ukraine. ... Can we ignore the nightmare, the suffering and the loss of dear ones by so many of our countrymen?

We must prevent a Soviet cover-up from prevailing in the recorded history of mankind. ... Only by learning the hard lessons of the past can we hope to prevent recurrences of political genocides in the future.

We Americans must promulgate the principles upon which this great country was founded – principles of democracy, freedom, human rights and human dignity. We have learned immensely from the studies of the Nazi-imposed Holocaust, the Armenian genocide, but we must also acquire an adequate knowledge of the Soviet uses of food as a political tool. ...

Why is it so important that this bill be passed immediately? Because there are still some survivors and witnesses left from the genocidal famine of 1932-1933. These survivors are old and sick. Next year may be too late for many of them to offer testimony. ...

• David Roth, national ethnic liaison, American Jewish Committee:

...In a recent letter to Rep. Dante B. Fascell, American Jewish Committee National President Howard I. Friedman called upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs to support the commission on the Ukraine famine act.

... The work of the Ukraine famine commission will do more than set the record straight. It will bear witness to a monumental crime and give victims a chance to tell their stories; it will give the rest of us a final chance to remember and an opportunity to act, where once we were bystanders to history; it will heal wounds and lower barriers between cultural groups by helping us all to focus on our obligation to the Ukrainian people, and to humanity; and finally, it will deny the Soviets the ultimate victory of our silence.

• John Kromkowski, chairman of the board, National Center for Urban/Ethnic Affairs: In 1983 ... the board of directors of the NCUEA passed a resolution to support and to urge inter-ethnic solidarity in conjunction with the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine...

... Today, we have an opportunity to place the events of 1932-33 in their proper historical perspective. Today we can document the relationship which exists between unbridled imperialism and national genocide. Today we can begin to sensitize the world to the importance of an unbiased and free press in preventing a recurrence of the horrors which befell the Ukrainian people under Stalin.

... It is a noble public act to create the Ukraine famine commission.

Source: "For the record: transcripts of testimony on famine commission bill," The Ukrainian Weekly, October 14, 1984, Vol. LII, No. 42.

Journalists...

(Continued from page 9)

in Ukraine's modern history the vicious circle of narrow corporate interests of journalists belonging to different media groups has been broken.

The history of the post-Soviet media – in particular, the example of Russia's NTV television, which many observers claim was suppressed by the authorities last year for political reasons – shows that the lack of professional solidarity among post-Soviet journalists is a major factor that makes the fight for the freedom of expression in post-Soviet countries a very problematic task.

Another obstacle is the peculiar post-Soviet way of pursuing businesses that, in order to be successful, have to maintain political loyalty to the authorities (or at least pretend to do so). That is why, as a rule with rare exceptions, even private post-Soviet media outlets have not yet constituted themselves as really independent information

businesses. They have largely become mouthpieces used to publicize the propagandist justification of the political and economic domination of governing clans. And, quite often, these clans own or control major media outlets. In such cases, journalists become hostages to the clans' "editorial policy." It is not surprising that in Ukraine this policy happens to be pro-presidential.

Andrii Tychyna, a journalist at the nationwide 1+1 television network (controlled by the Viktor Medvedchuk-Hryhorii Surkis clan) admits that "news coverage [in Ukraine] is ceasing to be a reflection of real socio-political events but is becoming a generator of some virtual reality," Zerkalo nedeli reported on September 28.

Can the Ukrainian media transform itself from a tool of oligarchic control over public opinion into a social institution that could be sensitive to public interests? The recent protest actions by Ukrainian journalists seem to be taking an important step toward such a transformation.

Rochester golf tournament benefits Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund



At the 18th hole at the Shadow Pines Golf Club (from left): Borys Yakowyna, Bohdan Melnyk, Andrew Adamczuk, and tournament co-organizer and Gold Sponsor John Adamczuk of Crossbridge Financial Group.

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – On Saturday, September 14 at the picturesque Shadow Pines Golf Club in Penfield, N.Y., the Rochester Chapter of the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund and the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union sponsored their 4th annual charity golf tournament to benefit CCRF.

Over 50 golfers enjoyed a relaxing afternoon of golf and camaraderie, followed by cocktails and an evening dinner that featured keynote speaker U.S. Rep. Louise Slaughter. As a member of CCRF's honorary board and the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, Rep. Slaughter thanked the crowd that packed the clubhouse banquet hall for supporting CCRF. "You should all be so proud of what CCRF has accomplished in Ukraine," said Ms. Slaughter. "When I hear about the reductions in infant mortality and your success in fighting children's cancer and setting up these neonatal units, I'm just amazed."

Tournament co-organizer Bohdan Skrobach congratulated the winning team of Andrew and Jerry Randisi, Clark Cogan and Jim McKeegan. He especially thanked Delta Airlines and other corporate sponsors who donated raffle gifts.

CCRF Executive Director Alex Kuzma thanked the tournament organizers, the sponsors and golfers who helped

to raise over \$3,500 at this year's event.

The Rochester Chapter recently donated \$157,000 to help establish a new neonatal intensive care unit at the Ivano-Frankivsk Maternity Hospital. With a grant from the State of New York arranged by State Sen. James Alesi, the chapter also provided \$5,000 for prenatal vitamins to help reduce the incidence of birth defects and pregnancy complications in the Rivnen Oblast that was especially hard-hit by fallout from the Chernobyl disaster.

CCRF has completed a total of 30 medical airlifts and 12 sea shipments to Ukraine, delivering more than \$49 million worth of aid to children's hospitals and orphanages. In recent years, the fund has concentrated its efforts on combating infant mortality through the creation of model neonatal intensive care units and through medical training programs. This fall CCRF is planning its international training conference in Ukraine, this one focusing on infant cardiac surgery.

The Rochester Chapter is planning two more fund-raisers before the end of the year: a family night and a spaghetti dinner sponsored by the Knights of Columbus on the weekend of November 2-3. For more information, please call Myron Babiuk at (585) 872-4263.

Statement of Ownership, Management, and Circulation. Includes financial data for THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY, such as Gross Revenue, Total Revenue, and Total Expenses. Also includes instructions to publishers.

SUMA (Yonkers) Federal Credit Union. Specializing in Confidentiality, High Yield Money Market Accounts, Mortgages & HELOC Loans, Member Business Loans, Student Loans, Free Checking, and Direct Deposits. Contact information for Main Office, Stamford, CT Branch, and Spring Valley, NY Branch.

“Together and Apart”...

(Continued from page 10)

weaves into it are vivid and revealing. One Polish interviewee told Dr. Redlich that Jews welcomed the Soviets and helped the NKVD. He recalled his uncle being arrested by “two NKVD officers accompanied by three young Jews wearing red armbands.” A woman expressed the Polish prejudice against Ukrainians by insisting that only Ukrainians welcomed the Germans: “there was celebrating and shooting in the center of town for 24 hours straight Windows in Polish and Jewish houses were shattered, and people feared for lives. Ukrainians celebrated and caroused the whole night, imagining that they would finally have their ... independent Ukraine. From that moment on, they felt superior.”

The Jews Dr. Redlich talked to had their own biases. One woman advised him not to present Poles too favorably “for the sake of our martyrs.” A man who was 6 years old in 1941 demonized Ukrainians by relating what he must have heard from his elders: “The Ukrainian peasants were led into the town and opened up the prisons where Ukrainians had been incarcerated. They released

those people from prison, and then they caught as many Jews as they could and massacred them. Then they caught other Jews and forced them to bury the dead, apparently with their bare hands. It was so typically Ukrainian. The Ukrainians don't just kill, they want to have a good time.”

Dr. Redlich's Ukrainian witnesses vented their own prejudices. A woman revealed her bad faith when she talked about the Jewish militia: “I was amazed how people could do it to their own I never saw Ukrainian militiamen arresting Jews.” A man declared that Jews were outposts for Soviet intelligence and collaborated with the Soviets in 1939-1941.

Scholars will question some of the factual statements in “Together and Apart in Brzezany.” In the one paragraph that he devotes to the Soviet deportations Dr. Redlich repeats the old estimate that 1.5 million people were deported. Newer evidence suggests a figure of 320,000. He states that the arrests and deportations “affected mainly Poles and Ukrainians.” In fact, 52 percent of the deportees were Poles, 30 percent Jews, and 18 percent Ukrainians and Belarusians.

Dr. Redlich's writing is at times per-

functory. He strings together passive constructions and lards them with sociological jargon. He calls integral nationalists “integrationist nationalists.” He writes “sued” when he means “prosecuted.” He throws in “utraquistic” without explaining that it refers to bilingual education.

Dr. Redlich does not handle Polish, Ukrainian and Russian references well. He consistently capitalizes “Gimnazjum,” which is like writing “the High School.” He omits most (but not all) Polish diacritics and misspells the occasional Polish word. He gives many Ukrainian personal names in Russian forms. He cites Polish and Ukrainian titles in the original, but gives Russian and Hebrew titles in English. He calls the members of the Bandera movement “banderovtsi,” a hybrid spelling that is neither Ukrainian, Polish, nor Russian. Confusing Polish “cerkiew” and Russian “tserkov,” he refers to “the Ukrainian Tserkov” instead of “tserkva.” And although Galicia has not been Polish for more than sixty years, he uses, without explanation, the Polish forms of place names.

The essential conflict in inter-war Galicia was between Ukrainians and

Poles. Jews encountered anti-Semitism, of course, and their opportunities for education were restricted, but, as Dr. Redlich observes about Berezany – and this can be applied to all of Galicia – “there was never a pogrom-like atmosphere.”

What changed during the war years? What brought about the enmity and slaughter? What shaped the charges that Jews, Poles and Ukrainians have been exchanging ever since?

Dr. Redlich does not come to grips with these questions. He offers his testimonies and interviews for the most part without comment, and he seems not to realize that we construct our memories, that conscious and more often unconscious assumptions shape the simplest account.

Dr. Redlich has assembled evidence on an important issue: how Poles, Jews and Ukrainians have perceived each other. Now we will be waiting for him to tell us what he makes of that evidence.

This review of Shimon Redlich's “Together and Apart in Brzezany” first appeared in the August issue of Der Galitzianer, an Internet publication for Jews who are interested in their ancestry in Galicia.



Маленька Катруся зробила перший крок?

ПОДІЛИМОСЯ НОВИНОЮ!

Телефонуйте в Україну за цією ціною приватно

\$2.99 за кожну хвилину | **25¢** за кожну хвилину

- Без жодних нічних ставок за міжміські дзвінки
- Вам не потрібно замовляти варту міжміського зв'язу
- Ті самі низькі тарифи 24 години на добу, 7 днів на тиждень
- Всі дані до 20 днів у межах США та до Канади

10-10-220

10-10-220 + 011 + число телефону, як звичайно

Телефонуйте в Україну за цією ціною приватно. Тарифи за міжміський зв'язок в межах США та до Канади. © 2002. Всі права застережені. 95¢ в годину за кожну хвилину-мінути 10-10-220 у 72

The extraordinary...

(Continued from page 13)

faith."

The Leo Mol Sculpture Garden, which is located in Winnipeg, was conceptualized in early 1989 when the artist decided to give his personal art collection to the city. The idea of a permanent display became a reality with the combined cooperation of the Provincial Government, the City of Winnipeg and the city's Parks and Recreation Department. The Leo Mol Sculpture Garden officially opened near the English Garden in Assiniboine Park on June 18, 1992. It included a display of priceless bronzes, porcelains, paintings and sketches by Mr. Mol.

It is the first delightful outdoor one-man gallery in North America. Situated on three acres, it has become a favorite cultural place for the public to enjoy, free of charge, and to admire the beautifully landscaped garden with an outstanding display of art. No average art institution accommodates as many art lovers as the garden can. Many who have never visited an art gallery gain a unique opportunity to see and to learn about sculpture.

The Leo Mol Sculpture Studio, situated in the garden, has been kept intact just as the artist left it, complete with molds and plaster casts of major commissions. The display provides the public with a glimpse into the process by which bronze sculptures are created.

On opening day, the display of 28 sculptures was viewed in the open and in the shadow of the trees, while in the studio one could view some 90 smaller sculptures. This was only a part of the display, while other sculptures were stored in cabinets to be used at other times.

The Sculpture Garden has a visible Ukrainian character. As visitors enter the garden, a statue of a trumpeter, a Ukrainian Hutsul, welcomes them (the Hutsul's trumpet is called a trembita in Ukrainian). Among his large sculptures in the garden is a monument of Taras Shevchenko with Prometheus. This sculpture is seven feet tall and is a copy of the original, larger monument that can be seen in Washington. One can also view a statue of Shevchenko's head (70 centimeters). In addition, there is a Shevchenko monument as seen in Buenos Aires with a composition of "Haidamaky," a working model for a part of the monument to Shevchenko in Buenos Aires. ("Haidamaky" is based on Shevchenko's poem of the same name.)

A bronze sculpture of Moses also is a part of the garden and probably derives from the famous Ivan Franko poem of the same name. Among the artist's smaller sculptures, which can be viewed in the studio, are "Bandurist" and "Anna Yaroslavna."

Mr. Mol continually adds new sculptures to the garden, which has beautiful horticultural features that support his sculptures. The garden currently houses approximately 300 bronze sculptures of all sizes.

In 1995 the Leo Mol Sculpture Garden was a recipient of the CP/RA Award of Excellence for Innovation. In addition, the Manitoba Parks and Recreation Department recognized the garden with an Award of Merit.

Mr. Mol has not neglected portraiture even in recent years. It has always been and remains his first love as a sculptor. His infinite enthusiasm appears in a recent sculpture of Nykyta Budka, the first bishop of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church in Canada. This portrait is truly unique, with strong religious characteristics, and was donated by the artist to Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Cathedral.

On May 28 Mr. Mol was recognized with the Ukrainian president's Order of Merit for his immense contributions to Ukrainian and world sculpture and for being not only a famous citizen of Canada but at the same time, a great son of Ukraine.

On June 10, Canada Post issued a domestic-rate commemorative stamp depicting the sculpture "Lumberjacks" by Mr. Mol. Long fascinated by the strength, skill and endurance of loggers, Mr. Mol began a small bronze sculpture of lumberjacks in 1978; that sculpture was the inspiration for a monumental bronze sculpture completed in 1990 that now stands in Assiniboine Park.

Mr. Mol's works are found in many permanent collections in Canada; the National Portrait Gallery, Washington; the Vatican and the Vatican Museums in Rome; St. Clement's Ukrainian University, Rome; the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, Toronto; and in private and corporate collections throughout Canada and the United States.

Mr. Mol is a member and past president of the Manitoba Society of Artists, a member and past vice-president of the Sculptors Society of Canada. He is also a member of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, the Allied Artists of America, the Muenchener Kuenstlergenossenschaft in Germany and the Society of Ukrainian Artists in the Diaspora.

Mr. Mol has received honorary degrees from the University of Winnipeg, the University of Alberta and the University of Manitoba. He was also made an officer of the Order of Canada in 1989.

Mr. Mol is an extremely dedicated individual who is not only patient but also very aggressive in his work; his work is flawless. He has dealt well and very stoically with disagreements and difficulties that have arisen in his career. Perhaps the best example is the difficulty he encountered with the congregation of Ss. Volodymyr and Olha Cathedral. When his sketches for stained-glass windows were rejected, he philosophically accepted the decision and quietly continued to attend the church for more than 10 years before the subject of the windows was revived and he was asked to design two stained-glass windows to complement the new murals. His patience rewarded, the congregation received the completed two windows with enthusiasm, and the artist was immediately asked to complete the remaining 14 windows that illustrate the history of the Ukrainian people and their religion.

This unique artist began his career with pottery, figurines, church decoration, stained-glass windows and animal sculpture and continued with sculptures of the human figure. During the 1970s he produced a number of life-sized female nudes known for their creation of a sense of movement and sensuality.

The artist was interested also in the classical tradition, especially in the field of portraiture. He realized the importance of portrait sculpture because without it we would have no concept of the appearance of such figures as Cleopatra, Alexander the Great, Julius Caesar, and others.

It is interesting to mention that, for most of his career, Mr. Mol Mol has managed without a regular dealer or agent. Living and working in a very competitive time, the artist did not always follow the stream of life. His patience and his aggressiveness in the field of sculpture have also helped other artists overcome great difficulties, thus helping them grow and develop throughout the world.

At age 87 Leo Mol is a master of his art. He is famous not only in Canada but throughout the world.

Bibliography

Paul Duval, "Leo Mol," Limited Edition. 300 copies (1982)

Paul Duval, "Leo Mol Sculpture Garden" (1993)

"Leo Mol Sculpture Garden: Addresses" (1996)

Slava Isusu Khrystu!

We are turning to you, our dear brothers and sisters in the Diaspora.

As it happened, fate dictated that our people were dispersed throughout the entire world. Some of you know about our parish community and about our native church in Komancha. Many of you supported us in the 1980's when our church was being built.

Your financial support helped us build this church. Today, we are once again turning to you, our dear brothers and sisters, if it is in the realm of your ability, to help us in our time of need.

As you know, our community is not large and the church needs conservation work preformed. We would like to paint the exterior and change 16 windows. We also want to instal a heating system. It is very cold in the winter and for this reason the elderly as well as small children are not able to participate in the Sunday Liturgies.

We ask for your help. Every donation from you will be a great help to us.

With prayers and respect to all of you.

Father Andrij Zhurav
Pastor

Volodymyr Pinchak
Head of Church Council

Please make checks payable to: **Cerkva v Komanchi - 409**

Please send your payments to:

**Ukrainian Washington Federal Credit Union
P.O. Box 19228, Alexandria, Va, 22320, U.S.A.**

COME, JOIN US



UKRAINIAN NATIONAL FEDERAL CREDIT UNION

- HIGH INTEREST RATES ON CDs
- FREE CHECKING
- GREAT NEW RATES FOR MORTGAGES & 10% DOWN PAYMENT FOR VEHICLE LOANS, SIGNATURE LOANS
- SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES AVAILABLE
- UKRAINIAN/ENGLISH SPOKEN
- WESTERN UNION, VIGO, MEEST & WIRE • TRANSFERS
- FRIENDLY PERSONNEL



WE CAN ACCOMMODATE ALL YOUR FINANCIAL NEEDS

MAIN OFFICE

215 Second Ave. (between 13th and 14th St.), New York, NY 10003
Tel.: (212) 533-2980 • Fax: (212) 995-5204

BRANCHES

35 Main St., So. Bound Brook, NJ 08880
Tel.: (732) 469-9085 • Fax: (732) 469-9165

265 Washington Ave., Carteret, NJ 07008
Tel.: (732) 802-0480 • Fax: (732) 802-0484

e-mail: admin@uofcu.org

Website: www.uofcu.org

Call toll free: 1-866-859-5848

DNIPRO CO.

Parcels, money transfers and airline tickets to different countries. Visas to Ukraine, video Transfer PAL/SECAM-NTSC, Calls to Ukraine 8 cents per minute. Large selection of CD's, video's, kerchiefs and Ukrainian souvenirs.

NEWARK, N.J.
688 Sanford Ave.
(973) 373-8783
(888) 336-4776

CLIFTON, NJ
565 Clifton Ave.
(973) 916-1543

PHILADELPHIA
1801 Cottman Ave.
(215) 728-6040

Від Одеси до Львова Ваші близькі можуть покладатися на Вас, бо Ви покладаєтеся на Вестерн Юніон.[®]



Переказ:	коштує лише:
\$100	\$15
\$200	\$22
\$400	\$34

Коли Ви переказуєте гроші, то хочете, щоб вони дійшли швидко і надійно, щоб ні Ваші близькі, ні Ви самі цим не турбувалися. Ми, в компанії Вестерн Юніон, переказуємо гроші вже понад 128 років і нам довіряють мільйони людей по всьому світі. У нас Ви навіть можете переказати гроші телефоном, використавши кредитну картку. Перслані гроші дійдуть через 15 хвилин до будь-якої із наших 1412 філій в Україні або якої небудь із 95000 по цілому світі. Від Лос-Анджелесу до Нью-Йорку, від Чикаго до Монtréalю Ви можете покладатися на Вестерн Юніон.

Вестерн Юніон – це майже те саме, що Ви особисто вручаєте гроші.

1-800-799-6882

Ми говоримо
українською мовою

www.westernunion.com

WESTERN UNION | MONEY TRANSFER[®]

Найшвидший спосіб переказати гроші по всьому світу[™]

The founding family...

(Continued from page 14)

Although ruling as king in Rus' Ihor³⁴ was now able to enjoy a period of tranquility, fortune was not as kind to his general, Oleh, in his eastern campaign. This venture was initially hugely successful as the Rus' fleet was able to enter the Caspian Sea and for "many months" during 942 terrorize the entire southern shoreline and even inland "three days distance." They set themselves upon some offshore islands and raided and plundered at their leisure since the Muslims had no navy with which to oppose them (only merchants and fishermen plied the sea). Finally, in 943, "laden with booty ... [they] had had enough of their adventure" and attempted to leave by way of the Volga. The Rus' were met by an army of Muslims who defeated them after a three-day land battle in which Oleh and "about 30,000" of his men perished.³⁵

A final campaign

When Ihor heard of Oleh's demise and the defeat of his army, he chose for himself a new voyevoda, a man by the name of Sveneld. The latter was apparently a successful war leader as his followers are described as being well-outfitted: "In this year (945), Ihor's retinue said to him, 'The servants of Sveneld are adorned with weapons and fine raiment, but we are naked [in comparison]. Go forth with us, oh Prince, after tribute, that both you and we may profit thereby.'" (Figure 5)³⁶

Ihor's treasury was apparently very low and any hoped for replenishment had died with Oleh. So, Ihor heeded the urgings of his followers (druzhyna) and "he attacked Dereva in search of tribute. He sought to increase the previous tribute and collected it by violence from the people with the assistance of his followers. After thus gathering the tribute, he returned to his city. On his homeward way, he said to his followers, after some reflection, 'Go forward with the tribute. I shall turn back, and rejoin you later.' He dismissed his retainers on their journey homeward but, being desirous of still greater booty, he returned on his tracks with a few of his followers."

"The Derevlians heard that he was again approaching, and consulted with Mal, their prince, saying, 'If a wolf comes among the sheep, he will take away the whole flock one by one, unless he be killed. If we do not thus kill him now, he will destroy us all.' They then sent forward to Ihor inquiring why he had returned, since he had collected all the tribute. But Ihor did not heed them, and the Derevlians came forth from the city of Iskorosten and slew Ihor and his company, for the number of the latter was few. So Ihor was buried, and his tomb is near the city of Iskorosten in

Dereva even to this day."³⁷

He left behind his wife, Olha, and their young son, Sviatoslav. Serving as regent, Olha would prove to be a very capable administrator of her husband's realm as we shall see in next month's "Focus on Philately."

An assessment

A number of researchers have casually dismissed Ihor as an inept ruler, unsuccessful in his military enterprises and unpopular with his subjects. Such a characterization, however, does not at all square with his many accomplishments. A short description in the NPL that states "when Ihor grew up, he came to be brave and wise" is more likely nearer the mark.³⁸

There is no doubt that Ihor was a fine leader who commanded respect. He was able to take the city of Kyiv and firmly establish his family there – and more distant relations in other towns – so that when he died unexpectedly, the rule passed to his wife (as regent) without dispute. His reign may have lasted a decade or longer (circa 935 to 945 or a few years later).

Ihor in very many ways displayed all of the typical attributes of a Varangian warlord. That he may have taken Kyiv by treachery or artifice would not reflect unfavorably with his followers. The use of sly stratagems to capture a fortress or town was looked upon with admiration by all northmen.

Ihor's organization of a massive army and fleet that could threaten the very capital of the Byzantine Empire shows great skill in planning. The fact that the operation could be sustained for many months, even after setbacks with the Byzantine's secret weapon (Greek fire), reflects well on his leadership abilities.

Ever the realists, Varangians would settle for acquiring goods by trade if force of arms ultimately failed. So, it is entirely within his northern character for Ihor to have negotiated a treaty of trade with Byzantium a few years after the great naval expedition. The regular flow of goods – fur, wax, honey, weapons and slaves in exchange for cloth, silks, glass, silver, spices and wines³⁹ would have fueled the engine of growth for the nascent Rus' state.

In short, then, Ihor was an able and sagacious ruler who did much to fashion the foundation of medieval Kyivan Rus'. He, more than anyone, deserves to be recognized as the founding father of the Kyivan Rus' dynasty.

Ingerit Kuzych may be contacted at P.O. Box 3, Springfield, VA 22150 or by e-mail at ingerit@starpower.net

34 The PVL styles him as "kniiaz," which is usually mistranslated as "prince." In actuality the word is derived from the Germanic kuning meaning "king." See Pritsak, "The Origin of Rus'," p. 886. Pritsak gives Ihor the title of kagan, the highest imperial title of the Eurasian steppe. See "The System of Government Under Volodimer the Great and His Foreign Policy" in Harvard Ukrainian Studies Vol. No. (1995), p. 574.

35 Minorsky, "A History of Sharvun and Darband," pp. 150-153. Ibn-Miskawaih, "The Eclipse of the Abbasid Caliphate," V, pp. 67-74; and Gold and Pritsak, "Khazarian Hebrew Documents," pp. 118-119. 36 PVL, p. 78.

36 PVL, p. 78.

37 PVL, p. 78. Hrushevsky proposed that Ihor may not have died until 947 or 948; "Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusy," p. 446.

38 Hrushevsky, "Istoriia Ukrainy-Rusy," p. 446.

39 These were the main commodities of exchange. For a fuller itemization see Jones, Gwyn. "A History of the Vikings" (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1984), particularly pp. 3 and 253.



ATTORNEY AT LAW

SERHIY OREL

• FREE CONSULTATIONS •

- Immigration law: all types of visas, "green-cards," naturalization, asylum
- Trademarks, patents, copyrights
- Computer and Internet law
- Commercial and residential real estate closings
- Formation of partnerships and corporations; organization and sale of businesses, contracts and agreements between corporations
- Divorces, pre-nuptial agreements, adoptions
- Change of name
- Wills, trust agreements, estate planning and administration
- Personal injury: car accidents, slip and fall, medical malpractice
- Municipal court appearances: speeding and traffic tickets; landlord-tenant matters
- Bankruptcies

55-2015 River Drive South
Jersey City, NJ 07310
Tel: (201) 491-1464 / Fax: (201) 222-7533

Great Rates, No-fee Services, Free Checking, and Now...Free On-line Banking

What more could you ask from a financial institution? How about ownership? Not only do you get the most attractive rates as well as a member, you are an owner. And ownership does have its rewards. In addition to earning interest on your deposits, you stand to earn dividends on your account. Plus, you benefit from a wide array of financial instruments and no-fee services, at rates unmatched by other banks.

More important, you can now do your banking online from just about any place in the world from recharge! What better reason to become a member of one of the most service-oriented credit unions in the country. Join us today! Call us or visit us online at www.rufcu.org

Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union
Serving Our Members' Financial Needs

<p>Main Office RUFUCU Rochester 834 Bridge Road East Rochester, NY 14622 Tel: (585) 544-3078 Fax: (585) 393-2520</p>	<p>Capital District Branch RUFUCU Albany 5820 Third Ave. Watervliet, NY 12180 Tel: (518) 266-0791 Fax: (518) 338-2080</p>
---	--

Bank Online!
www.rufcu.org
e-mail: rufcu@rdsbarnet.net

CONROY FUNERAL HOME

"Compassionate service, guaranteed lowest cost"

21 E. 2nd St. Bound Brook, NJ; Glenn Scarponi, lic. mgr.

1-800-430-5188

Serving St. Andrew's Church and Cemetery
in South Bound Brook, NJ since 1955

Your money grows a lot *faster* when you save at SELF RELIANCE NEW YORK Federal Credit Union.

**Higher dividends, daily accruals and a wide
variety of investment terms and rates.**

108 Second Avenue New York, NY 10003 Tel: 212 473-7310 Fax: 212 473-3251

Branches:

6325 Route 209 Kerhanskon, NY 12448	Tel: 845 826-2038	Fax: 845 826-8838
226 Unlandale Ave. Unlandale, NY 11683	Tel: 516 555-2303	Fax: 516 555-2007
32-01 31 Avenue Astoria, NY 11106	Tel: 718 626-0506	Fax: 718 626-0456

Outside NYC call toll-free: 1-800-SELFREL
Visit our website at: www.selfreliance.org E-mail: SRNYFCU@aol.com

UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Two weeks at Korea-U.S.A. Science and Engineering Summer Camp

by Ulyana Horodyskyj

Many students dream of traveling to exotic, far-off places during their summer vacations. But how many of them actually get to go?

It was the middle of April when I received a call from a representative of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Washington. He informed me that I was one of 21 students selected in a nationwide search to represent the United States in the first Korea-U.S.A. Science and Engineering Summer Camp (KUSEC) in South Korea.

I was filled with excitement, but I also felt a little trepidation. Would I be ready to fulfill this ambassadorial role with dignity? Would I be able to get along with everybody? Despite these uncertainties, I knew that this was going to be an unforgettable trip.

On July 15, after weeks of anticipation and preparation, I was ready to depart. With my suitcase and backpack, I was off to the airport and San Francisco for orientation. It was here that our group of students and teacher-chaperones finally had a chance to meet face-to-face for the first time.

The next morning we boarded a Korean Airlines 757 jet for a 12-hour flight to Incheon, near Seoul. After clearing customs, we continued on a three-hour bus ride to the Korean Advanced Institute for Science and Technology (KAIST) in Daejeon, where we were joined by 28 Korean students.

Now the fun was ready to begin. Little did I know how scientifically and culturally challenging the next two weeks would turn out to be.

The whole point of KUSEC 2002 was for Korean and U.S. students to work together to reach common scientific goals. We were split up into seven different research groups to work on topics ranging from chemistry to robotics under the supervision of top Korean researchers and college professors. I was placed in the aerospace research group. Our goal was to build and test a micro aerial vehicle (MAV). In other words, we worked on tiny reconnaissance vehicles. In the very near future, these MAVs will be very practical not only for the military,

but also for rescue operations, since these vehicles can go where humans cannot.

I learned a lot during my two weeks in Korea: how to build and fly MAVs; how to eat spicy Korean food; how to break (or not, in my case!) a board in Tae Kwon Do; how to wear traditional Korean clothes; and how to make green tea.

But most importantly, I learned about the power of communication, patience and trust. It was not always easy to communicate with the Korean students and professors. Most spoke English well, but with others communication presented more of a challenge. In addition, they were not used to seeing girls in traditionally male roles, but once they saw what we could do, they were happy to work with us.

KUSEC helped me grow as a person – it has made me more patient,

more daring and more outgoing. I did not have to worry about what others would think of me – I could just be myself. This experience has given me the courage to be who I am and stay that way no matter what.

Not only did I need patience when communicating with the Koreans, but I also needed a lot of patience when working on the MAV. These vehicles were small and used tiny electronic components, some of which burned out constantly and needed to be replaced. We had a few crash landings, too. But that is what research is all about. If we knew how things would turn out, it would not be research!

In addition to spending time in labs, we also had a chance to explore the country. On the weekends we traveled to various cities and immersed ourselves in the sights and sounds of another land.

At the Buyeo Cultural Center we learned to play the Korean drums, made pottery and took rubbings from 1,500-year-old stone carvings. We also went to DaeChun Beach where the annual Mud Festival was being held. Needless to say, I totally “immersed” myself in the celebration. In addition, I learned Tae Kwon Do and had the chance to spar with another student. My partner and I decided to make the same move at the same time and I wound up flat on the floor.

Our last weekend trip was the best one. We traveled all the way to Andong, a five-hour bus ride, to the Korean Manner School. There, we learned how to put on traditional Korean attire and how to make green tea. We also went to the HaHoe Village and watched the time-honored mask dances. It was hard to follow the action without knowing the language, but the music was entertaining. The next day we visited a Buddhist grotto at sunrise. Watching the sun peek over the horizon while the Buddhists chanted a greeting was incredible.

All too quickly, the last day arrived. Two weeks was hardly enough time to see and do much in Korea. At the farewell dinner, I was asked to speak on behalf of the United States delegation. There was so much to say!

KUSEC opened my eyes in so many ways. It was great to see that there are students in other countries that are just as enthusiastic about “doing science” as I am. But research was not the only thing we did. We learned about Korean culture, food and customs. KUSEC was a great learning experience for me and really taught me not to take things for granted. It gave me a new perspective on life. I made many new friends, experienced many new things, and came back home with a lifetime’s worth of memories. I know that I will never forget KUSEC 2002.

What made the experience especially worthwhile was all the people I got to meet and work with. Somewhere, somehow, we’ll meet again. Friends forever! I have no doubt about that!

Ulyana Horodyskyj is a student at Padua Franciscan High School in Parma Ohio.



Ulyana Horodyskyj amidst totem mask poles at HaHoe Village in South Korea.

65 students attend Vacation Church School at Parma cathedral

PARMA, Ohio – The ninth annual Vacation Church School was sponsored in August here at St. Vladimir’s Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral. This year’s program followed the theme “Miracles of the Bible.” Over 65 students participated in arts and crafts, religious lectures and music. As part of the program, the children placed flowers at the base of the Famine Monument on the grounds of the cathedral as the clergy spoke about the forced starvation of the Ukrainian people in 1932-1933. Pictured on the right are participants of the 2002 Vacation Church School.



Children’s book author gets rave reviews

Canadian Ukrainian author Marsha Forchuk Skrypuch, who is known for her books for children and young adults, has been singled out for recognition by both her readers, and teachers and librarians.

Ms. Skrypuch’s most recent novel for teenagers, “Hope’s War,” has been nominated for the 2003 Manitoba Young Readers’ Choice Award. “This is one of those programs where kids read the books and vote on the winner, so I am really thrilled,” Ms. Skrypuch commented.

“Hope’s War,” published in 2001 by Dundurn Press, tells the story of 15-year old Kat (Kataryna) Baliuk, a fine arts student who hopes to have a fresh start at a new school for the arts after a less than successful year at another high school. The stresses of fitting into a new school, making new friends and finding the right outlet for her talent take second place when her family becomes the center of a media storm. Her grandfather, Danylo Baliuk, is accused by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police of being a policeman for the Nazis in World War II Ukraine.

Ms. Skrypuch recently explained to an audience in Toronto how it happened that she wrote this book for 12- to 16-year-olds. She emphasized that the focus of the book is not wartime Ukraine but the issue of justice in Canada today and that it deals with a human rights issue.

Joan Marshall, who reviewed the book for CM Magazine, noted: “But it is the theme of ‘Hope’s War’ that is its real power: should visual images and first impressions lead

us to judge others?” CM Magazine, a journal geared to teachers and librarians, gave the book its highest recommendation of four stars.

Ms. Skrypuch is also the author of “Enough,” a work of fiction for younger children set in Ukraine at the time of the Great Famine of 1932-1933. Illustrated by Michael Martchenko, this picture book was published in 2000 in Canada by Fitzhenry and Whiteside; a U.S. edition was released in 2001. A Ukrainian-language version of the book, titled “Dosyt,” was published by the Ukrainian Language Education Center, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies.

Ms. Skrypuch’s first book, released in 1994, is another children’s book on a Ukrainian theme that also features art work by Mr. Martchenko. “Silver Threads” is a tale about pioneer settlers in western Canada and the hardships of homesteading, as well as the injustice they face in the form of the internment operations of World War I, when Ukrainians and other Europeans were unjustly labeled as “enemy aliens.”

Next month Ms. Skrypuch will become a touring author as the Canadian Children’s Book Center will send her to schools and libraries throughout Manitoba during Children’s Book Week November 2 - 8. Perhaps some of UKELODEON’s readers will be lucky enough to meet her in person. (PS: If you do have this opportunity, why not write about it and let UKELODEON know what you thought of Ms. Skrypuch and her book?)

Mishanyna

F	R	D	E	K	R	A	D	E	C	A	R	D	A	D
L	I	N	D	E	N	U	N	B	H	O	N	E	I	I
A	V	R	U	T	R	I	U	T	E	E	T	S	D	S
I	A	I	B	U	P	K	D	A	S	H	O	P	O	O
S	Y	C	A	M	O	R	E	A	T	S	R	R	S	S
T	I	K	P	A	A	E	Y	E	N	I	T	U	Y	M
Y	B	D	Y	B	K	E	E	A	U	R	U	C	K	E
L	E	I	L	L	K	A	S	H	T	A	N	E	A	R
A	E	S	E	L	P	A	M	I	V	H	S	O	T	E
Y	C	N	U	R	N	E	T	E	P	S	O	P	R	K
A	H	C	R	I	B	E	R	E	Z	A	S	O	E	A
K	Y	L	Y	M	A	B	A	T	O	S	N	P	E	N
K	E	L	P	P	A	R	E	T	O	P	O	L	I	A
A	L	W	I	L	L	O	W	E	S	E	T	A	T	D
Y	A	B	L	U	N	I	A	L	O	N	R	R	O	I
A	K	Y	L	B	A	Y	A	K	H	S	U	R	H	S

This month’s “Mishanyna” is special because it has a bilingual, English-Ukrainian, twist. Find the names of the trees listed below – and their Ukrainian-language equivalents transliterated into English. At the same time you will be learning some new Ukrainian words!

apple – yablunia
ash – yasen
aspen – osyka
beech – buk
birch – bereza
cedar – kedr
chestnut – kashtan
fir – yalytsia
linden – lypa

maple – klen
oak – dub
pear – hrushka
pine – sosna
poplar – topolia
spruce – smereka
sycamore – yavir
willow – verba

OUR NEXT ISSUE:

UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated November 10, please send in your materials by November 1.

Contact: UKELODEON, c/o The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510. Call us at (973) 292-9800; or send e-mail to staff@ukrweekly.com. (We ask all contributors to please include a daytime phone number.)

The next issue of The Ukrainian Weekly's

Wedding Announcements

will appear on October 27, 2002.

For a wedding announcement to be included in that issue, all information must be received in our offices by October 15, 2002.

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

Also welcome are anniversary and engagement announcements and greetings.

Rates for announcements and greetings:

One-column wedding announcement: \$100

Two-column wedding announcement: \$200

Wedding greeting: \$75

For further information or to request a brochure, please call (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040 (Maria).

Visit www.ukrweekly.com to view a wedding announcement sample page.

Holy Trinity Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (Kyivan Patriarchate)

located at

9672 State Road, North Royalton, Ohio 44133

will celebrate the 50th Anniversary of its founding
on

Sunday, October 20, 2002.

The program will include:

9:30 a.m. – greeting of His Holiness Filaret,
Patriarch of Kyiv and all Ukraine,
and Bishop Stephan (Bilak)

10:00 a.m. – Divine Liturgy and a Thanksgiving Moleben,
a banquet, concert and dance to follow all church services.

Tickets to the banquet, concert and dance - \$25.00 for adults
Children and students - free

for tickets please call Father Roman at (440) 237-0104
or Oleh Palaschenko at (440) 843-8142

WHAT? YOU DON'T HAVE YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION?

To subscribe to The Ukrainian Weekly, fill out the form below, clip it and mail it to: Subscription Department, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

NAME: _____
(please type or print)

ADDRESS: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP CODE: _____

PHONE (optional): _____

UNA member subscription price — \$45.00/yr. Non-member subscription price — \$55.00/yr.

UNA Branch number _____

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, October 19

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society is sponsoring a presentation by Dr. Iryna Valiavko, research fellow, Institute of Philosophy, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, and currently a Fulbright Fellow at The Harriman Institute, Columbia University, on the life and scholarly activities of Dmytro Chyzhevskij. The presentation will be held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For more information call (212) 254-5130.

WHIPPANY, N.J.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 75 is holding a flea market at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, Route 10 (east-bound) and Jefferson Road, at 9 a.m.-4 p.m. For further information call (908) 500-5973.

Sunday, October 20

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The executive board of Vovcha Troja Plast Camp invites former campers and supporters to an inaugural meeting where a committee will be formed to plan the 50th anniversary celebration of Vovcha Troja. The meeting will be held at 2 p.m. at the Ramada Inn, Route 10. The agenda includes establishing a general plan of action and subcommittees. All who are interested in lending a hand with this project are asked to attend. For further information contact Sonia Slobodian Bokalo, (215) 723-3816.

GREAT MEADOWS, N.J.: St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church will celebrate the 80th anniversary of the parish with a divine liturgy followed by dinner in the church hall. New parishioners are welcomed.

SAN DIEGO: St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 9558 Campo Road, Spring Valley, Calif., will celebrate its 40th anniversary with the welcoming of Archbishop Vsevolod (9 a.m.), followed by the celebration of an hierarchal liturgy at 9:30 a.m. The celebratory banquet will be held at the Red Lion Hanalei Hotel, 2270 Hotel Circle N., at 1:30 p.m. Tickets: adults, \$40; children, \$15. For information contact Alexander Nesterenko, (619) 464-1830, or e-mail alexn@adnc.com.

Monday, October 21

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will host a lecture by Pavlo Kutuev, associate professor of sociology and political science, the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Ukraine and visiting Fulbright Scholar, New York University, on the topic "Restructuring the State, Restructuring the Political Society: Ukraine in the Second Term of the Kuchma Presidency." The lecture will be held at 4-6 p.m. in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave. For more information visit the HURI website, <http://www.huri.harvard.edu/>, or call (617) 495-4053.

Friday, October 25

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club and Mayana Gallery invite the public to "Meet the Writer," a literary evening dedicated to Ulana Lubovych, journalist and author of "Exile in Kazakstan" and other works. The program will include readings by Lidia Krushelnyska, Larysa Kukrytska and Volodymyr Lysniak. Introduction by Lubov Dmytryshyn-Chasto. Donation: \$10. (In the gallery: exhibit and sale of books, paintings and art objects from a private collection, through October 27). The evening begins at 7 p.m. at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. Gallery hours: Friday, 6-8 p.m. Saturday-Sunday, 1-5 p.m. For more information call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144; visit the website www.brama.com/mayana; or e-mail ukrartlitclub@aol.com.

Saturday, October 26

NEW YORK: Members of the youth (yunatstvo) and counselor (vykhovnyky) divisions of Plast, New York City Branch, who attended the Plast Jamboree (YuMPZ) in Ukraine this past summer will hold a YuMPZ

evening at the Plast Building, 144 Second Ave., at 5:30 p.m. The evening will feature a slide presentation, as well as individual stories recounted by jamboree participants. A reception and meeting with the participants will follow. Admission: \$5 per person; proceeds to benefit the YuMPZ Fund.

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group invites you to join members and friends for a memorable dinner cruise along the scenic Potomac River, aboard the Dandy, which will board at 6 p.m. and sails at 7 p.m. Tickets: \$75 per person; \$140 per couple. Raffles, prizes, full-course dinner, cash bar, music and more. Send checks, payable to The Washington Group, to: The Washington Group, Dandy River Cruise, P.O. Box 11248, Washington, DC 20008. For information e-mail TheWashingtonGroup@yahoo.com or call Ihor Kotlarchuk, (703) 548-8534. All payments must be received by October 19.

Saturday-Sunday, October 26-27

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Philatelic Society is sponsoring a Ukrainian American collectable bazaar. The public is invited to this free event at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, Chicago and Oakley avenues. At this bazaar you will be able to buy and sell coins, stamps, medals and others Ukrainian collectables. Hours: 9 a.m.-4 p.m. both days. For more information call (847) 439-8499.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday, November 3

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: Ukrainian National Women's League of America Branch 4 will present a unique show of original wearable art, titled "Regal Fantasy," at 1 p.m. in the small reception hall adjacent to Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church on Main Street. Featured will be original knitwear created by the Ukrainian designer Tamara, whose work draws on inspiration from Ukraine's ethno-cultural heritage. Her son Andrei, an accomplished artist in his own right, will be showing some of his original paintings. Included in ticket price is a hot luncheon served with light beverages, as well as musical entertainment and a raffle of fine items. Admission: \$25 per person. For tickets and information contact Luba Siryj, (908) 543-3728. Seating is limited and no tickets will be available at the door.

Saturday, November 9

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble is hosting its annual Autumn Ball at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road. The dance will begin at 9 p.m. with music by Fata Morgana. The Voloshky Ensemble will perform during the early evening. Tickets: for adults, \$30; students, \$25. Included in the ticket price is a light buffet. Proper evening attire is required. For table reservations call Katria Kowal, (215) 413-2504.

Saturday, November 16

HARTFORD, Conn.: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), Hartford Branch, invites all to its 50th anniversary celebration to be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 961 Wethersfield Ave., starting at 6 p.m. The program includes a keynote address, cultural performances by SUM youth, dinner and a dance to the tunes of Zorepad. Donation: adults, \$40; youths up to age 21, \$20. Reserve tickets by calling the SUM Cooperative Ukrainian Gift Shop, (860) 296-6955.

CORRECTION

MANALAPAN, N.J.: The correct date for the conference on the topic "Trafficking in Women 2002: An Update," sponsored by qwUkrainian National Women's League of America Branch 98 of Holmdel, Middletown, N.J., is Tuesday, October 15. The conference will be held at the main branch of the Monmouth County Library, 125 Symmes Drives, at 7 p.m. For more information call the library, (732) 431-7220 or M. Orysia Jacus, (732) 264-8820.