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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukraine and Poland sign agreement on oil pipeline from Brody to Plock

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine and Poland signed an agreement on July 31 to complete an oil pipeline from the Ukrainian border town of Brody to the Polish city of Plock, located near the Baltic Sea. The agreement comes after extensive discussion and debate across the European continent, as well as in Russia and Central Asia regarding the financial viability of an oil transport corridor from the Caspian Sea to the Baltic.

The United States gave new impetus and perhaps the last-needed push for the project when its ambassador to Ukraine, Carlos Pascual, noted at the beginning of July that an oil pipeline from the Caspian Sea to Central Europe would not only help Ukraine but would be a positive development for the global need for diversified sources of oil.

A report by a major international accounting firm at the end of spring, in which it reported that the oil pipeline through Ukraine could be economically viable, also helped move the project along, as did official support from the European Union.

The signing took place in the Ukrainian city of Donetsk with Prime Ministers Leszek Miller of Poland and

Viktor Yanukovych of Ukraine present. The two heads of government were in Donetsk in eastern Ukraine to take part in a Polish-Ukrainian Business Forum.

Oleksander Todichuk, chairman of Ukrtransnafta, which is responsible for the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline that runs through southwestern Ukraine, and Stanislav Jakubovsky of Przyazn, the company responsible for the Druzhba pipeline located in Poland, signed the documents forming the joint Ukrainian-Polish enterprise, which will oversee the construction of the new oil pipeline from Brody to Plock.

Developers and the governments of both countries hope that the pipeline will be the final link in an oil transport corridor that will take oil from the Caspian Sea through Russia, Ukraine and Poland via pipeline and eventually to Central and Western Europe via the Baltic Sea. The project is still the subject of discussion, with multinational petroleum concerns over who will fill the pipeline and how it will be used.

The previous day in Kyiv, during the first day of the two-day visit to Ukraine by Prime Minister Miller, the two government leaders signed documents initiating a cost-free visa regime for Ukrainian citizens traveling to Poland and a visa-free

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Ukraine and Moldova resolve brief dispute over territory of Dnister hydroelectric station

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Almost two weeks after an international dispute began over the taking of a part of the territory of a Ukrainian-owned hydroelectric station by Moldovan border troops, Kyiv acknowledged that Moldovan officials had acted within their rights.

"We do not believe there was border trespassing" Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman Oleksander Horkov said on July 29.

He explained that the frontier post constructed by Moldovan border guards "was established on Moldovan territory."

The Ukrainian side, however, continued to express its dismay that the problem surrounding the issue could not have been resolved diplomatically. Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko had said on July 26: "We respect the sovereign right of the Moldovan side to set up frontier posts on its territory: however, this must be done in line with the existing Ukrainian-Moldovan legal frameworks, including those regulating

cross border cooperation."

On July 17, anywhere from two to 11 Moldovan border guards — the exact number is disputed by the two sides — erected a makeshift border check point after tearing off padlocks and entering the territory of a Ukrainian hydroelectric dam that stretches across the Dnister River at the Moldovan-Ukrainian border. They then refused to allow workers of the Dnister Hydroelectric Station to enter the property.

The administration of the hydroelectric station complained to the Ukrainian government and issued a statement that it could no longer monitor water levels, which are crucial to generating a steady amount of electricity.

Dmytro Osoian, director of the Department of Border Troops of Moldova, responded after the matter became public the same day with a statement in which he defended the action by his department.

"The border post was established on Moldovan territory in strict relation to

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Bishop Borecky, first Ukrainian Catholic eparch of Toronto and Eastern Canada, dies at age 91

by Andrij Kudla Wynnyckyj
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

TORONTO — Bishop Isidore Borecky, the former Ukrainian Catholic eparch of Toronto and Eastern Canada, died on July 23, at Toronto's Western Hospital, after 65 years in the priesthood and 55 years as a bishop.

Bishop Borecky was born in the village of Ostrivets, Terebovlia district, in the Ternopil region of western Ukraine, on October 1, 1911, to Symeon and Julia (née Dawosyr) Borecky. He began his elementary schooling in Ostrivets in 1918 and graduated from the gymnasium in Terebovlia in May 1932.

Upon graduation he was accepted in 1935 by Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky for theological studies at the Greek-Catholic Theological Academy in Lviv. He pursued graduate studies at Ludwig Maximilian University in Munich, where for three years he was in residence at the Pontifical Seminary of St. Andrew the Apostle. On July 17, 1938, Bishop Dionysius Nyaradi of Krizevci (adjutor for the Byzantine rite), ordained Deacon Isidore to the priesthood in the Bavarian capital's St. Michael the Archangel Church.

On November 26, 1938, the Rev. Borecky left Germany to join his father, who had emigrated to Canada some years earlier, and to serve the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic faithful in Canada under Bishop Vasyl Ladyka OSBM. The Rev. Borecky's first pastorate was in Canmore, Sask., whence he was trans-



Bishop Isidore Borecky

ferred several times to parishes in Manitoba and others in Saskatchewan, until he was appointed in 1944 as the first full-time resident priest of St. John the Baptist Church in Brantford, Ont. From this base, he also served mission parishes in Delhi, Grimsby, Niagara Falls, St. Catharines, Thorold and Welland until 1948.

On March 3, 1948, Pope Pius XII appointed the Rev. Borecky as Apostolic exarch of Eastern Canada (his titular position was Bishop of Amatunte di

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Canadian Ethnocultural Council adopts resolution on Famine-Genocide

OTTAWA — The board of presidents of the Canadian Ethnocultural Council, a coalition of national ethnocultural umbrella organizations that promotes the multicultural character of Canada, on June 18 adopted a resolution on the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide.

The text of the resolution, proposed by Eugene Czolij, president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, reads:

"On the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, the Canadian Ethnocultural Council supports the June 19, 2003, unanimous Resolution of the Senate of Canada calling upon the government of Canada:

"a) to recognize the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 and to condemn any attempt to deny or distort this historical truth as being anything less than a genocide;

"b) to designate the fourth Saturday in November of every year throughout Canada as a day of remembrance of the more than 7 million Ukrainians who fell victim to the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933; and

"c) to call on all Canadians, particularly historians, educators and parliamentarians, to include the true facts of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in the records of Canada and in future educational material."

Mr. Czolij commented: "The UCC commends the Canadian Ethnocultural Council for this important resolution. "The UCC also reiterates its request that the government of Canada act upon the Senate resolution this year, during the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933."

ANALYSIS

Reforms stall as Kyiv straddles policies of East and West

by **Valentinas Mite**

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

A chilly wind blew over Ukrainian-Western relations last autumn. Kyiv was accused of covertly selling military equipment to Iraq, and President Leonid Kuchma received a cold reception at the NATO summit in Prague. But less than a year later, things appear to be on the mend. Ukraine is committing some 1,800 troops to peacekeeping efforts in Iraq. It has set its sights on membership in NATO and the European Union. The World Bank has boosted slightly the country's credit rating, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) also has praised Kyiv's pace on reforms.

But observers say little of substance has actually changed in Ukraine's political and economic life. Kyiv, they say, is still trying to strike a delicate balance between Russia and the West.

Roy Allison heads the Russia-Eurasia program at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London. He said any praise from the World Bank and IMF is worth celebrating, but such remarks can't hide the fact that Ukraine remains mired in economic inertia and reforms are slow-moving.

"As an environment for significant investment – external investment, foreign investment – Ukraine does not look very promising. Its political orientation is not seen as clear in foreign-policy terms. Some of the priorities are evident, but Kuchma is

Valentinas Mite is an RFE/RL correspondent.

someone who seems to have lost the trust, I think, in many senses, of Western partners," Mr. Allison said.

The IMF has generally criticized drawbacks in Ukraine's tax system, as well as insufficient transparency in its privatization process and an underdeveloped banking sector. Mr. Allison said Kyiv has made little progress in these areas, and has made no headway in trying to better position itself to benefit from the European Union's enlargement in 2004. Concrete economic reforms in Ukraine, he said, are still a thing of the future.

Marius Vahl, an analyst with the Brussels-based Center for European Studies, said the government is responsible for the delay in the reform process. "I mean, they are [conducting reforms] at a rhetorical level," he said. "But to a large extent they are not doing it in practical terms. And of course [the problem is] Kuchma's credibility – [he's] been saying that he wants to do reforms for many, many years and quite little has been done, especially compared to most of [Ukraine's] neighbors."

Analysts agree that political instability remains a major obstacle to real change in Ukraine. The country remains polarized between pro-government groups and a diverse, sometimes fractious opposition. President Kuchma's years in office have been marred by a series of political scandals and charges of serious abuses of power.

On the foreign-policy front, Mr. Kuchma remains attached to Russia – Ukraine's paternalistic larger neighbor to whom the Ukrainian president has repeatedly turned

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Poland revives itself as a 'great power'

by **Taras Kuzio**

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

Poland was included in the first wave of NATO enlargement in 1999 and will be joining the European Union in 2004. These radical changes in Poland's geopolitical position are leading to a revival of Poland's quest to be recognized as an important international player.

This has led to reviving mythology about Poland's historical role. A common theme in Central and Eastern Europe is that of "innocence," whereby states were victims of, not aggressors in, history. Similarly with Poland. "Poles are very tolerant people, respectful of other religions, without a superiority complex. Besides, we have never been a colonial power," said Col. Roman Polko, head of the GROM elite unit whose soldiers participated in combat in Iraq.

Poland is the largest of the Central and Eastern European states that have joined NATO and are set to join the EU. "We have to play an important role," Polish Foreign Minister Włodzimierz Cimoszewicz was quoted by The New York Times as saying. He warned that "our Western European partners and friends have to realize and accept that Poland is a serious partner, and should be respected. Its arguments should be listened to."

Poland will become a center of attraction for a more pro-American orientation within the EU. U.S. President George W. Bush chose to visit Warsaw on the first leg

Dr. Taras Kuzio is a resident fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Toronto, and former visiting fellow at the European Union Institute for Security Studies, Paris.

of his European tour in late May. Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski told the weekly Polityka that he is in favor of working alongside the United States in the international arena. Poland, he added, would not support a "conception" that did not wish to cooperate with the United States. Despite EU pressure, Poland opted to purchase F-16 planes from the U.S. rather than European-made Mirage and Gripen jet fighters in a \$3.5 billion deal – the largest in Central and Eastern Europe since 1989.

Poles remain skeptical of the European Union's security guarantees. They are also wary of some EU states with a "preference for [President Vladimir] Putin's increasingly authoritarian Russia over the United States," former Polish Defense Minister Radek Sikorski wrote. Such views are held across the entire Polish political spectrum.

Left-of-center Gazeta Wyborcza Editor-in-Chief Adam Michnik explained that "Poland's future is in the EU, but its security is in the United States." Poles seek a "special relationship" with the U.S. similar to that which Washington has with Israel or Mexico.

EU enlargement will increase the difficulties within the EU of crafting a single Common and Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) from two competing trends.

One trend, which is backed by states such as Poland, the United Kingdom and Spain, sees the CFSP as complementing the trans-Atlantic relationship embodied by the United States and NATO. This group of countries has no problem with a unipolar world dominated by a U.S.

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NEWSBRIEFS

Wiesenthal ranks prosecution efforts

PRAGUE – The Simon Wiesenthal Center on July 23 released its third annual "Worldwide Investigation and Prosecution of Nazi War Criminals" report, which ranks 39 countries based on their efforts from April 1, 2002, to March 31, 2003, in dealing with Holocaust perpetrators. Only the United States and Germany received the highest grades of "A" and "B," respectively. Among the seven countries in category "C" (minimal success that could have been greater; additional steps urgently required) are Latvia, Lithuania and Poland. Estonia is among the 14 countries in category "D" (insufficient and/or unsuccessful efforts), along with Croatia, Hungary, Romania and Slovakia. Norway and Sweden are the only European states to receive an "F" for total failure. Belarus, Russia, Ukraine, as well as Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Czech Republic and Yugoslavia, were placed in category "X," which is made up of the 13 states that failed to respond to the center's questionnaire and "show no activities to prosecute." (RFE/RL Newsline)

President sacks two oblast leaders

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma signed decrees on July 29 dismissing the chairmen of the Poltava and Chernivtsi oblasts, Yevhen Tomin and Teofil Bauer, respectively, Interfax reported, quoting the president's press office. The Ukrainian government last week recommended that the president dismiss the Dnipropetrovsk, Chernivtsi and Poltava oblast chairmen based on its analysis of the agricultural and economic sectors. The government also decided to sack the heads of the State Foodstuffs Department and the government's Pricing Department, and the deputy heads of several regional administrations responsible for the agricultural sector. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Crackdown urged on illegal employment

PRAGUE – Ukraine's Consul Igor Krushnin said in Prague on July 25 that Czech laws do not allow for the strict enforcement of measures to counter illegal migration, CTK reported. He said one of the biggest problems is that the Czech state does not sufficiently punish firms that hire illegal Ukrainian labor. Zdenek Kral of the Czech Interior Ministry agreed that fines for employers are too low. "The punishments for them are insufficient to prevent the hiring of an illegal immigrant from being advantageous," Mr. Kral said. The Czech Republic and Ukraine signed a treaty last month that allows for the transfer of social-security payments for Ukrainians who are legally employed. "It

is, therefore, much more advantageous to work legally," Mr. Krushnin said. "That is another way of fighting the illegal labor market." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Internet journalist attacked in Kyiv

KYIV – Two unidentified men on July 24 attacked Oleh Yeltsov, a journalist reporting on corruption in government and business for the Ukraina Kryminalna (Criminal Ukraine) website (<http://www.cripo.com.ua>), Ukrainian media reported. The pair ambushed Mr. Yeltsov with a stun gun and a metal pipe as he was leaving his apartment in Kyiv. Mr. Yeltsov was hospitalized, according to Ukraina Kryminalna. Police have opened an investigation into the incident. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainian presidential aide dies

KYIV – Yurii Dahaiev, chief of the presidential administration's property-management department, died at the age of 53 on July 22, Ukrainian news agencies reported. Mr. Dahaiev, a former vice minister of internal affairs, had served in the presidential administration since March 2000. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Construction at Babyn Yar is protested

KYIV – Representatives of several Ukrainian right-wing organizations signed a statement on July 21 protesting the planned construction of a Jewish Social and Cultural Center at the Babyn Yar memorial site near Kyiv, the UNIAN news service reported. The statement called on President Leonid Kuchma and other senior officials to "give peace to the slain." The signatories warned that Babyn Yar risks becoming a site of interethnic "discord" as a result of "ill-considered decisions." Babyn Yar is widely perceived as a symbol of the mass murder of Jews in World War II. On September 29-30, 1941, Nazi soldiers killed some 33,000 Jews at Babyn Yar. The ultimate death toll at Babyn Yar during World War II, including Ukrainians, Jews, Roma and others, is estimated at 100,000. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Tiraspol decrees free-trade with Ukraine

TIRASPOL – Transdniester separatist leader Igor Smirnov on July 19 signed a decree establishing a free-trade regime with Ukraine, ITAR-TASS reported. The legislation would make it impossible for Moldova to impose taxes on Ukrainian goods reaching the country via Transdniester. Observers cited by the Russian news agency said the step will aggravate the already tense relations

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New publishing house in Ukraine specializes in literature

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine may finally have a second publishing house dedicated to Ukrainian literature and one that might be ready to compete in quality and dedication with the children's book publisher A-Ba-Ba-Ha-La-Ma-Ha, today perhaps the lone bookmaker producing quality Ukrainian publications, albeit in a very specialized sphere.

What's more, the new kid on the block, the Kharkiv-based Ranok Publishing House, has set itself the assignment of producing not just children's books, which has been its specialty thus far. It is ready to broaden its product line to include a variety of Ukrainian literature, geared not only to the school and university set, but packaged to have appeal to a wider Ukrainian readership as well.

In one of its first undertakings along those lines, Ranok recently introduced a remarkable series on the works of prominent Ukrainian writers and poets silenced and banned in Ukraine during the 70-year rule of the Soviet Union. The set, titled "Program in Literature," includes the works of Panteleimon Kulish, Volodymyr Vynnychenko, Mykola Khvyliovyi, Vasyl Stefanyk and Ivan Nechui-Levytsky, among others, as well as a tome dedicated to the "Poets of the New York Group," émigré Ukrainian writers of the post-war generation.

The current series consists of 12 books, each one dedicated to a single author with a separate tome compiled for the New York movement. Each book includes a short biography of the writer, an analysis of his works and comments by Ukrainian literary scholars such as Ivan Andrusiak, Ihor Mykhailyna, Lesia Demaska-Bursuli, Anatolii Dnistrovyyi and Oleksander Astafiiiev, who also helped compile the series. The series' editor-in-chief is Prof. Rostyslav Melnykiv of Kharkiv State University.

The books are hard-bound and made of quality paper. What's more they are inexpensive to purchase – 8 hrv for each in Ukraine – which will make them

accessible to all.

"The prices we have set are almost symbolic," explained Larysa Uschenko, the marketing representative for Ranok Publishing in Kyiv. "We want to get these tremendous books out into the general population."

In fact, Ms. Uschenko acknowledged that Ranok geared the project originally to high school and college students until they realized what gems their editors had produced.

Indeed the books are a needed link between the 19th century romantic period and the post-modernism of contemporary Ukrainian writing. They present the thoughts and perspectives of some of Ukraine's leading thinkers during what was one of the most turbulent periods in Ukrainian history.

The anthology on the New York School is an especially interesting work, inasmuch as it is one of the few analyses given from the perspective of scholars based in Ukraine of this movement within the Ukrainian American émigré community of the 1950s-1960s.

The anthology on the New York poets was produced under the supervision of Prof. Astafiiiev of Shevchenko State University in Kyiv, who discovered the writings of one of its members, Patrykia Kylyna, during a trip to Poland. The anthology includes writings by Yuriy Tarnawsky, Emma Andievska, Bohdan Rubchak, Vera Wowk, Yuriy Kolomayets, and others.

Ms. Uschenko said a total of 55 to 60 books are envisioned before the Program in Literature series is completed. Soon to come are anthologies on "Poets of the Prague School," "Poets of the Displaced Generation," "Ancient Ukrainian Literature," "Early Ukrainian Modernism," "The Ukrainian Avante Garde" and "Anthology of the 1990s," as well as individual tomes on writers Vasyl Barka, Ivan Bahrianyi and Yurii Vynnychuk.

Ms. Uschenko said demand for the books in the series is strong and continues to grow. She noted that one of Kyiv's main book stores, Naukova Dumka, has



Some of Ranok's newly released titles: works by 20th century authors, many of them repressed during the Soviet period.

repeatedly sold out of the books, and the main distributor of books in Ukraine, the state-run UkrKnyha, recently ordered a new shipment.

Ms. Uschenko, who only recently began working with Ranok as its Kyiv representative, said she is delighted with the series.

"I was taken by the fact that this is a Kharkiv project, a city from the eastern region of Ukraine," explained Ms. Uschenko, who is formerly a high school teacher and teaching methodology expert. "I was also impressed by the quality of the choices and the fact that we finally have these authors available to the public-at-large."

Until now Ranok concentrated on children's books and school textbooks, which it will continue to do. Included among them is a series of Ukrainian comic books for kids, "Island of Treasures," a book of children's bedtime stories titled, "The

Magic World of Ukrainian Fairy Tales," as well as several series for older kids such as the four-tome, "History of Mankind." It also publishes German and English language textbooks.

In addition, the Kharkiv-based publishing house has teamed up with the British publisher An Aladdin to prepare a series on "Discoverers." The first tome is dedicated to the great travelers of history and is titled, "To Unknown Lands and Seas." Another series in development is "Ancient Civilizations," with an initial tome, "America Before Columbus," already published. There is also a series on "Facts or Myths," which includes tomes on "Criminals and Bandits," "Cowboys," "Knights" and "Witches."

For more information on the Ranok Publishing House or to place an order to obtain a catalogue readers may e-mail Ms. Uschenko at print@se.com.ua.

Ukrainian Cultural Center in Moscow strives to tell the truth about Ukraine

by Maryna Makhnonos
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

MOSCOW – In the very heart of Moscow on the Arbat, among vendors selling colorful souvenirs and paintings, one unexpectedly comes across Ukraine's national flag, which streams before a large, old building. It is the Ukrainian Cultural Center that welcomes all to publicize Ukrainian culture, science and history.

The Ukrainian Cultural Center is located in a 200-year-old building that first belonged to a minor Russian official. Giving historical note during his presentation of his recently published book on June 17, the center's director, Volodymyr Melnychenko, said the building was witness to a long chain of esteemed dwellers and their guests, among them the niece of Russian writer Lev Tolstoy, Elizabeth Obolenskaya, who had hosted her legendary uncle, writer Anton Chekhov, who would visit his publisher in this residence.

Later, Russian poets Sergei Yesenin and Vladimir Mayakovsky were visitors of a literary cafe in the building's basement – a favorite among bohemians of the era. Most recently a Ukrainian bookstore operated in the building before it became the cultural center for Ukraine in 1993.

Taking into account the side scale of the center's activities, which range from scientific, historical and agricultural conferences to evenings of poetry, folk concerts and

international art exhibitions, it could be called one of the most active institutions of this kind. It doesn't take a back seat to the local British Council office or German Goethe Institute in this respect, said the Center's deputy director Yuriy Vasylenko.

About 13,000 people annually attend events organized at the center, explained Mr. Vasylenko. The institution usually arranges up to 50 events per year – all of them are offered for free – with the purpose of sharing the Ukrainian spirit with Russians and uniting local Ukrainians.

The center also offers lodging to high-ranking state officials as well as ordinary diaspora members either on music tours or on other trips who cannot afford Moscow's expensive hotels.

The center interacts with representatives of the Ukrainian community in Russia and houses organizational offices. It also provides facilities for regional Ukrainian community organizations, visitors with their achievements at concerts, conferences and exhibitions, as well as hosting meetings of the Ukrainian Cinema club. In addition the center invites foreign missions to present their national arts exhibitions on its premises.

However, Moscow's public is a "heavy load to pick up," said Mr. Vasylenko. "We lack an information campaign (to draw people)," he added with concern.

"Large funds are needed to gain people's interest. ... Lack of government funding is

our biggest problem," Mr. Vasylenko told The Weekly. His organization lives mostly on revenues from rent while Ukraine's Ministry of Culture sends scarce funds.

Instead of focusing on its problems the center's organizational team tries to concentrate on telling the truth about Ukraine to this country of more than 200 nationalities. Of some 20 million Ukrainians living outside their native land, about five million live in Russia.

Towards this end the center continues to develop the story of the active presence of Ukrainians on the Arbat, which began in the early 20th century. The street was not only Moscow's main artery with a 500-year history, but home to Ukrainian heroes of the past.

"I am settled in Moscow, Arbat, 55, Apt. 8," said Ukraine's first president, Mykhailo

Hrushevsky, in his letter to friend Serhii Yefremov in 1916. Hrushevsky lived on the Arbat for six months when he worked on his "History of Ukraine," taking a breath of relative freedom after a forced long exile in Russia's hinterlands. He left Moscow from here to assure leadership of the Central Rada, the Ukrainian government, in Kyiv in 1917.

"First of all, we jointly conduct events with the Association of Ukrainians in Russia to unite Ukrainian organizations to solve short- and long-term tasks," Mr. Vasylenko said. "And we always work to give a sense of Ukraine felt at even those events which one would think are irrelevant, such as if we celebrate anniversaries of (Russian artists) Rachmaninoff, Pushkin or Tchaikovsky."

Quotable notes

"From time to time we in Ukraine feel that the West applies double standards [to the Ukrainian government]. This is done in the following way. First, the world declares that the regime in Ukraine is anti-democratic and that the president is being suspected of a number of crimes, including illegal arms supplies to Iraq. But as soon as the Ukrainian presidents makes one more promise (which he is not going to fulfill), he immediately becomes the best leader in the post-Soviet area."

– Ukrainian opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko, as quoted by the *Ukrainska Pravda* website on May 19 and cited by RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report.

Once cited for deplorable conditions, Znamianka orphanage receives award

SHORT HILLS, N.J. – In recent years, Ukrainian orphanages have received considerable notoriety for their deplorable conditions and severe neglect of children. Reductions in government funding, lack of private sponsors and demoralized staff have combined to create an environment that in many cases falls below the standards of human decency.

In contrast to the usually bleak picture, a motivated orphanage director was recently awarded a certificate of achievement for dramatic improvements she has implemented at the Znamianka Orphanage for Disabled Children in the Svitlovodsk District of Kirovohrad Oblast.

The Ukrainian Ministry of Social Work acknowledged the fervent dedication and vision of Dr. Tatiana Valko, a diminutive but dynamic orphanage director who has leveraged support from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF) to create an effective rehabilitation center for the children in her care.

During a recent visit to the orphanage, CCRF's Director of Procurement Lisa Milanytch took note of some of the remarkable changes that Dr. Valko has put in place.

"At every turn, I witnessed renovations of the infrastructure, from new floors to newly painted walls. Each room was filled with interactive toys, building blocks that taught the children the seemingly simple task of holding an object, or puzzles that challenged their deductive reasoning. Colorful bean bags donated by CCRF provided comfortable sitting perches for the tots, and one of the rooms, set up as a classroom contained a cabinet of artwork created by the children," Ms. Milanytch reported.

According to Dr. Valko, the children

become very patient and intense workers when presented with an activity to complete.

Ms. Milanytch braced herself for the worst possible conditions she might encounter in Znamianka. "I was expecting a bleak, dreary and cold situation, but what I experienced warmed my heart and gave me hope." She said she was surprised to find that "despite their many physical frailties and cognitive defects, the children laughed, played and delighted in the attention they received."

What was most impressive was the progress that several of the children had achieved through the rehabilitation center established by Dr. Valko. "One boy named Aloska Varchak, whose hands had been severely crippled since birth, preventing him from grabbing any objects, now trailed behind me holding a bag of cookies." The nurses told Ms. Milanytch that since he first was able to work his grasping muscles, they seldom see him without something in his hands. A girl named Victoria Kopychenko who had been unable to stand because her legs were so twisted, was now able to walk on her own. The rehabilitation room contained equipment that converted it into a virtual indoor playground, and playing with this equipment helps to strengthen the children's underdeveloped muscles.

The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund was invited to the Kirovohrad Oblast in Ukraine to visit the Znamianka orphanage in the winter of 1999. The delegation, led by CCRF co-founders Dr. Zenon and Nadia Matkiwsky and CCRF Vice-President Valerie Burachinsky, was deeply disturbed by the conditions in which the children were living at that time. They resolved to provide essential aid to the children.

The first shipment was delivered in January of 2000, when schoolchildren at



An orphan at Znamianka orphanage exercises with CCRF's Kyiv Office Manager Olya Datsenko.

the Landmark Academy in Ridgefield, Conn., provided CCRF with a large supply of Christmas toys, shoes and children's clothing for the orphanage. Under the leadership of Alexandra Palylyk, whose children attended the academy, the Christmas drive also provided a large supply of new winter jackets and parkas purchased and donated by Anita Monteith of Danbury, Conn.

Since then, CCRF, with the generous support of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in the U.S.A. and Archbishop Antony, has delivered a large supply of other essential supplies, including new laundry equipment, bed sheets and linens, wheelchairs, specially designed diapers and rehabilitation equipment. Earlier this year, CCRF's office in Kyiv arranged for a Christmas pageant for the Znamianka orphans featuring a local theater troupe.

As she toured the facility in May, Ms.

Milanytch said she was amazed by the contrast between what she saw, and the bleak images of the orphanage described to her by previous visitors. Besides the Western aid received, much of the progress at the orphanage can be attributed to the vision and determination of Dr. Valko, who has applied this aid for the maximum benefit of the children under her care.

Her most pressing new goal is to excavate a new well that could provide the orphanage with fresh water, and to install a heating system that would allow the orphanage to maintain control of its own thermostat in the children's dormitories. The UOC-U.S.A. has provided funds for preliminary testing for the well. Dr. Valko also dreams of procuring an outdoor playground for the children, supplying professional lab coats for the

(Continued on page 14)

Ukrainian Canadian Program promotes awareness of the rich history of the Ukrainian diaspora

EDMONTON – Just as it is a widely held misconception that Canadian history is dull, the Ukrainian experience in Canada often gets dismissed as an exotic ethnic sideline to the "real" story of Canadian life. The Ukrainian Canadian Program (UCP) of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies is quietly working to challenge these assumptions, both within academia and among the public at large, including the Ukrainian Canadian community.

During the past year UCP co-directors Jars Balan and Andriy Makuch have used numerous opportunities to address audiences about different aspects of the Ukrainian experience in Canada.

For instance, both Ukrainian Canadian specialists have taken an active part in Canada's premiere meeting of scholars and graduate students, the Congress of the Social Sciences and the Humanities. Formerly known as the Learned Societies Conference, this annual assembly attracts several thousand Canadian academics working in a wide range of disciplines.

In 2002 the congress met at the University of Toronto, where Messrs. Makuch and Balan delivered papers at sessions of the Canadian Association of Slavists (CAS). The latter also gave an additional talk at a meeting of the Shevchenko Scientific Society of

Canada, reading an English-language version of a paper on Ukrainian-Romanian relations in Canada, which he had earlier presented in Ukrainian at a conference in Chernivtsi, Ukraine.

This year the congress convened at Dalhousie University in Halifax in the last week of May. Mr. Makuch spoke about the breakaway Danylo Lobay faction of the Ukrainian Labor Farmer Temple Association during the 1930s as part of a Ukrainian Canadian panel chaired by Mr. Balan, with Myron Momryk of the National Archives acting as discussant.

Other papers were given by Dr. Serhii Cipko, who examined the "Return to the Homeland Campaign" promoted in the diaspora by the USSR in the 1950s, and by doctoral student Aya Fujiwara, who described Ukrainian-Japanese relations in the Opal-Egremont area of Kalyna Country in Alberta.

Later that same day, Mr. Balan gave a presentation to members of the Association for Canadian Theatre Research (ACTR) on the theatrical legacy of Myroslaw Irchan, a left-wing Ukrainian author and activist who spent six and a half years in Canada before returning to Soviet Ukraine, where he was subsequently arrested, sent to the gulag, and later shot.

(Continued on page 14)



Znamianka orphanage director Dr. Tetiana Valko encourages a disabled orphan during his physical rehabilitation session.

Shevchenko Scientific Society gathering focuses on Ukrainian language situation

NEW YORK – The audience gathered at the Shevchenko Scientific Society (known by its Ukrainian acronym, NTSh) headquarters on June 14 heard an up-to-date analysis of the latest developments on the language front in Ukraine, as presented by one of the foremost authorities on the subject.

Dr. Pavlo Hrytsenko, director of the Division of Dialectology at the Institute of Ukrainian Language of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine (NANU), director of the Ukrainian Commission for the pan-Slavic Linguistic Atlas at the International Committee of Slavists, a member of the Ukrainian Orthography Commission at NANU, and a professor at the University of Lublin in Poland, delivered a lecture titled “The European Charter for Languages, or Who and What Threatens the Ukrainian Language Today.”

Prof. Hrytsenko noted both positive and negative recent developments that affect the status of the Ukrainian language. On the positive side, he listed the parliamentary hearings at the Verkhovna Rada in Kyiv on March 12, which were dedicated to “The functioning of the Ukrainian language in Ukraine.” He appreciated the very constructive role played by the invited speech delivered at the hearings by the NTSh president in America, Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych.

The hearings went on record as declaring the shortcomings of the present language program in Ukraine and charged Ukraine’s government with the obligation to provide sufficient funds in its 2004 budget for the promotion of the Ukrainian language. In October of this

year the Rada will hold a “Day of the Ukrainian Government,” designed to check the government’s progress in fulfilling its obligations with respect to the language policy.

Furthermore, the Verkhovna Rada recommended to all branches of the government to work out a legislative basis as well as mechanisms for the regulation of the development of the Ukrainian language; to re-instate the Presidential Commission on Language, which was disbanded by President Leonid Kuchma; to assume control over mass media that are foreign-owned; to insist that a minimum of 70 percent of the programming on radio and TV be done in Ukrainian; to offer tax abatement for Ukrainian-language video and audio productions and to make the knowledge of Ukrainian obligatory for minority citizens of Ukraine. A project on the development and application of the Ukrainian and minority languages in Ukraine was to be prepared by the year 2010.

A shortcoming of the Rada’s recommendations, pointed out by Dr. Hrytsenko, lies in their restriction to the territory of Ukraine – they do not address the linguistic rights of the Ukrainian minority in neighboring countries. This may be contrasted with the well-financed and proactive policy of the Russian government, which intercedes on behalf of Russian speakers everywhere.

Finally, the Verkhovna Rada recommended that the ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages be deferred until such time as a proper legislative basis of

the development of languages in Ukraine has been established.

The last recommendation, however, has become moot as of May 15, when the Verkhovna Rada changed its mind and ratified the charter, which was promptly signed into law by President Kuchma. This was done for political and commercial reasons, said Dr. Hrytsenko. In his opinion, Ukraine’s acceptance of the charter undermines the position of the Ukrainian language and is detrimental to its future. Among other things, the charter mandates a full educational program in the languages of minorities and provides for the use of these languages in administrative offices, courts and mass media.

In Ukraine the charter’s provisions apply to the languages of the following ethnic minority groups: Bulgarian, Belarusian, Crimean Tatar, Gagauz, German, Greek, Hungarian, Jewish, Moldovan, Romanian, Russian and Slovak.

Prof. Hrytsenko said that he finds it difficult to imagine a practical application of the charter to accommodate so many languages. The one language that will definitely profit from it, he said, will be Russian, whose already dominant status in Ukraine will now be further enhanced thanks to the new law. Because of the adoption of the charter, any chance for the de-Russification of Ukraine has now been diminished significantly, Dr. Hrytsenko commented.

Although in principle the titular language of a country need not be endangered by the enhanced rights of the

minority languages, this is not true for Ukraine, where no legal mechanisms exist for the protection of the Ukrainian language. An expansion of the sphere of functioning of minority languages will further reduce the application of the Ukrainian language, also removing much of the incentive for the minority citizens to learn Ukrainian. With the adoption of the charter, the Ukrainian language has become even more endangered than before, concluded Prof. Hrytsenko.

The threat to the Ukrainian language derives also from internal factors, according to Dr. Hrytsenko. Among them he stressed the absence of a clear language policy of the government of Ukraine; the declaratory nature of the existing language programs, particularly during the pre-election campaigns; the denigration of all things Ukrainian in the eyes of the average citizens, when expressions of patriotism are judged to be archaic and irrelevant; and the demonstrative indifference towards the Ukrainian language exhibited by people in power. Finally, the science of social linguistics has yet to be developed properly in Ukraine, said Dr. Hrytsenko.

The lecture evoked a period of spirited discussion. In response to a comment about the perceived pessimistic tone of his talk, Prof. Hrytsenko replied that his intention was to rid his audience of complacency and instead to mobilize them for a continued struggle in defense of the Ukrainian language.

The program was opened by the NTSh president, Dr. Onyshkevych, and emceed by Prof. Vasyl Makhno.

Bishop Isidore Borecky...

(Continued from page 1)

Cipro), with a jurisdiction that comprised Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. His episcopal ordination was celebrated in Toronto’s St. Michael’s Cathedral on May 27, 1948, and his consecrators were the newly elevated Archbishop Ladyka, Archbishop Constantine Bohachevsky (of the U.S.) and Bishop Nel Savaryn.

Bishop Borecky oversaw the rapid strengthening of his exarchate, fueled by the influx of the post-war wave of immigrants from Ukraine, not only in terms of numbers of faithful, but also the arrival of theological luminaries such as the Rev. Bohdan Lypsky (who had taught him in Lviv). Under Bishop Borecky’s leadership, such clerical activists strengthened the resolve of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Canada to maintain the purity of the Eastern (Byzantine) rite, and avoid Latin influences.

The name of the exarchate was changed to that of “Toronto and All Eastern Canada” on March 10, 1951, and it was elevated to full status as an eparchy (the Roman Catholic equivalent of a diocese) on November 3, 1956, with a complementary promotion of status for its bishop.

Bishop Borecky took part in the Second Vatican Council, opened under Pope John XXIII in 1962, and strongly supported the cause of a Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate.

When Cardinal Josyf Slipyj was released the following year from a long period of imprisonment and exile, Bishop Borecky was among the first to express his support, which did not waver as succeeding papal administrations resisted Patriarch Slipyj’s efforts to assert the independent authority of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

In the 1960s Bishop Borecky was

granted an auxiliary, Michael Rusnak, CSsR, who was ordained on August 25, 1964, and served in this capacity until he was given his own eparchy on October 13, 1980. However, as the 1980s progressed, the eparch of Toronto found the Holy See unwilling to grant his requests for a successor to Bishop Rusnak.

In the 1990s Bishop Borecky passed through his own hour of dire crisis, as the Roman Curia began to apply extreme pressure on him to resign, in accordance with Roman Catholic practices (which stipulate that hierarchs resign upon reaching the age of 75), but in contradiction to Ukrainian Catholic tradition, according to which bishops are appointed for life. In December 1992, the Vatican moved to strip Bishop Borecky of his authority by appointing as apostolic administrator his long-serving chancellor, the Rev. Roman Danylak.

Backed by a majority of the Toronto eparchy’s clergy and laity, Bishop Borecky resisted, even as the Rev. Danylak was consecrated as titular bishop of Nyssa in March 1994. In the end, the Vatican backed down. Bishop Danylak was reassigned.

Satisfied that the rifts in the eparchy were at least partially healed but primarily that his authority and, by extension, that of the Ukrainian Catholic Synod of Bishops, were intact, Bishop Borecky officially retired, at 86, on June 16, 1998, paving the way for the succession to his post by Bishop Cornelius Pasichny.

Bishop Borecky was tireless in his assistance to the development of the Ukrainian community in eastern Canada. As the Toronto Eparchy’s press release put it: “the achievements of Bishop Isidore’s lifetime service include fostering religious vocations, and establishing lay organizations, churches, missions, senior citizens’ homes, Eastern rite schools, cultural centers, and providing financial help to many institutions.”

As acknowledged at his funeral, Bishop Borecky also lent considerable assistance to the underground Church in Ukraine. When it emerged from the catacombs in 1990, his support did not flag.

Through his warm personal relationships with the hierarchs of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Canada, Bishop Borecky was able to foster a climate conducive to ecumenical cooperation between the two major Churches.

Bishop Borecky also acted as a patron to an astounding array of Ukrainian Canadian cultural endeavors – from individual artists to substantial exhibitions and productions at the country’s major cultural institutions – throughout his tenure.

A bishop’s parastas was offered on July 24 at St. Nicholas Church, and on July 25 at the eparchy’s cathedral, St. Josaphat’s, both in Toronto. An estimated 650 clergy and laity participated.

The pontifical funeral liturgy was offered on July 26 at the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Holy Dormition in Mississauga, by Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, assisted by the newly consecrated Toronto eparch, Bishop Stephen Chmilar; Bishop Emeritus Cornelius Pasichny; Bishop Vasyl Filevych; Bishop John Pasak of the Slovak Eparchy of Canada, Bishop Severyn Yakymyshyn; and Bishop Michael Wivchar of Chicago.

Also in attendance was Cardinal Aloysius Ambrozic, archbishop of Toronto, Archbishop Yury Kalischuk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada; numerous clergy; and over 600 faithful. Bishop Isidore Borecky was laid to rest at Mount Peace Cemetery in a family plot.

Bishop Borecky is survived by his brother Walter (Volodymyr), with his wife, Helen; his three nephews, Richard, Myron, Eugene; and their families.



Bishop Isidore Borecky (center) at a liturgy at St. Nicholas Church on May 28, 1989, held to mark the 50th anniversary of his priesthood and the 40th of his episcopacy.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Ukraine hedges

An analytical article titled "Reforms stall as Kyiv straddles policies of East and West" (see page 2) makes the point that Ukraine today continues to hedge. The administration of President Leonid Kuchma refuses to make a clear choice between aligning itself with the West or with Russia. Indeed, Kyiv's vacillation has resulted in stagnation on the path to all-around reform – both politically and economically, little has truly changed in Ukraine. As Marius Vahl of the Brussels-based Center for European Studies in Brussels put it: "they are [conducting reforms] at a rhetorical level. ... [Kuchma's] ... been saying that he wants to do reforms for many, many years and quite little has been done, especially compared to most of [Ukraine's] neighbors."

To be sure, there have been some improvements, like the growing activity of non-governmental organizations in Ukraine – one of the signs of a developing civil society, but then there are other less promising signs, like the continuing lack of press freedom and incidents of media censorship. In addition, there are instances when Ukraine, following what has been described as its "multi-vector" foreign policy, tips toward the West, for example, Ukraine's most recent decision to send its troops to participate in peacekeeping operations in Iraq, and others when it tips toward Russia, as in the case of Kyiv's involvement with the Commonwealth of Independent States, with President Kuchma currently serving as the head of the CIS Council of Heads of State.

Lately, however, it seems the tilt seems to be toward the United States. Both the Los Angeles Times and The Washington Post published articles last month indicating that, in response to Kyiv's decision to join the U.S.-led stabilization force in Iraq, the United States is now changing its tune toward Ukraine. The Kolchuha issue, both newspapers agree, has now been muted.

Ukraine's participation in Iraq's stabilization has led also to some speculation about Kyiv's future alignments. Addressing such suppositions, outgoing U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine, Carlos Pascual, was quoted in the Los Angeles Times as saying: "Some have speculated that if Ukraine might provide deployments in Iraq, then perhaps the United States and NATO would ignore transgressions of democratic values in Ukraine. The answer is, unequivocally, 'No.'" As reported in The Weekly last week, the U.S. envoy emphasized in a farewell address that the quality of Ukraine's democracy and its adherence to the rule of law are "two fundamental issues" that will determine its success in joining NATO and the European Union. The Kuchma administration, we must add, has done far too little on those fronts; thus, true reform remains unrealized.

But there is hope on the horizon. The next presidential elections are scheduled for October 2004, and President Kuchma has said he will not seek to change the Constitution of Ukraine so that he could run for a third term. Ukraine's electorate, one hopes, may yet elect the leader the country needs to secure its future.

August
6
1960

Turning the pages back...

An editorial featured in The Weekly on August 6, 1960, commented on how pro-Russian sentiment in both the Republican and Democratic parties had stymied support for captive non-Russian nations, such as Ukraine.

It all began when an editorial was written two weeks earlier about the Democratic National Convention, mainly concerning the party platform on "The Communist World." The Democrats spoke of captive non-Russian nations, enumerating nine so-called satellites and East Germany. However, what were referred to as "other captive nations," presumably in the USSR, were not even named. This partly showed the pro-Russian sentiment that ran rampant among most Americans at this time.

After it became apparent that Democrats would do nothing for the benefit of the enslaved nations under Russian rule, Ukrainians thought that perhaps the Republican Party would come through. However, it did not.

On the Republican side, only eight lines were dedicated to the satellite nations and East Germany – plus a reference to "other once-free nations" – so it became apparent that the GOP was no more concerned with countries under rule in the USSR than the Democrats were. Though its five-page report on U.S. foreign policy stated that the Republican Party was committed to freedom, not one specific word was written in the report about non-Russian captive nations within the USSR.

The Weekly's editorial noted that back in 1952 the Republicans had adopted a "policy of liberation," which excited millions of Americans, as well as oppressed peoples behind the Iron Curtain. There was actually hope that Ukraine and other captive nations would be freed. However, by 1956 the phrase "policy of liberation" could neither be heard nor found anywhere, the editorial pointed out.

Another glimmer of hope appeared when the U.S. Congress passed the "Captive Nations Week Resolution" in 1959, which underscored that, historically, Americans shared with captive nations the love of freedom. After signing the resolution into law, President Dwight D. Eisenhower stated that all captive nations aspiring for freedom have the support of the American government and the American people.

A year later, the failure of the Democratic and Republican parties to adopt any resolution to help captive non-Russian nations gave Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev more satisfaction and an even greater sense of power, the editorial argued.

The Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, it went on to note, was doing all that it could to spread the word concerning captive nations and how the U.S. must help them. UCCA representatives appeared before both the Republican and the Democratic conventions, explaining the dire situation of the Ukrainian people in hopes of finding support for Ukraine and other enslaved non-Russian nations.

The Weekly concluded its commentary by urging the Ukrainian community, and other Americans to whom the plight of the captive nations was dear, to redouble their efforts as "the battle for freedom of all the peoples and nations is only in its nascent stage."

Source: "Republicans and Enslaved Nationals" (Editorial), *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 6, 1960.

FOR THE RECORD

Sen. Campbell's letter in support of Radio Liberty and Voice of America

Following is the full text of a letter sent to the chairman of the Broadcasting Board of Governors by Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.), co-chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, regarding proposed cuts to Voice of America and Radio Liberty. The letter is dated July 22.

Mr. Kenneth Y. Tomlinson
Chairman
Broadcasting Board of Governors
330 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, D.C. 20237

Dear Mr. Tomlinson:

I am writing to express my concern about the Broadcasting Board of Governors' decision to significantly reduce resources for Radio Liberty's Ukrainian service and the Voice of America's Ukrainian service for Fiscal Year 2004. This decision will have an adverse affect on the ability of the U.S. to objectively and independently impart information to the people of Ukraine at an especially vulnerable time.

Just last month, I delivered a statement in the United States Senate on the troubled media environment in Ukraine, where I discussed in detail the country's continued lack of compliance with international human rights standards, including OSCE commitments, on freedom of expression. Due to censorship and control of the media – especially the electronic media – by pro-presidential interests, the role of Voice of America and Radio Liberty has become all the more essential in providing Ukrainians with balanced and comprehensive information about opposition politicians and their

policies, as well as serious problems such as corruption, persecution of journalists, arms proliferation, U.S. strategic interest, trafficking in human beings, AIDS and many other important issues.

Ukraine – which now stands at the crossroad between democracy and authoritarianism – is scheduled to have pivotal presidential elections next year, the results of which will determine Ukraine's future for years to come. Ukraine's poor track record on media objectivity in recent elections should not be understated. Democratic opposition leaders legitimately fear that their access to the media will be severely constricted in the run-up to the presidential elections. There are already troubling indications confirming these concerns. With the media in Ukraine under assault and poised to work against opposition candidates in the critically important upcoming elections, it would be foolhardy to cut programming or otherwise scale back resources for the Ukrainian services Voice of America and Radio Liberty.

These stations are heard by millions of Ukrainians on a regular basis and are respected as a sources of independent, objective news, covering U.S.-Ukrainian relations, U.S. foreign policy, American institutions and society, as well as the internal political, economic and social situation in Ukraine. As such, they are an integral component of the U.S. foreign policy goal to help ensure Ukraine's transition to a secure, democratic, market-oriented member of the Euro-Atlantic community.

Sincerely,
Ben Nighthorse Campbell
U.S. Senate

ACTION ITEM

Resolution on Famine-Genocide

Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell, co-chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, has just introduced the Ukraine Famine Resolution in the United States Senate, where it has been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Your help is urgently needed to show support for this resolution (S. Res. 202) because, although 2003 marks the 70th anniversary of Stalin's genocide against the Ukrainian people, many people today are still unaware of this tragedy. This terrible deed must become a part of the common knowledge of all people – and not just those of Ukrainian descent. It needs to be recorded in general history textbooks at all levels.

We urge all Ukrainian Americans to directly communicate with the Senate – urge your own senators as well as other senators to co-sponsor Senate Resolution 202. Senators may be contacted at their local or their federal offices. Phone calls and e-mails are the most effective way of doing this.

For Senate telephone numbers, contact the Capitol Hill switchboard at (202) 224-3121 or (202) 225-3121. You can also write: Sen. (name), U.S. Senate, Washington, DC 20510. Contact information – including Senate e-mail addresses – is available on the Senate's website: http://www.senate.gov/general/contact_information/senators_cfm.cfm.

For further information, you may call the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council offices in Washington, (202) 737-6090, or New York, (212) 505-1765; or the Ukrainian Federation of America office in Philadelphia, (215) 663-9191; or Orest Deychakiwsky at the Helsinki Commission, (202) 225-3964. Mr. Deychakiwsky may also be reached via e-mail at orest.deychak@mail.house.gov.

– submitted by Ihor Gawdiak, president, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Washington; and Zenia Chernyk, board chair, Ukrainian Federation of America, Philadelphia.

A friendly reminder

If you have not yet sent in your remittance for the first volume of "The Ukrainian Weekly 2000," please do so as soon as possible.

The book's price is \$15. Please send checks for that amount (plus any additional sum you may designate as a donation to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund) to:

The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Kuropas' comments were xenophobic

Dear Editor:

It is with regret that I chanced upon the column by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, who chose to use your pages to express his xenophobic, small-minded and non-factual views about the French.

I was raised in Quebec, speak fluent French and have traveled to France on several occasions, including my honeymoon, when in particular, my bride and I were made to feel most welcome. When I think of the French, I think not only of their affection for the film *Taras Bulba*, but also of the thousands of French people of direct Ukrainian descent, many of whom chose to stay in France after the last world war. My family is included in the ranks of the Ukrainian French. Dr. Kuropas should remember that when he maligns the French, he may also be maligning the family of his own Ukrainian American friends and neighbors.

Dr. Kuropas describes his impressions of the French children his elementary school hosted as "not very good." However, he fails to elaborate and prove his broad, sweeping judgments. As Ukrainians, it is incumbent upon us to show charity toward children of every nation.

In his effort to prove his point that the French are spineless, Dr. Kuropas blames the rise of the Soviet Union on the French Revolution. He forgets that French philosophy and culture guided in part the American founding fathers in the drafting of the U.S. Declaration of Independence. Dr. Kuropas lays the blame for Hitler's rise on the French, when the British and the Americans can also share in that blame.

If "when the Poles invaded Eastern Galicia, they did so with the support of the French," then by some twist of fate, millions of Ukrainians who found themselves to be living in Poland in between the two great wars can only be thankful that they were spared the Great Famine that devoured so many of our brethren living in the Soviet Union.

Interestingly enough, Dr. Kuropas seems to believe the British are allies who can do no wrong. The British, however, had no qualms about turning over any Ukrainian, prisoner of war or slave laborer, who came under their sphere of influence in Germany to the Soviets who either sent them directly to Siberia or shot them on the railway platforms in full view of the British officers responsible for their handover.

When my father first came to Canada and earned his sergeant's stripes in the Canadian Reserves at the Val Cartier base in Quebec, the English treated him as a second-class citizen because of his accent. The French Canadians welcomed him with open arms once they found out he was Ukrainian.

During the second world war, France committed a serious tactical error in putting all of its faith in the Maginot line. Nevertheless, the heroics of the resistance are well-documented. Many Frenchmen were shot or hanged at the hands of the Nazis.

Dr. Kuropas claims that Andre Gide hails Hitler as the "man of the hour." The text of Mr. Gide's quote shows that he was speaking with disdain toward those who would accept wealth at a human cost. Dr. Kuropas claims that the French had "no problem in rounding up Jews for Nazi extermination camps." Firstly, other nations were no better in this regard.

Secondly, one would not dare now compare today's Germans to yesterday's Nazis. There were also millions of Ukrainians, Poles and Russians etc. who worked as slave laborers for the Nazis. The French did not go any more willingly than our Slavic brothers and sisters.

Finally and curiously, Dr. Kuropas describes the French as "treacherous" for not supporting the United States in the Anglo-American war to "liberate" Iraq. President George W. Bush declared that the war was about the disarmament of Iraq. No weapons of mass destruction or chemical weapons have been found.

If Dr. Kuropas believes that we should ignore the French, perhaps he should not have even bothered writing about them and wasting your newspaper's space with his racist and contradictory musings.

Taras Kulish
Toronto

Use "Braveheart" to reawaken Ukraine

Dear Editor:

It is with expectation that I take advantage of your generous forum to propose a concept. As Taras Shevchenko mused we should learn from others. There have been a few attempts to reawaken Ukraine through cinematography, but I fear with only slight success. Maybe we should not reinvent the wheel. The double language reality in Ukraine, regardless of ideology, can be used advantageously in this art form.

While watching a rerun of "Braveheart," directed by Mel Gibson, I realize the plot is clear like Shevchenko's and is as intriguing as Hohol's (Gogol's). It's good Hollywood blood and gore, excites our primal senses without losing the message as in a vanguard interpretation. What did it help do, in the language of its enemy? It gave passion to a comfortable population to vote for home rule. Scotland today is no longer ruled by England even though they share the same monarchy.

Take the cinematography and music as is, simply translate with panache. All Scottish character's lines translate into Ukrainian, the English and self-seeking Scottish lords into Russian. Names of selected characters can, except where history dictates otherwise, reflect first names of politicians in a favorable or unfavorable light. The point will be unmistakable, the market large and the returns hopefully beneficial.

Just an idea for anyone with the expertise and financing. Go for it.

Michael Jula
Carnegie, Pa.

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.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Honoring Lubomyr Luciuk: giving credit where credit is due

Finally, we're making headway. We're getting exceptional press coverage in our drive to convince the Pulitzer people to strip The New York Times scam-artist Walter Duranty of his unmerited prize.

The Ukrainian Weekly has kept tabs on the numerous newspaper and magazine articles that have been generated as a result of the campaign. The best coverage thus far appeared in the July 22-August 4, 2003, issue of *Insight*, a must read for all Ukrainians.

Who knows. If the pressure continues, even The New York Times may eventually see the light and remove Walter Duranty from its pantheon of outstanding journalists. You think?

Full credit for initiating this extraordinary public relations effort belongs to Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, a Canadian-born Ukrainian. It's Dr. Luciuk who conceived of the idea of a postcard campaign, helped design it, convinced other Ukrainian organizations to fund it and distributed the cards to Ukrainians all over the world.

It was a stroke of genius. Thousands of Ukrainians in Australia, Canada, the United States, South America and Europe became personally involved when they completed and mailed the cards to Pulitzer Prizes at Columbia University.

Dr. Luciuk is well-known in Canada but not in the United States. This is unfortunate because his accomplishments on behalf of all Ukrainians are legendary.

Born in Kingston, Ontario, he received his Ph.D. from the University of Alberta, and is now a full tenured professor in the department of politics and economics at the Royal Military College of Canada.

He has some 14 books to his credit including "In Fear of the Barbed Wire Fence: Canada's First National Internment Operations," "Searching for Place: Ukrainian Displaced Persons, Canada, and Migration of Memory," and "Konowal: A Canadian Hero."

Dr. Luciuk also established Kashtan Press, which has published "Scourging of a Nation: CBS and the Defamation of Ukraine," Stefan Petelycky's "Into Auschwitz for Ukraine" and "Welcome to Absurdistan: Ukraine, the Soviet Disunion and the West," and numerous other publications, all of which are indexed and sent to major libraries throughout the world.

As research director for the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA), Dr. Luciuk has written extensively on the Canadian internment camp experience of Ukrainians and, with the assistance of other UCCLA members, has placed memorial plaques at 16 internment sites including Fort Henry (Kingston), Banff and Jasper national parks, Nanaimo, Spirit Lake (Quebec), Winnipeg, Toronto (Stanley Barracks). All 24 internment sites will eventually be covered. For more information visit the

UCCLA website at www.uccla.ca.

Never shy when it comes to defending Ukraine and Ukrainians, Dr. Luciuk is a frequent contributor to Canadian newspapers, skewering columnists and reporters who misinform their readers on Ukrainian matters. He is especially sensitive to the entire war crimes brouhaha engineered by Sol Littman and the Simon Wiesenthal Center in California.

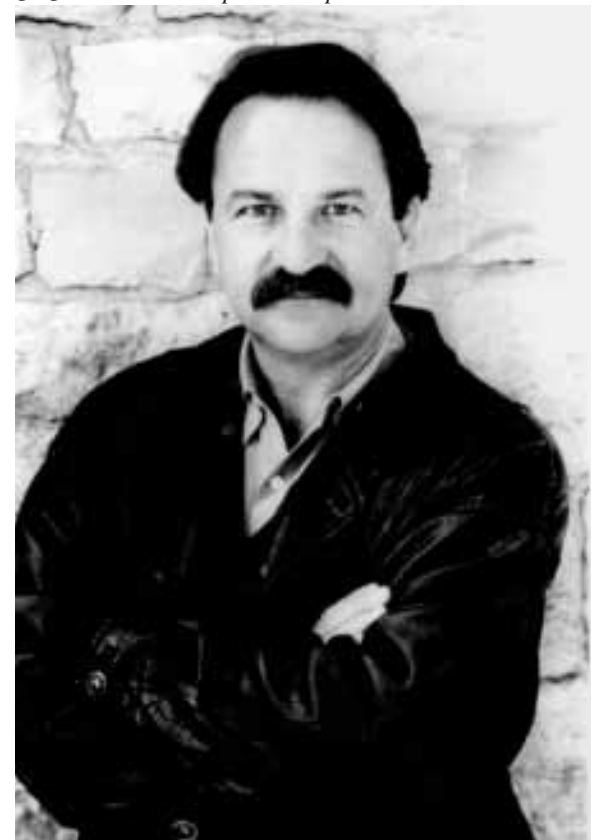
Dr. Luciuk is the recipient of many honors and awards including the John Sopinka Award for Excellence in Ukrainian Studies and various post-doctoral fellowships and nominations for excellence in teaching.

Occasionally disenchanted by the mainstream Ukrainian Canadian leadership, Dr. Luciuk does not let his feelings interfere with his goal. His mission is to tell the truth, no matter what. Unlike many others of his generation, he remains focused and uninhibited by those Ukrainians who occasionally stand in his way or remain on the sidelines and criticize. He takes on issues that others fear to touch and in this regard he is a maverick. No matter. He has accomplished much and will continue to do so in the future, creatively and significantly.

Ukrainians who refuse to become active in our community because our leaders and our people are not perfect need to take their cue from Dr. Luciuk. Standing on the sidelines and whining about this and that, him and her, won't help. Ukraine and our community in North America need understanding, appreciation, and determined assistance. Don't want to become involved with mainstream Ukrainian organizations? Fine. Become a maverick. But don't stand there. Do something. Be a Luciuk.

Dr. Luciuk just turned 50. Why not send him a "Mnohaya Lita" for his perseverance and many years of creative work on behalf of all of us? He can be reached at luciuk@uccla.ca.

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



Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

Treasures from the first airmail service

A previous two-part article in *The Ukrainian Weekly* (December 3, 2000, and January 7, 2001) introduced readers to the world's first regular and first international air mail service, which functioned between Vienna – in the Austro-Hungarian Empire – and Kyiv – in newly independent Ukraine – from March 31 to October 15, 1918, i.e. during the last year of World War I.

This line featured daily flights in both directions with intermediate stops in Krakau (Krakow, now in Poland) and Lemberg (Lviv, in present-day Ukraine); see Figure 1. Different planes flew each leg of the service with the mailbag quickly transferred from the arriving flight to the warmed-up-and-waiting departing plane.

The flight distance between the two end points was about 1,200 kilometers (720 miles) and the route was completed on average in about 12 hours. Most mails traveled between the Austrian cities of Vienna, Krakau and Lemberg, with relatively few items carried on to Kyiv (and most of these were of military correspondence). On March 31 three special Austrian air mail stamps were introduced for the civilian mails that began to be carried on that day.

In February of 2003, the Austrian OPHILA Auction featured some of the rarest and most interesting covers ever assembled from the first airmail service – 146 lots in all. This article will highlight five of the most interesting items.

Pre-service cover

Figure 2 is of a field postcard mailed on March 28, 1918, from Krakau to Lemberg. This item was flown during the 11-day period (March 20 to 30) when experimental flights were made that carried only military dispatches. Such mails did not require any stamps.

The card features three special handstamps. The three lines of the marking in the upper left translate as: Imperial and Royal Air Reserve Troops I Air Reserve Battalion I/Air Reserve Company 10. The two-line handstamps – applied at the beginning and end points of the flight read: Imperial and Royal Courier Line Vienna-Kyiv I Flight Station Krakau (or Lemberg). The message on the card relates that in an earlier flight from Lemberg to Krakau, flown by Oberleutnant Matzenauer, the pilot became lost in a snowstorm near Rzeszow and was forced to make an emergency landing. The card presumably was then forwarded by train.

Estimated value for the card was 1,100+ euros. Bidding began at 700 euros; and the winning bid was 2,100 euros.

First flight from Lemberg

The second cover (Figure 3) is of a card carried on the first-ever civilian flight out of Lemberg (to Vienna) on April 3, 1918. The 8 heller is the postal card rate while the 4 kroner paid for air delivery: a 1-kroner handling charge and 1.5 kroner for each leg of the flight, Lemberg-Krakau and Krakau-Vienna.

The card was posted on the second, but it displays additional departure and arrival markings applied on the third. The estimated value for this first-flight

item (always very desirable) was set at 325 euros. Bidding began at 160 euros and ended at 420 euros.

Single-leg flight

Figure 4 presents both sides of a unique postcard mailed on April 27, 1918, from Lemberg to Krakau. Since this was only a one-leg mailing, the franking consists of just one airmail stamp of 2.50 kroner (1 krone handling plus 1.5 kroner for the one leg) plus a 10-heller stamp to cover the postcard rate.

What makes this item so interesting is that it pictures the very plane on which it was carried. In addition, this card's value was further enhanced by the fact that it traveled on such a short stretch (most mails went further – to Vienna, the capital).

The estimated value for this card was 350+ euros and the bidding began at 200 euros. The winning bid was not reached until 750 euros.

Multiple-weight-increment cover

The fourth cover (Figure 5) features a large envelope sent from Vienna to Lemberg on September 6, 1918, and bearing five air mail stamps. These were needed to cover the two additional weight increments of this oversize letter. Since this was a military dispatch, the letter franking fee was waived, but the cost of air delivery had to be paid for in stamps: a 1-kroner handling fee and 1.5 kroner for each 20 grams of weight and each increment (leg) of the route. Since this route had two legs – Vienna to

(Continued on page 9)



FIGURE 1. The solid lines show the Vienna-Krakau-Lemberg-Kyiv air route of the world's first international airmail service. The Vienna-Budapest leg functioned for only about three weeks (July 4 to 23, 1918). The dashed lines represent a proposed southern route into Ukraine that was never set up.



FIGURE 2. A stampless card (military mail) sent on March 28, 1918, just three days before the regular airmail service was established.

New catalogue illuminates little-known issues

by Inger Kuzych

"Ukrainian DP Camp, POW Camp, Government in Exile, and National Council Issues" (Second Edition) by Borys Fessak. Springfield, Va.: Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, 2003. Cost: \$15.

This splendid new catalogue chronicles all of the four stamp-issuing entities of the Ukrainian diaspora whose stamps were legally used to deliver mail. Some of the information in this volume has appeared in other (mostly Ukrainian) publications. This book, however, updates and expands existing information and admirably fills a long-neglected void.

The first edition, published in 1992, sold well and Mr. Fessak's opus has been unavailable for a number of years now. Continued requests and inquiries from not only U.S. collectors, but from abroad, became the catalyst to undertake a new updated version. This second edition corrects several minor errors discovered in the earlier version and incorporates new material not previously known or only recently discovered. As in the first edition, all stamps are illustrated and all pertinent information – issue date(s), designer(s), color(s), perforation data, and subject description – is included.

The four parts of this catalogue are each introduced with historical back-

ground explaining why and how these unique postal materials came to be produced. The first part of the catalogue covers the 18 stamps issued by the Ukrainian government in exile between the years 1923 and 1939. The second part describes the 29 stamps and single souvenir sheet prepared at the Ukrainian POW camp in Rimini, Italy, in 1946-1947. Also covered in this section are stamp essays, postal cards and postal markings (cancellations and identifications).

The third part lists all 66 DP camp stamps (and four souvenir sheets) issued in the four Ukrainian DP camps that prepared such postage: Regensburg, Bayreuth, Neu-Ulm and Ulm/Donau. Also included in the complete write-up are the many stamp color varieties, camp cancellations and special souvenir folders. In addition, the little-known camp of Ellwangen-Jagst is described. Although no stamps were issued at this smaller camp of some 2,000 people, a special handstamp was used to mark incoming and outgoing mail, and this is also illustrated and described.

The final part of the catalogue presents the 49 postage stamps, 11 revenue stamps and four souvenir sheets of the Ukrainian National Council (UNC) issued between 1948 and 1976. The UNC was an umbrella association that consolidated the many Ukrainian political organizations in Europe (outside of the Soviet Union) after World War II.



Included in this section are descriptions of the watermarks that appear on certain stamps, special UNC envelopes and postal cards, postal markings used by UNC "postal stations" in various cities and postal tariffs.

The cost of this handsome, profusely illustrated, 90-page volume is \$15 (U.S.) plus \$2 postage to (U.S.) destinations, \$3 to Canada, or \$4 (surface) for overseas shipment. The catalogue may be ordered from: UPNS, P.O. Box 3, Springfield, VA 22150.

Treasures from...

(Continued from page 8)

Krakau and Krakau to Lemberg – an ordinary letter would have required 4 kroner (1k+3k). This letter bears 10 kroner worth of stamps because it weighed between 40 and 60 grams (so 1k+3k+3k+3k).

Estimated value for the cover was 1,000+ euros and bidding began at 800 euros. Amazingly, the hammer price for this item was only 950 euros. In my estimation, the price was a real bargain for this wonderful item.

Civilian Cover – Vienna to Kyiv

Figure 6 displays the crown jewel of the auction – and one of the most famous of all air mail covers. This item traveled the entire route from Vienna to Kyiv. It is one of only a few such covers known that was not of a military nature.

The franking on the envelope has 4 kroner worth of airmail stamps plus the 15-heller letter postage. Air postal rates applied for within the Austro-Hungarian Empire and there was no charge for the third leg (Lemberg-Kyiv). This last stretch now made the flight an international one (since it was traveling to Ukraine, independent since January 22, 1918).

The two airmail stamps display an unusual “mixed franking” because the 1.50 kroner value is of the first printing on gray paper, while the 2.50 kroner is

from a second printing on white (cream) paper. The plane carrying this item turned back around Ostrau in Moravia (the present-day Czech Republic) due to fog and made a forced landing at Prerau when it ran out of gas. The letter was then forwarded to Lemberg via train.

In Lemberg three censor markings were applied: a boxed inscription, a “209” censor number, and a seal (on the reverse). All this effort because the letter would now be traveling further to a foreign destination.

This extraordinary cover was estimated to be worth 2,250 euros and bidding began at 1,000 euros. Closing price was 2,400 euros. The final prices for all of the items from this auction are a bit deceptive. A hefty commission was added to all of the gavel prices; combined with exchange fees, insurance and postage, this added about 20 percent to the final cost.

I am happy to report that I was able to participate in the auction and acquired three items for which I bid – including some described above. Yes, I did spend a considerable amount, but the three covers now hold a prominent place in my new exhibit “Lemberg: The Postal History of an Imperial Austrian Crownland Capital,” which I plan to begin to show internationally later this year.

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



FIGURE 3. Postal card mailed on the first civilian airmail flight out of Lemberg (Lviv) on April 3, 1918.



FIGURE 4. This postcard from Lemberg to Krakau depicts the very plane on which it was flown.



FIGURE 6. One of the world’s most famous airmail covers, this private (civilian) letter traveled all the way from Vienna to Kyiv. (Most correspondence between these two cities consisted of military dispatches.)



FIGURE 5. Oversized military letter from Vienna to Lemberg carries five airmail stamps.

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BOOK NOTES

Study of Soviet power as seen by U.S. intelligence agencies

"U.S. Intelligence Perceptions of Soviet Power 1921-1946" by Leonard Leshuk. Portland: Frank Cass Publishers, 2003. 284 pp. \$64.50 (hardcover).

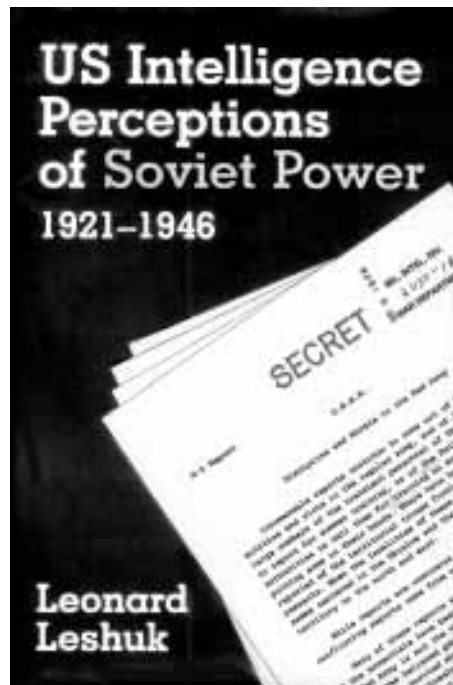
"U.S. Intelligence Perceptions of Soviet Power 1921-1946" by Leonard Leshuk was published this past January, claiming to be the first comprehensive study of U.S. intelligence regarding the strength of the Soviet Union in the period from 1921 to 1946.

Using previously classified U.S. intelligence files, Mr. Leshuk attempts to determine what the U.S. intelligence perceptions were, on what information they were based and what connections they had to U.S. policy.

A major focus of the book is to determine how and why the United States underestimated the strength of the Soviet Union. Mr. Leshuk writes that prior to World War II the United States viewed the Soviet Union as both militarily and economically weak. Additionally, the war was seen to have weakened the USSR even further, with 40 percent of its industry disappearing.

Yet, after the war, the Soviet Union proved strong enough to rival the United States. Mr. Leshuk attributes this misappraisal to incompetence and prejudice on the part of U.S. intelligence analysts, arguing that the actual intelligence data presented a picture of the USSR different from the prevailing perceptions among policy-makers.

The book is divided into seven chronological parts, delving into issues such as the Soviet Union's industrial and economic strength, as well as espionage and counter-



espionage. The issue of espionage is treated at length, as espionage can accelerate industrial development.

Mr. Leshuk expands the scope of his book by arguing that similar problems still exist in the analysis of U.S. intelligence, as evidenced by the surprise that accompanied the dissolution of the USSR in 1991. He

(Continued on page 20)

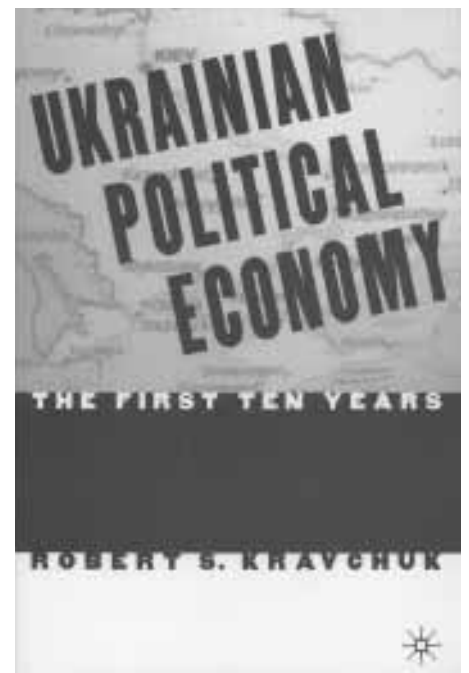
Analysis of political economy of Ukraine 1991 through 2001

"Ukrainian Political Economy: The First Ten Years" by Robert S. Kravchuk. New York: Palgrave Macmillan 2002. 353 pp. \$65 (hardcover).

"Ukrainian Political Economy: The First Ten Years" by Robert S. Kravchuk provides an analysis of Ukraine's political economy from 1991 to 2001, the first 10 years of independence. The book offers both a historical account of Ukraine's economic development, especially as it relates to and is affected by politics, as well as an analysis of the events and policies.

According to Dr. Kravchuk, in 2001 Ukraine made the World Bank's list of the "world's poorest countries," in the company of Pakistan, Rwanda, Nicaragua and other strikingly poor countries. In the foreword to the book, Dr. Taras Kuzio of the University of Toronto writes that the Ukrainian economy suffered a depression from the late 1980s until the year 2000 that was worse than the American Great Depression.

Since Ukraine has ample human and natural resources at its disposal, Dr. Kravchuk seeks to answer, among others, the following questions: "Why, after 10 years of independence, have Ukraine's economic reform efforts failed to produce the much-anticipated turnaround? Why, until 2000, has the Ukrainian economy apparently refused to grow? What have been the missing elements in Ukraine's economic policies? What domestic and international political and economic forces have prevented forward



progress on reforms?"

Since independence, political struggles for power in Ukraine have resulted in shortsighted economic policies, according to Dr. Kravchuk. These policies are both the cause and result of underdeveloped governing institutions, corruption, and a lack of investment and property security, resulting in "Cowboy Capitalism."

(Continued on page 21)

Ukrainian Canadian's memoirs recall suffering under Soviets and Nazis

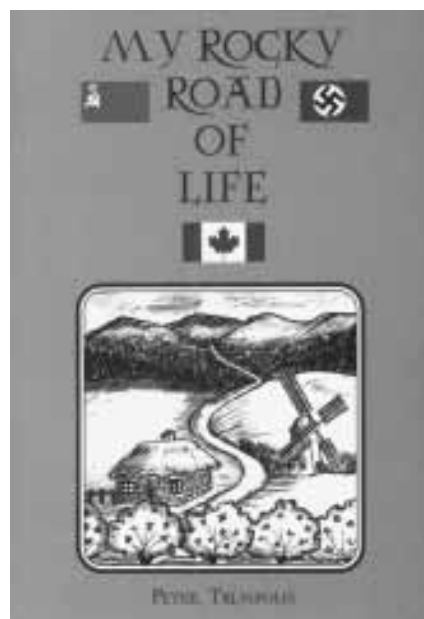
WINNIPEG – Ukrainian Canadian Peter Trimpolis, 91, has been featured in several newspapers in recent years, after publishing a book of memoirs titled "My Rocky Road of Life." Mr. Trimpolis and his book have been the subject of articles in the *Lance*, a Winnipeg community newspaper; the *Winnipeg Free Press* and the *Winnipeg Free Press Community Review*; and *Ukrainian Voice*.

By writing his memoirs, Mr. Trimpolis has shared with the world the story of the persecution he endured at the hands of the Soviets and Nazis in Ukraine until he moved to Canada in 1947.

According to the *Winnipeg Free Press*, Mr. Trimpolis says he wrote his memoirs partly for his family and partly so that the suffering of Ukrainians in the 20th century might not be forgotten. In an interview with the *Winnipeg Free Press*, Mr. Trimpolis said, "How many people died out there and were thrown into the bush? That's why I wrote this book." He hopes that his account of trying times will help people put their own troubles into perspective.

Mr. Trimpolis and his family lived in the village of Nyzhnia Pokrovka until the Soviet authorities labelled them "kulaks" – wealthy farmers who posed a danger to Soviet collectivism. Mr. Trimpolis and his family were among the 3 million Ukrainians who were exiled from their homes in that year, and Mr. Trimpolis was sent to a labor camp.

Mr. Trimpolis eventually escaped and began working in order to survive and help his family financially. He needed to change his name six times in ten years to avoid capture. In 1941,



he was forced to fight in the Soviet army against the invading Germans.

In 1947 Mr. Trimpolis emigrated to Canada to avoid arrest in the Soviet Union. There, he worked cutting trees before moving into the construction business and working as an electrician. He compiled his memoirs in his free time over the span of a decade.

The original version of Mr. Trimpolis' memoirs was published in 1998 in Ukrainian. With the help of Yuri Yevdokimov and Mr. Trimpolis' daughter, Lilly Burky, the memoirs were translated into English, and this version was published in 2000.

For information on purchasing the book, readers may contact Ms. Burky at Lillyburky@hotmail.com or Mr. Trimpolis at (206) 269-1614.

ESSAY CONTEST

In celebration of the upcoming Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly Anniversaries

The Ukrainian National Association initiates a project to celebrate both publications' upcoming anniversaries.

Svoboda, 110th Anniversary, September 2003

The Ukrainian Weekly, 70th Anniversary, October 2003

This project invites high school seniors and college students from all our communities to participate. We feel it is important to encourage the younger sector of our community to share their feelings regarding the impact the press had, has and will have on their generation. We encourage parents and teachers to actively encourage the students to participate.

The title of the essay is:

"What Role Does The Ukrainian Press Have For The Future In Our Community?"

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\$250 Essay in the English language.
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- ✓ Each entry must be identified on the reverse side with:
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- ✓ All entries must be postmarked no later than August 31, 2003, and mailed to:

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Attention: Oksana Trytjak
2200 Route 10, P. O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054
- ✓ 3 judges will participate, judges' decision will be final.
- ✓ Top essays will be printed in *Svoboda* and *The Ukrainian Weekly*

For more information please call Oksana Trytjak, UNA Special Projects Coordinator: 973 292-9800 X 3071

Sights of the 28th annual Verkhovyna Ukrainian Festival



✓ The audience at the festival sings along with the performers on stage.



✓ Oleh Kolodiy, in a festival T-shirt, shows off the festival headline in the local paper.

GLEN SPEY, N.Y. – The 28th annual Verkhovyna Ukrainian Festival – which bills itself as the largest such event in the United States – took place here at the Verkhovyna Mountain View Resort over the weekend of July 11-13.

The festivities featured performances by artists from the United States, Canada and Ukraine on the resort's huge outdoor stage – ranging from pop singers to opera stars, and Ukrainian folk dance troupes to bandurists; a variety of goods sold by vendors from throughout North America, a carnival for children, dancing to the music of four bands, plus plenty of food to please all palates. Camping was available for those so inclined.

Some 5,000 to 6,000 people of all ages attended the 2003 festival, whose proceeds benefitted the Ukrainian American Cultural Foundation that operates the Verkhovyna resort.

Photos in this series by Ihor Lukiw, Bohdan Porytko and Vasyl Lopukh.



✓ The Poltava dancers kick up a storm.



✓ The singer Irchyk entertains the crowd.



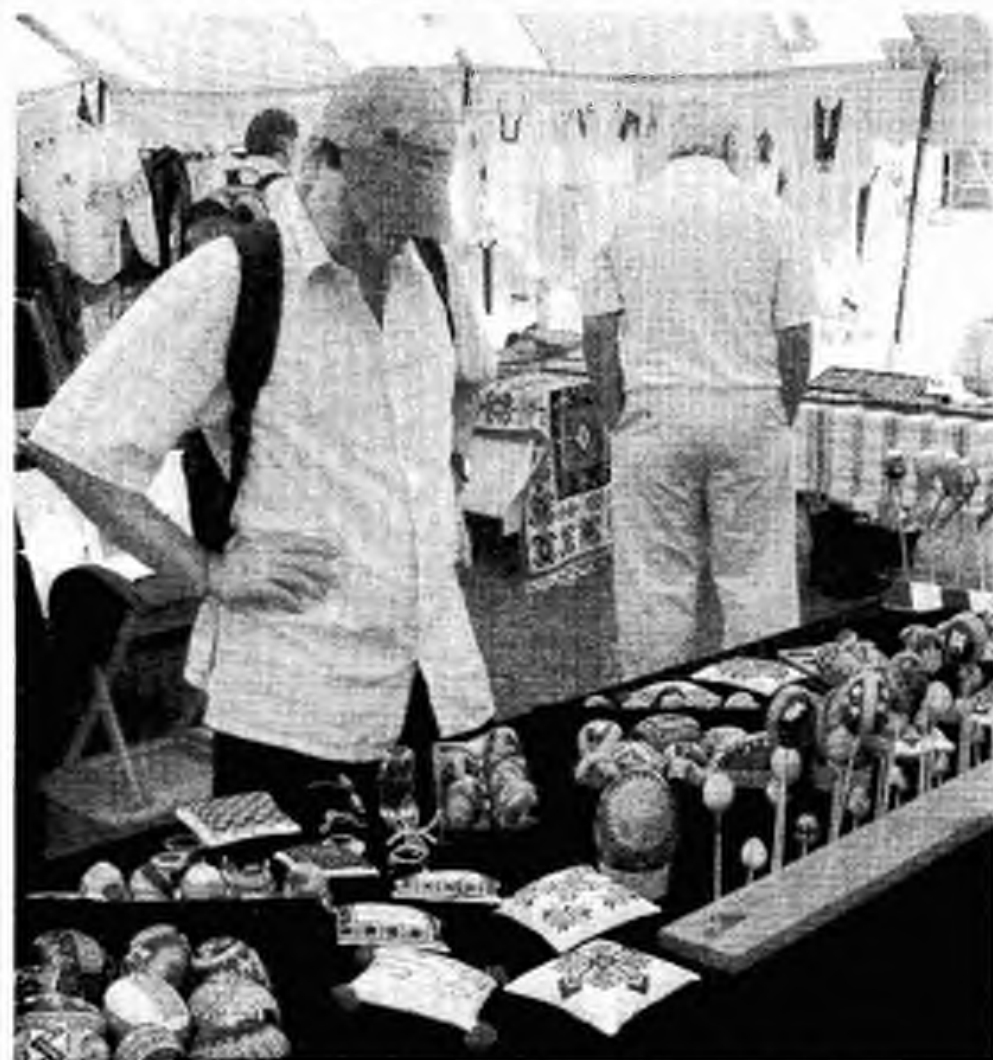
✓ A view of the giant tent in which vendors were located.



✓ The Oros Sisters singing duo flanked by members of Metelytsia.



✓ A trio of bandurists against the backdrop of the festival's tryzub.



✓ A prospective customer peruses the display of pysanky in all sizes.



✓ Lesia Hrabova and Volodymyr Grishko sing a duet.



✓ Volunteers serve varenyky and holubtsi.



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Once cited...

(Continued from page 4)

nurses, more paint for the hallways and hiring additional staff to care for the children.

The UOC-U.S.A. will be sending nine missionaries to Znamianka this summer to help with some of the capital improvements in the dormitories. As Ms. Milanytch departed Znamianka to visit other CCRF partner hospitals and clinics, Dr. Valko asked her to convey her sincere thanks to all those who had contributed so generously to improve the well being of the orphans in her care. "If there were more people like those [who support CCRF and the UOC-U.S.A.], the children would not be forgotten."

To support the Znamianka Orphanage or other hospitals and pediatric facilities sponsored by CCRF, tax-deductible donations may be sent to: Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078, or to the UOC-U.S.A. at the Consistory of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, P.O. Box 495, South Bound Brook, NJ 08880. For further information, readers may call (973) 376-5140 or (732) 356-0090.

Ukrainian Canadian...

(Continued from page 4)

Taking advantage of invitations that he received from Ukrainian community groups, Mr. Balan has also spoken in the past months at very different public functions at opposite ends of the country.

In November of 2002 he took part in Toronto's revived William Kurelek Memorial Lecture Series, sponsored by the Ukrainian Professional and Business Federation. Titled "William Kurelek's Literary Legacy," his talk dealt with the popular painter's large output of books and his collaborative projects with Canadian writers like W.O. Mitchell, John Robert Colombo and Gloria Kupchenko Frolick.

A month later Mr. Balan traveled to Kelowna, British Columbia, where he gave a well-received luncheon address on the Rev. Ahapii Honcharenko to members of the Okanagan Valley's Order of St. Andrew. The California radical and maverick Orthodox priest played a little-known role in the formation of the pioneer-era Ukrainian Canadian intelligentsia.

More recently, Mr. Balan has been invited to give a paper in early October at a conference to be held in Reykjavik, Iceland, to mark the 150th anniversary of the birth of the Icelandic Canadian poet, Stephan G. Stephansson. His presentation will compare and contrast the development of Icelandic with Ukrainian writing in Canada.

At the same time, Mr. Makuch will be speaking at the Canadian Ethnic Studies Association Conference in Banff on the cultural activities of the ULFTA in the interwar years.

Then, in November, both men will be presenting papers in Toronto, along with UCP researcher Orest Martynowych, on different aspects of the Ukrainian Canadian experience between the wars. The three Ukrainian Canadianists will appear together on a panel at the annual conference of the American Academic Association of Slavic Studies, which will be meeting in Canada for the first time.

Much of the research conducted in preparing these different talks will eventually be used in preparing the multi-volume history of Ukrainians in Canada and in other scholarly, journalistic and documentary undertakings.

Congress of Ukrainian historians to be held in Kamianets Podilskyi

by Lubomyr Wynar

KENT, Ohio – The second International Congress of Ukrainian Historians will be held on September 17-18 in Kamianets Podilskyi, Ukraine. The congress is organized by Kamianets Podilskyi State University, the Ukrainian Historical Association and the Historical Institute of the National Academy of Sciences in Ukraine, and is cosponsored by the World Scholarly Council of the Ukrainian World Congress and the Historical Section of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the United States.

The Organizational Committee of the congress is headed by Prof. Oleksander Zavalniuk, president of Kamianets Podilskyi State University; Academician Valerii Smolii, director of the Historical Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine and editor of *Ukrainskyi Istorychnyi Zhurnal* (Ukrainian Historical Journal); and Prof. Lubomyr Wynar, president of the Ukrainian Historical Association and the World Scholarly Council, editor of *Ukrainskyi Istoryk* (The Ukrainian Historian), and head of the historical section of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.

The main theme of the congress is "The Present State of Ukrainian Historical Science." The plenary sessions and meetings will include topics pertaining to the development of Ukrainian historiography in Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora, the role of the

Dr. Lubomyr Wynar is president of the Ukrainian Historical Association.

Ukrainian historian (1963-2003) in Ukrainian historiography, and historical methodology and historical auxiliary sciences. Separate sections will cover various periods of Ukrainian history, with an emphasis on the 20th and 21st centuries and World War II.

Individual sessions will address issues of Ukrainian culture and education, problems of Ukrainian regional history, the historical development of Ukrainian statehood in the 20th and 21st centuries, the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 and the annihilation of Ukrainians, the Volynian tragedy of 1943 and other topics.

It is anticipated that over 500 historians from Ukraine, Poland, France, England, the United States, Canada, the Czech and Slovak republics, the Baltic states, Australia and other countries will attend this congress. The first International Congress of Ukrainian Historians was held in 1999 in Chernivtsi and was attended by over 400 historians from around the world. The papers presented during that congress are presently being printed.

Organizers of this second congress are planning to publish all papers and materials presented during its sessions. In conjunction with this major project, the Organizational Committee is appealing to Ukrainian institutions and individuals for financial assistance. Donations from the U.S. (tax-exempt) and Canada should be made out to the Ukrainian Historical Association (Ukrainian Historical Congress) and mailed to: Ukrainian Historical Association, Attn.: Historical Congress, P.O. Box 312, Kent, OH 44240. Your financial assistance will be greatly appreciated.



WOLODYMYR GULIK

Born July 27, 1919, in Malawa, Peremyszl, Ukraine
Died July 5, 2003, in Denver, Colorado, U.S.A.

His parents were Andrij Gulyk and Anna formerly Baczyk.
On March 5, 1949, he married Anna Talanczuk, daughter of Philip Talanczuk and Catherine, formerly Olywa, from Turia, Ternopil.

He is survived by his wife Anna Gulik, son Stefan Gulik, daughters Marija Gulik Hirschfeld and Katerina Gulik Keller, grandson Alexander Gulik, grand-daughter Kristina Gulik.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF OLGA RUBANETZ - DOCKET NO. 285023

NOTICE TO HEIRS ESTATE OF OLGA RUBANETZ, LATE OF HUDSON COUNTY

Pursuant to N.J.S. 3B:5-5.1 notice is hereby given to all heirs of Olga Rubanetz, born in the United States of America (Bridgeport, Connecticut) on October 26, 1923, and late of Hudson County, New Jersey, to exhibit to the administratrix, their claim to their shares of the decedent's estate by the presentation of substantial credible evidence of their relationship to the decedent within 90 days of the final date of this publication by advertising same twice in the Jersey Journal, the Trenton Times and the The Ukrainian Weekly, three of the newspapers of this state, such notice to be given and advertised within twenty (20) days from the date hereof.

1. Decedent: Olga Rubanetz
100 Montgomery Street, Apt. 15G, Jersey City, NJ 07302
2. Date of Death: July 2, 2002
3. Administratrix: Nora L. Kallen, Esq. – Administratrix
P.O. Box 7061, West Orange, NJ 07052
Tel.: (201) 420-5994

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BEST OF UKRAINE	Sep 15 - 27	Odesa (3), Lviv (4), Kyiv (3), Buda(2)	\$2050

Ukraine and Moldova...

(Continued from page 1)

the Moldovan-Ukrainian treaty on delimitation and demarcation of the border," stated Mr. Osoian, who asserted that the agreement allowed checkpoints to be set at the center of dams and bridges when they are part of the border.

As diplomatic efforts began, helped by the coincidence that a joint Moldovan-Ukrainian border demarcation commission happened to be preparing to meet in the Moldovan town of Briceni on July 28-30, Ukraine's foreign affairs minister told the press that the matter did not need to be overblown because a quick diplomatic solution would be found.

Because the demarcation committee is still working on a final boundary between the two countries, initially the main problem in the matter of the hydroelectric dam was whether the station's territory was located fully on Ukrainian soil. At issue was whether the Moldovan border began at the banks of the Dnister River or at the middle point of the waterway.

The hydroelectric plant's administra-

tion claimed that an agreement between Moldova and Ukraine dated 1982, when the republics were within the Soviet Union, gave the land on the Moldovan side to the plant for unlimited use. The Moldovan side did not voice any disagreement with the claim that the energy generating water facility belonged to Ukraine. The territory of the hydroelectric plant consists of 15 hectares of land on both sides of the Dnister River.

After several discussions, the demarcation commission and Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry, which sent representatives to the dam, both acknowledged that the land belonged to Moldova. Both also criticized the lack of either deliberation with Ukraine or a warning by the Moldovans before they acted.

Ukraine's Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, while on a visit to the Ukrainian city of Chernivtsi on July 30, which is located near the site of the incident, emphasized the firmness of Ukraine's response to the incident.

"Ukraine responded to this issue unswervingly. This was a matter of principle," explained Mr. Yanukovich. "This is the property of our country and our nation."

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Clifton UAV post reports full agenda

Florida veterans march in Fourth of July parade



Ukrainian American Veterans of Post 17 remember their comrades.

by Zenko Halkowycz

CLIFTON, N.J. – The Ukrainian American Veterans of Post No. 17 have concluded the first half of 2003 with the usual flurry of activities and meetings. Two post members who were mobilized for the Iraqi war have returned home safely and were demobilized. The energetic post commander, Walter Kupecky, who was re-elected unanimously, had a full agenda for his troops.

The post held its election of officers in April and an installation dinner was held May 18 at Mountain Side Inn. The dinner, as always, was well attended by members and friends; the ladies auxiliary, under its president Marry Prus, was instrumental in conducting a raffle. Past national commander Gene Sagash conducted the installation ceremony.

Post 17 conducted Memorial Day services to commemorate departed Ukrainian American comrades, and post members assembled on May 25 near the Ukrainian American Veterans memorial at Cedar Lawn Cemetery. At 1 p.m. Commander Kupecky called the members to form two columns, the colors were posted and a bugler from the New Jersey National Guard (a brother of a Post No. 17 member) took his position. The ladies auxiliary formed a column next to the men.

The invited members of Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic clergy celebrated a panakhyda for all veterans who paid the supreme price for freedom and liberty. The chaplin, Nicholas Fadayko, read a prayer for the heroes who stood in harms way and made the supreme sacrifice.

The monument was decorated with Ukrainian and American flags, and flowers were planted around the monument. UAV member Peter Babirad has volunteered for this assignment.

Ukraine and Poland...

(Continued from page 1)

regime for Poles coming to Ukraine, which will go into effect in October. Poland was required to establish visa regimes with its non-European Union neighbors in order to become a member of the visa-free system of the Schengen Accord after it enters the EU next year.

In Donetsk Messrs. Miller and Yanukovych also visited the Topaz Factory, where Ukraine builds the Kolchuha anti-aircraft radar system which last year was the center of a controversy between Kyiv and Washington over alleged sales of the system to the regime of Saddam Hussein – allegations the U.S. eventually dropped.

In other news, Zenon Halkowycz represented the post at the farewell party for Col. Victor Hvozdz of Ukraine's Mission to the United Nations, who has concluded his tour of duty. The veterans of the 2nd Ukrainian Division hosted the party at the Ramada Inn.



NORTH PORT, Fla. – Members of the Cpl. Roman G. Lazor Post No. 40 participated in the local July 4 parade. The UAV was the largest unit among veterans' groups. Post No. 40 marched behind Marine Detachment No. 848, which spearheaded and sponsored the parade. Before the start of the parade, Rep. Katherine Harris visited the members of the post's unit, thanked them for their support and participation, and promised to work on UAV issues. From left are: Karen Bapst, Ph.D., post adjutant, Orestes Lazor, service officer, Rep. Harris; Orest Bayuk, Marian Bojsiuk, post commander; and John Homick.

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49	255.00	69	490.00
50	260.00	70	495.00
51	265.00	71	500.00
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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

between Chisinau and Tiraspol. (RFE/RL Newline)

Kyiv unaware of Transdniester decree

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Oleksander Horkov told journalists in Kyiv on July 22 that his office has not received any notification from Tiraspol concerning a “free-trade regime” with Ukraine that was decreed the previous week by separatist leader Igor Smirnov, Infotag and BASA-press reported. Mr. Horkov added that attempts are apparently being made to drag his country

into a dispute that is a “purely internal Moldovan affair” over mutually inflicted economic sanctions. “As a mediator country,” he said, “we have always advocated a compromise that would lead to settling the disputes in Moldova to the benefit of Moldovans residing on both banks of Dniester River,” he said. Ukrainian companies, he added, will continue trading with Transdniester in accordance with current Ukrainian legislation. (RFE/RL Newline)

Ukraine, Poland discuss Iraqi tasks

KRAKOW – Ukrainian and Polish Defense Ministers Yevhen Marchuk and Jerzy Szmajdzinski met in Krakow on July 16 to discuss the final stage of their military contingents’ preparations for the inter-

national stabilization mission to Iraq, PAP and Interfax reported. Messrs. Marchuk and Szmajdzinski praised the Polish-Ukrainian battalion Polukrbat and discussed the legal grounds for further cooperation in military training, education and joint rescue missions. The Polish-Ukrainian cooperation program in 2003 includes 68 projects – 34 of which are to take place in Poland, 33 in Ukraine and one in Kosovo. (RFE/RL Newline)

Kuchma appoints environment minister

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma appointed Serhii Polakov as Ukraine’s new minister of the environment on July 15, Interfax reported. Mr. Polakov was proposed by the National Democratic Party caucus in the Verkhovna Rada. He formerly served as coal-industry minister and Donetsk Oblast chairman. The president sacked Mr. Polakov’s predecessor, Vasyl Shevchuk, in June, blaming him for “serious shortcomings” in his work. (RFE/RL Newline)

‘Reverse mode’ for pipeline is rejected

GDANSK, Poland – The Odesa-Brody oil pipeline will be used exclusively to pump oil from Odesa to Brody – and not vice versa – Ukrainian Fuel and Energy Minister Serhii Yermilov announced in Gdansk on July 14, according to Ukrainian television. Ukrainian and Polish representatives thus dismissed a suggestion by Russia’s Tyumen Oil Company and British Petroleum that the conduit be used in “reverse mode.” Ukrainian and Polish officials and corporate representatives were meeting to discuss the “northern dimension for Caspian oil.” Poland’s Pern and Ukrtransnafta signed a protocol at the meeting on creating a joint venture to complete the Polish stretch of the pipeline. The meeting considered extending the pipeline to the port of Gdansk. “The European direction is the most profitable. ... It means 40 million tons of oil to be pumped annually, ... while the reverse use could transit only up to 9 million tons,” Mr. Yermilov said. (RFE/RL Newline)

UOC-MP honors Symonenko

KYIV – National Deputy Petro Symonenko, leader of the Communist Party, was awarded the order of St. Volodymyr the Great, Prince and Equal to the Apostles, for his outstanding service to the Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainian state. Metropolitan Volodymyr Sabodan, head of the Ukrainian

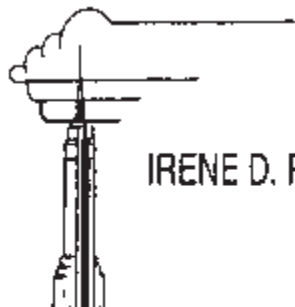
Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP), who honored Mr. Symonenko on his 50th birthday, emphasized the Communist Party leader’s considerable support in solving Church-state problems. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

UOC-KP bishop calls award “hypocrisy”

KYIV – The faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP) believe that the award given to Petro Symonenko, leader of the Communist Party, by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP) for his outstanding service to the Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian people is “mere hypocrisy.” This opinion was expressed by Bishop Paisii of Odesa and Balta of the UOC-KP on June 15. Bishop Paisii emphasized that the award is especially hypocritical during the 70th anniversary of the Famine that was orchestrated by the Soviet Communist Party and took the lives of millions. “It is a pity that we Ukrainians allow such events to take place in the very heart of Ukrainian spirituality, the Kyivan Monastery of the Caves,” said Bishop Paisii. “I believe all who were involved in awarding the Communist Party leader are disgraced. The genocide that the atheistic regime started in Ukraine continues even today. Petro Symonenko leads the party that refused to vote in the Parliament to declare the famine in 1932 and 1933 in Ukraine a genocide against the Ukrainian nation. This is not the first and not the last case of such blatant disrespect towards Ukrainians on behalf of Moscow Patriarchate hierarchs.” (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

‘Beheaded’ to appear in Ukraine

READING, England – On the third anniversary of the kidnapping of the journalist Heorhii Gongadze, the book “Beheaded” by J.V. Koshiw will be published in Ukrainian. On September 16, 2000, Mr. Gongadze was kidnapped in the center of Ukraine’s capital; two months later his naked body was found beheaded. The chief suspects in the crime continue to occupy the highest political offices. The book presents the evidence on who had ordered, organized and carried out the kidnapping. Basing the evidence on secretly recorded conversations in the president’s office, the author explains the motivation behind the crime committed by the top officials and how the crime was covered up. (Artemia Press)



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Reforms stall...

(Continued from page 2)

when ties with the West have weakened. Mr. Kuchma is also the current chairman of the CIS Council of Heads of State, something that brings him further into the Eastern fold.

So why has Mr. Kuchma offered 1,800 Ukrainian troops for peacekeeping missions in Iraq following a war that Moscow stoutly opposed? Mr. Vahl of the Center for European Studies said Ukraine is trying to straddle two horses at once. “This should be seen in the context of the relationship between Russia, the West and the U.S. And the problem of the Ukrainian multivector policy – which is the foundation of Ukrainian foreign policy – [is trying] to do both: opening toward the West and opening toward the East, cooperating with the East at the same time. When Russia and the West are cooperating this becomes the natural extension for Ukraine,” Mr. Vahl explained.

He said Kyiv, instead of adopting an independent policy of its own, is largely reactive – adapting its stance to reflect broader changes made by the West and Russia.

Oleksander Sushko, director of the Center for Peace, Conversion and Foreign

Policy, a Kyiv-based think-tank, told RFE/RL that Ukrainian foreign policy functions like a pendulum. “We can find tendencies of pro-Western policy and also the tendencies which have the opposite character. There are no grounds to say that this tendency will change in the next year,” he said.

Mr. Sushko added that although economic growth may be increasing slightly, the general situation remains stagnant. “There is no foundation for a serious breakthrough. Serious changes can take place only when the character of power is changed, when the system is changed, when the main personalities leave the political scene. Without that, only cosmetic changes can occur and these are the changes that are taking place now,” Mr. Sushko noted.

Mr. Sushko said next year’s presidential elections will be a critical test for the country. “It will be interesting to see if the authorities interfere with the election campaign or let it be free and fair. The elections will show the real direction the country is heading in – not the fact we’re sending peacekeepers to Iraq,” Mr. Sushko observed.

President Kuchma completes his second term at the end of 2004, and is prohibited by the Constitution of Ukraine from seeking a third. Elections are to be held in October of that year.

COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Parma parishioners remember Famine



Parishioners of St. Vladimir's Church before the parish monument to the victims of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933.

PARMA, Ohio – The parishioners of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral on Sunday, June 1, solemnly commemorated the 70th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

Held between the 8:30 and 10:15 a.m. liturgies to allow greater participation by the parishioners, the commemoration began with a procession to the Famine monument on the grounds of the cathedral, where a memorial service was served by three priests and a deacon, while the cathedral choir sang the responses.

Following the service, youth from the parish Sunday school, the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies and the Junior Ukrainian Orthodox

League chapter read descriptions of the Famine in both Ukrainian and English, as well as moving poems about the tragedy. The commemoration concluded with the children placing a basket of blue and yellow flowers at the base of the monument as the choir sang "Bozhe Velykyi."

To further familiarize parishioners with the events of 1932-1933, articles about the Famine were printed in the Sunday bulletins along with a letter to be mailed to The Pulitzer Prize Board requesting the revocation of the Pulitzer Prize awarded to The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty because of his false reporting from Ukraine at the time of the Famine-Genocide that took the lives of 7 million to 10 million.

Passaic seniors assist parochial school



PASSAIC, N.J. – At the close of the academic year, the Seniors of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church donated a magazine rack to St. Nicholas School. The children were happy to see their favorite magazines on a beautiful new rack. Seen above (from left) are: Anya Hnateyko, librarian; Maria Maik, president of the Seniors; and Rostyslaw Halaburda, first vice-president.

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Registration for tennis matches, including name, age divisions and the fee of \$15.00 should be sent to: Mr. George Sawchak 724 Forrest Ave., Rydal, PA 19046

Registration should be received no later than August 25, 2003. No additional applications will be accepted before the competitions, since the schedule of matches will be worked out ahead of time.

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G. Sawchak, G. Popel, G. Hrabec.

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Poland revives...

(Continued from page 2)

“hyperpower.” Polish Ambassador to the U.S. Przemyslaw Grudzinski told Voice of America that Poland belongs to “Western civilization,” which consists of U.S. and European pillars.

Another trend is that propounded by France, Germany and Belgium, with Russia as an external supporter, of the CFSP acting independently on behalf of “Europe” in a multipolar world. This trend is far more critical of the United States, especially the current administration’s “unilateralism.”

Poland is increasingly playing a role in two areas. First, Poland has been placed in charge of one of four stabilization sectors in Iraq. Polish Ambassador to NATO Jerzy Nowak explained that this would show Poland’s “leadership potential.” This sector will include some 1,800 Ukrainian troops who, together with 2,200 Poles, will make up nearly half of the 9,000-strong peacekeeping forces in the Polish-led sector.

The Ukrainian Parliament voted on June 5 to contribute the third largest military force to Iraq. The Polish sector will be led by Gen. Andrzej Tyszkiewicz, and

his deputy will be the commander of the Ukrainian contingent. The Polish sector will be divided between Polish, Ukrainian and Spanish-led forces.

Both Poland and Ukraine see this Ukrainian contribution as a way to earn U.S. support for Ukraine’s inclusion in the third round of NATO enlargement in 2007. In this sense, Poland seeks to return to its historic role as a “great power,” which complements its strategic support for stability on its eastern border through EU expansion and further NATO enlargement.

A second Polish role is to act as a lobbyist for EU widening further east, for example to include Ukraine. As the British-based Financial Times reported on June 10, bringing Poland into the European Union will give it a badly needed impetus to craft an “Eastern Dimension” in an area (western CIS) which is Europe’s last gray area. The Financial Times wrote that “Poland is right to remind the EU that it needs an Ostpolitik of positive engagement towards these countries and to underline that it could serve as the bridge.”

Poland is lobbying for the EU to have an open door policy for Ukraine and Moldova similar to NATO’s policy and that of the EU itself in the western Balkans. In the medium-long term, depending upon domestic developments in both states, Poland supports the idea of the EU signing association agreements with them. A step in this direction might be EU Action Plans for Ukraine and Moldova that would become Partnerships for Association by the time the Partnership and Cooperation Agreements, which were signed with CIS states, expire in 2008.

Poland’s entry into NATO and the EU is changing Polish perceptions of its international role by raising its profile and importance, and positioning as a staunch ally of the U.S. The greatest challenges will be within the EU, where the entry of Poland and other Central and Eastern European states will shift the gravity of Europe eastwards.

Study of Soviet...

(Continued from page 11)

also notes problems in the American perception of and policies toward China.

In the course of the book, Mr. Leshuk makes reference to Walter Duranty, The New York Times reporter who has been in the news recently because his Pulitzer Prize has come into question.

After claiming that the media in the United States strongly influenced official U.S. views of the USSR, Mr. Leshuk writes, “The reliability and objectivity of U.S. newspapers concerning the Soviets, as well as their ethics and those of their reporters, can be judged from the statement of Walter Duranty of The New York Times who admitted to A.W. Klieforth of the US Embassy in Berlin in June of 1931 that, ‘in agreement with The New York Times and the Soviet authorities,’ his official dispatches always reflect the official opinion of the Soviet regime and not his own.”

Mr. Leshuk notes that journalists who failed to praise the USSR would no longer be allowed by the Soviet government to report from the Soviet Union. Mr. Leshuk also writes that Mr. Duranty denied the existence of a famine in his writing, while privately admitting that a famine existed and may have claimed the lives of as many as 10 million people.

Mr. Leshuk is a researcher and independent intelligence analyst in Washington. He spent several years helping the Afghan resistance in the war with the Soviet Union, and more recently has examined first-hand much of the Soviet-era industrial infrastructure remaining in the successor states of the USSR.

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UMANA New York Metro Chapter holds elections, plans activity

NEW YORK – The New York Metropolitan Chapter of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) held its annual general membership meeting and election of officers on May 9 at the Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA).

One of the most active of 18 UMANA chapters, New York Metro has been instrumental in stimulating participation by local health care professionals of Ukrainian origin in their area. The chapter recruited 30 new members during the 2001-2003 term of office – the most of any chapter – and continues to lead UMANA in enrolling fresh talent.

The newly elected slate of officers for 2003-2005 includes many who were re-elected from the previous term because of their leadership initiative and hard work in helping to re-establish the New York Metro Chapter as one of UMANA's historically most active.

The new officers are Alexandra Kushnir, M.D., president; Artur Hryhorowych, M.D., vice-president and president-elect; Marta Kushnir, M.D., secretary; Ihor Magun, M.D., Lectures and Special Events Chairman; and Olenka Saikewycz, M.D., Lesia Muraszczuk, D.D.S., and Ronald Liteplo, M.D., members at large. New additions to this group include Viktor Gribenko, M.D., treasurer, and Lev Wolansky, M.D., member-at-large.

Special thanks were extended to Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak for chairing the meeting and providing his expertise.

The New York Metro Chapter's activities are varied and profuse. Members have provided online subscriptions to the Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) for the medical universities in Ternopil and Poltava, Ukraine. Dr. Gribenko participated in two radio call-in programs on health care issues, and Dr. Magun contributed 45 articles to Our Life (Nashe Zhyttia), the magazine of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, on various medical topics.

Dr. Adrian Baranetsky continues to publish the UMANA News, the association's successful newsletter. Dr. Marta Kushnir continues her tradition of being Ukrainian youth camp doctor at Plast's "Morskyi Tabir." Many other members contribute in various ways to the Ukrainian community.

The chapter co-sponsored the dinner yacht cruise for the Ukrainian Institute of America Building Fund on June 6, with the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons of New York and New Jersey and the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America. The Chapter actively participated in the successful fashion show banquet for the Breast Cancer Awareness Program in Ukraine on June 7, along with the Ukrainian Women's Fund and the UIA.



New UMANA New York Metro officers: (from left): Dr. Viktor Gribenko, treasurer; Dr. Marta Kushnir, secretary; Dr. Artur Hryhorowych, vice-president and president-elect; Dr. Bohdan Shebunchak, meeting chairman; Dr. Adrian Baranetsky, editor-in chief of UMANA News; Dr. Alexandra Kushnir, president; and members-at large Dr. Borys Mychalczak, Dr. Roman Alyskewycz, Dr. Ronald Liteplo and Dr. Lesia Muraszczuk.

The new officers are constructing plans for another active and interesting two years. The current collaboration with the Ukrainian Institute of America and the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America will continue. Seminars and social events encompassing colleagues from Ukraine and in the United States are ongoing. The chapter is exploring further Internet subscriptions to JAMA for various medical institutions in Ukraine, as well as the possibility of selective scholarships. The chapter is looking forward to cooperating with the Shevchenko Scientific Society in co-sponsoring medical seminars. Also, it will support and participate in regional commemorations of the 70th anniversary of the Famine in Ukraine scheduled for this fall.

The New York Metro Chapter encourages interested individuals to become active in the chapter's functions, meet new colleagues, and continue in the tradition of being the premier UMANA chapter on the East Coast. For further information, readers may call Dr. Marta Kushnir at (508) 890-5886 or e-mail her at kushnir31@charter.net.

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Analysis of political...

(Continued from page 11)

Prof. Kuzio writes of Dr. Kravchuk's book, "This volume is the work of many years of painstaking research by Robert S. Kravchuk in a field so sorely neglected by contemporary Ukrainian studies."

Dr. Kravchuk is associate professor of public and environmental affairs at Indiana University. He has served as a U.S. Treasury Department resident advisor to the Minister of Finance of Ukraine, and taught public finance and economics at the Ukrainian Academy of Public Administration in 1993-1994.

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PRUSINOWSKI WILLIAM C	039	J097657	WYNNYCKY R	473	A183429
PRYNADA BOHDANNA	015	A185055	WYNNYCKYJ O O	473	A184931
QUINTANA IGNACIO	174	A135074	WYPRYSKY V	427	A182045
QUINTANA IGNACIO	174	A135075	YACECZKO KRISTOPHER P	180	J096879
RADCZENKO GREGORY	465	A167323	YAWORSKY ANNA	045	A182720
RIZNYK A	221	J096969	YAWORSKY JOHN S	204	A179887
ROBERTS JAMES	293	J086409	ZAHNER MICHELLE	172	J096362
ROBERTS JOHN C	293	A162059	ZAPAR ROBERT J	347	J096185
ROBERTS JULIA M	293	J086414	ZAWADIWSKA LUBA T.	240	A185141
ROBERTS MARK	293	J086411	ZAWERUCHA DEMETRO	361	A180630
ROBERTS PAUL	293	J086410	ZAWERUCHA IRENE	361	A180631
ROGERS M R	397	A166620	ZDOROW MICHAEL J	083	J092833
ROIK ANITA C	170	A183886	ZIVTINS MARK D	399	J091222
			ZWARYCH J K	444	A148554

Soyuzivka's Datebook

- | | |
|--|--|
| August 3-8
Soyuzivka Scuba Diving Course | August 25- September 1
Labor Day Week |
| August 7-10
Korduba-Czubaty family reunion | August 30- 31
Labor Day Weekend – Zabavas with FATA MORGANA and TEMPO |
| August 8, Friday, 4 p.m.
PAINTBALL game on Soyuzivka's newly groomed paintball field | Summer Heritage Concert with UKRAINA Dance Ensemble from Canada |
| August 9, Saturday
Ulster County Caesar Salad Festival held at Soyuzivka | September 8-11
Regensburg Reunion |
| August 10-16
Club Suzie-Q Week | September 12-14
KLK Weekend and Annual Meeting Bayreuth Gymnasium Reunion |
| August 16, Saturday
Art exhibit with Kozak family | September 18-21
Reunion of Salzburg Gymnasium |
| August 10-23
Traditional Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp with Roma Pryma Bohachevsky | September 26-28
Conference of Spartanky Plast Sorority |
| August 16, Saturday
Miss Soyuzivka Weekend and Zabava with FATA MORGANA | September 28-30
Reunion of Mittenwald Schools |
| August 17, Sunday, 2 p.m.
Summer Heritage Concert No. 4 featuring DUMKA Choir | October 17-19
Plast-KPC Convention |
| August 23, Saturday, 8 p.m.
Ukrainian Independence Day Celebration – Roma Pryma Bohachevsky's Dance Camp Recital | October 31 - November 2
Halloween Weekend costume party for youth and costume zabava for all |
| August 24, Sunday, 2 p.m.
Summer Heritage Concert No. 5 featuring RHAPSODY Folk Ensemble from Ukraine | November 7-9
Plast Orlykiada |
| | November 15-16
UACC |
| | November 21-23
UNA General Assembly |



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 141
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MAY WE HELP YOU?

To reach The Ukrainian Weekly call (973) 292-9800, and dial the appropriate extension (as listed below).

Editorial – 3049, 3063, 3069; Administration – 3041;

Advertising – 3040; Subscriptions – 3042; Production – 3052

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, August 9

CHICAGO: The Chicago Business and Professional Group invites members and friends to an "Evening in Crimea" social celebrating the multi-ethnic heritage of one of Ukraine's most fascinating regions. Turkish and Ukrainian food, music and entertainment will be featured. The event will be held at the Ukrainian National Museum of Chicago, 721 N. Oakley Blvd., 7-10 p.m. Admission: \$20 (at the door). For additional information and reservations, (847) 359-3676.

Sunday, August 24

HORSHAM, Pa.: The Ukrainian American Sport Center Tryzub cordially invites everyone to attend its 12th annual Ukrainian Folk Festival celebrating Ukraine's independence. It will commence at noon at Tryzubivka, County Line and Lower State roads. The stage show features the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble (Philadelphia)

and the Unist Ukrainian Folk Dance Ensemble (New York), along with bandurist-kobzar Julian Kytasty (New York), the vocal duo Sisters Oros (Ukraine and New York), soloist Jurij Melnychuk (Ukraine) and the Harmonia Orchestra. A solemn prayer for Ukraine led by representatives of all Ukrainian faiths and a soulful a cappella performance by the Ukrainian Baptist Male Choir will add further depth to the occasion. The festivities will close with a dance to the tunes of Harmonia and a U.S. Amateur Division Soccer Exhibition match between Tryzub's Ukrainian Nationals and SUM Krylati (Yonkers, N.Y.), commencing at 4:30 p.m. Ukrainian foods, standard picnic fare and refreshments will be available throughout the day. There will also be a bazaar with folk arts, crafts, music and video vendors, and exhibitors. For information log on to www.tryzubsportcenter.org or call (215) 343-5412.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

Preview of Events is a listing of Ukrainian community events open to the public. It is a service provided at minimal cost (\$20 per listing) by The Ukrainian Weekly to the Ukrainian community.

Listings of no more than 100 words (written in Preview format) plus payment should be sent a week prior to desired date of publication to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; fax, (973) 644-9510.

Ukrainian Folk Festival

August 16th and 17th, 2003

Ukrainian Homestead

1230 Beaver Run Drive • Lehighton, PA 18235
Phone: (610) 377-4621 • Website: www.odwu.org



Featuring

- Voloshky Performing Dance Academy
- Vidlunnia Folk Ensemble
- Kazka Ukrainian Folk Ensemble
- Rhapsody Folk Ensemble
- Akkolada Chamber Choir

with a special performance by:
Ukraina Dance Ensemble

Saturday, August 16th

- 1:30 PM - Main Stage Show
- 3:30 PM - Main Stage Show

9:00 PM - ZABAVA (Dance)

Dance admission:
\$10.00/person



Sunday, August 17th

- 10:00 AM - Divine Liturgy
- 1:00 PM - Main Stage Show

Festival Admission

\$5.00/person - one day • \$7.00/person - both days
FREE - Age 14 and under

Enjoy Ukrainian foods - Arts & Crafts - Refreshments of all types
Rides and Games for all ages - No Camping Permitted

Distance from: Allentown - 30 mi., New York - 90 mi., Philadelphia - 75 mi., Poitaville - 35 mi., Scranton - 60 mi.

Soyuzivka
BLASTS
into summer with
PAINTBALL
Groomed Wilderness Paintball Field
Friday, August 8 Will outfit up to 30 players for Two-team game
3:00 pm start

Reservations required.
Minimum age - 13 years.
Call Walt at (845) 626-5641
or check www.Soyuzivka.com
for additional dates and details.

