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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Resolutions marking 70th anniversary of Famine introduced in Senate, House

WASHINGTON — Resolutions commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 have been introduced in both the United States Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate version (S. Res. 202) was introduced by Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.), co-chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission, on July 28 and was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The resolution is being co-sponsored by Sens. George Voinovich and Mike DeWine, both Republicans of Ohio.

The version before the House of Representatives (H. Con. Res. 254) was introduced by Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, on July 24 and was referred to the House Committee on International Relations. It is being co-sponsored by Reps. Curt Weldon (R-Pa.) and Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus.

The resolutions both affirm the existence and severity of the Famine. The House version states that at least 7 million Ukrainians died during the Famine, and the Senate version writes that 25 percent of Ukraine's rural population was killed during that time. (The texts of both resolutions appear at the end of this story on pages 18-19.)

Both versions also attribute Joseph Stalin's motives to more than just a desire for collectivization. The House resolution describes "a policy of forced collectivization that sought to destroy Ukrainian aspirations for independence," while the Senate resolution writes of Stalin "using food as a political weapon to achieve the aim of suppressing any Ukrainian expression of political and cultural identity and self-determination."

The resolutions both mention Stalin's policy of exporting grain to the West even as Ukrainians were starving at an alarming rate, as well as Stalin's cover-up of the Famine. Additionally, both explicitly call the Famine a genocide. The House version notes that the United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine formed in 1985 had deemed the event a genocide, and the Senate resolution writes that "the man-made Ukraine Famine of 1932-1933 was an act of genocide as defined by the United Nations Genocide Convention."

While introducing the resolution, Sen. Campbell made a statement on the floor of the Senate, saying, "This year marks the 70th anniversary of Stalin's man-made famine, one of the most heinous crimes in a century notable for events that demonstrated the cruelty of totalitarianism."

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Ukrainian Gift of Life's success based on simple desire to help

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — When George Kuzma decided to get into charity work after inadvertently becoming involved in a project sponsored by Rotary International, he was thinking in limited economies of scale. He was fairly certain that he could convince Northern New Jersey Rotary District 7090 to extend medical support to children from Ukraine with congenital heart defects, as it was doing for disadvantaged children in other countries.

However, Mr. Kuzma, 58, a business consultant, did not imagine that his pet project, named Ukrainian Gift of Life (UGOL), would achieve such widespread success and give so much hope to Ukrainian kids and their parents.

"Not in our wildest dreams did we believe it would grow like this," exclaimed Mr. Kuzma in Kyiv, where he led a group of 16 people, members of six American families, on a reunion tour to reacquire themselves with the young Ukrainian kids they had sponsored for stays in the U.S. The U.S. families had provided lodging and support, including food, transportation and financial backing to mothers, fathers and, of course, the children who had undergone open

heart surgery in the U.S.

In Kyiv on July 12 they were feted at an afternoon reception and were part of a press conference. In Lviv the following week they visited the Lviv Regional Hospital-Surgical Center and took part in a reunion with more than 500 friends and family members of the children who have benefited from the project, a group that included Lviv Mayor Lubomyr Bunyak. One child who had been part of the program, now 16 years old, traveled to the reunion with her mother from Crimea — a distance of some 1,100 miles.

183 children have benefited

Since the organization Mr. Kuzma founded began cooperating with the Rotary-sponsored Gift of Life program in 1996, UGOL has raised nearly \$250,000 to provide life-saving heart surgery and intervention procedures to 183 infants and children from Ukraine. While a majority of the procedures have been performed in Lviv at the Lviv Regional Hospital-Surgical Center, 83 have taken place in the United States — most at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx, N.Y., but also at Hope Hospital in Chicago and St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, N.J.

Seventy-six of the 83 procedures undertaken in the United States have been surgeries, with two children returning for additional procedures. All except for one have been successful. The youngest child to be operated on was barely 4 months old, while the oldest was in her teens.

UGOL has tried to have surgery performed in Ukraine whenever possible because costs are much lower and the quality and standard of care for most types of surgical procedures are comparable to U.S. standards. About 100 young children have received treatment in this way.

However, when Ukrainian hospitals have lacked the expertise or the equipment — as more often has been the case — to give a child the help he would receive in a U.S. medical institution, UGOL has made arrangements in the U.S. Most often these cases have arisen in situations where the child was under the age of 2 — ironically, the time when corrective procedures are most successful. Unfortunately, Ukraine's hospitals are ill-equipped to handle infant surgery.

A child comes to the U.S. for surgery after the UGOL's chief consultant in

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Ukrainian troops depart for Iraq



AP/Efrem Lukatsky

KYIV — A Ukrainian Orthodox priest blessed members of the 5th Detached Motorized Brigade of the Ukrainian Armed Forces during a prayer ceremony at Boryspil Airport outside Kyiv on August 7 prior to its departure to Iraq. The 69 troops then boarded a Ukrainian aircraft for the three-hour flight to Baghdad where they are to join other troops of the international peacekeeping force within the Polish sector as part of the U.S.-led stabilization force. Another 276 Ukrainian peacekeepers left on four other flights from Kyiv and Mykolaiv the same day. Minister of Defense Yevhen Marchuk, who addressed the troops at the send-off, said that in fulfilling their mission they were helping to further Ukraine's national interests as part of a Western peacekeeping coalition and in sharing knowledge and techniques with NATO member-countries.

Ukrainian AN-124 detained by Canada awaits court action

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Nearly two months after Canadian authorities detained one of the world's largest planes, the Antonov-124 Ruslan, owned by a Ukrainian government corporation, Ukraine and Canada have agreed that a Canadian court should resolve the diplomatic dispute that has arisen from the controversial detention.

The Federal Court of Canada will hear the case on August 26 to decide whether Canada lawfully took control of the plane in response to a request from the Stockholm Arbitration Court of Sweden. Canada's Foreign Ministry has stated that the incident has "no political context" and "was solely a civil case," according to Interfax-Ukraine.

Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Oleksander Horkov said on August 5 that Canada's Foreign Ministry and its National Defense Department have not excluded that a diplomatic resolution to the issue is still available.

"Canadian officials have indicated a preparedness to help reach an objective

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ANALYSIS

Mustafa Jemilev speaks of righting injustices inflicted on Crimean Tatars

by Charles Carlson
RFE/RL Newswire

The Crimean Tatars are a Turkic people who inhabited the Crimean Peninsula, now part of Ukraine, for more than seven centuries. They established their own khanate in the 1440s and remained an important power in Eastern Europe until 1783, when Crimea was annexed to Russia. In 1944, Soviet leader Joseph Stalin ordered the Crimean Tatars deported en masse to Central Asia on suspicion of having collaborated with the Nazis.

Mustafa Jemilev (also spelled Dzhemilev) is chairman of the Mejlis (Parliament) of the Tatar People of the Crimean Autonomous Republic and a member of the Verkhovna Rada. Since 1961 he has spearheaded the Crimean Tatars' campaign to be allowed to return to the Crimea. Mr. Jemilev was arrested several times in the 1960s and 1970s and sentenced to labor camps for anti-Soviet propaganda.

Although the Soviet leadership acknowledged in 1967 that the collaboration charges brought against the Tatars were unfounded, little was done to enable them to return to Crimea. The repatriation process began spontaneously during Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's "perestroika" in the late 1980s. Today, some 250,000 Crimean Tatars who have managed to return to Crimea are engaged in a new struggle with the Ukrainian authorities to obtain

housing and preserve their language and culture.

RFE/RL spoke with Mr. Jemilev during a recent conference in Berlin that focused on the plight of deported peoples from the former Soviet Union.

May marked the 59th anniversary of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars. What memorial events took place this year?

Every year we commemorate the day of the deportation of the Crimean Tatars [on May 18]. This day is not only a day of recollection of those who died during the Soviet regime but also a day of unity for our people. We are now summing up the situation we are in now, and how we can right the injustices inflicted on our people and also discuss what else we have to do further, and to set out our main demands in the form of a resolution adopted by the participants at the meeting. The same things happened this year. Our demonstrations and meetings always take place peacefully and in a well-organized manner.

Have all the Crimean Tatars returned from exile? And what are the Ukrainian and Crimean governments doing to rehabilitate them?

It's a pity that not all of our people could come back. According to our data, 150,000 to 200,000 Crimean Tatars still

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Russia wants to pump through Odesa-Brody pipeline 'in reverse'

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov on July 17-20 spent four days in Crimea where he held meetings with his Ukrainian counterpart Viktor Yanukovich, at a sitting of a Russian-Ukrainian commission on cooperation and in more informal circumstances. It was expected that the main result of the meetings would be the signing of an agreement on the transit of Russian oil through Ukraine in 2004-2018, in the amount of 79.5 tons annually. However, this did not take place.

Mr. Kasyanov explained to journalists that the delay was due to uncertainty about the use of the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline. "Russia is expecting that the [oil-transit] agreement will encompass all Ukrainian oil pipelines, including the Brody-Odesa. When we solve this issue, we will sign the agreement," Mr. Kasyanov said. He expressed hope that this issue would be solved in a month.

Moscow expects that the Odesa-Brody pipeline, which was constructed to transport Caspian (Kazakh and Azerbaijani) oil to Europe, can be used in a "reverse mode," to pump Russian oil to Odesa in order to ship it further across the Black Sea. Thus, according to Ukrainian commentators, the Kremlin wants to prevent Ukraine from opening a new, independent oil-transportation route as well as to tie Ukraine's oil-transportation system to Russia even further. According to this line of argument,

by delaying the signing of the prepared oil-transit agreement Moscow intends to force Kyiv into agreeing to the use of the Odesa-Brody pipeline "in reverse."

Russia's Tyumen Oil Company (TNK) proposed to the Ukrainian government in June the creation of a working group to study the possible use of the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline in the "reverse mode." President Leonid Kuchma seems to be pondering the idea of pumping Russian oil from Brody to Odesa until it becomes possible to pump Caspian oil to Europe.

He said on June 24 that Ukraine will not use the Odesa-Brody pipeline in the reverse direction if the European Commission takes "specific steps" to use the oil pipeline in its planned direction. He did not elaborate but observed that the problem with the Odesa-Brody pipeline "perfectly characterizes the Ukrainian mentality." "First we did it, and then we asked ourselves - why have we done this?" he said. The use of the Odesa-Brody pipeline for pumping oil in the "reverse mode" reportedly could bring Ukraine an estimated \$60 million in annual revenues.

Meanwhile, Ukrainian Fuel and Energy Minister Serhii Yermilov said on July 14 in Gdansk, at a meeting of Ukrainian and Polish officials and corporate representatives, that the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline will be used exclusively in accordance with its original purpose. Poland's Pern and Ukraine's Ukrtransnafta signed a protocol at the meeting on creating a joint venture to complete the Polish stretch of the Odesa-Brody-Gdansk pipeline.

(Continued on page 14)

Jan Maksymiuk is the Belarus, Ukraine and Poland specialist on the staff of RFE/RL Newswire.

NEWSBRIEFS

Suspect in Gongadze murder dies

KYIV – Ihor Honcharov, a former policeman and reputed crime boss implicated in the slaying of Ukrainian opposition journalist Heorhii Gongadze, died on August 1 in an ambulance en route from jail to a hospital, Interfax reported on August 5. The news agency quoted the Institute for Mass Information (IMI), the Ukrainian branch of government watchdog Reporters Without Borders. Mr. Honcharov was to give evidence in connection with the Gongadze case to the Procurator General's Office later this month. The IMI also said it received a letter from Mr. Honcharov, to be opened in the event of his death, that it passed along to Ukrainian Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun. Mr. Gongadze, who reported widespread corruption within the Ukrainian government and was highly critical of President Leonid Kuchma, disappeared in 1999. His headless corpse was later found buried in a forest. Ukrainian authorities have never charged anyone with Mr. Gongadze's murder. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Ukraine to purchase Kazak grain

KYIV – Ukraine intends to purchase around 1.2 million tons of Kazak grain in 2003-2004 at a price of 600-750 hrv (\$112-140) per ton, Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich announced after a meeting with President Nursultan Nazarbaev of Kazakistan in Astana on August 4, according to Interfax. Mr. Yanukovich said 800,000 tons of grain will be supplied to Ukraine under an inter-governmental agreement, while the remainder will be delivered under contracts between Ukrainian and Kazak enterprises. Ukraine is facing a harvest decimated by drought. (RFE/RL Newswire)

More Russian grain headed for Ukraine

KYIV – Russian grain supplies to Ukraine are expected to total 1 million tons in 2003-2004, according to the terms of an agreement reached during Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's visit to Moscow on August 1, Interfax reported, quoting Russian Agriculture Minister Aleksei Gordeev. Ukraine originally planned to import 200,000 tons of Russian grain, which will be supplied to the country's major industrial centers in August. The contingency supplies – up to 1 million tons total – are to start in September and hinge on how Ukraine's grain market develops, Mr. Gordeev said. He said the Russian Finance Ministry is still considering the price of the additional grain exports. Ukraine is expected to import 2.8 million tons of grain to compensate for a poor harvest this year. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Kuchma sacks more oblast chiefs

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma further asserted Kyiv's authority over regional governments on July 30, sacking the governors of the Dnipropetrovsk and Zaporizhia oblasts, respectively, Mykola Shvets and Yevhen Kartoshev, Interfax reported. The move came one day after Mr. Kuchma dismissed the chairmen of the Poltava and Chernivtsi oblasts, and one week after the government recommended those and other dismissals over perceived failings in agricultural and economic policy-making. The president also named individuals to succeed all four oblast chiefs. The replacements are: Oleksander Udovichenko (a senior bank official in Poltava prior to his appointment) in Poltava; Mykhailo Romaniv (a senior official in Ukraine's state monitoring department) in Chernivtsi; Volodymyr Yatsuba (a minister without portfolio) in Dnipropetrovsk; and Volodymyr Berezovsky (chairman of the regional council of Zaporizhia Oblast) in Zaporizhia. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Russia gets ballistic missiles from Ukraine

MOSCOW – Russia has acquired a batch of Soviet-built ballistic missiles from Ukraine, according to Russian officials. The government of Ukraine had decided last October to sell its SS-19s to Russia, and Russia's Interfax-Military News Agency reported that Ukraine had just completed their transfer. An unidentified spokesman for Ukraine's Ukrspetsexport company refused to say how many missiles Ukraine sold and how much money it earned, the agency reported. A spokesman for Russia's Strategic Missile Forces, who asked to remain anonymous, confirmed that Russia got the missiles and said that they would join Russia's strategic arsenals. He said the missiles remained in good condition, but refused to comment on their number and other details of the deal. (Associated Press)

Anti-money laundering measures ordered

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma opened a regular meeting of the State Department for Financial Monitoring in Kyiv on July 14 by ordering increased vigilance in the fight against money laundering, Interfax reported. Long criticized by the international community for insufficient efforts to combat the trend, Mr. Kuchma ordered the creation of an integrated state-information and analytical network, the amendment by October 1 of financial and banking legislation to thwart dubious operations, greater cooperation with international bodies responsible for combating money

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During Year of Culture in Ukraine, Kyiv court orders closing of youth library

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – With allegations of misuse of public office in the air, a Kyiv civil court on July 1 ordered the closing of a regional library in the capital in support of a claim by the city raion administration that it should be evicted for failing to pay rent in a timely manner.

The Kyiv Oblast Youth Library in the Pechersk raion is in a fight for its current premises with pressure coming from several top city officials for it to leave. The library's recently appointed director, Halyna Soroka – who took over after the previous director retired, citing the hopelessness of the situation – harshly criticized the court decision.

As Ms. Soroka explained in an interview with *The Weekly*, the problem is not delinquent lease payments, because everyone, including the raion leadership well understood that all oblast facilities depend on timely outlays from the state budget to pay their bills, which often does not occur.

Ms. Soroka implied that the real issue lies with Pechersk raion chairman, Anatolii Kovalenko, who had found a way to finally evict the library in order to privatize the building to further expand business interests he has in the area.

"We are aware from those who are close to our library that the head of the raion state leadership already has a beauty shop and a restaurant around here," she commented.

Ms. Soroka she said the library had felt the pressure to leave ever since the building the library occupied fell under the auspices of Pechersk Zhytlo (Pechersk Housing) in 2001, effectively giving the local raion control over it.

The eviction of the library – the only oblast library in the city geared to teenagers – comes at a most inopportune time because President Leonid Kuchma has declared 2003 the Year of Culture in Ukraine.

National Deputy Les Taniuk, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Culture and Spiritual Matters, criticized the court decision during an interview on July 14, while underscoring that it was in line with the policies of the current political leadership.

"I look at this as the norm for this government and this leadership, which also in this year of culture reduced the budget for culture," said Mr. Taniuk.

The lawmaker complained that there is a slew of unresolved cultural matters he would like to attend to given the supposed focus on culture in 2003, including funding for restoration of the Kozak military center, Khortytsia, the misappropriation of government funding for church parishes and the closing of the Les Kurbas Center in Kyiv.

"For the fourth month now I have not been given time to meet with [Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich]. I am the head of the parliamentary Committee on Culture and the prime minister has no time to discuss these matters with me," explained an exasperated Mr. Taniuk.

Ms. Soroka said she sees great irony in the timing of the order to close her library during the Year of Culture. She said she is determined to continue to fight to keep the library at its present location, where it has been since 1968. While noting that she had already filed an appeal with the civil court, she admitted that she faces an uphill battle as even the judge who presided over the original case suggested that she was in a no-win situation, since too many powerful local officials wanted to see the premises vacated.

"She said [the appeal] will not help because too many higher-ups were interested in the matter," explained Ms. Soroka.

In addition to the fight over rent problems, Ms. Soroka must prepare to do battle with a city administration that would like to see all oblast programs and facilities out of the city proper. She said she is well aware

of the rift between Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko and Kyiv Oblast Chairman Anatolii Zasykha over the matter. The Mayor's Office failed to reply to repeated requests from *The Weekly* for comment.

Ms. Soroka must deal also with an advisory note from Vice Prime Minister of Humanitarian Affairs Dmytro Tabachnyk to all Ukrainian libraries in which he has suggested that children's libraries and youth libraries, currently geared to different age groups, be combined as a cost-saving measure.

Despite the formidable obstacles before her, Ms. Soroka said she would go forward because she had sufficient support to proceed based on petitions from local residents and library visitors requesting that the library stay.

The fight she is preparing is based on factual inconsistencies in the arguments presented by the raion state administration during the court process. Ms. Soroka showed a letter submitted to the court by the raion administration showing that on December 3, 2002, it requested that the library decide and reply by January 31, 2003, whether it would continue its lease. Ms. Soroka said the library had never received such a letter and the only record of its existence is in the raion administration.

Yet, as Ms. Soroka explained, the letter's existence and its content are irrelevant to a large degree because the minutes of a meeting of the raion administration's committee on Non-Domestic Housing on December 5, 2002, showed that a decision to close the library was made that day – even though the raion letter gave the library until the end of January to reply.

The library director is also battling to have the Pechersk raion administration at least offer the library a substitute facility, which she said state law requires. She noted, however, that raion officials have explained to her that the law does not apply in this case because the raion was taking

the building back after a lapse of the lease, in line with current legal procedures, and not simply to convert it to other use.

Kostiantyn Brychuk, the press secretary for Mr. Kovalenko, the head of the Pechersk Raion state administration, faxed *The Weekly* responses to questions submitted on the matter in which he explained that ever since the lease was signed between the library and Pechersk Zhytlo, the library often had failed to pay the monthly rent and had at times run up considerable debts. He also asserted that the library was falling into disuse and decline.

"Many reviews by officials of the raion state administration showed that the library was not purchasing new periodicals, that it was not organizing programs for youth and for the residents of the micro-raion and that the library was not being utilized," explained Mr. Brychuk.

Looking for support in her battle with the raion authorities, Ms. Soroka sent letters to National Deputy Taniuk, National Deputy Stanislav Stashevskiy, who represents the parliamentary district in which the library is located, Mayor Omelchenko, Vice Prime Minister Tabachnyk, Minister of Culture Oleksander Bohutskiy, and Oleksander Afonin, director of the Ukrainian Publishers and Booksellers Association.

The only support she received in her quest for justice was in a letter from Mr. Taniuk to Mr. Omelchenko requesting an explanation of the problem and resolution of the situation in the library's favor, and a letter by Mr. Afonin to President Kuchma regarding the ironic displacement of the library during the Year of Culture.

Mr. Afonin received a reply to his correspondence, but not from a presidential administration representative. It was the Pechersk Raion deputy chairman, who called to ask what possible interest could the head of a publishing and bookselling association have in a library problem.

The Lazarenko saga: trial of former prime minister of Ukraine set to begin

by Roman Kupchinsky

RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch

On Friday, June 13, Pavlo Lazarenko, the former prime minister of Ukraine detained in New York in February 1999 and eventually arrested and charged with money laundering and mail fraud, was released from detention by Judge Martin Jenkins in San Francisco in order to be allowed to listen to testimony given to federal investigators in Kyiv.

He will remain outside the California federal detention center until his trial begins in mid-August. According to the Reporter of June 19, Mr. Lazarenko posted bond of \$86 million. The money, however, is tied up in litigation in Antigua, where that government also has accused Mr. Lazarenko of money laundering.

When his request for release was granted, his team of U.S. defense lawyers – led by Harold Rosenthal – along with the chief of the Organized Crime Strike Force in the U.S. Attorney's Office in San Francisco, Martha Borsch, and her investigators went to Ukraine, Cyprus, Israel, Antigua, Switzerland, the Netherlands and England in an attempt to question a number of witnesses in the case. The list of those they intended to question included Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma; the man who appointed Mr. Lazarenko as prime minister.

The Lazarenko trial promises to be a revealing one, and the prospect has placed many present and former high-level Ukrainian officials in a state of heightened alert. The Ukrainian media, repeatedly cited by the Council of Europe and human

rights groups as lacking in essential freedoms, has largely ignored the request by U.S. investigators to have the president – along with national security adviser Yevhen Marchuk, the former head of the Ukrainian gas monopoly Naftohaz Ukrainy, Ihor Bakai, and former Prime Minister Valerii Pustovoitenko – questioned.

The Ukrainian media did, however, report that the Americans wanted to question opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko. Ms. Tymoshenko, an outspoken critic of President Kuchma, was recently cleared of corruption charges by a Kyiv appellate court. Subsequently, after a brief hearing, the Ukrainian Supreme Court, stacked with presidential appointees earlier this year, threw out the decision of the appellate court and reinstated the charges of corruption and bribery against her.

The Lazarenko saga is long and arduous. After his arrest in Switzerland in 1998, Mr. Lazarenko jumped bail of \$3 million and returned to Kyiv, where he continued his political activities and announced that he would be running for president. In February 1999, just prior to a meeting of the Parliament that was to vote on removing his immunity from prosecution, he left Ukraine for Greece. At this point, the Ukrainian Parliament lifted his parliamentary immunity and he flew to the United States, where he was picked up at New York's JFK International Airport on charges of trying to enter the United States on an invalid travel document. He unsuccessfully applied for political asylum.

When word got out that Mr. Lazarenko

had been arrested in the United States, Ukrainian authorities repeatedly demanded that the United States return him to Ukraine to stand trial. Since there is no extradition treaty between the two countries, this demand was not honored. Many analysts at the time felt that Mr. Lazarenko could not receive a fair trial in Ukraine, that the chances of him dying in detention were higher than average, and that the Ukrainian insistence that Mr. Lazarenko be sent home was a way of silencing him rather than seeing justice done.

Mr. Lazarenko's arrest in the United States was a disastrous event for some officials in Kyiv. Their colleague, a high-level Kyiv insider, was now inside a jail cell in San Francisco; and if he decided to share his knowledge with U.S. investigators, it might have unpredictable consequences.

This event was compounded in November 2000 when it was revealed that a member of President Kuchma's security detail, Mykola Melnychenko, had been covertly recording conversations in the president's office since late 1998. The recordings, the gist of many of which suggested illegal activities, were in themselves a serious indicator of high-level corruption in Kyiv.

The conversations appeared to reveal President Kuchma insisting on the silencing of a vocal journalist, Heorhii Gongadze, who was soon afterwards found beheaded outside of Kyiv. They also included a conversation in which the president demonstrated an intent to sell an advanced radar system, the Kolchuha, to Iraq. And while the Kolchuha has not been



AP/Efrem Lukatsky

Pavlo Lazarenko in a photo from 1996.

found in Iraq, the conversation ultimately discredited the president of Ukraine internationally.

And while President Kuchma maintained his innocence, the Melnychenko recordings were authenticated by the FBI and by a private audio laboratory in the United States and shown to be genuine. A government laboratory in Kyiv, which did not have a copy of the original recording device or chip onto which the conversations were digitally recorded, nevertheless announced that they were fakes.

The recordings were not only damaging, their release coincided with the inter-

(Continued on page 9)

OBITUARIES

Ilarion Kalynewych, 92, of Maryland, librarian, scholar, artist, benefactor,

by Jurij Dobczansky

WASHINGTON – Dr. Ilarion Kalynewych, also known as Larry Calyn, of Silver Spring, Md., died on July 10 at the Rockville Nursing Home.

Dr. Kalynewych was born on August 31, 1910, in Ruda Siletska, located in the county of Kamianka-Buzka, in the Lviv Oblast, Ukraine. He attended the teacher's college in Sokal in 1926-1930. From the Ukrainian Catholic seminary in Lviv he went on to study theology at the Lviv Theological Academy until 1939, when he moved to Vienna. In 1943 he earned a doctorate in economics from Vienna's College of International Trade.

After emigrating to the United States in 1949, he lived in North Carolina and Pennsylvania, and finally settled in Cleveland, where he opened a retail business. In 1960 he earned a master's degree in library science from Western Reserve University. He was certified as a medical librarian by the American Medical Library Association and served as director of the Cleveland State Hospital Library in 1960-1964.

In 1964 he moved to Washington, to accept a position at the National Agricultural Library, where he worked in indexing, bibliography, selection and acquisitions until his retirement in 1984.

Nearly two decades of his retirement were devoted to travel and oil painting, specializing in flowers and landscape scenes. Dr. Kalynewych was a member of the Olney Art Association and the Montgomery County Arts Council. His artwork, signed variously as "Calyn" and

"Kalynewych" was exhibited widely in the greater Washington area.

Dr. Kalynewych and his late wife, Donna, were generous benefactors of Ukrainian charitable, religious and scholarly endeavors. Among other donations, the Kalynewyches established a \$50,000 endowment at the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University. They were active parishioners and benefactors of the Ukrainian Catholic National Shrine of the Holy Family and supported orphanages, church reconstruction and publishing projects in Ukraine.

Washington's Ukrainian community will remember Dr. Kalynewych as an active member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.A. He served as president of the society's Washington chapter in 1988-1996.

He co-edited "Nadbuzhanshchyna," a three-volume history of the Buh river region of western Ukraine, and he often gave lectures and regularly contributed articles to the Ukrainian press. From 1967 to 1975, Dr. Kalynewych taught religion and sociology at the Taras Shevchenko School of Ukrainian Studies. He was a member of The Washington Group and the Ukrainian Association of the Washington Metropolitan Area.

Predeceased by his wife, Dr. Kalynewych leaves their daughter, Olga Calyn, as well as relatives in Ukraine. A parastas memorial service on July 14 was concelebrated by all three local Ukrainian pastors. Internment was in the Ukrainian section of Cedar Hill Cemetery in Suitland, Md.

Stephen Sydoriak, 85, of New Mexico, distinguished physicist at Los Alamos

LOS ALAMOS, N.M. – Dr. Stephen Sydoriak, a distinguished low-temperature physicist, died on May 15, at the age of 85. He was a researcher for the Los Alamos National Laboratory from 1948 until his retirement in 1980.

With two other colleagues, he was the first to liquify He3. He later worked on the International Temperature Scale and was the author of many significant papers in his field. Fellow scientists described him as a creative experimentalist. He received his bachelor's degree in physics in Buffalo, N.Y., in 1939 and went on to spend the war years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, working in radar research and development.

In 1945, he married Stephanie Chopek, and together they went to study physics at the Yale University Graduate School. He received his Ph.D. in low temperature physics in 1948.

He was born to the Rev. Eustace and Katherine Sydoriak in 1918 in Passaic, N.J. His father, a Catholic priest of the Ukrainian Byzantine Rite, also served parishes in Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Syracuse and Buffalo, N.Y.

Having learned to dance under the program of Vasile Avramenko as a young boy, he continued performing in Los Alamos, dancing for various schools and organizations. He and his wife were known for bringing together Ukrainians from various parts of northern New Mexico for a Ukrainian picnic at their house every year so that everyone there could remember their Ukrainian roots.



Dr. Stephen Sydoriak

Dr. Sydoriak was a longtime member of UNA Branch 307 in Boston and all his children had endowment policies. He was overcome by Alzheimers in 1987. He leaves his wife, Stephanie, and his children: Stephen, Katherine, Eugene, Christine and Walter; three grandchildren and various nieces and nephews as well as his sister-in-law, Anna Chopek.

He was preceded in death by his parents, his brothers, Walter and Eugene, his sister, Helene Haire, his son, Eustace, and daughter, Mary. Funeral services were held at the Immaculate Heart of Mary Catholic Church in Los Alamos.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: June 2003

Amount	Name	City
\$1,355.00	Dial All Day for the UNA	Des Plaines, Ill.
\$400.00	Anonymous	
\$100.00	Borys Harmaty	New York, N.Y.
	Oksana Zakydalsky (Kyiv Press Bureau)	Toronto, Ontario
	Ihor Zalucky	Wilton, Conn.
\$50.00	Alexander, Lillianna and Petro Chudolij	Clifton, N.J.
	Irene Kushnir	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Andrew Renner	Beverly Hills, Calif.
\$45.00	Roman Okpys	Dana Point, Calif.
\$35.00	John Kark	San Diego, Calif.
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	Myroslaw Kulynych	Jackson Heights, N.Y.
	Mykola Mychalczak	Warren, Mich.
	Stephen Olynyk	Washington, D.C.
	Bohdan Pestrak	Ridgewood, N.Y.
	Eugenia Podolak	Lehigh, Pa.
	Daniel Shepelavy	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Adolph Slovik	McAdoo, Pa.
\$10.00	Marion Bartoszyk	Hyattsville, Md.
	Marta Basham	Palm Desert, Calif.
	Andrew Czuczuk	East Windsor, N.J.
	Z. Golia	Suches, Ga.
	Joseph Jackson	New Providence, N.J.

Alexandra Kochman	Chicago, Ill.
Michael Krafcisin	Chicago, Ill.
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Nestor and Olya Popowych	Park Ridge, Ill.
Edward Rokisky	North Port, Fla.
Larissa Sawka	Des Plaines, Ill.
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Roman Stefaniuk	Jackson Heights, N.Y.
\$7.00 Pauline Sokolski	Wilmington, Del.
\$5.00 Elfroza Boyczuk	Milford, Conn.
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D. Cisyk	Staten Island, N.Y.
Marian Gawur	Kent, Ohio
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Bohdan Kuropas	Hickory, N.C.
Yurko Lonyszyn	Somerset, N.J.
Ihor Mychkovsky	New Market, Md.
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Mary Pelechaty	Toledo, Ohio
Harry Praschuk	West Easton, Pa.
Michael Scyocurka	Laguna Woods, Calif.
Ivan Skalchuk	Philadelphia, Pa.
Olga Trytyak	Matawan, N.J.
\$3.00 Max Barelka	Chandler, Ariz.

TOTAL: \$2,995.00

Sincere thanks to all contributors to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund is the sole fund dedicated exclusively to supporting the work of this publication.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

laundrying, and tighter control over resellers in Ukraine that are "the biggest claimants for VAT [value-added tax] refunds." (RFE/RL Newswire)

Polish Orthodox canonize Ukrainian martyrs

LVIV – Ukrainian martyrs from the Pidliashia and Kholm areas (now in northwestern Ukraine and Poland) were canonized in Chelm, Poland, on June 7-8. Metropolitan Sava of the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church led the ceremonies. Representatives from most of the national Orthodox Churches of the world, about 100 clergy and several thousand faithful took part. Among the martyrs were a monk, six priests and the wife of one of the priests, all of whom died for the Orthodox faith from 1942 to 1945. Orthodoxy in Poland, a significant part of which is made up of ethnic Ukrainians, was almost destroyed in the borderlands of Ukraine, Poland and Belarus. This happened as a consequence of the destruction of Orthodox Church buildings by the Polish government between the world wars, World War II and persecutions in early post-war Poland. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Tymoshenko cronies charged with stealing \$2 B

KYIV – Ukrainian Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun charged two former business associates of prominent opposition politician Yulia Tymoshenko with illegally acquiring more than \$2 billion through shady natural-gas deals and financial schemes, The Moscow Times reported. Prosecutors filed charges on June 23, claiming that Ms. Tymoshenko's former colleagues from the now-defunct company United Energy Systems of Ukraine – Ukraine's predominant gas dealer in the 1990s – illegally acquired \$2.25 billion through sales of Russian natural gas. The two are also accused of hiding hard-currency revenues, stealing state assets, and tax evasion that allegedly cost the state another \$216 million. The defendants, Ms. Tymoshenko's father-in-law Hennadii Tymoshenko – former president of UES of Ukraine – and former accountant Antonia Boliura were extradited from Turkey and detained in Ukraine in 2002. (RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch)

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Young UNA'ers



Brandon Stanley Bartholomew is the latest young member to join UNA Branch 382 in Frackville, Pa. He was enrolled by his grandparents Karen L. and William Cresina.



Maya Zenia Zampetti, daughter of Alexandra and Claudio Zampetti, was enrolled by her grandmother Oksana Matla into UNA Branch 45 in Philadelphia.



Zachary R. (left) and Daniel B. Cybyk (center), sons of Bohdan Cybyk and Natalia Zabijaka-Cybyk, and Alexander Cybyk (right), son of Roman and Andrea Cybyk, are all new members of UNA Branch 15 in Washington, D.C. They were enrolled by their grandaunt Chrystia Sonevsky.



Andrew Joseph Eassa, son of Bohdan and Laura Eassa, is a new member of UNA Branch 15 in Washington, D.C. He was enrolled by his grandmother Chrystia Sonevsky.



John Joseph Meridionale, son of Robert and Tanya Meridionale, is a new member of UNA Branch 242 in Frackville, Pa. He was enrolled by his grandparents, Joseph and Andrea Chabon. Mr. Chabon is the branch secretary.

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT – MAY 2003

Christine E. Kozak, National Secretary

	Juvenile	Adult	ADD	Total
Total Active Members – 4/2003	6,089	12,490	2,759	21,338
Total Inactive Members – 4/2003	7,608	16,267	0	23,875
Total Members – 4/2003	13,697	28,757	2,759	45,213

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in 2/2003

New members	3	19	0	22
New members UL	0	0	0	0
Reinstated	5	3	5	13
Total Gains:	8	22	5	35

Losses in 5/2003

Died	0	26	0	26
Cash surrender	2	10	0	12
Endowment matured	14	14	0	28
Fully paid-up	17	13	0	30
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Extended Insurance	6	14	0	20
Certificates lapsed (active)	4	10	12	26
Certificate terminated	1	4	6	11
Total Losses	44	91	18	153
Total Active Members – 5/2003	6,053	12,421	2,746	21,220

INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in 5/2003

Paid-up	17	13	0	30
Reduced paid up	0	0	0	0
Extended insurance	23	27	0	50
Total Gains	40	40	0	58

Losses in 2/2003

* Died	3	39	0	42
* Cash surrender	9	6	0	15
Pure endowment matured	1	2	0	3
Reinstated to active	5	3	0	8
Certificates lapsed (inactive)	1	12	0	13
Total Losses	19	62	0	81
Total Inactive Members – 5/2003	7,612	16,245	0	23,857

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP 5/2003	13,665	28,666	2,746	45,077
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(* Paid up and reduced paid up policies)

ATTENTION ARTISTS! 2003-2004 CHRISTMAS CARD PROJECT

Oksana Trytjak UNA Special Projects
and Fraternal Activities Coordinator

It's August and we are thinking about Christmas already. The UNA is beginning its work on collecting art work from Ukrainian artists who wish to participate in the annual the UNA Christmas Card Project. Over the years UNA has been fortunate in having over 30 artists participate in this project. We will be accepting works from artists for reproduction that have a traditional Ukrainian Christmas theme. In the past artists contributed works in diverse genres including oil, watercolor, tempera, graphics, woodcuts, batik, ceramic tile, mixed media and others which added interest and variety to the collection.



In publishing the Christmas cards the UNA wishes to promote traditional Ukrainian art and encourage and popularize Ukrainian artists. This year again the UNA will publish over 120,000 cards that will be distributed throughout the U.S.A., Canada and Ukraine.

All proceeds from the UNA Christmas Card Project will be donated to support the Renaissance of Soyuzivka and to assist the Ukrainian National Foundation, created by the UNA in 1992 to help promote humanitarian, cultural and educational programs in the U.S.A., Canada and Ukraine. The Ukrainian National Foundation maintains a 501 (c) (3) status making all donations tax-exempt.

The UNA looks forward to this year's Christmas Card Project and welcomes all participants. Please submit either a slide, photo or original work that can be reproduced and mail to the UNA Home Office no later than September 30, 2003. Please make all inquiries to my attention: Oksana Trytjak, Special Projects.

UNA, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054, Tel: 973 292-9800 or 800 253-9862.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Famine resolutions in Congress

On the front page of this issue, readers will note a news story about two separate resolutions introduced in late July in the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Famine in Ukraine in which a quarter of the country's rural population was intentionally killed. Both measures call for remembrance of the victims, condemnation of brutal Soviet policies, and dissemination of information and knowledge about the Famine of 1932-1933.

It must be underscored that both resolutions refer to the Famine as a genocide, as both cite the 1988 report of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine which concluded that Stalin and his cohorts had "committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933."

It is most significant, however, that the Senate resolution states that "the man-made Ukraine famine of 1932-33 was an act of genocide as defined by the United Nations Genocide Convention." Adopted in 1948 by the U.N. General Assembly, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide defines genocide as "any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, such as: a) killing members of the group; b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group."

Both the House and Senate resolutions also refer to Stalin's and subsequent Soviet leaders' massive cover-up of the forced Famine. As well, they cite the role of Western correspondents of the time. The House resolution cites the courage of Gareth Jones, William Henry Chamberlin and Malcolm Muggeridge in reporting the Famine – and that fact they "were disparaged and criticized" for doing so. The Senate resolution points out that "some foreign correspondents cooperated with the campaign of denial and deception" – a reference to, among others, the infamous Walter Duranty.

In introducing the Senate Resolution, Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell delivered an eloquent statement in which he said: "The Ukraine Famine was not the result of drought or some other natural calamity, but of Soviet dictator Stalin's utterly inhumane, coldly calculated policy to suppress the Ukrainian people and destroy their human, cultural and political rights. It was the result of purposeful starvation." He described the purpose of his resolution as not only commemorating "millions of innocent victims," but also focusing "international attention to one of the 20th century's most appalling atrocities."

But why two resolutions? Each stands on its own as an expression of the sense of the U.S. Congress that the Famine must be remembered and that knowledge of this crime against humanity is key to assuring that such genocidal acts never recur.

So, in the end, dear readers, we and you should strongly support both resolutions and urge our senators and representatives to do so. For, as Sen. Campbell noted, "It is vital that the world not forget the Ukraine Famine, honor its victims, and reiterate our support for Ukraine's independence and democratic development as the best assurance that atrocities such as the famine become truly unimaginable."

Aug.
12
1984

Turning the pages back...

The Ukrainian Weekly reported on August 12, 1984, that Maryland-based human rights group Smolokyp Ukrainian Information Service had held a press conference accusing the Soviet Union of killing its Olympic athletes by administering

to them dangerous performance-enhancing drugs and subjecting them to biological and physical experiments.

Smolokyp presented as evidence a list, obtained from Soviet athletes, of 59 Soviet Olympians who had competed in Olympics from 1952 to 1984 and had died prematurely. While some might have died in unrelated accidents, Smolokyp argued, the majority had likely succumbed to the effects of state-administered drug use. Of the 59 dead Olympians, 24 had won gold medals.

The number of dead Soviet Olympians, according to Smolokyp, was stunning compared to corresponding numbers from other countries. Considering athletes who had competed in the summer Olympics from 1952 to 1976 and in the winter Olympics from 1956 to 1976, 4.45 percent of Soviet medal winners had died. By comparison, only 1.79 percent of United States medal winners and 1.53 percent of German (East and West combined) medal winners had passed away in that time. The death rate for Soviet Olympic medal winners was approximately 2.5 times higher than the corresponding statistics for the United States and Germany. The average age of the athletes on Smolokyp's list at time of death was 41.5 years.

According to the Smolokyp statement, the Soviet authorities frequently hid news of the athletes' deaths from the Soviet people. The Soviet media did not report the death of Ukrainian Volodymyr Kuts, winner of the 5,000, and 10,000-meter track events in 1956, who died at the age of 48; Ukrainian canoeing champion Yulia Riabchynska, who won the gold at Munich but died one year later; or Ukrainian Yuriy Lahutyn who died two years after winning his 1976 gold medal in team handball.

At the press conference, Smolokyp spokespersons also bemoaned the exclusion of Ukraine from the Olympics. Andriy Karkoc suggested that the Soviet Union be expelled from the International Olympic Committee (IOC) and that national Olympic committees be established in the each of the Soviet republics. This, Mr. Karkoc said, "would allow Ukraine and the other countries that are part of the USSR their rightful place in the Olympic family. And it would end the killing of Olympians by government decree."

Source: "Smolokyp, at Olympic press conference, accuses USSR of murdering its athletes," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 12, 1984. "Soviet sports medicine is killing Olympic medal winners," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, August 12, 1984.

FOR THE RECORD

Sen. Campbell's "Dear Colleague" letter

The following "Dear Colleague" letter, regarding Senate Resolution 202 on the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide, was written on July 29 by Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.) and is now circulating in the Senate.

Dear Colleague:

Yesterday, I introduced S. Res. 202, regarding the genocidal Ukraine Famine of 1932-1933. The resolution would commemorate the millions of innocent victims of this Soviet-engineered famine and support the efforts of the Ukrainian government and Parliament to publicly acknowledge and call greater international attention to one of the 20th century's most heinous crimes. The report of the Congressionally created Commission on the Ukraine Famine concluded in 1988 that "Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933."

Seventy years ago, a man-made famine in Soviet-dominated Ukraine and bordering ethnically Ukrainian territory resulted in the deaths of millions of Ukrainians – estimates range from between 7 and 10 million. In his seminal book on the Ukraine Famine, "Harvest of Sorrow," renowned British historian Robert Conquest writes, "A quarter of the rural population, men, women and children, lay dead or dying, the rest in various stages of debilitation with no strength to bury their families or neighbors." The Stalinist

regime – and, for that matter, subsequent Soviet leaders – engaged in a massive cover-up of denying the Famine.

This Famine was not the result of drought or some other natural calamity, but of Soviet dictator Stalin's inhumane, coldly calculated policy to suppress the Ukrainian people and destroy their human, cultural and political rights. It was the result of purposeful starvation. Requisition brigades, acting on Stalin's orders to fulfill impossibly high grain quotas, took away the last scraps of food from starving families, including children, often killing those who resisted. Millions of rural Ukrainians slowly starved amid some of the world's most fertile farmland, while stockpiles of expropriated grain rotted by the ton.

Please join me in remembering the innocent victims of the Ukraine Famine. It is important that the world not forget this genocidal Famine and that we support Ukraine's independence and democratic development as the best assurance that such atrocities become truly unimaginable.

If you are interested in becoming a co-sponsor of the Ukraine Famine resolution, please have your staff contact Orest Deychakivsky (orest.deychak@mail.house.gov) or Mike Peterson at the Helsinki Commission at 5-1901.

Sincerely,
Ben Nighthorse Campbell, U.S.S.
Co-Chairman
Helsinki Commission

Rep. Levin's "Dear Colleague" letter

Below is a "Dear Colleague" letter sent on July 29 by Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.) to the House of Representatives to urge support for House Congressional Resolution 254 in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide.

Dear Colleague:

As a member of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, I invite you to join us in co-sponsoring H. Con. Res. 254 to recognize the 70th anniversary of the Soviet-engineered Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 and to remember the more than 7 million victims of this man-made tragedy.

This event graphically illustrates the degree of persecution the Ukrainian people experienced under the rigid control of the government of the former Soviet Union. Concerned about Ukrainian self-assertion, Joseph Stalin implemented a policy of forced collectivization of agriculture and grain seizures. The Soviets hoped to crush the spirit of Ukraine and replace it with a politically homogenous Russian realm.

Historians have named this the "harvest of sorrow" because Ukrainian farms in the early 1930s yielded bumper crops, but the Soviets imposed such harsh levies on the

crops that villages were often left with nothing. The situation worsened as Soviet officials conducted house-to-house searches for any remaining stores of food, and as border checkpoints were established to prevent starving Ukrainians from entering Russia and to prevent any food from being brought into Ukraine. The people in the land once known as the "breadbasket of Europe" were reduced to eating weeds and the bark of trees.

This resolution presents an opportunity to recall the brutality of Communist policies, to remember the innocent victims of those policies, and to reaffirm our support for Ukraine's path toward democracy and a free market economy.

I encourage your support for this legislation. Through remembrance, we honor the memory of all those who perished and work to ensure that such a tragedy never happens again. If you would like to co-sponsor H. Con. Res. 254, please contact David Ettinger at 5-4961.

Sincerely,
Sander Levin
Member of Congress

Co-sponsors: Marcy Kaptur (Ohio), Curt Weldon (Pa.).

ACTION ITEM

Famine-Genocide Resolution in House of Representatives

On July 24 Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, introduced a resolution (H. Con. Res. 254) to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide. The resolution recognizes the draconian treatment of the Ukrainian population during the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 and expresses the sense of Congress that condemns this act perpetrated by Stalin and the Soviet government.

The resolution currently is co-sponsored by Reps. Curt Weldon (R-Pa.) and Marcy Kaptur (D-Ohio), co-chairs of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus. The Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) urges the Ukrainian American community to contact their representatives and urge them to co-sponsor this resolution. Below is a sample letter. For further information readers may contact UNIS at (202) 547-0018, or

(Continued on page 14)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A letter from 1990 about Duranty's prize

Dear Editor:

Over 12 years ago, on October 3, 1990, I wrote a short, desperate letter to Michael Sovern, president of Columbia University:

"Mr. Sovern:"

I understand that you have the power to withdraw/nullify Walter Duranty's Pulitzer Award for Journalism. Given all the research and facts surrounding the Ukrainian famine that are now appearing, Walter Duranty's reporting amounted to only lies, not observable facts. I am sure you are well aware of the horrible errors and distorted facts Mr. Duranty published while serving with the New York Times.

"Your conscience should dictate your nullification and withdrawal of any prizes to journalistic liars like Walter Duranty!"

On October 17, 1990, I received a polite and positive acknowledgment to that letter from Robert Christopher, administrator, The Pulitzer Prizes:

"Thank you for your letter of October 3 which President Sovern felt should be considered by me in my capacity as

administrator of The Pulitzer Prizes.

"Your assumption that President Sovern as an individual possesses the authority to withdraw the Pulitzer Prize awarded Walter Duranty in 1932 is not correct. That step could only be taken by a majority vote of the Pulitzer Prize Board on which President Sovern holds one of 16 voting seats.

"Your feelings concerning the Duranty prize, however, are shared, as you are certainly aware, by a number of other people as well, and the issue has been given new currency by the publication of S.J. Taylor's book 'Stalin's Apologist.' I think it quite likely therefore that the matter will be on the agenda of the Pulitzer Prize Board in November when that body holds its next meeting. What, if any, action the Board may decide to take I cannot now predict, but certainly letters such as yours will be taken into consideration."

Who knows what ever happened at that November 1990 meeting to which Mr. Christopher referred? How many at that session were Duranty apologists?

Maybe The Ukrainian Weekly letter writer, Dr. Andrew Senkowsky, (July 20) got it right! Forget Duranty and focus on discrimination.

Nancy Melnyk
Rochester, N.Y.

Duranty review a step toward accountability

Dear Editor:

The tenacity with which Walter Duranty's fabrication denying the Stalin-made famine in Ukraine 1932-1933 had been protected by the New York Times these past 70 years was proportional to the need to diffuse the impact of America's recognition of the USSR during the Stalin-made famine in Soviet-controlled Ukraine, 1932-1933. Technically, the United States cannot be held accountable for breach of protocol, as in recognizing the USSR while it was engaged in genocide, if the person in authority, namely Duranty, denied that a genocide even existed.

Plausible deniability, however, will not absolve America of its moral responsibility for recognizing a corrupt government at the expense of millions of innocent lives. Other sources of information were available to challenge Duranty's lie. The United States was encumbered to seek deeply the bedrock of the truth and to confront the evil where it lay.

One explanation for President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's decision to recognize the USSR in 1933, the year of the Famine and the year in which the Nazis came to power in Germany, hinges on his acumen as a world leader. If his decision was that of a statesman who believed the immediacy of the Nazi threat to the status quo superseded the festering threat of Communism, then his decision served the national interests of the United States. An ally on Germany's eastern front, even an immoral one, could help neutralize the danger posed by the Nazis.

The question remains, however, was recognizing both the USSR and the Famine mutually exclusive? Could not the U.S. have come down hard on the Soviets over the Famine in return for its recognition of the USSR? Or, in another scenario, could not the U.S. have intervened during the Famine on behalf of Ukraine's independence in return for its good will and support against the Nazis? A proactive American policy in Eastern Europe on the side of justice could well

have served as a significant deterrent to the Nazi quest for hegemony over the heartland of Europe.

The answers to these questions lie in America's foreign policy toward Ukraine, which was based on a convenient misunderstanding that Ukraine was integral to Russia and on a prevailing attitude that domestic matters pertaining to a foreign nation were beyond the providence of American involvement. Assuming Ukraine to be part of Russia denied Ukraine its history, ethnicity and legitimacy as a nation and thus robbed it of a national defense against the Stalin-made Famine in Ukraine.

Duranty's lie endured so long after the Famine because it served as a linchpin in the denial of Ukraine herself.

Through the actions and inactions of European nations and American foreign policy decisions since the Treaty of Versailles (1919) Ukraine's bid for self-determination was denied, and Ukraine was remanded to an imperialist totalitarian regime where Ukrainians suffered mayhem at the hands of their merciless captors. This inescapable reality is fundamental to Ukraine's right to claim compensation for its losses from all parties concerned.

Nations, too, must bear the burden of their culpability in turning a "blind eye" on grave injustice. This is a principle of international indemnity, one practiced since before the time of the Congress of Vienna, which must be satisfied. Today the European Community can make restitution for turning away from Ukraine in her moment of despair by accepting Ukraine as a full-fledged member of NATO and the European Union. The United States, in turn, could extend most-favored-nation status to Ukraine. Such restitution dispenses accountability in a just and constructive manner.

The announcement that the Pulitzer Prize Board will review the case of Walter Duranty, who denied the Stalin-made Famine in Ukraine, indicates a willingness to hold him to account and marks an important step in accepting Ukrainians as worthy of justice and recognition, and Ukraine as a dignified sovereign nation in the pantheon of nations.

Christine Hoshowsky, Ph.D.
Rochester, N.Y.



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

A burst of beauty and heritage

"Nyzynka – Embroidery of the Hutsuls/Hutsulschyna v Nyzyntsi," by Eudokia Sorochaniuk. Pennsauken, N.J.: 2002, 284 pp. ISBN 0-9717886-0-X, \$65.

This book is a pleasure just to hold and enjoy, even without opening the beautiful cover. And when you do, lush, perfect nyzynka embroideries fill your eyes. So good for the artistic and folk-loving soul!

"Nyzynka – Embroidery of the Hutsuls/Hutsulschyna v Nyzyntsi" by Eudokia Sorochaniuk is a very important book. To this reviewer's knowledge, it is the first book on either side of the ocean devoted completely to the distinctive nyzynka style of embroidery. The cover is elegant, and the 272 color plates are so perfect that you can see each strand, each fiber of the fabric.

Mrs. Sorochaniuk, a native of Zhabii, has devoted her life to the textile arts of the Hutsul region. She weaves and she embroiders; her work is very much a part of her very being. Over the years in America she and her husband, Dmytro, shared their knowledge and their art with the Ukrainian and American communities. They are the force behind Cheremosh, the Philadelphia Ukrainian Hutsul Society.

The bilingual Ukrainian-English book begins with a biography of Mrs. Sorochaniuk by Dzvinika Martiuk Zacharczuk. The reader learns about her involuntary, difficult and yet successful journey from her beloved Carpathians to America.

Lubow Wolynetz follows with an introduction on the Hutsuls and their life, art and beliefs. A Hutsulka herself, Ms. Wolynetz knows this field inside out. Her many exhibit catalogues for The Ukrainian Museum in New York, and other works, have no equal when it comes to her exceptional manner in presenting Ukrainian ethnography in its many facets.

The fine design of the book is by Mrs. Sorochaniuk and Maria Rosola Panczak, the translations by Xenia Panczak Zacharczuk, Stefan Makuch and Eryna Cvikula-Korchynsky. Technical preparation was by Natalie Panczak Firko.

The plates follow. The burst of beauty and color is amazing. The designs are in one color, black or burgundy, or one half of the design is the solid-colored base, while the other side is filled in with multicolored threads. Many plates show the two sides, the front and back, of the fabric, with the front of the fabric on one side and the back on the reverse.

And the embroidery is perfect. Because the stitch goes up and down every strand of the fabric and is geometric, there is no place to hide mistakes. This is perfection. We see variety in the same design appearing side by side in black and in burgundy. Each looks different. I have always been on the lookout for diagonal nyzynka designs, and have found quite a few in this book.

Perhaps the author did not think it was necessary, but I would like to have seen more information included. There is no identification of designs. Are they all from one village, or county, or from a wider region?

As with all folk arts, the designs are



geographically quite specific. The different nyzynka stitches are not identified, even though the variations are shown.

And, for those embroiderers who want to be accurate, it would have been so helpful to have the color numbers of the DMC threads given. The harmony of Hutsul colors is unique, and just any red and any yellow do not go together.

Mrs. Sorochaniuk mentions that in the Carpathians the women would each select the colors as they wished, and there were no rules. But they were home, and felt that sense of color in their bones. I will find myself matching the thread strands to the plates, or referring to Nancy R. Ruryk's classic "Ukrainian Embroidery Designs and Stitches" (Winnipeg: Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada, 1958 – still available from Ukrainian Voice in Winnipeg), which does list the thread numbers for each design.

Then I will see if they match the ones in this book. For someone who does not know how to embroider nyzynka, a page or two on the technique would have been helpful.

But this is not a how-to book, nor is it for a beginner, although the few extra pages would have made it complete. It is important that the book is bilingual, because we need to get our heritage out there into the mainstream. It makes a fine gift to non-Ukrainian embroiderers and book lovers.

Various textile magazines such as Threads, Piecwork, Fiberarts and others should be made aware of "Nyzynka" – and should review it. Mrs. Sorochaniuk is known in the arts community, having received The National Heritage Fellowship from the National Endowment of the Arts in 1999.

Mrs. Wolynetz concludes her essay: "This publication, a collection of nyz embroideries so lovingly preserved, unearthed and brought back to life is like this flame in the high pastures revived by an ancient ritual in the spring through the efforts of one person – Eudokia Sorochaniuk."

Mnohaya lita to the author, and may she follow up with a book on weaving, as well as her memoirs.

The book is available from E. Sorochaniuk, 7967 Grant Ave., Pennsauken, NJ 08109. The price of \$65 includes shipping.

Rev. Stephen Chmilar ordained as eparch for Toronto and Eastern Canada

by Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj

TORONTO – The Rev. Stephen V. Chmilar, 58, was ordained as the Ukrainian Catholic Church's eparch of Toronto and Eastern Canada on July 23 at the Church of the Holy Dormition in Mississauga, Ontario. Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, recognized within the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UCC) as its patriarch, traveled from his chancery in Lviv via Rome to lead the ceremony.

Bishop-elect Chmilar succeeded Bishop Cornelius J. Pasichny OSBM, who retired earlier this year the age of 75, after heading the eparchy since 1998. Having received nominations from the Synod of Bishops of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II announced on May 3 that the Rev. Chmilar had been named as the next eparch of Toronto.

Co-consecrators joining Cardinal Husar at the hierarchical divine liturgy were Archbishop Luigi Ventura, apostolic nuncio of Canada, Metropolitan-Archbishop Michael Bzdel, CSsR., metropolitan of Ukrainian Catholics in Canada, and Bishop Pasichny.

A reception at the Mississauga Convention Center after the service was attended by over 800 clergy, faithful and

well-wishers.

Bishop Chmilar was born on May 24, 1945, in Lamont, Alberta, to the late Steve Chmilar and late Alexandra Osinchuk, both of whom immigrated from western Ukraine. He has one brother and three sisters. The bishop-elect studied at the University of Ottawa (1966-1968), graduating with a B.A. in philosophy, then studied theology at St. Paul University in Ottawa, obtaining a B.A. in 1972. Having joined the Order of St. Basil the Great in 1960 he was ordained a priest by Edmonton Bishop Neil Savaryn, OSBM, on June 11, 1972.

The newly ordained cleric then returned to his home province, where he served as pastor of parishes in Chipman, Borschiw and Mundare until 1973. The Rev. Chmilar was associate pastor for the Church of St. Basil the Great in Edmonton in 1973-1975 and 1978-1982, with a three-year spell at the St. John the Baptist Parish in Ottawa, Ontario, in between.

After a two-year stint at St. Mary's Parish in Vancouver, the Rev. Chmilar was sent across the border to serve at the Church of the Transfiguration of our Lord in Denver until 1988, then on to Buffalo, N.Y., where he was associate pastor at St. Nicholas Church until 1990.

The 1990s marked the peripatetic priest's return to Canada, throughout which he was pastor for St. Nicholas' parishioners in Hamilton, Ontario. In 1991 he was incardinated (formally accepted) into the Toronto Eparchy and released from his vows as a Basilian. In 2000 the Rev. Chmilar was appointed by Bishop Pasichny to the post he held at the time of his nomination as eparch, pastor of Dormition of the Blessed Virgin Mary Church in Mississauga.

During his five years in Mundare the Rev. Chmilar was a spiritual director to the Novitiate of the Sisters Servants of Mary Immaculate. While in Ottawa he served on the Ukrainian Marriage Tribunal, and during his service in Edmonton worked in a similar capacity. The Canadian-born clergyman directed Ukrainian Catholic summer camps for children in the Ottawa, Edmonton and Vancouver areas for over a decade.

Bishop Chmilar is certainly a known quantity in the Toronto Eparchy's administration. Bishop Pasichny appointed him chancellor in 1998, soon after his own ordination as eparch. The Rev. Chmilar has also since joined the eparchy's Presbyteral Council, and is a member of

(Continued on page 19)



Bishop Stephen Chmilar, the Ukrainian Catholic Church's eparch of Toronto and Eastern Canada.

Ukrainian Gift...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine, Dr. Yurii Ivaniv, who specializes in diagnostic radiology, and his team determine that doctors there cannot guarantee a high degree of success in an operation to correct a congenital heart defect on a child who has turned to them.

In cooperation with the Northern New Jersey Rotary Gift of Life program, UGOL makes arrangements for transportation, finds a host U.S. family and interpreters, if need be.

A simple desire to help

U.S. families generally host a mother or a father and the child for about a month, providing all the necessities and usually more, such as excursions to local tourist spots, clothing and other gifts. Thus far, 65 families have volunteered to host Ukrainians in the program. Fourteen of them have come back requesting to sponsor a second family. What drives their generosity is a simple desire to help.

Richard Kawalek, who traveled to Ukraine with his wife to see the kids they had hosted, explained that the satisfaction he had received in being a part of the UGOL program was incomparable to

nearly anything else he had experienced.

"We're not rich, but if you just read the letters these kids send," the retired architect explained, before stopping momentarily to compose himself, "I get moved every time."

He added that he and his wife had become closely involved with UGOL since their first experience hosting a Ukrainian family and had donated \$1,000 to the organization last Christmas.

"My wife and I decided that I didn't need another leather coat from her [as a Christmas gift] and that she didn't need another one from me either," Mr. Kawalek said.

Mr. Kuzma, the president of UGOL, explained that the project he developed has taken on special meaning to many of the Rotary Clubs in the Northern New Jersey district. Some clubs and their members specifically request Ukrainian families when providing their aid. He said the key to UGOL's success is the support structure the organization provides: the interpreters, the transportation, the comfort to the parents and the extra phone call they are ready to make in order to help.

"There are Rotary Clubs that will sponsor only a Ukrainian child. They know that if they need support help, that help is there," explained Mr. Kuzma.

Mr. Kuzma conceived of his project after his son had asked that mom and dad take in a family from Poland in 1990 as part of a high school program that Rotary had initiated. Mr. Kuzma said he wondered immediately why the program couldn't be structured to bring benefits to disadvantaged Ukrainian kids, too. Some 5,500 kids in Ukraine are born annually with congenital heart defects, half of which require surgery to correct, something the country's ill-funded medical system can hardly afford to perform.

"My wife, Kathy, and I saw that we could encourage Rotary to help Ukrainian kids as well," continued Mr. Kuzma.

A cooperative project

He contacted the Northern New Jersey district office of Rotary and proposed a cooperative project in which UGOL, in addition to paying for the nominal costs of the operations performed on the Ukrainian children and the medicines that would be needed, would also develop a support system – what Mr. Kuzma referred to as "value-added" support, such as transportation, interpreters, psychological comfort and shelter for the kids and their families who find themselves in an alien environment.

It was an idea that the Rotary district

liked and a partnership commenced. Mr. Kuzma and his wife incorporated UGOL as a non-profit organization in 1996 and formed a board of trustees that included Ann Kowal, Marie Hywel and Stefania Bryant. UGOL sponsored its first surgery at Montefiore Hospital in June 1997.

Mr. Kuzma came away from his latest visit to Ukraine with a slew of new ideas on how to continue to help the country – one which he has never called home but got to know through his parents and the Ukrainian community that has surrounded him his entire life.

He said he would like to have more of the infant surgeries UGOL sponsors performed in Ukraine because it would help to lower costs for his organization and increase the expertise of Ukrainian doctors. He said he would soon begin to raise funds toward refurbishing an intensive care unit in the Lviv hospital's pediatric unit.

Mr. Kuzma also mentioned that he would like to develop a scholarship program funded by donations from the worldwide Ukrainian diaspora for talented students in Ukraine who cannot afford the cost of tuition. He indicated with some lack of confidence that the effort might be out of his league. But then he didn't believe UGOL would get as far as it has.



Two Ukrainian Gift of Life program beneficiaries, 13-year-old Yuriy Kolodiy (front row, left) and 14-year-old Yanna Zubchuk (front row, right), and their mothers (standing behind their children) greet American host families visiting Kyiv.



Ukrainian Gift of Life President George Kuzma and Dr. Mykola Konyk (right), surgeon, visit the newest surgical candidate for one of UGOL's programs at the Pediatric Cardiac Surgery Center in Lviv Regional Hospital.

The Lazarenko...

(Continued from page 3)

rogations taking place in San Francisco, where a member of Kuchma's inner circle was now being held.

More to the point was the nature of Mr. Lazarenko's alleged crimes. According to the indictment in California, he made most of his illegal profits in the energy business. The Melnychenko recordings also appeared to suggest that most of the money in various presidential slush funds was coming from the energy barons, particularly from the state gas monopoly, Naftohaz Ukrainy, run by Mr. Bakai. Recent revelations suggest that this system has not ended, and that Ukrainian and Russian leaders are still using the criminalized energy business in order to enrich themselves.

As the U.S. investigation of Mr. Lazarenko continued, the Ukrainian Procurator General's Office announced in February 2002 that it was charging him with ordering the killings of two Ukrainian officials, Vadym Hetman, the former head of the National Bank of Ukraine, and Yevhen Scherban, a member of Parliament. According to prosecutors, Mr. Lazarenko had paid a criminal gang close to \$1 million to kill the two men. But, unfortunately, the men who were alleged to have done the actual killings themselves had since died, and so the only person left in the prosecution's case was the driver of one of the deceased suspects. He was tried and sentenced last month.

Shortly after Mr. Lazarenko's arrest, on June 19, 1999, a man who worked for him for many years in Dnipropetrovsk when Mr. Lazarenko was the oblast chairman and later was an adviser when his boss became prime minister, Petro Kirichenko, was also arrested in California. Mr. Kirichenko was widely suspected of being the "bag man" for Mr. Lazarenko. It was allegedly Mr. Kirichenko who set up the different offshore shell companies and numerous coded bank accounts for him. According to informed sources, Mr. Kirichenko knew everything that was taking place in the conspiracy.

Mr. Kirichenko, like his employer, was a high roller and had purchased an exclusive oceanside home close to Mr. Lazarenko's in Marin County, Calif., for \$10 million (cash). Mr. Lazarenko himself owned comedian Eddie Murphy's former mansion, which he bought for \$6.75 million. After a few months in prison, Mr. Kirichenko decided to cooperate with the prosecution and was released. And while the nature and extent of Mr. Kirichenko's cooperation has not been made public, many suspect that it is damaging to many high-level officials in Kyiv, including the president.

It remains to be seen whether President Kuchma and others will allow Mr. Lazarenko's lawyers or investigators from the U.S. Attorney's Office to interrogate them. One, former Prime Minister Pustovoitenko, who at the time of Mr. Lazarenko's tenure as prime minister was in the Cabinet of Minister's and allegedly knew all the details of what went on, has already stated that he will not talk to the visitors from the United States. The president's office had not made a decision on whether the president would answer any questions by the time this article went to print. Altogether, there are some 50 witnesses on the list of those to be questioned.

One of the issues to be resolved by the investigation is whether Mr. Lazarenko acted alone in all instances or conducted any of his activities at the behest of others.

The trial of Mr. Lazarenko is scheduled to begin on August 18. Barring any further delays, testimony will begin on that day which might shed a great deal of light on illegal activities in Kyiv and the role, if any, played by Ukraine's political elite in those transactions.

Detroit community fetes Cardinal Lubomyr Husar

by Irene Pryjma

WARREN, Mich. – The Detroit Ukrainian Catholic Deanery, at the invitation of the Very Rev. Dean Basil Salkowski, OSBM, pastor of St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church, on June 1 hosted a very special banquet – in honor of the first official visit of the Head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, at St. Josaphat Church Center in Warren, Mich.

This banquet was also a fund-raiser for the new informational center and Cathedral of the Holy Resurrection of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church being built in Kyiv, Ukraine.

With a capacity audience of parishioners and faithful attending, the event was opened by master of ceremonies Vasyl Kolodchin, world head of the Ukrainian Patriarchal Society, who greeted the gathering.

The clergy were ushered in, and then Cardinal Husar entered to thunderous applause. St. Josaphat's Choir, directed by Maestro Volodymyr Shesluk sang the "Patriarchal Hymn," and the Very Rev. Salkowski delivered the official welcome.

Next, elementary school children Larissa Woryk and Alexander Taha welcomed the honored guest with the traditional bread and salt, and high school students Khrystyna Ignatyn and Volodymyr Pasishnyk presented him with flowers while everyone spontaneously and wholeheartedly sang "Mnohaya Lita."

Before the dinner the Rev. John Lazar, Pastor of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Parish in Dearborn, Mich., gave the invocational prayer and the choir sang "Our Father." After dinner the master of ceremonies introduced the guests seated at the head table-parish priests of the Detroit Deanery. At the conclusion of the dinner Dr. Mark Farion played the bandura and sang three dumas/cantatas.

Mr. Kolodchin welcomed Patriarch Lubomyr and spoke of the sobor (cathedral) in Kyiv and how important it is to support its construction. Then the Very Rev. Volodymyr Petriv, pastor of St. John the Baptist Parish in Detroit, Mich., introduced Cardinal Husar with words of welcome. He emphasized the importance of the Sobor project and how it will benefit the reemerging Church in Ukraine.

On this Sunday, the Feast of the Holy (Nicea) Fathers of the Church, Cardinal

Husar addressed a capacity audience of parishioners and faithful from the parishes of the Detroit Deanery at a banquet fundraiser at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church. This was the primate's first official visit to the parish. He thanked the Deanery for the invitation, the schoolchildren for their greetings, Dr. Farion for the musical interlude and the people for coming to this event.

He greeted his listeners warmly and, at the outset, reminded them that even the humblest of donations toward the building of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Sobor in Kyiv merits recognition much as the widow's mite in the Bible. He also stated that much has been said about his predecessors, Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky and Patriarch Josyf Slipyj, and not enough about his immediate predecessor Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky. The late Cardinal Lubachivsky, he said, the bridge from the dark era of communism to the 1989 reemergence of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church from the underground, had a very important role in bringing our Particular Church into its own in the newly independent and democratic Ukrainian republic (1991).

A Sobor Committee was formed in Kyiv to provide technical and financial aid to the project, whose theme is "Sanctity of a United Nation." Cardinal Husar emphasized that the building of the Sobor of the Holy Resurrection in Kyiv will reflect this symbol of unity in faith, and a return to Christianity's original roots in Ukraine. As such, it will be a cathedral for all Ukrainians in Ukraine as well as in the global diaspora, he continued. It will not be a parish unto itself, but will also serve as a gathering place for Ukrainians who belong to the eight other parishes in Kyiv. This Sobor community will be an informational center for the Patriarchal Society and the Sobor Committee, and a centerpiece of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. It presents an opportunity for Kyiv and the eastern regions of Ukraine to get to know the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

In the past, eastern Ukrainians had been convinced by the ruling authorities that the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church was full of evil people – bandits and murderers – and warned not to associate with them. They are now seeing for themselves how false these representations were. Present-day civil authorities have, in general,

received us warmly and have expressed their good wishes at the laying of the cornerstone, and during construction, Cardinal Husar related.

Kyiv residents – 90 percent of whom are non-Catholic – are showing a very positive interest in the building of the Sobor, and, indeed, are also asking for an immediate place of prayerful worship. To this end, the construction of a small chapel on part of the property is now under serious consideration, he added.

The primate urged understanding of the Ukrainian people and their suffering during 75 years of communism, under a regime that sought to enslave and to eliminate their very hearts and souls, leaving them bereft of religion and God. Fortunately this did not happen, he continued.

In Ukraine progress toward democracy has been slow, even with some regression. The cardinal underscored that it is our duty to support the Ukrainian people and reinforce their positive endeavors. The strength of the nation depends on its individuals and internal unity.

As to the building of the sobor, Cardinal Husar said its completion is expected in about a year and a half to two years. He encouraged all who have Internet access to observe the daily progress of the sobor's construction at (www.kyivpatriarchal-sobor.org/ukr/develop), to interact with it by offering suggestions and to come for its dedication.

After the Patriarchal address, the Very Rev. Salkowski thanked the Patriarch for his informative and insightful speech. Then the Very Rev. Daniel Schaicoski, OSBM, pastor of Immaculate Conception Church in Hamtramck, Mich., offered the benediction.

The Detroit Deanery Banquet Committee was composed of 33 people who worked diligently and effectively to produce this event. Committee co-chairmen were – the Very Rev. Salkowski and Mr. Kolodchin; other members were Roma Dyhdalo, secretary; Myron Woronowycz, treasurer; Eugene Repeta, finance; Lida Wroblewski, banquet program; Lida Jachnycki, public relations; Dr. Paul Dzul, audit; and Volodymyr Dyhdalo, decor.

A total of \$200,000 was raised – a truly great and generous gift to Ukraine's Holy Resurrection Sobor project from the Detroit area Ukrainian Catholic faithful.



The Detroit Deanery Committee for the Building of the Patriarchal Cathedral (Sobor) in Kyiv: (seated, from left, are Lida Jachnycki, Roma Dyhdalo, Vasyl Kolodchin, Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, the Very Rev. Dean Basil Salkowski, Myron Woronowycz, Eugene Repeta, (first row, standing) Lubomyr Lypeckyj, Dr. Paul Dzul, Lida Kazewych, Lida Kolodchin, Wolodymyr Dyhdalo, Lubomyr Hewko, Adrian Bluj, Stefan Fedenko, Ivan Fedoriv, Julianna Maziak, (second row, standing) Jaroslav Duzyj, Wolodymyr Lewenetz, Dr. Alexander Serafyn, Dr. Bohdan Zarewych, Zenon Wasylkewych, Zirka Zubar, Irena Pryjma, Olga Soiovey, Dr. Mykola Hryhorczuk and the Very Rev. Daniel Schaicoski.

SPORTSLINE

Boxing

• Former World Boxing Organization heavyweight champion Volodymyr Klitschko is scheduled to fight on August 30 in Munich, Germany, against Fabio Moli of Argentina. The fight will be the first for Klitschko since his loss to Corrie Sanders of South Africa on March 8. Klitschko, 27, has 40 wins and two losses while the 34-year-old Moli has 29 wins and two losses.

"We decided on Moli because he is a big, hard-hitting man," Klitschko's promoter Klaus-Peter Kohl said on July 17, according to the Associated Press. "Volodymyr needs a challenge to regain his confidence in the ring."

Meanwhile, Vitalii Klitschko was cleared to box by an independent medical expert on July 22, The New York Times reported recently. His June 21 fight with World Boxing Council heavyweight champion Lennox Lewis was stopped after a doctor ruled that a cut over Klitschko's left eye obscured the boxer's vision.

The decision to clear the elder Klitschko makes the possibility of a rematch with Lewis strong. However, The Times reported on August 5 that Lewis passed up a lucrative December 6 rematch, although the possibility of a rematch between Lewis and Klitschko has not been ruled out and could happen in 2004.

"Lennox is taking a good, long, hard look at his career," Lewis's lawyer, Judd Bernstein said on August 4, according to The New York Times. "He's not ready to begin training and felt it was unfair for everyone to hang on to that date."

Rumors have also circulated that Lewis, 37, is considering retirement. "Lennox feels at this point he doesn't need the money and doesn't have any-

thing to prove," Bernstein said.

"Lewis is a great champion," Vitalii Klitschko said in a statement from Hamburg, Germany. "But I have the feeling that he realizes how tough the fight against me really was, and how difficult the rematch will be."

Vitalii Klitschko has been talking about a rematch with heavyweight champion Lewis since a June 21 bout between the two fighters was stopped at the end of the sixth round. Lewis won the fight by technical knockout. "I am ready for the rematch that boxing fans around the world want to see," Klitschko said in a separate statement on July 23.

Klitschko received 60 stitches to close four separate cuts and healed in what many in the boxing world have called remarkably quick fashion.

"The skin is absolutely inconspicuous," Dr. Volker Steinkraus, a dermatologist, was quoted by The New York Times as saying after he examined Klitschko in Hamburg, Germany. "There is definitely no higher risk for a future injury than there was before the fight," the doctor said.

The New York Times also reported that Vitalii Klitschko said he would visit a specialist of Lewis's choosing so that he could get another shot at the heavyweight title.

Lewis, who had earlier expressed interest in fighting Roy Jones Jr., told a group of reporters on July 3 that he was "opting for a rematch."

Archery

• More than 580 archers from 80 countries gathered in New York City on July 14-20 to compete in the 42nd World Outdoor Target Archery Championships. The finals were held in Central Park and decided eight world titles. The competition

also determined who qualified for the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens, Greece.

Six Ukrainians – three from the men's recurve team and three from the women's recurve team – qualified for the 2004 Olympics by reaching the final eight of competition. Ukraine's individual competitors failed to qualify for the upcoming summer games in Greece.

In the women's individual recurve competition Ukrainian Kateryna Palekha took seventh place, while South Korea's Mi-Jin Yun took the gold medal. South Korean teammates Sung-Hyun Park and Huyn-Jung Lee took second and third places, respectively. Ukrainians Yulia Lobzhenidze and Tetiana Dorokhova took 11th and 16th places, respectively. Natalia Burdeina of Ukraine finished in a somewhat disappointing 31st place.

Oleksander Serdiuk of Ukraine finished in 13th place in the men's individual recurve competition, while teammates Ihor Parkhomenko and Viktor Ruban finished in 19th and 45th places, respectively. Italy's Michele Frangilli won the event, and South Korea's Hyun Dong took second place. Australia's David Barnes rounded out the medal winners with his third-place finish.

Ukraine took eighth place in the men's team recurve competition, filling the final qualification spot for the 2004 Summer Olympic Games. Powerhouse South Korea won the event, while Sweden took second place and Italy took third.

In the women's team recurve competition Ukraine earned a bronze medal, while South Korea took gold and Japan silver.

In an interesting sidenote, the first world championships in outdoor target archery date back to 1931 and were held in the western Ukrainian city of Lviv, which at the time was under Polish rule.

Track and field

• Ukraine's Oleksii Lukashevych took first place in the men's long jump at the Norwich Union Super Grand Prix in Gateshead, England, on July 13. Lukashevych jumped 8.19 meters to beat Savante Stringfellow of the United States, who took second place with a jump of 8.10 meters. Kevin Dilworth of the United States jumped 8.09 meters and took third place in the event.

Ukraine's Olena Pastushenko took eighth place in the women's 100-meter event at the Norwich Union Super Grand Prix, finishing the race in 11.75 seconds. Torri Edwards of the United States took first place with a time of 11.46, and Debbie Ferguson of the Bahamas took second place with a time of 11.48. Russia's Marina Kislova took third place with a time of 11.63.

Ukraine's Anzhela Balakhonova took seventh place in the women's pole vault, clearing a height of 4.15 meters. Russia's Yelena Isinbayeva won the event and set a women's outdoor world record with her vault of 4.82 meters. Russians Svetlana Feofanova and Yelena Belyakova took second and third places, respectively, both jumping 4.54 meters.

Swimming

• Ukraine finished ninth in the overall medal total at the 10th Federation Internationale de Natation (FINA) World Championships in Barcelona, Spain. The championships, held on July 12-27, included competition in five sports – swimming, diving, water polo, synchronized swimming and open water swimming. Ukraine won seven medals – two

(Continued on page 17)

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THE NEWS FROM HERE

Who knew that varenyky, a.k.a. "pierogies," would become so popular among non-Ukrainians, or that they would spur a festival? That's exactly what happened in the Florida city of North Port, at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Religious and Cultural Center. Another Ukrainian religious community Ukrainian Baptists, also has made North Port its home. Both congregations are the focus of this installment of "The News from Here."

NORTH PORT, Fla.: "Rolling in Dough"

From October through April parishioners are "Rolling in Dough," according to the Venice Herald-Tribune's Sharyn Lonsdale. Parishioners of the center, which is headed by Roman Maluk, make about 1,200 pierogies every Friday. The pierogies, along with other traditional Ukrainian foods, are served at the weekly Ukrainian dinners, a 30-year-old tradition. Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians alike partake of the home-cooked meals.

One dedicated parishioner, Dr. Wolodymir Korol, 81, affectionately known as the "Doughmaster," began making pierogies at St. Andrew's 17 years ago. Dr. Korol comes in every Friday around 6:30 a.m., and by the time his day is finished he has made 60 pounds of dough.

Because of the description in the Venice Herald-Tribune of the Ukrainian dishes served at the weekly dinners at St. Andrew's, many people attended their Easter Bazaar on April 11-12. The paska sold out so quickly that special orders had to be placed for those who wished to purchase the Ukrainian bread.

Pierogies' growing popularity is also reflected in how many people purchase them now. Prepared pierogies can be heated up quickly and easily, and they appeal to all ages. At a store in Sarasota, Fla., owner Alla Shifman says that more pierogies are sold every year.

Pierogies even have a festival named after them in Whiting, Ind., where the first Pierogi Festival was held in 1995, the Herald Tribune reported. Gayle Kosalko, executive director of the Whiting-Robertsdale Chamber of Commerce, helped plan the first festival, is responsible for creating the festival's mascot, "Mr. Pierogi," and writes the songs that he sings with The Pieroguettes.



At the Easter Bazaar at St. Andrew's are: (from left) Lida Bilous, Slava Maluk, Vira Bodnaruk and Halyna Korol.

NORTH PORT, Fla.: Ukrainian Baptists find a home

St. Andrew's is not the only Ukrainian Church in North Port currently in the news. Recently, the Ukrainian Baptists of southwest Florida finally held a liturgy in their own church. Until July 6 of this year the Baptists rented a Lutheran church for their services.

As reported by Atanas T. Kobryn from the North Port Sun-Herald, Dr. Ivan Kovalchuk, president of the Association of Ukrainian Christian Baptists in the United States, and two local pastors, Mychaylo Jakubovych and Volodymyr Savchuk, dedicated the church with a ribbon-cutting ceremony and a church service on July 6.

Pastor Jakubovych opened the service with a prayer. Following that, the choir of the Ukrainian Baptist Church of North Port, directed by Pastor Savchuk sang. Lyubov

Vasyliw, director of the 19-member male choir of the First Ukrainian Baptist Church of Philadelphia then directed them in their song. The prior day, the choir held a concert in which they sang religious and other songs at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Religious and Cultural Center in North Port.

Dr. Kovalchuk then gave a homily after congratulating the congregation on acquiring their own church. He also spoke about Ukrainian Baptist communities all over the country, and invited everyone to Sacramento, Calif., for the All-American Convention of Ukrainian Christian Baptists, which was held in late July.

Mr. Kobryn's report on the new addition to the community appeared in his regular column for the Sun-Herald, "Our Neighbors - The Ukrainians."

- compiled by Roxolana Woloszyn

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Plast's Vovcha Tropa campground celebrates 50th anniversary

by Andrea Roman



Counselors for novachky perform a dance to their camp theme during the bonfire on Saturday night.



Members of the yunak camp keep the rhythm during a performance by fellow campers.



EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. — Over 1,000 people were on hand on Friday through Sunday, July 18-20, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the largest Plast campground in the United States, Vovcha Tropa (Wolf's Trek), with visitors young and older — oftentimes representing several generations of families — coming from as far away as Arizona, California, Texas, Illinois and Virginia.

They came, as noted by George Huk, "to revisit their youth and to see the continuity since the first camp held here in 1953." Mr. Huk, who for the past 10 years has headed the Regional Camp Committee that runs Vovcha Tropa, located in East Chatham, N.Y., added that he had attended his first Plast camp at Vovcha Tropa in 1955 at the age of 7.

Opening ceremonies of the jubilee event were held on Saturday morning with a special assembly on the camp's main field and a brief program depicting camp life presented by the more than 400 Plast youths then participating in various camps at Vovcha Tropa. Greetings were extended from the Plast leadership by Chief Scout Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw, Slava Rubel of the World Plast Bulava and Ihor Mykyta of the U.S. National Plast Command.

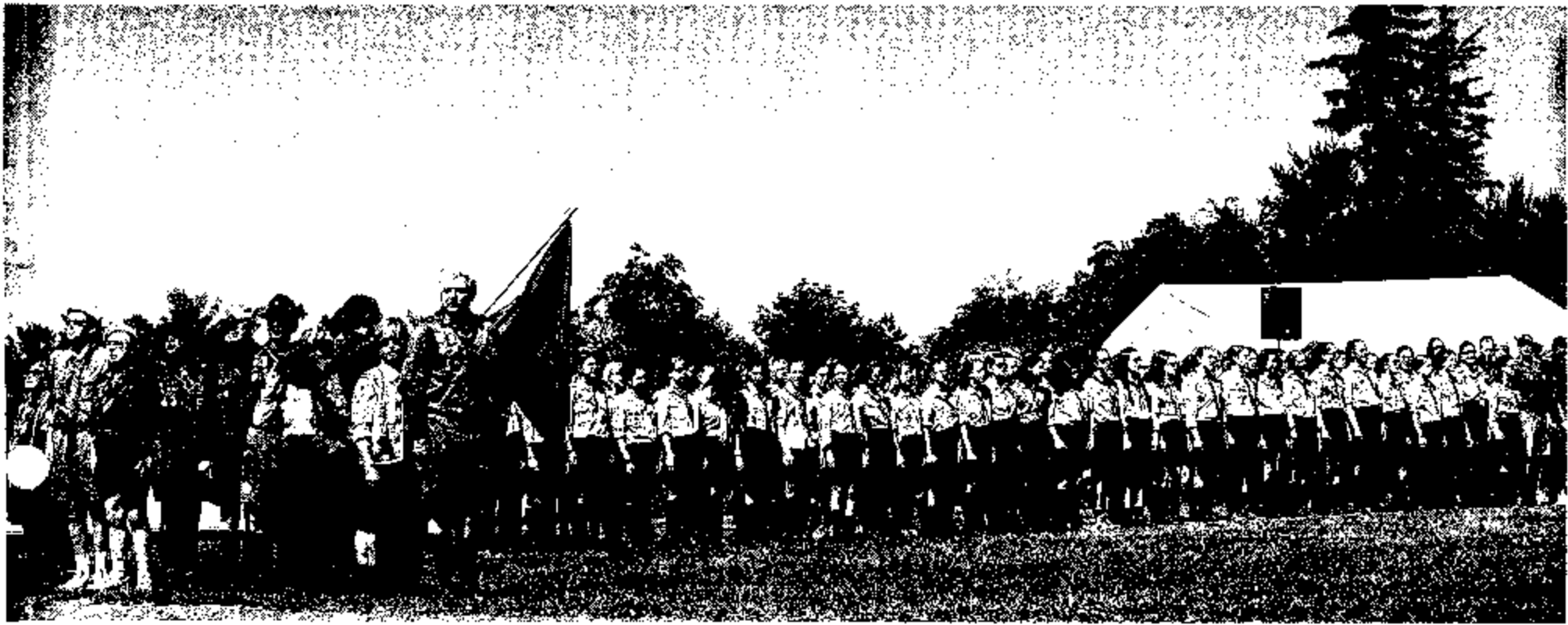
The celebration — staged by a special committee led by Sonia Slobodian Bokalo that encompassed adult members of diverse fraternities and sororities of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization — had actually begun on Friday. Some guests arrived early to participate in a golf tournament benefiting Vovcha Tropa. Later that day an evening of song spotlighted old Plast favorites, as well as skits from past decades. A dance under the stars followed to the music of Luna, whose members are no strangers to Vovcha Tropa, having camped here in their younger days.

A photo exhibit prepared by Petro Bokalo was on view throughout the weekend, highlighting some of the campground's illustrious history. Plaques representing each camp held here were displayed in tents erected near the camps for novaky and novachky (cub scouts age 6-11), and yunaky and yunachky (scouts age 11-17), and visitors were asked to sign in on plaques bearing the emblems of the camps they attended.

The Saturday program also included a children's carnival, friendly games of volleyball and a guided tour that offered a view of Vovcha Tropa past and present. One of the favorite stops on the tour was the site of the old barn that once housed campers; viewing photos of the barn where it once stood, visitors could revel in the memories of camp life in prior decades.

On the agenda for Saturday evening was a jubilee bonfire whose theme was Vovcha Tropa then and now. Participants of camps for novatstvo and yunatstvo — this year directed by Tania Hurasewych, Danylo Liteplo, Christine Baranetsky, Peter Steciuk and Stefan Stawnych — all performed, as did a number of former campers.

All in all, the weekend theme was reunion. Visitors were asked to share their memories of adventures and friendships at Vovcha Tropa by writing them down in a scrapbook placed at the registration table. Overheard were many conversations among former campers recognizing each other from past years and reminiscing about old times, as well as



Plast members, including officials and dignitaries in the organization (seen on the left), salute the hoisting of the Ukrainian and American flags during opening ceremonies of Vovcha Tropa's 50th anniversary celebrations.

parents sharing their memories of Vovcha Tropa with their children, who are now following in their footsteps. "Come on, I'll show you where Tato [Dad] and I met," one mom was heard to tell her kids.

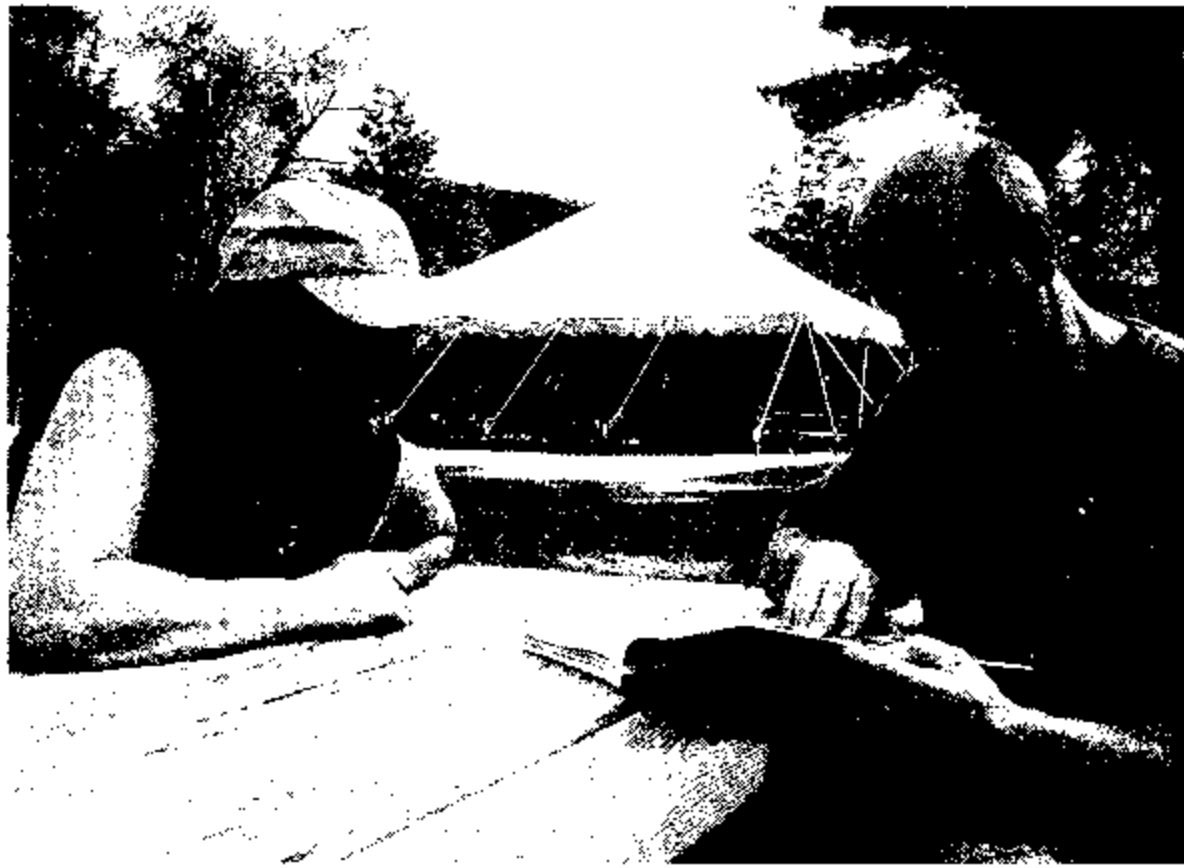
A commemorative book containing photos from 50 years of Plast events at the campground was available for purchase, as were anniversary T-shirts, sweatshirts, pins, travel mugs and, yes, special-issue ponchos.

The 50th anniversary festivities officially concluded after divine liturgy on Sunday, celebrated by Plast's chaplain, the Rev. Ivan Kaszezak, with closing ceremonies that

included a parade of campers and all Plast fraternities and sororities present at the celebration, as well as a brief program highlighted by a fly-over of three Pipers, including a 1946 Piper Cub, which took off from a neighboring airport in Ghent, N.Y.

The culmination of the closing ceremonies came when the 2003 campers sang a song dedicated to their beloved Vovcha Tropa, where many Plast members have enjoyed, and others continue to enjoy, the carefree days of their youth.

Photos in this series by Andrew Nynka and Roma Hadzewycz.



Guests of the campground review a book published to commemorate Vovcha Tropa's anniversary, while, in the background, plaques representing past camps were on display for alumni to sign.



The emblem prepared for Vovcha Tropa's 50th anniversary.



The mother-and-son team of Christine (right) and Stefan Stawnychy (middle) provided laughter with their skit at Saturday night's bonfire.



A young novak gets help gathering donations during Sunday's church service.

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Russia wants...

(Continued from page 2)

"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 reportedly said in Gdansk.

It is also noteworthy that outgoing United States Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual in his farewell speech in Kyiv on July 21 touched upon the Odesa-Brody pipeline, stressing that Ukraine has a "phenomenal opportunity" with the development of this oil-transportation route according to its original design. "Today there are interested buyers in Germany and in the Czech Republic, there is a mechanism to get that oil there through the pipeline route of Odesa-Brody linking into the Druzhba system, there are suppliers from the Caspian who are interested in providing the oil," Mr. Pascual said.

"Indeed, some of the European refineries are already buying the very same oil, bringing it through the Bosphorus, up through the Mediterranean to Trieste and to a pipeline. Ukraine has been able to demonstrate in its market analyses that it can do this more cheaply, through Odesa-Brody," he observed.

The Our Ukraine bloc said in a statement on June 24 that the use of the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline to pump Russian oil from Brody to Odesa would run counter to Ukraine's national interests. The statement called on President Kuchma to take a clear stand on using the pipeline exclusively in accordance with its original design.

However, Ukrainian commentators point out that there is no unanimity of views regarding the pipeline even within Our Ukraine. For instance, Taras Stetskiy and Viktor Pynzenyk, prominent members of the Our Ukraine parliamentary caucus, think that the primary thing is revenue, therefore the Odesa-Brody pipeline may well be used for pumping Russian oil in the reverse direction.

ACTION ITEM

(Continued from page 6)

by e-mail at unis@ucca.org.

SAMPLE LETTER

The Honorable (Name)
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative (Name):

As a member of the Ukrainian American community, I was pleased to hear of H. Con. Res. 254, which was introduced to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. Perpetrated by the former Soviet government, the artificially created famine in Ukraine claimed the lives of over 7 million innocent Ukrainian men, women and children as a means to reduce their independent tendencies and aspirations for nationhood.

It is important that the memory of the innocent victims does not vanish. Knowledge of the horrors suffered by the Ukrainian nation will serve as a constant reminder that the Free World cannot rest as long as there exist oppressive regimes. It is our duty to prevent similar genocides from happening ever again. I respectfully urge you to support H. Con. Res. 254 dedicated to the memory of the victims of this heinous crime against humanity. Please sign on as a co-sponsor of the resolution and add your support in commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide.

Sincerely,
(your name)

Ukrainian AN-124...

(Continued from page 1)

solution in the question of the release of the AN-124," explained Mr. Horkov during a regular briefing at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On May 30, 2002, a Swedish court decided that Ukraine must repay a Cyprus-registered firm, TMR Energy Ltd., just over \$42 million for violations of provisions in the statutory agreement between the Cypriot company and Ukraine's State Property Fund (SPF), both of which held a 50 percent stake in the Lysychansk Oil Refinery in Luhansk. The Swedish court sided with TMR Energy which stated that the company should recoup modernization costs after the SPF failed to include TMR Energy in incorporation documents.

The civil suit was resolved in a Swedish court because TMR had purchased its interest in the Lysychansk refinery from a Swedish firm in 1993.

Canadian authorities detained the plane, capable of carrying 120 tons of cargo and also known as the Condor, on June 26, of this year a week after it had landed at a military airbase in Goose Bay, Newfoundland, on a scheduled flight to deliver a shipment of goods to an Italian Air Force unit training there. The aircraft was being utilized by a British transport concern.

The Canadian government claims that it acted after the Federal Court of Canada acknowledged and upheld the Swedish court decision, which then gave the Canadian government the right to confiscate Ukrainian property on Canadian territory. After the Swedish court decision, TMR Energy had initiated proceedings in the courts of several countries, among

them Canada the United States, Belgium and France, to support the ruling.

Meanwhile, Ukraine has appealed the decision of the Stockholm Arbitration Court. In the appeal the SPF is protesting the large award given to the Cypriot firm and claiming that TMR Energy had the right to no more than \$500,000 in losses.

The owner and builder of the AN-1274 Ruslan, the Antonov Design Bureau of Dnipropetrovsk, has challenged the Canadian decision, arguing that, while wholly owned by the Ukrainian government, it is a separate entity and cannot be linked to liabilities of the government in general or the SPF in particular.

The seizure of the plane immediately provoked a diplomatic tussle, with Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs calling on July 15 for Ukrainian airlines not to fly to any points in the four countries that had accepted the Swedish court decision.

On July 23 Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko went so far as to send a diplomatic note to the Swedish Embassy in Kyiv requesting diplomatic resolution of the issue. He also wrote a personal letter to Canadian Ambassador in Ukraine William Graham. In addition, Mr. Zlenko ordered his ambassadors in the four countries that have accepted the Swedish court ruling to watch that no property owned by the Ukrainian state on these territories was confiscated.

The Ukrainian press has reported that Canada will soon sell the large Ukrainian aircraft. While not refuting that it may eventually put the aircraft up for auction, the Canadian Embassy in Kyiv stated on July 31 that such an action could only take place on the basis of a Federal Court decision and after all appeals had been exhausted.

Irondequoit-Poltava sister cities organization continues its mission

by Anne Kornyllo

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – For almost 100 years, the town of Irondequoit, a suburb of Rochester, N.Y. has been home to a large number of residents of Ukrainian descent. For this reason, when Ukraine declared its independence in 1991, Irondequoit Town Supervisor Fred Lapple, with the unanimous support of the Town Council, approved the establishment of a sister cities relationship between Irondequoit and a city in Ukraine.

Tamara Denysenko, a Ukrainian community activist, General Manager/CEO of the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union and a long time Irondequoit resident, assisted by other members of the community spearheaded the effort to establish a relationship with a city in Ukraine. She helped to cement such a relationship with the historic city of Poltava in 1992 and served as president of the Irondequoit-Poltava committee for 10 years. The initial membership was small but stalwart and consisted of members of Ukrainian heritage, as well as members from the Irondequoit community who wanted to see an international program build bridges of understanding at the grass roots level.

The committee's mission as part of the international sister cities program is to strengthen partnerships between the United States and the international community by promoting cultural understanding and by stimulating economic development in both countries. The intent is to make international

affairs deeply personal for people around the world on the community and personal levels.

Since its inception, the organization has had remarkable success implementing its mission statement. Some of its noteworthy projects have included: shipping over \$75,000 in humanitarian aid to Poltava for hospitals, sponsoring several Poltava delegations for cultural exchanges, coordinating pen pal exchange programs with local high schools, sponsoring community education sessions and weekly television programming, holding book drives and shipping books to schools in Poltava and sponsoring foster parent programs.

In addition, the organization co-sponsored with the Irondequoit Rotary a pacemaker project to save a child's life, provided annual scholarships for Irondequoit high school students, sponsored a youth tournament between the Irondequoit and Poltava soccer teams, formed a partnership with the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF) to fund the neonatal unit at the Poltava Maternity Hospital and most recently spearheaded the formation of the Ukrainian American sports club Poltava.

Over the years, various people showed their generous support of the organization's goals – among them State Sen. James Alesi, who helped secure grants for the organization for the past several years. The Rev. Richard C. Kinsky, a retired priest from Christ the King Roman Catholic

(Continued on page 20)

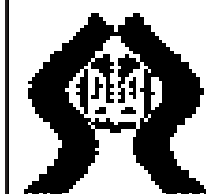
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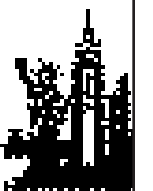
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200 дол. родина Делькевич і Кравс;
70 Хегох Согр.

Нехай Всемогучий Господь винагородить Всіх, хто в часі нашого, смутку і горя прийшли нам з порадою і поміччю.

Дружина Люба,
доні Ніля і Адріанна,
внуки Роман, Адріян і Надя з родинами.

Mustafa Jemilev...

(Continued from page 2)

live in other countries of the former Soviet Union. They have not yet been able to return. Most of them live in Central Asia, especially in Uzbekistan. They have not yet been able to return mostly because of social reasons. But also there are some legal obstacles to giving up the right to residence in Uzbekistan and to obtaining Crimean residence permits. But the main thing is that there are financial possibilities [for returning to Crimea]. And there is no doubt that nearly 90 percent of Crimean Tatars living in Uzbekistan want to come back. Apart from the problem of coming back, there is a problem of [reuniting] with their families. Most Crimean Tatars living in Central Asia have relatives in the Crimea. That's why the question of their returning is only a question of time.

As for the government of Ukraine, it's a pity Ukraine is the only country that gives money from its budget to solve some of our social problems. We have of course some complaints about how much they deliver, but nevertheless Ukraine takes some measures. And every year a certain amount of [financial] means [for our problem] is planned and put in their budget. We have also some demands in deciding our rights, on defining the [legal] status of the Crimean Tatars.

What demands are the Crimean Tatars making to broaden their civil rights?

The problems of the Crimean Tatars can be divided into two parts: legal problems – this means consolidation of all legal rights – and social problems. The most important of our legal demands is for us not to be considered as a national minority in the territory of Ukraine, when there are some 150,000 to 160,000 Crimean Tatars in Ukraine. We want Crimean Tatars to be recognized as indigenous to our land with all ensuing consequences.

Firstly, the recognition of the Crimean Tatar language as the official language on the territory of the autonomous republic. And we want adequate representation in the structure of representative and executive power in the Crimean Autonomous Republic. This can be achieved by introducing a quota at least proportional to our numbers, or giving Crimean Tatar representatives a veto on questions that relate directly to urgent problems of the Crimean Tatars.

It's a pity that during the 12 years since it became independent, Ukraine has not yet passed a law on the elected parliament of the Crimean Tatars.

You mentioned legal issues. What social issues are involved?

There is also the social aspect. In any law-based state, if something was taken from a person, it should be given back. We understand the situation. We are not saying that the authorities should give us back all our houses, all our belongings. That is impossible because other people are now living in our houses, or our houses were destroyed. What the state gives is very little, but again we understand the position of the state. It cannot give enough. But the state should pay more attention to the question of land. There is a law according to which only people who were kolhosp members before privatization may own land. But Crimean Tatars couldn't be kolhosp members in Ukraine. They are only just returning there. It's a pity the Ukrainian law doesn't consider these peculiarities, that Crimean Tatars coming back to their own land can't get the land of their ancestors and have to be hired laborers on their own land.

What is the present status of the

Crimean Tatar language?

There are a lot of other problems, including restoring education in our language. At present, only about 10 percent of Crimean Tatar schoolchildren can study at schools in their native language. But 90 percent of schoolchildren have to go to Russian schools. A complete [linguistic] Russification is going on. Russification is even faster than in the places of deportation. If we are doomed to lose our identity on our land and to become Russians, why did we come back and become victims of our struggle?

Is Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma favorably inclined toward the Crimean Tatars?

Kuchma is a person who considers the distribution of political forces in the country. If he sees that there are more supporters of not resolving a given problem, he tries to distance himself from that problem. But we should give him credit for his positive attitude. He visits Crimea regularly, meets the Mejlis of the Crimean Tatars, listens to our problems and gives corresponding orders. But as a rule, these orders are not implemented; they are sabotaged.

What is the situation in the villages? Do they have adequate funding and representation?

The situation here is like this. When we started coming back to our native land, we didn't ask for our former houses back. We only asked them to give us some land for us to build houses there. But the authorities rejected that request for different reasons, either because the land belonged to collective farms or something else is planned to be done there. But at the same time, they began mass propaganda among Crimea's Russian inhabitants, encouraging them to lay claim to land for dachas or orchards, and there was open propaganda to take possession of the land as soon as possible or the Crimean Tatars would return and if you didn't take the land, the Tatars would take it, and Crimea could belong to the Tatars. There were even appeals to invite relatives, friends from Russia, in order to occupy this land quickly.

As a result, we had serious collisions with the state. Sometimes there was violence and even bloodshed, but nevertheless Crimean Tatars took possession of 90 percent of the land allocated them because the state hadn't enough strength to throw us out. Eventually, the authorities started to allocate land to the Tatars, but much of it was in places where it is difficult to build. And by then inflation had started, and many Crimean Tatars had lost their savings. That's why many Crimean Tatars did not have enough money to build, even though they received land plots. That's why today approximately 100,000 Crimean Tatars have very bad housing conditions.

The budget the state gives for construction is very small. Many of these settlements are without roads, water, heating. In some places, there is even no electricity. It looks like the Middle Ages. In the last few years, Ukraine has allocated more funds to improve conditions, but the money is only enough for 10 percent of what is needed.

Have any other countries contributed help?

An international fund for the integration and development of Crimea was established under the auspices of the U.N. We hoped that this meant that other states would participate in the discussion of this problem, but our expectations didn't come true. This fund was created in 1994, but nearly 10 years have passed and only \$7.5 million was collected, most of it contributed by Turkey. It's a pity that we didn't get what had been expected.

SPORTSLINE

(Continued from page 10)

gold, three silver and two bronze – in the swimming and diving competitions. The United States finished first in the overall medal count with 31 medals, while Australia took second place, with 26 medals, and Russia took third place with 21.

The Ukrainian team of Volodymyr Nikolaychuk, Oleh Lysohor, Andrii Serdinov and Viacheslav Shyrsov took sixth place in the men's 4x100-meter medley relay, finishing the race in 3 minutes and 37.28 seconds. The United States took first place in the event with a world record time of 3:31.54. Russia took second place with a time of 3:34.72, and Japan took third place, finishing in 3:36.12.

Lysohor took second place in the men's 50-meter breaststroke, finishing the race in 27.74 seconds. Great Britain's James Gibson took first place with a time of 27.56, and Hungary's Mihaly Flaskay took third place, finishing in 27.29.

Ukraine's Yana Klochkova took first place in the women's 400-meter individual medley, finishing the race in 4 minutes and 36.74 seconds. Hungary's Eva Risztov took second place with a time of 4:37.39, and Romania's Beatrice Nicoleta Caslaru took third place with a time of 4:41.86.

Klochkova set a competition record and took first place in the women's 200-meter individual medley, finishing the race in 2:10.75 seconds. Australia's Alice Mills took second place with a time of 2:12.75, and China's Yafei Zhou took third place, finishing the race in 2:12.92.

Ihor Chervynskyi of Ukraine took second place in the men's 1,500-meter freestyle, finishing the race in 15:1.04

seconds. Australia's Grant Hackett took first place with a time of 14:43.14, and Erik Vendt of the United States took third place with a time of 15:01.28.

Chervynskyi took third place in the men's 800-meter freestyle, finishing the race in 7:53.15 seconds. Australia's Grant Hackett took first place with a time of 7:43.82, and Larsen Jensen of the United States took second place with a time of 7:48.09.

Ukraine's Serdinov took third place in the men's 100-meter butterfly, finishing the race in 51.59 seconds. America's Ian Crocker took first place and set a world record by finishing the race in 50.98, while fellow American Michael Phelps took second place with a time of 51.10.

Oleksander Volynets of Ukraine took sixth place in the men's 50-meter freestyle, finishing the race in 22.40 seconds. Russian Alexander Popov set a competition record and took first place with a time of 21.92, while Pieter Van Den Hoogenband of the Netherlands took third place with a time of 22.29.

Ukraine's Iryna Amshennikova missed the medal podium in the women's 200-meter backstroke, finishing the race in fourth place with a time of two minutes and 10.82 seconds. Great Britain's Katy Sexton took first place with a time of 2:08.74, while Margaret Hoelzer of the United States took second place with a time of 2:09.24. Russia's Stanislava Komarova took third place with a time of 2:10.17.

Amshennikova took sixth place in the women's 100-meter backstroke, finishing the race in 1:1.43 seconds. Germany's Antje Buschulte won the race with a time of 1:00.50, while Denmark's Louise Ornstedt and Great Britain's Katy Sexton tied for second place, finishing in 1:00.86.

Ukraine's Natalia Khudiakova took

third place in the women's 50-meter butterfly, finishing the race in 27.10 seconds. Inge De Bruijn set a competition record and took first place with a time of 25.84 seconds. Jenny Thompson of the United States took second place with a time of 26 seconds, while Sweden's Anna-Karin Kammerling took third place, finishing in 26.06.

Denys Sylantiev and Serhii Advena of Ukraine took fifth and sixth places, respectively, in the men's 200-meter butterfly. Michael Phelps of the United States took first place, finishing the race in 1:54.35 seconds, while Japan's Takashi Yamamoto took second place with a time of 1:55.52. Thomas Malchow of the United States took third place, finishing in 1:55.66. Sylantiev finished the race in 1:56.36, while Advena clocked a time of 1:57.21.

Diving

• Ukrainians Roman Volodkov and Anton Zakharov took second place in the men's 10-meter synchronized diving competition at the 10th FINA World Championships in Barcelona on July 20. Australia's Robert Newbery and Mathew Helm took first place with 384.60 points, and China's Liang Tian and Jia Hu took third place with 367.14 points. Volodkov and Zakharov finished the competition with 372.60 points.

Zakharov took eighth place in the men's 10-meter platform on July 19. He finished with 614.52 points, while Canada's Alexandre Despatie won the event with 716.91 points. Australia's Mathew Helm took second place with a score of 697.74, and China's Liang Tian took third place, finishing with 696.06 points.

Ukrainians Olha Leonova and Olena

Zhupina took seventh place in the women's 10-meter synchronized event on July 13. China's Lishi Lao and Ting Li took first place, finishing with 344.58 points, and Australia's Loudy Tourky and Lynda Dackiw took second place, finishing with 323.34 points. Russia's Evgenya Olshevskaya and Svetlana Timoshina took third place, finishing with 300.12 points. The Ukrainian pair of Leonova and Zhupina finished with 269.31 points.

Zhupina also earned fourth place in the women's 10-meter platform on July 16, finishing the competition with 526.26 points. Canada's Emilie Heymans took first place with 597.45 points. Lishi Lao and Na Li took second and third places, respectively, finishing with 595.56 and 563.43 points.

Zhupina took ninth place in the women's 3-meter springboard event on July 18, earning 505.26 points, while her teammate, Olena Fedorova, took 11th place and earned 502.74 points. China's Jingjing Guo won the event with a score of 617.94, and Russia's Julia Pakhalina took second place with 611.58 points. China's Minxia Wu took third place, finishing with a score of 589.80.

Kristina Ischenko and Olena Fedorova of Ukraine took seventh place in the women's 3-meter synchronized competition on July 20. The Ukrainian pair finished with a score of 287.04, while China's Wu and Guo took first place with a score of 357.30. Russia's Pakhalina and Vera Ilyina took second place, finishing with 321.24 points, and Mexico's Paola Espinosa and Laura Sanchez took third place with a score of 299.64.

– Compiled by Andrew Nynka



WASYL JAREMCZUK

of Lakeville, Minnesota, died on Saturday, July 19, 2003.

Dear Husband of Josefa, father of Constanze and Eugene, father-in-law of Joleen, grandfather of Ryan and Hayley, dear brother of Mariya Hrynewycz and the late Ivan and Simon Jaremczuk.

Reposed at Kozlak-Radulovich Funeral Chapel on Tuesday, July 22, from 5-8 p.m. Panakhyda Prayer Service at 7 p.m.

Divine Liturgy was celebrated on Wednesday, July 23, at St. Constantine Ukrainian Church in Minneapolis at 9:30 a.m.

Interment followed at St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery in Minneapolis, MN

MAKAR SUSHKO



March 17, 1915 – July 4, 2003

Thank you for your years of dedication to our mission. We will miss you.

Eternal Memory!

The Executive Board and Members of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus

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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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?"

- **First Prize** – \$250 Essay in the Ukrainian language.
\$250 Essay in the English language.
- **Second Prize** – Weekend at Soyuzivka.

Rules and regulations to participate:

- ✓ 300-500 typed words on 8 X 11 sheets
- ✓ Ukrainian or English language
- ✓ Each entry must be identified on the reverse side with:
 - Typed name, address, and telephone/e-mail
 - Name of school and grade level student attends
 - Age of student
- ✓ All entries must be postmarked no later than August 31, 2003, and mailed to:
Ukrainian National Association
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

Attention, Students!

Throughout the year Ukrainian student clubs plan and hold activities. The Ukrainian Weekly urges students to let us and the Ukrainian community know about upcoming events.

The Weekly will be happy to help you publicize them. We will also be glad to print timely news stories about events that have already taken place. Photos also will be accepted.

MAKE YOURSELF HEARD.

Resolutions...

(Continued from page 1)

ian regimes."

Sen. Campbell went on to quote Dr. James E. Mace, the staff director of the congressionally created U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, who said, "For Stalin to have completely centralized power in his hands, he found it necessary to physically destroy the second largest Soviet republic, meaning the annihilation of the Ukrainian peasantry, Ukrainian intelligentsia, Ukrainian language and history as understood by the people; to do away with Ukraine and things Ukrainian as such. The calculation was very simple, very primitive: no people, therefore, no separate country, and thus no problem. Such a policy is genocide in the classic sense of the word."

Earlier this year, Rep. Levin introduced a bill to erect a monument in Washington to commemorate the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide. The bill calls for the monument to be unveiled in 2008, in time for the 75th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide.

HOUSE RESOLUTION 254

H. Con. Res. 254 in the House of Representatives.

Expressing the sense of Congress that the 70th anniversary of the 1932-1933 man-made famine in Ukraine ("Holodomor") should serve as a reminder of the incredible suffering and loss sustained by the Ukrainian people as a result of intentional policies implemented by the government of the former Soviet Union.

Mr. Levin submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on International Relations.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of Congress that the 70th anniversary of the 1932-1933 man-made famine in Ukraine ("Holodomor") should serve as a reminder of the incredible suffering and loss sustained by the Ukrainian people as a result of intentional policies implemented by the government of the former Soviet Union.

Whereas 2003 marks the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian forced-famine of 1932-1933, which resulted in the deaths of at least 7 million Ukrainians and was covered up and officially denied by the government of the former Soviet Union;

Whereas the Soviet government deliberately confiscated grain harvests and starved millions of Ukrainian men, women and children in a policy of forced collectivization that sought to destroy Ukrainian aspirations for independence;

Whereas the Soviet government ordered the borders of Ukraine sealed to prevent anyone from escaping the artificial famine and preventing any international food aid from providing relief to the starving;

Whereas Canadian wheat expert Andrew Cairns visited Ukraine in 1932 and was told that there was no grain "because the government had collected so much grain and exported it to England and Italy," while denying food aid to the people of Ukraine;

Whereas nearly a quarter of Ukraine's rural population was eliminated due to the artificially induced starvation, and the entire nation suffered from the consequences of the prolonged famine;

Whereas noted correspondents of the time were disparaged and criticized for their courage in depicting and reporting of the forced famine in Ukraine, including Gareth Jones, William Henry Chamberlin, and Malcolm Muggeridge

who wrote "[t]hey [the Ukrainians] will tell you that many have already died of famine and that many are dying every day";

Whereas the United States Commission on the Ukraine Famine was formed on December 13, 1985, to conduct a study with the goal of expanding the world's knowledge and understanding of the famine;

Whereas the commission's final report concluded that the victims "starved to death in a man-made famine" and that "Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933"; and

Whereas with the dissolution of the Soviet Union, archival documents confirm the deliberate and premeditated nature of the famine and the government of the former Soviet Union was exposed for its atrocities against the Ukrainian people;

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that:

(1) the victims of the Soviet-engineered Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 be solemnly remembered on its 70th anniversary;

(2) the systematic violations of human rights, freedom of self-determination, and freedom of speech of the Ukrainian people by the government of the former Soviet Union should be condemned;

(3) information regarding the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933 should be disseminated in order to expand the world's knowledge of this man-made tragedy; and

(4) on the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933, efforts in Ukraine should be supported to ensure democratic principles, a free-market economy, and full respect for human rights, thereby enabling Ukraine to achieve its potential as an important strategic partner in the region.

SENATE RESOLUTION 202

S. RES. 202 in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. Campbell submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the genocidal Ukraine Famine of 1932-1933.

Whereas 2003 marks the 70th anniversary of the Ukraine Famine, a man-made disaster that resulted in the deaths of millions of innocent Ukrainian men, women, and children and annihilated an estimated 25 percent of the rural population of that country;

Whereas it has been documented that large numbers of inhabitants of Ukraine and the then largely ethnically Ukrainian North Caucasus Territory starved to death in the Famine of 1932-1933, which was caused by forced collectivization and grain seizures by the Soviet regime;

Whereas the United States Government's Commission on the Ukraine Famine concluded that former Soviet leader Joseph Stalin and his associates committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933, using food as a political weapon to achieve the aim of suppressing any Ukrainian expression of political and cultural identity and self-determination;

Whereas, as a result, millions of rural Ukrainians starved amid some of the world's most fertile farmland, while Soviet authorities prevented them from traveling to areas where food was more available;

Whereas requisition brigades, acting on Stalin's orders to fulfill the impossibly high grain quotas, seized the 1932

(Continued on page 19)

Resolutions...

(Continued from page 18)

crop, often taking away the last scraps of food from starving families and children and killing those who resisted;

Whereas Stalin, knowing of the resulting starvation, intensified the extraction from Ukraine of agricultural produce, worsening the situation and deepening the loss of life;

Whereas, during the Ukraine Famine, the Soviet government exported grain to western countries and rejected international offers to assist the starving population;

Whereas the Ukraine Famine was not a result of natural causes, but was instead the consequence of calculated, ruthless policies that were designed to destroy the political, cultural, and human rights of the Ukrainian people;

Whereas the Soviet Union engaged in a massive cover-up of the Ukraine Famine, and journalists, including some foreign correspondents, cooperated with the campaign of denial and deception; and

Whereas, 70 years later, much of the world is still unaware of the genocidal Ukraine Famine:

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that:

(1) the millions of innocent victims of the Soviet-engineered Ukraine Famine of 1932-1933 should be solemnly remembered and honored on the 70th anniversary of the famine;

(2) the 70th anniversary of the Ukraine Famine should serve as a stark reminder of the brutality of the totalitarian, imperialistic Soviet regime under which respect for human rights was a mockery and the rule of law a sham;

(3) the Senate condemns the callous disregard for human life, human rights, and manifestations of national identity

that characterized the Stalinist policies that caused the Ukrainian Famine;

(4) the man-made Ukraine Famine of 1932-1933 was an act of genocide as defined by the United Nations Genocide Convention;

(5) the Senate supports the efforts of the government of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada (the Ukrainian Parliament) to publicly acknowledge and call greater international attention to the Ukraine Famine; and

(6) an independent, democratic Ukraine, in which respect for the dignity of human beings is the cornerstone, offers the best guarantee that atrocities such as the Ukraine Famine never beset the Ukrainian people again.

Rev. Stephen Chmilar...

(Continued from page 8)

its College of Consultors.

According to the official press release announcing Bishop Chmilar's elevation to his new status, the Eparchy of Toronto and Eastern Canada has 89 diocesan priests, nine religious priests and 29 religious (including both women and men in addition to religious priests), serving a Ukrainian Catholic population of 41,010 in 76 parishes and missions.

In its issue for the week of May 12, the Alberta-based online magazine The Western Catholic Reporter (WCR) carried an article about Bishop Chmilar's impending ordination. WCR Staff Writer Renato Gandia reported that 16 of Canada's Ukrainian Catholic bishops were born in the country - 15 of whom came from its western provinces, and 11 from British Columbia and Alberta.



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NOTES ON PEOPLE

To participate in group art exhibit

HAINES FALLS, N.Y. – Taras Schumylyowych will exhibit two graphics, “Cathedral of St. Sophia and the Ukrainian Catholic University in Rome” (sepia) and “St. Bridget’s Catholic Church in Leeds, N.Y.” (sepia), at the 56th annual group exhibition sponsored by the Twilight Park Artists. The exhibition, which usually features the works of about 68 artists, will be held on Saturday and Sunday, August 9-10, in the Twilight Park Clubhouse here in Haines Falls, N.Y. The first such exhibit was held in August 1947, and Mr. Schumylyowych has been exhibiting at this group show since 1968.

A children’s art show also is included in this annual exhibition and will take place in the Clubhouse Tea Room. Three of Mr. Schumylyowych’s grandchildren, Xenia, Justin and Larissa, will display their new paintings. They are anxious to see them viewed by all those people who

year after year come and admire the works of potential future artists who probably one day as adults will submit their artwork to this traditional and beloved summer event held in the scenic Catskill Mountains.

The exhibit opens to the public with a wine reception on Saturday at 5-7 p.m., and continues through Sunday, 1-5 p.m. Artist demonstrations are planned for Sunday at 3-4 p.m.

Mr. Schumylyowych is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 86.

Publishes book “A Surgeon’s Universe”

CHERRY HILL, N.J. – Dr. Andrew S. Olearchyk has just published a book titled “Vsesvit Khirurha” (A Surgeon’s Universe). The book was released in Ukraine by the publishing house Medetsyna Svitlu in Lviv.

The 496-page book is written in Ukrainian, with some chapters in English, Polish and Russian; it includes 351 figures and six tables.

According to the author, the book encompasses the universe and geography of the Earth, history and politics, culture, science and technology, as well as a history of Ukrainian medicine and health welfare, general surgery and anesthesiology.

As Dr. Olearchyk’s specialty is thoracic and cardiac surgery, the book focuses in particular on surgery of the chest, heart and blood vessels. As well, it examines relationships between physicians.

The book may be requested from Andrew S. Olearchyk M.D., 129 Walt Whitman Blvd., Cherry Hill, NJ 08003; telephone/fax, (856) 428-0505. Its price is \$50 plus \$2.26 postage.

Dr. Olearchyk is a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 83.

Notes on People is a feature geared toward reporting on the achievements of members of the Ukrainian National Association. All submissions should be concise due to space limitations and must include the person’s UNA branch number. Items will be published as soon as possible after their receipt, when space permits.

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Irondequoit...

(Continued from page 15)

Church, served as the committee’s volunteer treasurer for many years. The organization currently is signing up new members who are enthusiastic about the Irondequoit-Poltava Sister cities mission. The new members come armed with energy, enthusiasm and numerous ideas for future projects and how to implement them. Anne Kornylo, the new president, feels the organization has a multi-talented membership that can continue carrying the mission-torch for another generation of charitable and educational projects. Other newly elected officers of the committee include: Co-Vice-Presidents Dr. Christine Hoshowsky and Maria Pawluk, Secretary Alex Loj and Treasurer Wasyk Kornylo.

Correction

In The Weekly’s story about Ranok Publishing (August 3), marketing representative Valentyna Uschenko’s first name was incorrectly listed as Larysa.

CCRF is organizing a second Viktory for Kids ice show



At Danbury City Hall, the local coordinators of 2003 Viktory for Kids charity ice skating gala meet with Mayor Mark Boughton to discuss plans for the October 4 program at the Danbury Ice Arena. From left to right: Rev. Luke Mihaly of Holy Trinity Orthodox Church, Mayor Boughton, Moki Kokoris, Michael Kondrat and arena manager Jim Jake.

DANBURY, Conn. – Olympic Champion Viktor Petrenko will host an all-star cast of Olympic figure skaters in a charity skating gala, Viktory for Kids, to benefit children who are still being affected by the 1986 nuclear explosion in Chernobyl, Ukraine.

Viktory for Kids will be held at the Danbury Ice Arena in Danbury, Conn., on Saturday, October 4, at 7 p.m. and will feature skating's brightest stars including: Olympic champion Brian Boitano, Olympic pairs champions Oksana Kazakova and Artur Dmitriev, Two-time Olympic pairs champion Ekaterina Gordeeva, Olympic champion Ilya Kulik, Olympic silver medalist Evgeni Plushenko, Olympic bronze medalist Timothy Goebel, world silver medalist Elena Sokolova, Ukrainian National Ice Dance champions Elena Grushina and Ruslan Goncharov, and the acrobatic team of Vladimir Besedin and Oleskiy Polischuk.

Mr. Petrenko initiated the Viktory for Kids campaign in 2001 in a broad-based effort to bring life-saving relief to his homeland. The nuclear disaster in Chernobyl still devastates the lives of people in Ukraine and causes the country to have one of the highest infant mortality rates in Europe. The first Viktory for Kids raised over \$100,000 and the funds were used to build a neonatal intensive care unit in the Children's Hospital in Mr. Petrenko's hometown of Odesa, Ukraine.

This year the Viktory for Kids is working to provide training and new technology to save children, who are born with congenital heart defects (whose incidence averages over 6,000 per year in Ukraine), in addition to expanding cancer screening programs for both adults and children from the contaminated zones.

"It is an honor for me to be able to give something back to my home country," Mr. Petrenko said. "Being a father, I understand the importance of healthcare for all children and hope to give that opportunity to the children of Ukraine. I am also grateful to my friends in figure skating, who have dedicated their efforts to this cause."

Viktory for Kids will also feature a VIP fund-raising reception with a celebrity auction at the Colorado Brewery and Steakhouse in Danbury. All proceeds from the event will benefit the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF). Tickets will go on sale beginning August 19 at the Danbury Ice Arena; for information call (203) 794-1704.

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47	245.00	77	480.00
48	250.00	78	485.00
49	255.00	79	490.00
50	260.00	80	495.00
51	265.00	81	500.00
52	270.00	82	505.00
53	275.00	83	510.00
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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Chemney Camp offers fun and adventures for the youngest campers

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Once again at the Ukrainian National Association resort of Soyuzivka, children of Ukrainian heritage gathered to participate in the annual Chemney Camp. Although there are many changes taking place at Soyuzivka, Chemney Camp remains a Soyuzivka tradition because of the support of Soyuzivka's new manager, Nestor Paslawsky, and Sonia Semanyshyn. Though the collie Chemney passed away late last summer, the spirit of this camp named in his honor as a loyal friend and mascot for all the children at Soyuzivka lives on. This summer Chemney Camp took place during the weeks of July 13 and July 20, with close to 70 children participating. The theme for the camp was Pan Onufree's Farm from the famous "Tsyboolya" tape. The participants for the week were divided into groups by age, and each group

of children had one of the animals as their mascot. During the week the children participated in many activities, which not only taught them about their Ukrainian heritage, but also encouraged them to develop their Ukrainian language skills.

The children learned Ukrainian songs with Nadia Kruchowy the first week and Olya Czerkas the second week. They created many wonderful projects with Natalka Junas and Tania Blahitka. One of the many crafts they made were Ukrainian vinky (wreaths) for the girls and wooden toportsi for the boys. They also spent time with Andrew Oprysko, learning the beginning steps for Ukrainian dancing. Those familiar with the basic steps were excited to practice the more difficult and intricate steps. The children heard traditional Ukrainian tales from Lesia Kuch



Some of the participants of the 2003 Chemney Camp.



The counselors of Soyuzivka's Chemney Camp are acknowledged at the conclusion of a camp program.

OUR NEXT ISSUE: UKELODEON is published on the second Sunday of every month. To make it into our next issue, dated September 14, please send in your materials by September 5.

We especially encourage kids and teens to submit articles and see their names in print! **BECOME A UKELODEON REPORTER!** Please drop us a line:

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the first week and Bohdana Puzyk the second week.

Rounding out the morning activities were games based on learning and reinforcing the Ukrainian language. These activities were conducted by Mrs. Puzyk the first week and Ms. Blahitka the second. The entire program was geared toward creating an environment of fun and adventure, while imparting knowledge about the Ukrainian culture and heritage.

Themed activities included International Day, at which the children learned and played various American and Ukrainian games; Carnival at Veselka, which tested skill and luck; Easter at Soyuzivka, where the children learned about the art of pysanky and played a variety of egg games. (The "egg-speriment" was a favorite).

All of the children and their families went on a field trip to Kelder Farms, where everyone had the opportunity to milk a cow, take a hayride and pick blueberries. The children were encouraged to find their animal mascots and learn more about them. A luau and ice cream sundae party were held on Friday.

Evening activities included a Pajama Party/Movie night. On Wednesday evening the campers welcomed the guests at "Babtsia's

Feast," while on Thursday everyone was invited to join children's camp in the weekly bonfire (vatra) at which the singing of traditional Ukrainian campfire songs could be heard.

The camp's closing ceremonies took place during Odesa Night. The program featured Pan Onufree's farm with each group representing their mascot, singing songs and demonstrating the dances they learned. The ceremonies ended with a traditional Ukrainian camp goodbye song and everyone (especially the parents) promising to return next year – same time, same place – for more fun and adventures.

Many thanks were expressed to the management of Soyuzivka for their support and foresight in offering this camp to the Ukrainian community; to all of the counselors, Miss Blahitka, Mrs. Czerkas, Mrs. Junas, Mrs. Kuch, Mrs. Kruchowy, Mr. Oprysko and Mrs. Puzyk, all of whom made this camp exciting and dedicated their vacation time to come to Soyuzivka and spend it with the children.

Very special thanks were offered to the parents and grandparents who brought their children to Chemney Camp where their many memories of good times at Soyuzivka will begin.

CHECK IT OUT: In the centerfold of this issue, read about the 50th anniversary celebrations of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization's Vovcha Tropa campground.

“Tabir Ptashat” loves Soyuzivka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The Soyuzivka resort of the Ukrainian National Association was taken over by “ptashata” (little birds), as the pre-schoolers who participate in Plast activities are known, from June 22 to July 6.

During that time, two tours of the unique “Tabir Ptashat” day camp organized by the Pershi Stezhi sorority of Plast were held. Fifty-nine kids participated in the first tour, which was directed by Motria Boyko Watters, with Neonila Sochan serving as administrator. Forty-eight other youngsters between the ages of 4 and 6 attended the second week’s day camp, which was directed by Zirka Kolomayets, with administrator Oksana Komanowsky.

Also key to the success of both weeks of the 2003 camps were the physicians who volunteered their services to care for the “ptashata,” Dr. Victor Gorloff and Dr. Catherine Panchenko Bush, and the many parents who served as counselors and assistants.

The little campers enjoyed sing-alongs, story time, sports, games, hiking, arts and crafts, bonfires and other activities geared toward preschoolers.

Their parents were so pleased with the unique program at Soyuzivka that both camps purchased bricks for Soyuzivka’s Memory Lane. The commemorative bricks, which are being sold as a fund-raiser for \$250 each, are to be installed around the gazebo located near the entrance to the resort’s Main House.



Participants of the first week (above) and the second week (below) of the 2003 Tabir Ptashat at Soyuzivka.



Mishanyna

To solve this month’s Mishanyna, search in the grid for the capitalized words in the text about Ukraine’s Independence Day – excerpted from *The Ukrainian Weekly’s* story about what occurred on that historic day, August 24, 1991.

In an overwhelming VOTE, the Parliament of Ukraine declared the republic’s independence from the SOVIET UNION on AUGUST 24 and in the days that followed began to take its first STEPS toward building an independent democratic state. The vote for INDEPENDENCE came as a big SURPRISE to the majority of citizens of this NATION of 52 million.

During the tense 11-hour extraordinary SESSION the heated DEBATE focused on the behavior of parliamentary, government and COMMUNIST Party leaders during the failed COUP of August 19-21 in Moscow.

As thousands of flag-waving Ukrainians outside chanted “independence,” the debate inside the hall lasted for hours. At 5:55 p.m., the Parliament voted 321 to 2, with 6 abstentions, out of 360, for the ACT of DECLARATION of the Independence of Ukraine. The Parliament also voted for a resolution declaring Ukraine an independent, democratic STATE, effective immediately, and calling for a REFERENDUM (a nationwide vote by the people) on December 1.

In the final moments of the HISTORIC session, which ended at about 9 p.m., a large blue-and-yellow Ukrainian FLAG was carried into the session hall by democratic deputies and draped over the Parliament chairman’s PODIUM. The deputies left the session hall singing the Ukrainian NATIONAL ANTHEM and filed outside before the delirious CROWD for a RALLY.

P	A	R	T	O	N	Y	H	I	S	T	O	R	I	C
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Soyuzivka's Datebook

August 10-16
Club Suzie-Q Week

August 16, Saturday
Art exhibit with Kozak family

August 10-23
Traditional Ukrainian
Folk Dance Camp
with Roma Pryma Bohachevsky

August 16, Saturday
Miss Soyuzivka Weekend and
Zabava with FATA MORGANA

August 17, Sunday, 2 p.m.
Summer Heritage Concert No. 4
featuring DUMKA Choir

August 23, Saturday, 8 p.m.
Ukrainian Independence Day
Celebration – Roma Pryma
Bohachevsky's Dance Camp
Recital

August 24, Sunday, 2 p.m.
Summer Heritage Concert No. 5
featuring RHAPSODY Folk
Ensemble from Ukraine

August 25- September 1
Labor Day Week

August 30- 31
Labor Day Weekend – Zabavas
with FATA MORGANA and
TEMPO

Summer Heritage Concert with
UKRAINA Dance Ensemble
from Canada

September 8-11
Regensburg Reunion

September 12-14
KLK Weekend and Annual Meeting
Bayreuth Gymnasium Reunion

September 18-21
Reunion of Salzburg Gymnasium

September 26-28
Conference of Spartanky
Plast Sorority

September 28-30
Reunion of Mittenwald Schools

October 17-19
Plast-KPC Convention

October 31 - November 2
Halloween Weekend
costume party for youth and
costume zabava for all

November 7-9
Plast Orlykiada

November 15-16
UACC

November 21-23
UNA General Assembly



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, August 16

JEWETT, N.Y.: Critically acclaimed recitalist and soloist with orchestras, concert pianist Neal Larrabee will be the featured performer at the Music and Art Center of Greene County "Music at the Grazhda" concert series presenting a program of works by Scarlatti, Beethoven, Takemitsu and Chopin. The concert begins at 8 p.m., with tickets available at the door. The Grazhda, which forms part of the cultural complex built around St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, is located on Route 23A in Jewett, five miles west of the town of Hunter and two miles east of Lexington. Performance schedules as well as detailed directions are available online at: www.musicandartgc.brama.com. Information is also available by calling (518) 263-4335.

Saturday-Sunday, August 23-24

CHICAGO: Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Illinois Branch, presents Ukrainian Fest 2003 at Smith Park, Campbell and Huron streets. Entertainment includes Ihor Bohdan, Lvivyany, dancing groups, Ukrainian Village Jazz Orchestra and many other musical artists. Also part of

the program: chess and checkers tournaments, poetry competition, embroidered shirts contest, arm wrestling, sports contests, Chicago FIRE Express and United States Army representative. On Sunday at 1:30 p.m. a program commemorating the 12th anniversary of Ukraine's independence will take place. A "Kids Corner" with pony rides, petting zoo, clown and magician will be featured on Sunday from 2 to 6 p.m. There will be great food and drinks, and a chance to win round-trip tickets to Ukraine (AeroSvit) and the continental U.S. (ATA Airlines), and a color TV. For more information contact Pavlo Bandriwsky, (773) 772-4500.

Sunday, September 7

ASTORIA, N.Y.: Holy Cross Ukrainian Catholic Church of Astoria will hold its annual Ukrainian Heritage Day picnic on Sunday, September 7, on the grounds of Holy Cross Church located on 31st Avenue and 30th Street, Astoria, beginning at 1 p.m. Festivities include music, games, prizes and homemade Ukrainian food. At 3 p.m. there will be a concert featuring folk dancing, singing and instrumentals. Free admission; donations accepted. Come, join us!

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.

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

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