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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## Ukraine's National Bank chairman in D.C. for talks with IMF, World Bank

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON — The head of the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU), Serhii Tyhypko, spent the better part of the last week in July in Washington lining up the next series of International Monetary Fund and World Bank credit packages for Ukraine and conferring with U.S. officials.

At the conclusion of his four-day visit, Mr. Tyhypko said he was satisfied with the results of what he characterized as "very constructive" talks. As he reported during a press conference at the Ukrainian Embassy on May 31, the IMF will announce its decision on a \$750 million stand-by credit package for Ukraine in mid-October, after the Ukrainian government resolves a few problem areas, including the passage of a budget for 2004.

He said that while Ukraine really does not need the IMF stand-by credits now, having them approved serves as a good indicator for investors. And, he added, if Ukraine's financial situation should worsen, Ukraine then could avail itself of that assistance.

Mr. Tyhypko said that, while a few years ago, when its reserves were down to \$300 million, Ukraine's discussions with the IMF were a matter of fiscal "life or death," the situation today is very different — its reserves are up to \$1.5 billion, the trade balance is \$1.8 billion in the black, and other economic indicators point to a strong economy.

Ukraine also expects to receive approval of a \$250 million loan package from the World Bank to help cover any possible budget deficits, Mr. Tyhypko said. World Bank Vice-President for Europe and Central Asia Johannes F. Linn, with whom he met while in Washington, assured him that the bank would make its decision on that package after the IMF announces its decision in October.

Asked about the current grain crisis in Ukraine, Mr. Tyhypko said that it was caused by bad weather, of course, but in a more fundamental way, by the lack of agricultural reform.

"There is no food crisis in Ukraine," he stressed. The problem was in rising prices, which can be remedied with increased production and with assistance to those companies that can achieve it, he explained. "And the guarantee that this situation will not be repeated in a year or two is continued agricultural reform," Mr. Tyhypko said.

"And by this I mean, first of all, the private ownership of land," he added. The Ukrainian farmer can produce wheat for about half of what it costs on the international market, he said, but the government must help the farmer get



Serhii Tyhypko, chairman of the National Bank of Ukraine.

access to necessary credit in order to work effectively. Mr. Tyhypko, who heads the pro-government *Trudova Ukraina* party, also stressed the need for political reform in Ukraine, the absence of which "threatens the future development of the country" — regardless of who is elected the next president of Ukraine.

Characterizing President Kuchma's political reform package as a non-starter, he suggested that the Verkhovna Rada tackle the problem using the opposition's reform proposal as a base.

"Why?" he asked. "Because, like it or not, we have to get 300 votes in Parliament. And judging by the reaction to the president's reform proposals, I think we can discount it."

He added, however, that the opposition package should be amended to satisfy both the majority and the opposition with respect to parliamentary elections and the presidency.

While in Washington, Mr. Tyhypko also had meetings with Deputy Assistant Secretary at Treasury Nancy Lee, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European and Eurasian Affairs Steven Pifer and Daniel Fried, senior director for European and Eurasian Affairs at the National Security Council.

While these discussions covered normal economic and political issues, he said, Daniel Fried brought up the case of two American non-governmental organizations — the National Democratic Institute and the International Republican Institute — who have found it impossible to register their democratization projects in Ukraine.

*Trudova Ukraina* had cooperated with NDI in the past and found them to be straightforward and constructive, Mr. Tyhypko said. "I think that we should not be afraid of such efforts," Mr. Tyhypko

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## Latest twist in Gongadze case: deceased officer, apparently a key witness, speaks in last testament

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — National Deputy Hryhorii Omelchenko stated on August 8 that the last testament of a recently deceased former Ukrainian state militia officer, Ihor Honcharov — in which he allegedly confessed that he was the former head of a special militia force responsible for the murder of journalist Heorhii Gongadze — is authentic, as confirmed by the late officer's parents.

"Honcharov's parents categorically stated that the letters are written in the style of their son," asserted Mr. Omelchenko after a meeting with them. He added that he would have the documents verified by handwriting experts.

Mr. Honcharov, an ex-colonel in the state militia and a member of Kyiv City Anti-Corruption and Organized Crime Task Force, died while in pre-trial detention on August 1, which his parents and lawyers claim came as a result of severe beatings he received while in confinement.

Mr. Honcharov was hospitalized on July 30. His body was cremated only two days after his passing, with no autopsy and no explanation as to the cause of death.

Mr. Honcharov's attorney admitted that his client's health had been in

decline over the last year and that he had been hospitalized previously, reported Interfax-Ukraine.

The Procurator General's Office said it could not comment on the events because they were still being investigated.

Mr. Honcharov was arrested last August on charges that he was involved with a criminal gang that had operated in Kyiv, kidnapping at least a dozen individuals and murdering them even after ransoms were paid.

After Mr. Honcharov's death, the Institute of Mass Information, a non-profit media watchdog organization, announced that it had in its possession a document from the ex-colonel with the imprint, "Open after my death." It noted that in the testament, Mr. Honcharov wrote that he was in good health, had no plans to commit suicide and did not expect to die soon.

An excerpt from the diary-like writings, which were posted on the IMI website stated:

"Despite the psychological pressure that I am experiencing from the investigators of the Procurator General's Office, despite the death threats from inmates — I do not intend to commit suicide as many are hoping I will — I would like to inform

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## Ukraine's Armed Forces detail plans for extensive military reform

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's Armed Forces have undertaken extensive and specific military reform to bring it under civilian control and in line with NATO requirements. The changes will include an extensive reduction in positions requiring the rank of general and a shift toward a non-military leadership within the Ministry of Defense.

The reform plan calls for full implementation by the end of 2005. Some NATO experts believe that in 2006 Ukraine will have its first real window of opportunity to receive an invitation to join the defense alliance.

"The most important and serious aspect of the reform package is to make society, the Verkhovna Rada and its committees more readily aware of our problems," explained Capt. 2nd Class Ihor Khaliavinskyi, press spokesperson for the Ministry of Defense, in an exclusive interview with *The Weekly* on August 14.

The changes were approved by President Leonid Kuchma on July 28 as part of a 13-page document, titled 'Plan for the Realization of the Ukrainian law

'On Democratic Civilian Control over the Armed Forces and Law Enforcement Organs of the Country.'

The plan — which would make the military more accountable to the Ukrainian citizenry — was developed by the Ministry of Defense after Yevhen Marchuk took charge there in June. Mr. Marchuk, who previously served as secretary of the National Security and Defense Council, has been a prime supporter of Ukraine's entry into NATO since the Ukrainian government declared its intention to go that route in May 2002.

Mr. Khaliavinskyi noted that the goal is for non-military personnel to hold at least 40 percent of all leadership and department posts within the Ministry of Defense by the end of this year, which would increase to 80 percent by 2005. Requirements that only personnel with the rank of general could hold specific positions would be eliminated in nearly 70 percent of such cases, which correspondingly should result in a large-scale reduction of that rank within the military.

The changes will include a rebalancing of administrative, political and military

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## ANALYSIS

## OSCE condemns legislative proposal in Ukraine to curtail journalistic freedom

by Askold Krushelnycky

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), whose tasks include monitoring democracy-building measures throughout the former Soviet bloc, on July 15 formally protested a move by Ukrainian lawmakers to prohibit journalists from publicizing state secrets.

Ukrainian national deputies hope to make it an offense for journalists to obtain or publish what the media proposals term "confidential information that is the property of the state."

The proposals have raised concerns among Ukrainian journalists and democracy advocates, who say the plan fails to define clearly what constitutes such "confidential information."

They are also worried that it will be the government and state security forces – and not the judiciary that will determine what represents a breach of the proposed regulations and what does not.

The proposals, which still need to be approved by President Leonid Kuchma to be passed into law, give intelligence forces the power to search, investigate and arrest journalists suspected of violating the regulations. The proposed punishment ranges from fines to imprisonment.

In a letter to Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko, the OSCE's media representative, Freimut Duve, wrote, "It is ominous that your country, where the media situation has been steadily deteriorating for the past five years, should decide at this point to approve a highly restrictive law that would have a chilling effect on the work of journalists."

Alexander Ivanko, a spokesman for the OSCE, noted that many Western countries penalize officials who divulge confidential information about the state. But sanctions are not directed at journalists or other media professionals who publish that information.

Mr. Ivanko said the OSCE opposes any move to punish journalists for doing their jobs. He added that the Ukrainian proposals are worrisome both because they fail to clearly define confidentiality and because they greatly expand the powers of the intelligence services.

"Well, first of all, the new legislation allows the Ukrainian authorities to look into the sources the journalists have used, to investigate their sources. And it also allows the authorities to arrest journalists they believe have leaked classified information, which is unacceptable to this office, to the representative on the freedom of the media, because basically what you have is punishing the messenger and we believe that journalists should not be prosecuted for anything they write or investigate," Mr. Ivanko explained.

Tania Katyuzhynska is a lawyer working for IREX Pro Media, a U.S.-funded organization that runs a legal defense and education program for journalists in Ukraine. She, too, criticized the vagueness of the proposals, and said journalists are fearful the government can label any information it chooses as "confidential."

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## Council of Europe examines problem of organ trafficking

by Eugen Tomiuc

RFE/RL Newswire

The Albanian and Italian press have published articles from time to time regarding trafficking in teenage Albanian boys to Italy and beyond for use as prostitutes or possibly for the sale of their organs. Typically, the boys and their families appear to be tricked by a trusted person who offers to take the youths to Italy or elsewhere within the European Union with the promise of a good education or reunion with relatives already working abroad.

The Council of Europe is calling for a common European strategy in fighting against trafficking in human organs. Its report on the issue, presented on June 25 in the Council's Parliamentary Assembly, says kidney trafficking has become a hugely profitable business for organized crime. People in impoverished Eastern European countries such as Moldova and Ukraine are the most common victims of the illicit trade, which the council calls an attack against human dignity. The report says combating poverty in Eastern Europe is the best way to curb organ trafficking, and urges improved cooperation between rich Western countries and their Eastern neighbors.

How much food and clothing can \$3,000 buy? Is it worth a lifetime of suffering? Many Eastern Europeans might

have asked themselves such questions before deciding that, yes, it was worth sacrificing one of their kidneys in order to provide food and shelter for their families.

The growth of the human-organs black market in Europe has attracted the attention of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), whose report says that international criminal organizations are capitalizing on the growing demand for kidneys for transplants, and are pressuring poor Eastern Europeans into selling their organs. Rapporteur Ruth-Gaby Vermot-Mangold, who authored the report, says kidney traffickers have focused in particular on Europe's poorest country, Moldova, where the average monthly salary is less than \$50.

Ms. Vermot-Mangold told RFE/RL that during a fact-finding mission to Moldova last year, she met with numerous people who had sold their kidneys via trafficking networks linking Moldova, Turkey, Ukraine and Israel.

"The donors are young men between 18 and 28 years of age. I did see 14 of these young men, [and] I had a deeper interview with four of these young men. They are living in very, very poor conditions in rural parts of the country, and poverty had driven some to sell their kidney for a sum of \$2,500 to \$3,000. And the recipient pays \$100,000 and \$250,000 per transplant. The rest of the money goes to international organized crime. It is international organized crime that takes the rest of the money, and the doctors who

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Eugen Tomiuc is an RFE/RL correspondent.

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Russia dismisses talk of apology

KYIV – Viktor Chernomyrdin, Russia's ambassador to Ukraine, said on August 6 that his country, as a successor to the Soviet Union, will not apologize to Ukraine for the 1932-1933 famine, Interfax reported. "The famine afflicted the whole Soviet state," Mr. Chernomyrdin told a press conference in Kyiv, adding, "Why Russia?" Russia should be praised for bearing its responsibility with respect to Soviet debts and all other issues, Mr. Chernomyrdin said, but it does not bear responsibility for the Famine. The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted a resolution in May declaring that the 1932-1933 famine in Ukraine was "an act of genocide" against the Ukrainian people. Historians estimate that 7 million to 10 million Ukrainians died as a result of the policies of Soviet authorities in Ukraine in 1932-1933. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Military inquiry: hotel shelling justified

WASHINGTON – A U.S. military inquiry into the shelling of the Palestine Hotel in Baghdad on April 8 – in which two journalists, including Taras Protsyuk of Ukraine, were killed – has found that American troops' actions were justified. A statement released on August 12 by the Central Command (CENTCOM) noted that U.S. forces "properly fired upon a suspected enemy hunter/killer team in a proportionate and justifiably measured response." CENTCOM noted "the fierce enemy resistance" that day, including fire

by Iraqi forces from the roofs and windows of nearby buildings. The shelling killed Mr. Protsyuk, a cameraman for the Reuters news agency, and Jose Couso, a cameraman from Spain. In May, following its own investigation of the incident, the Committee to Protect Journalists had said that there was no evidence of enemy fire directed at U.S. forces from the Palestine Hotel and that the deaths of the two journalists could have been avoided since commanders in the field knew the hotel housed international journalists. Kyiv had officially requested that Washington probe circumstances surrounding Protsyuk's death. "The journalists' death at the Palestine Hotel was a tragedy and the United States has the deepest sympathies for the families of those who were killed," CENTCOM said. (The New York Times, RFE/RL Newswire)

### Kyiv probes alleged smuggling episode

KYIV – The Foreign Affairs Ministry of Ukraine is looking into the circumstances under which the Navstar-1 tanker and its crew were apprehended in the Persian Gulf on August 9 by a British naval ship, Interfax reported, quoting ministry spokesman Markian Lubkivskyi. Some reports have claimed the Navstar-1 had a Ukrainian crew aboard when it was caught with some 1,000 tons of Iraqi diesel fuel and taken to the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr. The ship reportedly sails under a Panamanian flag

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## OSCE project in Ukraine to help former soldiers adjust to civilian life

KYIV – The Ukrainian Defense Ministry and the office of the OSCE Project Coordinator in Ukraine on July 17 launched a joint program to help former military personnel adjust to civilian life.

The "Social Adaptation of Former Military Personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" project, is aimed at approximately 18,000 people who will be discharged within a year as a result of a military reform that involves a significant reduction in the armed forces. The number of displaced persons will have a major social impact on the country.

Maj. Gen. Viktor Aleschenko, head of the Defense Ministry's Educational Department, said today: "We are grateful to have the support and cooperation of the OSCE Project Coordinator's office in

Ukraine to assist us with programs to help our people."

The program, which will continue through 2004, consists of three elements: sharing international experience, developing a data base concerning labor market opportunities for former military personnel, and training for discharged soldiers and officers, as well as for officers who will help to prepare people for their release from active duty.

During the kick-off meeting on July 17 representatives from the Ministry of Defense and the National Coordination Council on Conversion and Social Adaptation informed heads of relevant government institutions and NGOs about the implementation and goals of the program.

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## Watchdog groups find press freedom to be lacking in Ukraine

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – In its Freedom of the Press 2003 report on Ukraine, Freedom House downgraded Ukraine's status from partly free to not free, "because of state censorship of television broadcasts, continued harassment and disruption of independent media, and the failure of the authorities to adequately investigate attacks against journalists." The report covers developments in 2002.

During the March 31, 2002, parliamentary elections, Freedom House noted, censorship became an enormous problem. The party platforms were unequally covered, and it was found that President Leonid Kuchma's associates controlled most broadcasting and news agencies. The police went so far as to harass Dmytro Brovkin and Stanislas Efremov of the local TV station Khortytsia in the town of Zaporizhia while they were filming vote-counting in the town elections.

Countless newspapers, radio stations and TV stations have had to bear the brunt of censorship in Ukraine, according to the report. Media that broadcast opposition figures got shut down and had to struggle to be heard again. Between February 4 and 6, for example, the transmission mast of the radio station Nostalgia in the southern town of Mariupol was cut, due to unexplained repairs to the facility, which is home to other radio and TV stations. Nostalgia had broadcast an interview with former Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko, leader of the Our Ukraine coalition and President Kuchma's main rival in the March 31 parliamentary elections.

A special issue of the newspaper Azovskie Novosti featured an article about Nostalgia's suspension, resulting in the seizure of 40,000 copies of the paper on February 15. Unknown people from the warehouses of the firm Ostek in Mariupol took the papers, which also contained a report on a visit to the town by presidential candidate Mr. Yushchenko.

Another incident cited occurred on March 23, when police beat the driver and seized about 107,000 copies of Svoboda from a lorry belonging to the Respublika publishing firm in Cherkasy, and then dumped them in a river. Svoboda had criticized President

Kuchma and Procurator General Mykhailo Potebenko. The next day, police seized 100,000 copies of the paper, which reported a demand by several members of parliament for an investigation of bribe-taking by Mr. Potebenko.

Freedom House reported that TV stations also suffer from such censorship. On February 6 the National Broadcasting Council cancelled the frequency used by the Pavlohrad Television Association, which included two privately owned stations, NPT and Fakt-Infos, and a municipal station, Pavlogradsky Telesentr. During the March parliamentary election campaign, the association's three stations had backed opposition candidates. Then on February 14, the National Broadcasting Council cancelled the frequency of the TV station Khortytsia in the eastern town of Zaporizhia. During the March elections, the station had opposed mayor Oleksander Poliak and backed his rival, Viktor Kaltsev, the station's owner, who lost the election.

A similar report on press freedom in 2002 was issued by the organization Reporters Without Borders. Its 2003 Annual Report on Ukraine writes of the various forms of media that are harassed and how they are subjected to strict censorship. Newspaper, radio, and television agencies' facilities and publications are attacked, and so are some of their reporters.

The organization noted that three journalists were killed, two were imprisoned, eight were physically attacked, and five were threatened during the one-year period covered by its report.

Reporters Without Borders cited the case of Oleh Liachko, editor of Svoboda, who was jailed on April 15-23 in Cherkasy on libel charges against a senior official at the local prosecutor's office. According to Freedom House, "Libel ceased to be a criminal offense in 2001; however, politically motivated civil suits are common, journalists frequently experience physical assaults, death threats, and murder as a result of their work."

Journalists in Ukraine must fear for their lives when reporting news that opposes powerful people in Ukraine,

noted Reporters Without Borders. A few days after Tatiana Goriacheva, editor of the newspaper Berdiansk Delovoi, refused a request by the new port director in Berdiansk, Anatolii Reznikov, to publish an article criticizing a municipal election candidate, Dimitri Bero, she was splashed in the face with hydrochloric acid. The incident, which occurred on January 28, 2002, near Goriacheva's home, burned her face and almost blinded her.

On August 28, four people assaulted Oleksander Sumets, editor of the weekly Zmiivsky Kourier, in the stairwell of his office building, which is located in the town of Zmiiv. This came a few days after the paper accused local authorities of corruption and money laundering.

Harassment is not the only method that those in power employ to punish those who have spoken out against them; in a few cases journalists are apparently

killed for attempting to make the public aware of the truth. On October 30 Mikhailo Kolomiyets' body was found hanging from a tree in a forest near Molodechno, Belarus. After Mr. Kolomiyets disappeared on October 21, police said that he left Ukraine intending to kill himself, an assertion that Mr. Kolomiyets' family did not believe. Kolomiyets was the head of the Ukrainian news agency, Ukrainski Novyny, which criticized the government. When the Procurator General's Office decided to open an inquiry into the death of Mr. Kolomiyets, Reporters Without Borders offered the services of one of their pathologists, which was accepted.

Another murder case in Ukraine in which Reporters Without Borders has been involved is that of Heorhii Gongadze. Mr. Gongadze vanished on

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## Ukrainian World Congress announces schedule for its first conclave in Ukraine

TORONTO – The Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) will hold its eighth international congress on August 18-21 in Kyiv. The last such congress took place in 1998 in Toronto; this is the first time the event is being held in Ukraine.

The organizers of the convention – to be held at the historic Teacher's Building, once the seat of the Central Rada – expect that approximately 300 delegates from diaspora organizations represented by the Ukrainian World Congress, as well as 200 guests, will attend.

According to a UWC release, the venue was changed from the Ukrainian Home, which is controlled by the presidential administration, due to ongoing renovations and despite the fact that the UWC had a signed agreement with the Ukrainian Home and had paid half of the contracted sum for use of the facility.

The UWC is a coordinating body for Ukrainian communities in the diaspora, which encompasses over 230 diaspora organizations.

Throughout the course of the convention, various artistic and cultural exhibits will be displayed for the benefit of the delegates and guests. There will be exhibits prepared by several Ukrainian organizations, including the World Scholarly Council, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Conference of Ukrainian Youth Organizations, on themes chosen by the individual groups. For example, the World Educational Coordinating Council will display paintings by children in an exhibit called "The Famine-Genocide in Ukraine 1932-1933 Through the Eyes of a Child."

The convention will officially begin with greetings from several noteworthy Ukrainian leaders. Invitations have been extended to President Leonid Kuchma, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, the leader of the Our Ukraine party and presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko, opposition leader Yulia Tymoshenko, and others.

Afterwards, the UWC will present its St. Volodymyr the Great medals, awarded to those who have furthered the cause of Ukrainians around the world.

On the second day of the congress, summary reports will be presented by the national and regional subdivisions of the UWC: Argentina, Armenia, Australia,

Belgium, Brazil, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, Transdnister, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uzbekistan and the Ukrainian European Congress.

Later in the day, various UWC councils and committees will present their summary reports. These include the Commission on Human and Civil Rights, the Sports Commission, the World Conference on Cultural Affairs, and others.

The third day of the convention will feature a series of roundtable discussions. The first is titled "Ukrainian communities in the Eastern Diaspora – Integral Components of the UWC, Current Status and Perspectives." The moderator will be Mykhaylo Parypsa of Kazakhstan and the discussants will be Yuriy Kononenko of Russia, Vasyl Kolomatsky of Canada, and Romania Yavir of Armenia.

The second roundtable is titled "Emigration from Ukraine," and will feature moderator Maria Szkambara of Canada and discussants Larissa Kyj of the United States, Natalia Samolevska of Ukraine and Zoriana Kikcio of Sweden.

The third roundtable is titled "Status, Role and Future of the Ukrainian Language Outside Ukraine." It will feature moderator Oksana Wynnyckyj Yusyovych of Canada and discussants Iryna Moysey of Romania, Myroslawa Filipova of Russia, Valentyna Mardzhanishvili of Georgia, Yuriy Bacha of the Slovak Republic and Marko Syrnyk of Poland.

The final roundtable is titled "Participation and Role of Youth in the Life of the Ukrainian Communities Outside Ukraine." It will feature moderator Stefan Romaniw of Australia and discussants Evhen Savenko of Tatarstan (Russia), Marta Kuzmowycz of the United States, Natalie Sertvitene of Lithuania and Oleksandra Jawornicka of Poland.

Following the roundtable discussions there will be a commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, including a procession to the Famine Monument and a panakhyda (requiem service) in St. Michael's Square.

The convention will conclude with UWC elections, a press conference reception in Kyiv City Hall.

## USTDA awards grant for air cargo hub in Ukraine

### U.S. Embassy

KYIV – The U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) has awarded a \$408,121 grant to Antonov Aeronautical Scientific/Technical Complex for the development of an air cargo hub at Gostomel (Antonov) Airport, outside of Kyiv.

U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual, and the general director of the Antonov Aeronautical Scientific/Technical Complex, Volodymyr Korol, signed the grant agreement on behalf of the U.S. and Ukrainian governments at a ceremony on June 26 at the U.S. Embassy.

The USTDA-funded study will examine the possibility of the airport becoming a major air cargo hub in Eastern Europe. It will focus on modernizing the airport's shipping capabilities and will include a design for computer logistics technology that will allow for more efficient cargo processing. The air cargo hub will both operate in cooperation with major air cargo airports worldwide and will be a major distribution and consolidation facility for Eastern Europe.

Solid Team, LLC, of Claremont, Calif.,

will be the U.S. contractor that will perform the study, which is part of an overall redevelopment plan for the airport.

The U.S. Trade and Development Agency advances economic development and U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle-income countries. The agency funds various forms of technical assistance, feasibility studies, training, orientation visits and business workshops that support the development of a modern infrastructure and a fair and open trading environment.

The USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment policy and decision-making in host countries creates an enabling environment for trade, investment and sustainable economic development. In carrying out its mission, the USTDA gives emphasis to economic sectors that may benefit from U.S. exports of goods and services.

Since 1992 the USTDA has allocated nearly \$10 million to Ukraine, of which almost \$9 million were in grants for feasibility studies. Such studies are the first step needed for the implementation of many investment projects.

# Federal judge strips Ukrainian immigrant of U.S. citizenship

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — A United States federal judge stripped a Ukrainian man of his U.S. citizenship on July 31, saying he illegally acquired an immigrant visa when he entered the country over 50 years ago as a refugee of World War II.

Jakiw Palij, 79, "made material misrepresentations in his application for a visa to immigrate to the United States," U.S. Federal Judge Allyne Ross said in her ruling.

The judge's decision means that Mr. Palij, who received his U.S. citizenship in 1957, was ineligible to become a United States citizen under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948 — which enabled European refugees to immigrate to the United States following World War II. The ruling also opens the door for Mr. Palij's deportation from the United States.

Prosecutors from the U.S. Attorney's Office and the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI) alleged that Mr. Palij misrepresented his service as a guard at a labor camp in Nazi-occupied Poland and his membership in several Nazi-led units that committed atrocities against civilians during World War II. They did not, however, accuse the Ukrainian of murder, nor did they say he was involved in the murder of civilians during World War II.

In order to establish whether Mr. Palij did in fact misrepresent himself when he applied for U.S. citizenship, the government offered what Judge Ross called "voluminous" background material to support their case.

A large portion of that background material revolved around the testimony of Dr. Peter Black, a Holocaust historian with the OSI, who filed an affidavit in support of the government's motion.

At the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York in Brooklyn, Mr. Palij said government proof of his involvement in persecution at the Polish SS training camp in Trawniki wasn't credible. Judge Ross rejected that argument, saying in her decision that Mr. Palij did not submit "a single affidavit affirming his innocence of the acts the government alleges."

In June 2002 the government asked for a summary judgment in its civil case against Mr. Palij, saying that all necessary factual issues in the case were settled or so one-sided that they need not be tried. Judge Ross's decision ruled in favor of the plaintiff, saying that the government used "clear and convincing evidence" to prove its case.

"Although at the summary judgment stage the court is obliged to view facts in a light most favorable to the defendant, defendant's failure to offer anything more than his objections ... compels the court to rely on the government's submissions," Judge Ross wrote.

Judge Ross called the defendant's objections to the government's claims of uncontested facts "non-specific," and said that at other times the "defendant simply characterizes the government's allegations of facts as 'an expression of opinion about history.'"

Mr. Palij referred the court to "historical materials that differ from the opinions of the Office of Special Investigations

historian," Judge Ross wrote. However, "no such materials are provided or cited," the judge's statement said.

Additionally, Mr. Palij refused to testify at his deposition "for fear of subsequent foreign criminal proceedings." There is speculation among lawyers familiar with defending men in Mr. Palij's situation that much of his defense strategy, as well as his refusal to speak with the press, stems from a fear of the tactics used by the prosecution to twist the facts of a case in their favor.

In a statement made in May 2002, when a case was first filed against Mr. Palij, OSI Director Eli Rosenbaum said, "Palij and his fellow 'Trawniki men' played instrumental roles in carrying out Adolf Hitler's genocidal ambitions by rounding up, guarding and helping to murder Jews throughout Nazi-occupied Poland."

In her decision, dated July 29, Judge Ross addressed Mr. Palij's silence. "Finally, in response to questioning at his deposition, defendant invoked the Fifth Amendment. This being a civil proceeding, the court draws a negative inference against him on account of his refusal to discuss questions relating to his service at Trawniki and finds that his silence further corroborates the allegation of his service."

Both Mr. Palij and his attorney, Ivars Berzins, could not be reached for comment about the case and a statement on Mr. Palij's behalf has not been made. A woman who answered the phone at Mr. Berzins's office told The Ukrainian Weekly that Mr. Berzins is "not interested in speaking with the press," and

promptly hung up the phone.

During the court proceedings Mr. Palij did not concede to allegations that he was a Trawniki guard and, according to Judge Ross's decision, Mr. Palij argued against a summary judgment, saying that "a trial is necessary to dispel serious doubts on critical issues."

"The government has marshaled convincing evidence that defendant indeed served as an armed Trawniki guard, and that his service resulted in the persecution of civilians," Judge Ross wrote.

"The fact that there is no direct evidence that defendant patrolled the perimeter or otherwise helped to guard the Jewish labor camp does not diminish the strength of the government's evidence," Judge Ross wrote. "However, courts have attributed actions to an individual based on his membership in a particular organization at a particular time and have deemed this evidence sufficient to establish that he assisted in the persecution of civilians."

"Furthermore, the government's expert historian concluded based on this evidence that defendant as a Trawniki guard necessarily shared in these duties of persecution," the judge's decision reads. "Given no reason to conclude otherwise by defendant, the court finds that defendant performed guard duties at the Jewish labor camp as part of the training regimen he completed there in 1943."

Mr. Palij, a Jackson Heights, N.Y., resident for some 50 years, is believed to still be living in his home town. It is not known if Mr. Palij will appeal the judge's ruling, although that option is available to him.

## BACK TO SCHOOL SPECIAL:

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## Kyiv-Mohyla Academy president addresses Philadelphia community

PHILADELPHIA — The National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy (NUKMA) is not only the most prestigious institution in Ukraine, it is also one of the premier universities in Europe, stated Prof. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, the university's dynamic president, who spoke at Philadelphia's Ukrainian Cultural Center on May 31.

In addressing his audience Dr. Briukhovetsky underscored the importance the academy plays in the fabric of Ukrainian life and the importance of this institution for the future of Ukraine.

Historically, the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, whose origin dates back to the beginning of the century, has served as both a guiding light and beacon of unyielding national consciousness. Today the academy prides itself on educating the future leaders of the country.

Recognizing the academy's roll in the long suffering history of Ukraine, visiting foreign dignitaries make pilgrimages there. Prof. Briukhovetsky told of one such visit by the secretary of state under former President Bill Clinton, Madeleine Albright. After Prof. Briukhovetsky introduced Ms. Albright to the student body he then told her, "in the audience sits the future president of Ukraine." At the conclusion of her speech to the students, Ms. Albright stated, "Yes, I see the future president of Ukraine and there she sits." The comment was greeted with great applause.

To highlight the prominent role national consciousness plays at the university, Prof. Briukhovetsky then told a story of the visit by a very prominent Russian academic who wanted to give a lecture. Classes at the NUKMA are taught either in Ukrainian or English. Prof. Briukhovetsky informed the visiting aca-

demician that he could not give the lecture in Russian. The Russian academician understood the restriction and delivered his lecture in English, albeit broken.

Prof. Briukhovetsky is in America exploring various ways to ensure that the NUKMA can maintain its independent integrity in years to come. He is studying various ways the university can use grants. It is Prof. Briukhovetsky's goal to see the Academy become self-sufficient and not have to depend on the good graces of various political forces.

At the conclusion of the speech, Ulana Mazurkevich, president of the Ukrainian Human Rights Committee, thanked Dr. Briukhovetsky for his most interesting lecture and presented him with a donation to the academy's library — the three-volume report of the investigation of the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933 and the Oral History Project of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.



Prof. Viacheslav Briukhovetsky

# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## UNA Branch 120 plays host to annual fraternal golf outing

by Eli Matiash

UNA Branch 120 Secretary

ALIQUIPPA, Pa. – The eighth annual golf outing sponsored by Ukrainian National Association Branch 120 of Aliquippa, Pa., was held on Saturday, July 19, with 88 golfers participating.

Ten members from Branch 161 and 11 volunteers, as well as guests from

Branches 120 and 161 were among the participants.

The annual outing, which has become a branch tradition, was held at the Beaver Creek Meadow Country Club and was followed by a picnic that was enjoyed by all. The goal of the outing is to promote fraternity among club members, UNA branches and the Ukrainian community.



At the Branch 120 golf outing (from left) are: George Balas, Jim Paliani, Eli Matiash, Jim Barnes, John Sradomski, Mark Szedny, Mark Fox and Jamie Yurcina.



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### IN MEMORIAM

#### Dmytro Sarachmon

July 29, 1922 - August 10, 2003

The Executive Committee of the Ukrainian National Association regrets to announce to the members of the General Assembly, and members of the Woonsocket District and to the UNA membership at large that Dmytro Sarachmon, longtime district chairman of the Woonsocket District, died on August 10, 2003.

The Executive Committee and the entire UNA membership wish to express their sincerest sympathy to his wife, Irene. Funeral services were held on Wednesday, August 13, at St. Michael's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Woonsocket, R.I. Mr. Sarachmon will be remembered for his long years of service and dedication to the UNA as longtime fraternal organizer and district chairman who worked tirelessly for the Ukrainian community and the UNA.

Vichna Yomu Pamiat

## Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

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

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

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## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### The un-free press

Press freedoms in Ukraine are once again in the spotlight – and not only because they are among the subjects covered by annual surveys of freedom and human rights released by the U.S. Department of State, Freedom House and Reporters Without Borders (all of which have been reported in this newspaper).

As seen on our front page, freedom of the press, and the well-being of those who chose to be practitioners of this principle that we in the West so highly value, continue to face very real and very powerful threats in Ukraine. Therefore, the Ukrainian news media's ability to function is severely constrained. And, on page 2 of this issue, readers will learn that a proposed new law could make it even harder for the media to report to the people as intelligence services could be given the power to search, investigate and arrest journalists suspected of violating regulations about reporting "confidential information that is the property of the state."

In the absence of a reliable, unbiased and unthreatened news media, then, it is all the more important that the people of Ukraine have access to some source of independent and objective news reports. To this day, among the best such sources are Radio Liberty and the Voice of America – both of which are threatened with severe budget cuts. According to a letter written by Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell to the Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG), the body that proposes to reduce funding for the Ukrainian services of both radios for Fiscal Year 2004, "This decision will have an adverse effect on the ability of the U.S. to objectively and independently impart information to the people of Ukraine at an especially vulnerable time."

What the senator is talking about is the election of 2004 in which Ukraine is set to elect a new president. And, since he is co-chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission – a body that perhaps more than any other in Washington for decades has been supportive of Ukraine's freedom and now its transformation to a true democracy – his voice is an influential one that must be heard by the ultimate decision-makers. Sen. Campbell understands that Ukraine "now stands at the crossroad between democracy and authoritarianism" and that the next elections "will determine Ukraine's future for years to come."

"Ukraine's poor track record on media objectivity in recent elections should not be understated. Democratic opposition leaders legitimately fear that their access to the media will be severely constricted in the run-up to the presidential elections," the Helsinki Commission leader pointed out. Indeed. Need we remind readers of this paper of the shenanigans and falsifications, harassment and censorship, control of media outlets and denial of access to the news media and other, well, shall we say, far less than democratic actions on the part of the powers during the previous presidential balloting in 1999?

"With the media under assault and poised to work against opposition candidates ... it would be foolhardy to cut programming or otherwise scale back resources for the Ukrainian services of Voice of America and Radio Liberty," Sen. Campbell argues.

We agree. If Ukraine is to secure its democratic future in the next presidential election, freedom of information cannot fall victim to what the BBG and the White House Office of Management and Budget (the two entities that initiated the proposed budget cuts) have disguised as "shifting priorities." Frankly, U.S. officials would do well to read the reports of their own State Department.

Aug.  
21  
1954

### Turning the pages back...

Forty-nine years ago, The Ukrainian Weekly reported that Radio Liberation, the anti-Communist station in Munich, Germany, went on the air in the Ukrainian language for the first time on August 16, 1954, with a warning to Ukrainian people that the Soviet regime is trying to prop itself up with appeals to Ukrainian national pride and the offer of a joint status of "elder brother" with the Great Russians.

An announcement of the opening of the broadcasts beamed to Ukraine was made on August 16 at the New York offices of the American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism Inc. (ACLB), which provided technical and other support for Radio Liberation.

Following are excerpts from The Weekly's news story about this milestone event.

The opening script in Ukrainian laid stress on the assertion that the Ukrainian people, now cruelly oppressed by the Bolshevik dictatorship, will inevitably take their seat in the "circle of free peoples," and it called on them not to be flattered into "brotherhood" with a tyranny which crushed the democratic Ukrainian Republic and subjected the Ukrainians to bloody purges and decimating famines. It urged the Ukrainians to unite with the other Soviet peoples to struggle against the Soviet regime.

With the addition of Ukrainian, Radio Liberation now operates with nine area language desks. It went on the air on March 1, 1953, with only a Russian-language desk. In addition to Russian and Ukrainian, broadcasts are now transmitted regularly in Belorussian, Armenian, Georgian, Azerbaidjani, Tatar-Bashkir, four languages of Turkestan – Uzbek, Turkmen, Khirkiz and Kazakh – and seven languages of the North Caucasus – Aver, Karachai-Balkar, Chechen-Ingush, Cherkess, Ossetin, Kumik and Lesghin.

Radio Liberation has also undergone a marked expansion in its transmission facilities in the year and a half since it started, Admiral [Leslie C] Stevens [ACLB president] reported. It now has seven transmitters operating on from 10 to 15 different frequencies, and it now is on the air 24 hours a day.

(Continued on page 23)

## Double Exposure

by Kristina Lew

### The language issue

Coming home from Manhattan on the train the other night, I met a recent immigrant from Belarus who complained about how difficult it is to teach children their native language once they go to school in the United States. Uh oh, I thought – if this woman who has only been in America for a few years is having a hard time teaching her children Russian, what does that mean for Ukrainians born in the United States who want to teach their children Ukrainian?

At this point in the existence of the Ukrainian community in America, the Ukrainian language is the linchpin for most Ukrainian activities for children. Children who belong to Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization are required to attend a school of Ukrainian studies. Children who belong to SUM, the Ukrainian American Youth Association, do not have to speak Ukrainian to become members, but an unwritten policy encourages attendance in Ukrainian school, and about 90 percent do attend, says Mykola Hryckowian, head of SUM in New York City.

Even the 3 1/2-year-olds attending "Tabir Ptashat," a one-week day camp run by Plast at Soyuzivka for children too young to be scouts, are required to speak and understand the Ukrainian language. "This is a camp for Ukrainian-speaking children. All activities are conducted in the Ukrainian language. If a child does not understand Ukrainian, this is not the program for them," said Motria Boyko Watters, head counselor of the 2003 Tabir Ptashat during its first week.

Sounds pretty strident, but in fact over 110 children between the ages of 4 and 6 from across the United States attended the camp, which held two one-week sessions. Mrs. Watters concedes that many of the children speak Ukrainian weakly, but the point to it all, she says, is to give those children who speak Ukrainian a venue to use the language.

"Parents have to understand that the community organizations, Plast, SUM, Ukrainian school, are not responsible for teaching their children Ukrainian. It is the parents' responsibility to do that. Tabir Ptashat provides children an opportunity to use the language, but it must be learned at home," she says. Mrs. Watters, who lives with her American husband in the Philadelphia area, taught their four children to speak Ukrainian fluently.

So, it seems that if you want your child to have a "traditional" Ukrainian experience growing up, you have to teach him the Ukrainian language from the word go. But let's face it: teaching children Ukrainian is not easy. With each generation, more Ukrainian American families have only one parent who is of Ukrainian descent. Even families where both parents are Ukrainian run into problems teaching their children the language.

Many parents tell me that they institute

a Ukrainian-only policy at home, but with children heading off to preschool earlier and many kids spending time in day care, it's hard to enforce the Ukrainian-language-only rule. For those parents who live in cities with larger concentrations of Ukrainian Americans, teaching children Ukrainian is easier: you have a community safety net of Ukrainian preschools and Saturday schools, scouting and youth organizations, churches. Some are lucky enough to live close to their parents, who often chip in with Ukrainian language instruction. Some families hire nannies from Ukraine to help.

But what about those of Ukrainian descent who have moved outside Ukrainian enclaves? Cultivating the Ukrainian language with a young child is difficult if the nearest Ukrainian-language speaker is 500 miles away. Or what about those who have married non-Ukrainian speakers who want to learn the language? Certainly there are audio language tapes and Ukrainian language courses at many colleges and universities. A quick search on the Internet for Ukrainian language courses produced 15,049 links, including instruction online.

The key is making the effort to do it. Chrystia Stasiuk, a mother of two boys from Rockaway, N.J., says that if you want a Ukrainian environment for your children, you as a parent have to take on the responsibility to create it. She readily admits that sometimes her boys do not want to speak Ukrainian. She will also admit that most children at both Tabir Ptashat and Plast camp speak English among themselves. Even so, she says that "if your child doesn't speak a stitch of Ukrainian, he shouldn't go to Tabir Ptashat, because he will feel like an outsider."

Oleh Zwadiuk, a longtime news director of RFE/RL in Washington, now retired, and a former columnist for The Ukrainian Weekly, says the Ukrainian community in America has been debating the issue of Ukrainian language usage for years. He cautions against being exclusionary. "You don't want to create a situation where a child who considers herself Ukrainian feels left out," he said.

Hence the thinking behind SUM-A's policy on the Ukrainian language. "SUM does not require children to speak Ukrainian because we do not want to close ourselves off to Ukrainians whose language is weak or non-existent," said Mr. Hryckowian.

Are there alternatives to these organizations? A place where children of Ukrainian descent can get together and not have language be an issue? When I was growing up there were plenty of sports and dance camps where the Ukrainian language was not required. Do they still exist?

In the meantime, my husband and I have dusted off a copy of the ol' Ukrainian school stand-by, Ivan Franko's "Zakhar Berkut," and we're practicing our Ukrainian.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Be on the lookout for S.T.A.L.K.E.R.

Dear Editor:

Hello, I'm a 13-year-old and I like to read your newspaper every Saturday when it comes in the mail. I noticed that many of the articles mostly appeal to only adults. There's nothing wrong with that, but I was thinking that if you print this letter in your next issue you might get several more younger readers like me.

Video games are the big thing for this generation and most likely in the future as well. The video game industry is now even bigger than the movie industry. In addition to that, over 70 percent of today's youth play them now. GSC Gameworld is a video game developer located in Kyiv, Ukraine. Some might know them as the developers of the "Cossacks" video game series. GSC is currently developing a new game for the PC titled "S.T.A.L.K.E.R. Oblivion Lost." This game puts the player in the Chernobyl region of Ukraine where they have complete freedom to move about as they wish.

Let me tell you a little about the storyline.

The game takes place in Chernobyl in the year 2026, 40 years after the original disaster and just after a second one. After the second incident, pockets of radiation and other anomalies started appearing in the area. Scientists from around the globe then started searching the 30-kilometer area called "the Zone" to discover what was going on there. The scientists began to vanish and military forces were sent in.

You'll play as a Stalker and will search "the Zone" for items to sell or trade in addition to finding out what's going on. You can use the money you make to buy other items or make upgrades to your inventory. You'll encounter dangerous enemies such as dwarfs, zombies and packs of blind dogs, as well as other Stalkers and military forces. Some creatures may even have the ability to use telepathy or telekinesis. You'll have at your arsenal around 30 different types of weapons, which include pistols, machine guns and prototypes. It is also possible to buy different vehicles such as cars, trucks and possibly armored personnel carriers.

Basically what you do in the game varies on what happens to you and what choices you make, so there will be multiple endings which will give the game a high replay value. You could join a team with other Stalkers but could then become an enemy of another group. Expect the Artificial Intelligence to be smart, quick and coordinated. The freedom of movement and your actions are what make this game so unique.

The game's engine will feature real-world physics as well as day/night cycles and weather changes. The game will feature an accurate replica of the actual reactor site with some of the most detailed and impressive outdoor environments ever seen in a video game. The X-Ray engine can include both outdoor and indoor environments with a very high polygon count. Up to 3 million polygons per frame. Average computers can usually get a frame rate of 60 frames per second. The engine also makes character animation seem real and smooth. Details in the game are high with excellent lighting and particle effects. Even the smallest objects are very detailed and look realistic.

To achieve such excellent graphics, "S.T.A.L.K.E.R." will most likely have to be played on a newer computer with a good graphics card and processor. Expect the other system requirements to be pretty high as well.

The game is currently set for a 2004 release but this could change since many different things affect its release date. From what I've seen and heard of the game so far, it should be expected to have an M for Mature rating, which may not be suitable for younger players. This isn't the actual rating; it's just an educated guess.

Thank you for your time reading this letter. I would greatly appreciate if you would publish this with a good headline to make readers aware of this highly anticipated game. That is the reason I wrote it – to have it published. Please do this not only for me, but for Ukrainian youth and adults worldwide. Although video games are not the most serious subject, I think it would be nice for everyone to know that Ukraine can still show the world something.

Andrew Rud  
Ridgewood, N.J.

### Kuropas responds to letter writer

Dear Editor:

In his letter of August 3, Taras Kulish takes umbrage with me for criticizing the French. He calls for greater "charity" and then turns around and accuses me of being xenophobic, small-minded, non-factual and racist. Wow! I suppose that's "charity" Francophile style.

I'm pleased that Mr. Kulish had a great honeymoon in France. He speaks fluent French, of course, and the French are always kind to Francophones. Unfortunately, those of us who do not speak French in France or in Quebec aren't always treated with charity or even with respect. The French aren't exactly warm and fuzzy towards the non-French.

If Mr. Kulish rereads my column on the French, he will note that I started with certain "positives" which I appreciate about the French and made it clear that my impressions were based on a number of limited French encounters, all of which were negative. It's not as if I haven't tried to be charitable. I've traveled and lived in over 20 countries of the world and worked with many ethnic groups in the United States and never did I receive the kind of shabby treatment as I have with the French. And I'm not alone.

Mr. Kulish is entitled to his personal feelings, but to be fair he might consult "France Under the Germans: Collaboration and Compromise by Phillippe Burrin" and "Life With the Enemy: Collaboration and Resistance in Hitler's Europe, 1939-1945," by Werner Rings. An honest reading of these two excellent studies should convince any objective person that of all the European states, it was Vichy France that not only bowed to the Nazis but openly, willingly and unabashedly supported the Nazi war effort. It wasn't only Jews that the French happily turned over to Germany but any number of foreigners seeking asylum from Nazi barbarity. As for the French resistance, it was hardly breathing until the Allies invaded France and it was a certainty that the Nazis would be toppled.

Myron B. Kuropas  
DeKalb, Ill.

**The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies.**

**The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.**

**Opinions expressed by letter writers do not necessarily reflect those of The Ukrainian Weekly, or its publisher.**

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



### Chicago's 1933 World's Fair: a Ukrainian triumph

Seventy years have passed since Chicago's Ukrainians erected one of the most significant edifices in the history of Ukrainian America. The 1933 Century of Progress World's Fair, was organized to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Chicago's incorporation as a village. The fair was a tribute to the city's determination to weather the Great Depression and to face the future with a happy face.

At the time, Chicago's municipal government was practically broke. There was no money to pay Chicago's policemen, firemen, schoolteachers, janitors and clerks. Despite the formidable problems, the city didn't give up its plans, first discussed in 1923, to press forward with the fair.

It was Chicago's second world's fair. The first, the Columbian Exposition in 1893, attracted many visitors including, among others, the legendary Dr. Volodymyr Simenovich. It was Dr. Simenovich who was sent to America by Cardinal Sylvester Sembratovych as a cultural assistant to Father Ivan Wolansky, pastor of America's first Ukrainian Catholic church in Shenandoah, Pa. In Shenandoah he edited America, the first Ukrainian-language newspaper in the U.S., and helped Father Wolansky with Ukrainianization classes and the establishment of co-ops.

After graduating from medical school in Baltimore, Dr. Simenovich visited Chicago's 1893 fair, fell in love with the city, and decided to make it his permanent home. Considered to be the father of Ukrainian Chicago, Dr. Simenovich devoted his life to the entire community.

Plans to celebrate the city's 100th anniversary were greeted by Chicago's Ukrainians as a rare opportunity to better acquaint Americans with Ukraine and its people. Early in 1932, a 17-member corporation – the Ukrainian American World's Fair Exhibit Inc. – was founded with an executive board which included Dr. Myroslaw Siemens, president; Stephen Kuropas, secretary; Taras Shpikula, treasurer and Jurij Nebor, financial secretary. Addressing itself to Ukrainians throughout the world, the corporation, with the full support of Svoboda, Narodna Volya, America, and Narodne Slovo, appealed for money to construct a pavilion as well as for cultural artifacts to be displayed within.

Early in 1933, Dr. Siemens and Michael Belegay, a member of the corporation, traveled to New York City to address a rally gathered to hear more about plans for the pavilion. Later, Svoboda reported that following a meeting with representatives of

the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Workingman's Association, and the Providence Association, a budget of \$20,000 was approved for the project. This was big money during the Depression.

The architect's sketch for the pavilion was published in the Ukrainian press in March 1933, and on April 12 ground was officially broken on the fair grounds, located on 400 acres along Lake Michigan. The pavilion was officially opened on Sunday, June 25, 1933. Ceremonies included a six-block march to the pavilion by hundreds of Ukrainians in native costume, and an afternoon concert featuring the famed Benetzky Chicago choir, Vasyl Avramenko's local dance group, and the 95-piece Ukrainian orchestra directed by John Barabash.

Culturally, the pavilion proved to be a highlight of Ukrainian American life. Divided into three sections – general, historical and cultural – it had exhibits donated by 48 individuals and societies, including such European institutions as Ridna Shkola and the Ukrainian National Art Society.

The highlight of the cultural section – divided into folk and modern art – was an exhibition of the world-famous Ukrainian sculptor Alexander Archipenko.

A restaurant and an open air theater were also part of the pavilion, which was managed by Volodymyr Levytsky, director; Stefanie Chyzhovych, technical assistant; Volodymyr Stepankiwsky, publicity; and Mary Beck, cultural director. The pavilion attracted some 1.8 million visitors.

The pavilion also served as a catalyst for Ukrainian organizational activities. A "Ukrainian Week" was promulgated for the week of August 13 and thousands of Ukrainians traveled to the Windy City to participate in the festivities. During the week, congresses were held by Ukrainian youth – a conclave that led to the formation of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America (UYLNA), Ukrainian women, and Ukrainian professionals who came together to establish the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America.

Other pavilions at the fair included a golden-domed lama temple from Jehol, a nunnery from Uxmal, representing the height of Mayan culture, and a teahouse from Japan. Significantly, the Ukrainian pavilion was the only national structure at the fair not sponsored by a foreign government. It was a triumph for Chicago's Ukrainians that's never been matched.

Myron Kuropas' e-mail address is: [mbkuropas@compuserve.com](mailto:mbkuropas@compuserve.com).



The Ukrainian pavilion at the 1933 World's Fair in Chicago.

## FOR THE RECORD: Recollections of a survivor of the Famine-Genocide

The Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (known by its Ukrainian acronym as UVAN) recently held a conference dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine. The conference took place on June 15 at the UVAN headquarters in New York.

The event featured presentations by Dr. Eugene Fedorenko, scholarly secretary of UVAN; and Ukraine's Consul General in New York Serhiy Pohoreltzev, who spoke about the Famine; Iryna Kurowyckyj, president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, who spoke about the UNWLA's archive on the Famine, as well as recollections of Famine survivors and an exhibit of materials related to that genocide perpetrated by Joseph Stalin and his henchmen.

Following are the recollections delivered by George Kurylko, a native of the Kurylivka farmstead, located just south of Poltava, Ukraine, who today resides in East Hanover, N.J. The text was translated from the original Ukrainian by Mr. Kurylko's daughter, Katya Wowk.

I, the son of a so-called kulak [wealthy landowner], was born in the Kurylivka farmstead, located around 12 kilometers south of Poltava. My grandfather, Ivan Maksymovych Kurylko, was a landowner. He had a good education for the time and endeavored that his children, his daughter and especially his son, Kornij, would be well-educated. After his death in 1922, my father took over the estate.

We were a small family: my father, mother, father's mother, my brother and I. I was 6 years old, my brother, five years older than I. Sensing the uncertainty of the time and heeding friends' advice, my father gave up most of the land and the estate. But this didn't save us from impending woes.

During the early summer of 1929 we would be dispossessed of everything that was part of my grandfather's and great-grandfather's farmstead, permitted to keep only enough to fit into a small wagon. We were relocated to the end of the farmstead to the activist's small house, while she was moved into our house. That summer I would go to the orchard that was once ours to steal apples.

In the autumn of 1930, I was enrolled in the school that was opened in our former home. By October we were moved to Didova Dolyna, not far from the Abazivka train station. Many dispossessed families were brought here to be settled in large barns that once belonged to recently deported landowners. My brother and I started attending school in Abazivka. My father sought refuge from the authorities so that he could later move us as well. He once arrived unexpectedly and was arrested and sentenced to five years of exile.

In the mean time we, along with 15 or so other families, were relocated to the village of Solomakhivka and settled into two houses. Our half of the house was filled with five families. Winter was approaching and, though there wasn't room enough to move about in the house, it was nonetheless warm.

My brother and I went to school, but probably more frequently we'd go begging in different villages. This was the first I'd learned what hunger means: hunger forced me to put out my hand for a stale piece of bread. Hunger is a frightful thing, an utter horror.

During the winter we received a letter from my father from Arkhangelsk. He wrote that he was cutting trees which had frozen in the ice on the Northern Dvina [River]. My mother would sell our last belongings, that were somehow retained, at the bazaar in Poltava to purchase some food.

Frequently, local activists would enter the house and take away whatever they could find. There was no one to whom you could complain. All dispossessed lost their right of a voice, and anyone who pleased could treat them cruelly.

Seven kilometers from Solomakhivka, in the direction of Poltava, also in a house with dispossessed, lived my Aunt Yalosoveta with her three children. They, too, were dispossessed, and her husband and his father were exiled to the north. My grandmother lived with her. In the spring of 1933 they all starved to death.

In many of the villages surrounding the Abazivka station, in various houses and barns, there were hundreds of dispossessed families, mainly women and children. The men were either exiled or were wandering about looking for work, evading exile. There were rumors that in a short while we were all supposed to be herded into train cars to be taken away to Siberia or the far north.

The foretellers of the Great Famine were the silent newborns. In the house where we lived a woman gave birth. The baby died after several days – the mother had

no breast milk to feed it. The infant was buried behind the house unbaptized. These were the victims of the genocide, forgotten by God and people.

In the summer of 1932 we set off north to where my father was. He had been exiled with other prisoners to Voloshka, 18 kilometers from the station Konosha, which is on the railway line between Vologda and Arkhangelsk.

We arrived at Konosha station without any misfortune, if one discounts what occurred in Moscow at the north terminal. Serhij saw a Red Cross sign and, entering the building, asked if we could receive some food aid – “we're going to meet our father who is working in the north.” When they learned from my mother that my father had been exiled for five years they said, “we don't help enemies of the people.”

From the Konosha terminal there were two rail lines – one to the east, Velskaya Vietka, which was being constructed at the time and was supposed to go all the way to Velska, some 100 kilometers from Konosha. The other went west, Vetka Voloshka, 18 kilometers long. Along these rail lines, camps were scattered in which prisoners worked as lumbermen, mainly former landowners from Ukraine.

At first my father worked loading lumber, but because of a lack of literate northerners, that is, people from the local population, the timber outpost was forced to make use of exiles: office workers, foremen, supervisors, etc. My father was made a warehouse supervisor.

Voloshka had several prisoner camps. The first, second and eighth camps were the largest. Each had over 10 log barracks for prisoners, as well as stables, storage houses, and housing for clerical workers. All this was built by special deportees from Ukraine and the Kuban who were brought here at the end of the '20s, during wintertime. They were thrown right into the snow, given a tool and ordered to build the barracks. Many, especially the children, died before spring. Again and again families from Ukraine were brought here until the construction of the camps was completed.

During the summer of 1932, at the Voloshka camps, there were nearly 3,500 prisoners. Some 90 percent from Ukraine and Kuban, some Tatars from Crimea, Azerbaijanis and other Muslims from the Caucasus. There were no guards. There was only one GPU komendant, but no one fled. Where would one go? All around, for hundreds of kilometers, lay the taiga. No one had documents of any kind. The northerners were turned against Ukrainians – they were rewarded for capturing escapees. If someone was caught, they were severely punished and shot. But there were also instances of lucky escape.

Work on the timber detail was extremely difficult for the inhabitants, especially during winter when the cold could reach minus 50 degrees, and the snowdrifts rose to two meters. There was no medical assistance of any kind. Sanitary conditions were worse than one could ever imagine. Bed bugs and lice devoured the people. Meager food supplies depended on fulfilling quotas, and the work quotas were high, especially for former farmers. People died like flies from hunger, cold and difficult work, especially in the winter. Up until 1932 some still received aid from Ukraine and managed to get by somehow.

The winter of 1932-1933 was extremely harsh and entire barracks died from hunger, cold and exhausting work. At the end of the winter, out of some 3,500 prisoners, perhaps a quarter of them survived. The dead were thrown into pits dug the previous autumn, and not covered with dirt until spring. Since there weren't enough pits, corpses were piled into empty barracks because it was impossible to dig large holes in the frozen ground. And by whom? Those who managed to stay alive had to prepare the timber.

In the spring, new groups of deported exiles were brought in. In one such group was my father's cousin, Konstantyn Maksymenko.

Though the camps were filled up with new prisoners, there still weren't enough people. Apparently, even in Ukraine, there were no kulaks or their helpers left.

Many prisoners died the following winter as well. Those who survived were transported to Velskaya Vietka where there were several similar prisoner camps in which innocent Ukrainians also died.

From Vologda to Arkhangelsk there were numerous such camps, but how many innocent lives were lost in them will never be known. From St. Petersburg and Solovky to Kolyma and Sakhalin, all of Russia was covered with Ukrainian bones.

My father and two other exiles, Yuri Slonitsky and Nestor Stoyanets, were left to work in the prisoner camp office for the criminal colony which was brought to



The Kurylkos, father Kornij and son George, in a photo taken in Voloshka, where the elder Kurylko was exiled by the Soviets.

Voloshka. This is where they worked until the end of their exile sentences in 1935.

After their release, Slonitsky went to his native Chernihiv, where after a while he was arrested and exiled who knows where. Stoyanets also went home, but sensing another arrest threatening, he returned to work in the north.

My father was able to fool the NKVD and avoid being arrested and exiled again. In his passport, issued for one year, there was an addendum “Passport issued on the basis of documentation verifying completion of sentence.” When he arrived in Ukraine, in the Donbas, he didn't register with the NKVD as was required by everyone who had served in exile. After a year, when it came time to renew his passport, he wore it out in such a way, especially where the addendum was, that it was impossible to read. The young woman who issued passports, when she came to this section, asked, “on the

(Continued on page 23)

### Teachers' workshop to focus on Famine

LAWRENCEVILLE, N.J. – The third workshop on the Famine-Genocide for high school teachers will be held on Thursday, October 16, at Rider University in Lawrenceville, N.J.

Teachers must register through their schools. The program is being organized by the Julius and Dorothy Koppelman Holocaust/Genocide Resource Center at the University. Assisting with the program is Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, and Ivan Haftkovich from the Ukrainian community of Trenton.

Preceding the workshop, on Wednesday, October 15, a public lecture on the Famine-Genocide will be held at the university.

Although New Jersey law obliges public schools to teach about genocides and the Holocaust, the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine is not included in the list of genocides that must be covered in that curriculum.



## Cardinal Husar leads funeral services for Toronto's first Ukrainian Catholic eparch

by Andriy Kudla Wynnyckyj

TORONTO – On the warm but rainy afternoon of July 26, the first bishop of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Toronto and Eastern Canada, Isidore Borecky, was laid to rest in a family plot at the Mount Peace Cemetery in Mississauga, closing a long and eventful first chapter in the eparchy's history.

Over the course of the previous three days, an estimated 1,200 mourners paid their last respects to a man hailed as a builder, a patron and an active supporter of the Ukrainian Catholic Patriarchate.

As fate would have it, the current primate of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, archbishop major of Lviv, was on hand to officiate at Bishop Borecky's funeral at Mississauga's Church of the Holy Dormition, and delivered the funeral oration. The hierarch had traveled to Toronto for the ordination of the latest of Bishop Borecky's successors, the Rev. Stephen Chmilar, which took place on the very day of the founding bishop's death in a Toronto hospital on July 23.

To capitalize on the presence of the assembled Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy, the final rites for the influential bishop began the following evening, with an episcopal paras-tas held at St. Nicholas Church in Toronto. Before the service, attended by about 250 faithful, Cardinal Husar paid his personal respects to his longtime synodal colleague and offered condolences to the man's family.

The Rev. Lev Chayka, Ukrainian Catholic dean of Northern Québec, delivered a eulogy, in which he praised the deceased for his role as a builder of the Church in Canada and a patriot of Ukraine.

For the second paras-tas on July 25, about 100 more mourners squeezed into St. Josaphat's Cathedral, despite its smaller capacity. Bishop Basil Filewich of Saskatoon delivered the eulogy, in which he spoke of his earliest meetings with the late eparch in the early 1940s, when both were priests in Ontario's Niagara region, and mentioned that, as fate would have it, Bishop Isidore appointed him as his successor to serve the parish of Ss. Cyril and Methodius in St. Catharines in 1948.

Bishop Filewich highlighted Bishop Borecky's efforts to ensure that immigrants were sponsored out of the Displaced Persons camps in western Europe. The late clergyman's concerns were not without their personal connotations, as he also eased the passage westward of his own brother, Volodymyr, and much later, several decades after the war, his mother, Yulia, who had been prevented from emigrating in the 1940s.

The pontifical funeral liturgy was celebrated on July 26 at the Holy Dormition Church in Mississauga by Cardinal Husar assisted by bishops and clergy. The Ukrainian Youth Ensemble Choir, conduct-

ed by Andriy Burak, sang the liturgy in its Ukrainian Old Church Slavonic variant.

The newly ordained eparch of Toronto and Eastern Canada, Bishop Chmilar, read a message from the Vatican. Pope John Paul II, the man whose authority Bishop Borecky flouted in the 1990s, delegated the duty of writing the missive to Cardinal Angelo Sodano, the Holy See's secretary of state. Cardinal Sodano conveyed the Pontiff's "fervent prayers that God the Father of Mercies reward this zealous bishop and faithful pastor of souls for his long years of service to the Church" and condolences to the clergy and faithful who mourn his passing.

Cardinal Aloysius Ambrozic, archbishop of Toronto's Roman Catholic Archdiocese, offered his sympathies to the hierarchs, clergy and faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in person. He pointed out that the departed "was a bishop long before I became priest" (he was ordained in 1955). He said he found Bishop Borecky's contributions to and participation in diocesan bishop's meetings very instructive, and credited the deceased with a strong influence on his thinking.

Archbishop Yuriy Kalishchuk of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada also addressed the congregation, praising the late bishop for the leadership under which all the Ukrainian Catholic institutions presently operating in the Toronto Eparchy were established.

The Orthodox prelate said Bishop Borecky's influence reached beyond the sphere of his own Church's activities in that he was a great patron of the Ukrainian arts in all of their forms. Drawing on his personal experience, Archbishop Yuriy recognized Bishop Borecky's unwavering support of choral singing (liturgical and secular), and particularly of the Ukrainian Millennium Foundation's successful effort to record the 35 sacred choral concertos of Dmytro Bortniansky and averred that, without this aid, it would not have been possible.

Archbishop Yuriy also fondly recalled the many years of personal friendship and ecumenical cooperation with Bishop Borecky. He conveyed the heartfelt condolences of his superior, the Metropolitan of Canada and Archbishop of Winnipeg Wasyly Fedak, and those of the Greek Orthodox Metropolitan of Canada, Archbishop Sotirios.

The main funeral oration was delivered by Cardinal Husar, who invoked the memory of his predecessors, the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj and Cardinal Myroslav Lubachivsky, and in their names recognized and thanked Bishop Borecky for the "solid and reliable support" for them and for the institution that they represented "in the darkest and most difficult periods of our Church's history."

"I am confident," Cardinal Husar contin-



Cardinal Lubomyr Husar and newly ordained Bishop Stephen Chmilar conclude the funeral services for Bishop Isidore Borecky at Holy Dormition Church. Assisting are the Rev. Mykhailo Liachowych (left) and Deacon Nestor Yurchuk.

ued, "that he rendered a service not only to them as individuals ... but also made a lasting contribution to the good of our Church."

"The departed showed leadership and courage," said the primate, "in defense of the recognition of our Patriarchate, and was equally firm in his commitment to the civic cause of Ukrainian consciousness and identity, and the religious cause of close contact with our Church, particularly in the diaspora."

Cardinal Husar referred to the three days of extensive services as opportunities to immerse oneself "in beautiful, euphonious and deeply meaningful prayers" by which Bishop Borecky was being remembered, and his soul urged heavenward: "We were not in the auditoriums of a university, or concert halls – we were in the presence of the mortal remains of a man who but a week earlier was alive; a man who, three to five years ago, was still fully active; a man who, 20 years ago, was a vigorous leader of our Church; a man who, 50 years ago, was an energetic and eager young bishop who had already accomplished much in building his eparchy, and was to accomplish still more."

After the conclusion of the service, the cardinal led a procession around the Holy Dormition Church as a light rain began to fall. Several priests of the Toronto Eparchy served as Bishop Borecky's pall bearers as his coffin was conveyed to its final resting place at the nearby Mount Peace Cemetery.

A wake was held in the Holy Dormition Church hall to which all mourners were invited, and at which the Rev. Dr. Petro Galadza acted as the master of ceremonies.

Among those who spoke in an official capacity were the former president of the World Congress of Free Ukrainians (now

the Ukrainian World Congress) Yuri Shymko; the president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations, Maria Szkambara; the president of the Toronto Branch of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Markian Szvec; the Rev. Evtymy Wolinsky, hegumen of the Studite Fathers of Canada; Tamara Woloszczuk, the chairperson of the Toronto eparchial executive of the League of Ukrainian Catholic Women; Yaroslav Sokolyk, who spoke on behalf of the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Catholics of Canada; and the Rev. Dr. Andriy Onuferko, the acting director of the Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul's University in Ottawa.

Two less formal addresses were nonetheless significant. Irena Kravets, a recent immigrant from Ukraine and currently an assistant principal at a local Ukrainian Saturday school, expressed her gratitude on behalf of her family and of the latest wave of arrivals to the late bishop (and those active in his chancery) for their petitions to various levels of government and moral support.

Irene Galadza, the spouse of the Rev. Roman Galadza, pastor of St. Elias Parish in Brampton, Ontario, spoke on behalf of the more than 80 wives of priests and deacons currently active in the eparchy. Ms. Galadza said her family emigrated from the United States to Toronto because of the knowledge that Bishop Borecky was receptive to ordaining married men as priests.

Ms. Galadza's husband later told The Weekly that, as a measure of the late hierarch's influence, the number of married clergy in the eparchy has never dipped below 60 percent of the total during his tenure. The Rev. Galadza also pointed out that three main altar servers at Bishop Borecky's funeral were children of local clergy.



The final procession after the funeral service at the Church of the Dormition of the Holy Virgin Mary in Mississauga, Ontario.



Cardinal Lubomyr Husar leads the final procession bearing the late Bishop Isidore Borecky's coffin outside the church. Also at the head of the procession is Slovak Bishop John Pazak.

## Special concert recalls the romance of music by Bohdan Wesolowsky

by Orysia Antonovych

CHICAGO – Can old fashioned romance become popular again? The answer is yes for those who attended the concert dedicated to the memory of Bohdan Wesolowsky here at the Ukrainian Cultural Center on June 8.

The concert was presented by the Ukrainian Artistic Center celebrating the fifth anniversary of the Chamber Orchestra under the artistic direction of its conductor, Zeonid Modrytzkyj, and introduced for the first time in the United States, the singer Ostap Zorych from Kyiv, who appeared in the first part of the concert.

The second part featured the singers Myroslava Kuka and Oksana Petriv and also the soloists Roman Kalakuniak (clarinet), Jaroslav Rudnytsky (violin) and Mohanab Alzahabi (cello).

The Ukrainian Artistic Center commissioned the acclaimed composer Myroslav Skoryk to orchestrate the Wesolowsky music especially for this concert. This event was made possible thanks to the generous support of the Governor's Arts Exchange Program of the Illinois Arts Council and Selfreliance Ukrainian American Credit Union.

Bohdan Wesolowsky, affectionately known by his friends as "Bondi," was born in Vienna on May 30, 1915. His life reads like a movie script.

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After the war, his family moved to Stryi, western Ukraine. There, on a warm sunny day, a young 14-year-old girl, Olena, arrives with her mother Olena Ochrymowych-Zalizniak, in a horse and buggy from a neighboring village, Zavadiv. They come to visit her aunt, Maria Ochrymowych-Wesolowsky. Maria asks her son Bondi, who is 16 years old, to play the piano and entertain young Olena while the ladies from the Ukrainian Women's Organization discuss their affairs. She helps to turn the pages, and as he plays Strauss waltzes and then "The Flight of the Bumblebee" by Rimsky Korsakov, she listens with fascination, for he is already an accomplished pianist. They part.

Bondi moves to Lviv in 1933, where he studies law and receives his Master of Law degree. In Vienna he continues his studies and earns a diploma from the Consular Academy, and then a doctor of science degree in economics from the University of Vienna. During his high school years in Stryi and his university studies in Lviv he also studies music at the conservatory. (His teachers were Stanislav Liudkevych, Mykola Kolessa and Vasyl Barvinsky). His close friend is Kos-Anatolsky with whom he plays in the popular jazz orchestra of Leonid Jablonsky. (The accordion, which they both bought and shared, now lies silently in the Lviv apartment of Nadia Kos-Anatolsky, widow of the composer.)

In 1945 he joins the U.S. Armed Forces in Austria, and works with the Counter Intelligence Corps of the U.S. Army as chief of the Border Control Department and special investigator. By this time he has married Olena, the girl who turned the music sheets for him in Stryj. They have two children, Yurii and Ostap.

They emigrate to Canada in 1949 and live in Sudbury where, as a member of the Kiwanis Club, he takes an active part in arranging music festivals. In 1952, Bondi is offered a position as an



Bohdan Wesolowsky

announcer-producer by The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, International Service, in Montreal which had just opened its Ukrainian Section. No matter where he works, he continues to write music and produce records.

On December 17, 1971, Bohdan Wesolowsky – dies. His urn is moved to the family cemetery in Stryi.

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Mr. Wesolowsky's wife Olena died on May 22. Through the long years as a widow, she never stopped listening to the records and tapes of her husband's music. In her mind she constantly recalled the music of Bondi's song "The Wave of the White Hand," set to the words of the poet Volodymyr Sosiura, which sheds a special light on both the turbulent and joyous times of her life with Bohdan. Through all the years, appreciating his talent and the value of his work, she becomes the guardian of his music.

Today his archives may be found in museums in Kyiv and Stryj. Two books of his music, "Pryde sche Chas" ("The Time Will Come") and "Ya Znov Tobi" ("Again For You"), have been published in Lviv (Oleksander Zelynsky, editor; Mariana Zelinsky, illustrator) and the third volume will be completed in the fall of this year. These three books will contain all the known work of the composer in recent years.

Mr. Zorych of Kyiv has been popularizing the music of Bohdan Wesolowsky on radio programs. His songs have been heard in all regions of Ukraine and Mr. Zorych has received hundreds of letters from appreciative listeners.

That he has captured the spirit of this music was acknowledged by listeners at the Chicago concert who still remember Mr. Wesolowsky's music of the 1930s in Lviv. The warm and uplifting ambiance after the concert may be an indication that the time has come ("pryjshev vzhe chas") for Bondi's nostalgic music with expressions of old-fashioned romance to bring a gentle interlude to our hectic and often very loud, distracting modern times.

Inquiries regarding the new Wesolowsky music publications, Ostap Zorych or the Chamber Orchestra may be addressed to: O. Antonovych, 2233 W. Chicago Ave. Chicago, IL 60633; e-mail, ireneantonovych@hotmail.com; telephone, (773) 489-2722.

## Chicago literary evening honors writer, political leader Ivan Bahriany

CHICAGO – The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art and the Ukrainian Language Society of Chicago sponsored a literary evening on June 28 honoring Ukrainian poet and writer Ivan Bahriany. The evening featured speeches and presentations about the life and work of Mr. Bahriany, as well as an exhibit of his publications.

Ivan Bahriany, a journalist and political leader as well as poet and writer, was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1963. He is best known for his outstanding and popular work "Tyhrolovy," which was first published in Lviv, Ukraine, in 1944 and received the first prize in literature that year. In 1955 it appeared in English translation as "The Hunters and the Hunted" and was published in the United States, Canada and England. From the English version it was translated into German, Dutch and Danish, and appeared in several editions. At one point Hollywood was interested in making a film based on this novel. Even though "The Hunters and the Hunted" is his best-known work, his novel "Sad Hetsymanskyi" ("Gethsemane Garden") is considered to be his masterpiece. It was also translated and appeared in French.

Bahriany made his mark in Ukraine as a poet when his first collection of poetry appeared in 1927, followed by others in 1929, 1930 and 1932. His work was harshly criticized by Soviet regime critics as being "nationalistic," and for that he was imprisoned and sent to a concentration camp in the Far East, known as "Zelenyi Klyn." He escaped and eventually returned home, only to be rearrested and tortured. His novels draw on his experiences as an exile in the Far East and his imprisonment and torture in an NKVD prison in Kharkiv

for political prisoners.

Bahriany is well-known for his many literary and journalistic works outside of Ukraine, where he lived after World War II, but in Soviet-era Ukraine he was a non-person. In 1991, with the independence of Ukraine, his works were again published in Ukraine, so that today he is widely known to the reader in Ukraine and his works are studied by the secondary school and university students of Ukraine.

At, literary evening in Mr. Bahriany's honor, Oleksij Konowal of the Bahriany Foundation gave a very interesting and detailed presentation about Mr. Bahriany and his literary and journalistic career. Mr. Konowal knew Mr. Bahriany personally and has been responsible for popularizing his works in Ukraine with the financial support of the Bahriany Foundation in the United States. Most recently Mr. Konowal worked on collecting Mr. Bahriany's correspondence (1946-1963), and this work was published in Ukraine as "Lystuvannia" in two volumes last fall. It received very wide positive coverage in the Ukrainian press.

To acquaint the audience with the work of Mr. Bahriany were two recent emigres from Ukraine, Olesia Shalak (graduate of Kyiv-Mohyla University) and Vera Lesyk (graduate of Ivano-Frankivsk University).

Ms. Shalak chose two passages from "Tyhrolovy" to illustrate the writer's use of words, which could convey harshness and brutality on the one hand or be lyrical and charming on the other.

Ms. Lesyk chose several different poems to illustrate the philosophical depth and harsh reality of life, as well as the expression of the beautiful, magical world of childhood.



At a literary evening dedicated to writer, poet, journalist and political leader Ivan Bahriany that was held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art (from left) are: Vera Lesyk, Olesia Shalak, Oleksij Konowal and Vira Bodnaruk. In the back ground is a portrait of Bahriany.

Visit The Ukrainian Weekly's online archive at [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com)

## Byzantine Rite monks, part of Ukrainian Catholic Church in U.S., ready to dedicate monastery

by John Fedynsky

EAGLE HARBOR, Mich. – Among the 2,300 or so denizens of Michigan's northernmost and least populated county are five Catholic monks of the Byzantine Rite, part of the Eparchy of Chicago and belonging to America's Ukrainian Metropolis. They are the Society of St. John the Theologian. Two of them, Fathers Nicholas and Basil, came in 1983 looking to build a monastery in Keweenaw County on Keweenaw Peninsula, which juts out from Michigan's Upper Peninsula into Lake Superior. On August 24, their nearly complete monastery and chapel will be officially dedicated.

The Keweenaw is about as beautiful and rugged as any territory within the eparchy, which stretches westward across America from Detroit to Hawaii. It has long winters (locals joke that there are eight months of winter and four months of cold weather) and rocky shores, and is far from the distractions of civilization. Monasteries traditionally have looked for places with conditions like these – swamps, deserts, mountain crags, lonely islands, etc. According to the society's website, a local priest once asked the monks if they came to the Keweenaw for penitential reasons. The website admits the validity of the question and opines, "The monk seeks the hard life for the discipline it imposes on mind and body, for the ascetic opportunities it offers."

During their first winter, Fathers Nicholas and Basil had no shortage of struggle. They lived in two small rooms totaling 640 square feet that they kept warm by stoking the flames of an old stove. Midway through the winter, their wood supply, which they acquired at the last minute, ran out. Every day meant gathering more wood to survive the cold. When they did not work, they prayed and otherwise lived the monastic life.

Father Nicholas recalled the winter with a hint of nostalgia as an instructive experience that he would rather not repeat. Father Basil recounted the story of an old woman driving by as he and Father Nicholas were moving in and exploring the property for a winter water source. She demanded to know their business, and when she heard it, she bluntly told them, "you can live without running water, but you'll die without wood. Get the wood!" She then promptly drove off.

Since then, the society has grown in number, wealth and facilities, carving out an existence for itself in Eagle Harbor, Mich., slowly becoming a landmark on the shore of Lake Superior. Its living, working and worship space has grown tenfold. Donations and the work of the monks have paid for the construction.

In addition to the monastery, the monks operate the Jampot, a bakery and preserves shop frequented in the warmer months by locals and tourists, and even year-round by mail-order customers. Their quality baked goods and preserves keep for months and years, and are the favorite of loyal customers, many of whom sign up for the society's newsletter, *Magnificat*. Father Basil said that each issue, which is sent to about 27,000 addresses, costs upwards of \$10,000. "Every time we think of cutting down the list, the Lord sends us contrary signals," said Father Nicholas. "We will have people who have not contacted us in 10 or 15 years send a donation or a nice letter thanking us for keeping in touch."

Father Nicholas attributed the society's affiliation with the Byzantine Rite and the Ukrainian Catholic Church to God's will. "The essence of the miracle story of how we came to be Byzantine is that this is what the Lord wanted," he said. Initially, it was the Roman Catholic bishop in nearby Marquette, Mich., who was guiding the society in the process of establishing a monastery. But political problems emerged and a visiting priest familiar with both the Roman and Byzantine Rites told the society that there was more than one bishop with jurisdiction in their area. That knowledge led to a visit with Bishop Michael Wivchar in Chicago, where Fathers Nicholas and Basil first heard the Byzantine Liturgy. "It has been nothing but growth and blessings since going eastern," said Father Basil. The new local Roman bishop is now supportive and even makes financial contributions to the Society of St. John the Theologian.

The Byzantine liturgy struck a deep chord with Father Nicholas. "Finally, I was really worshipping," said Father Nicholas, who grew up in a black Protestant community before his affiliation with Roman Catholicism. Citing kindred histories of suffering, Father Nicholas said, "the black voice and the Ukrainian voice are very similar – dark, meaty and heavy." He knows about voices, having graduated from the University of Michigan's School of Music. He toured the world singing with the University Glee Club and helped organize community choirs and a semi-professional orchestra in Detroit. Father Basil, who grew up outside of Marquette,



Members of the Society of St. John the Theologian on the coast of Lake Superior outside their monastery: (from left) Fathers Anthony and Basil, Candidate Michael, Brother Sergius, and Fathers Nicholas and Ambrose.

expressed similar sentiments about the Byzantine Liturgy and the inevitability of their search for a Church.

Father Nicholas is the hegumen, or the superior, of the society. (The parallel Roman term is prior or abbot.) In addition to a wonderful voice, he has a face that can tame a wild beast. He recounted a story about an encounter one winter with a pack of wolves, a rare sight in the Keweenaw. Father Basil theorized that the pack may have crossed the frozen ice of Lake Superior from Isle Royale National Park about 55 miles away. There were three with black fur and one with a blonde coat ambling along in the snow-covered highway. Father Nicholas was a passenger in a slow-moving car, and the blonde wolf came to the side of the car and looked through the window, making sustained eye contact with Father Nicholas. It drooped its ears like a docile, domesticated dog. Indeed, Father Nicholas has a sympathetic, warm and inviting face that puts one at ease.

An excited Bishop Wivchar put the Society of St. John the Theologian in touch with the eparchy's existing monastery. It is the Holy Transfiguration Monastery, located in the mountains of Redwood Valley in California about three hours north of San Francisco. It is called Mount Tabor for short. A close relationship devel-

oped and in 1995 during their twelfth winter in the Keweenaw, members of the society traveled to Mount Tabor for an extended stay. At the end of their visit, they were invested as monks and chose their monastic names. Now their home in the Keweenaw had a new identity as part of Mount Tabor: the Holy Transfiguration Skete.

The process of becoming a monk takes several years. First, a young man visits on a retreat for about a week or so. Candidates return for a month-long stay. If signs of a vocation are mutually discernible, the candidate is admitted as a postulant for a year of discernment. Monastic life begins with investiture as a novice. At this point the novice is not yet vowed for life, but the time for questioning has passed. He chooses a name and is called "Brother." After a three-year commitment to pursue the monastic calling with all vigor, he takes the vow for life and undergoes monastic consecration. At this point, the monk is addressed as "Father" even though he may not be a priest. Holy orders for the two founding members of the Skete came later, and outside of the normal course of monastic formation.

Returning from the extended visit at Mount Tabor with Fathers Nicholas and Basil was Father Ambrose,

(Continued on page 20)



Holy Transfiguration Skete in Eagle Harbor, Mich.

## Soyuzivka photo album: children's camp in July and

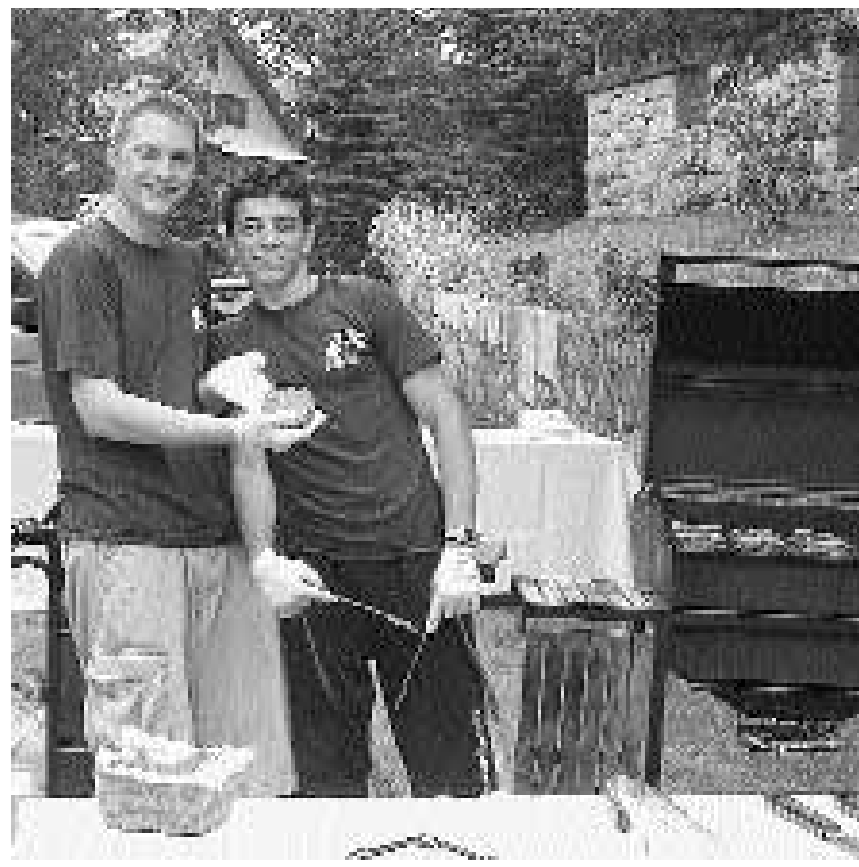


KERHONKSON, N.Y. – The Ukrainian National Association's Soyuzivka resort continued its full schedule of summer activities in July and early August with the Boys' and Girls' Recreational Camp held on July 6 through 19, and the first ever Sports Jamboree, held over the weekend of August 1-3.

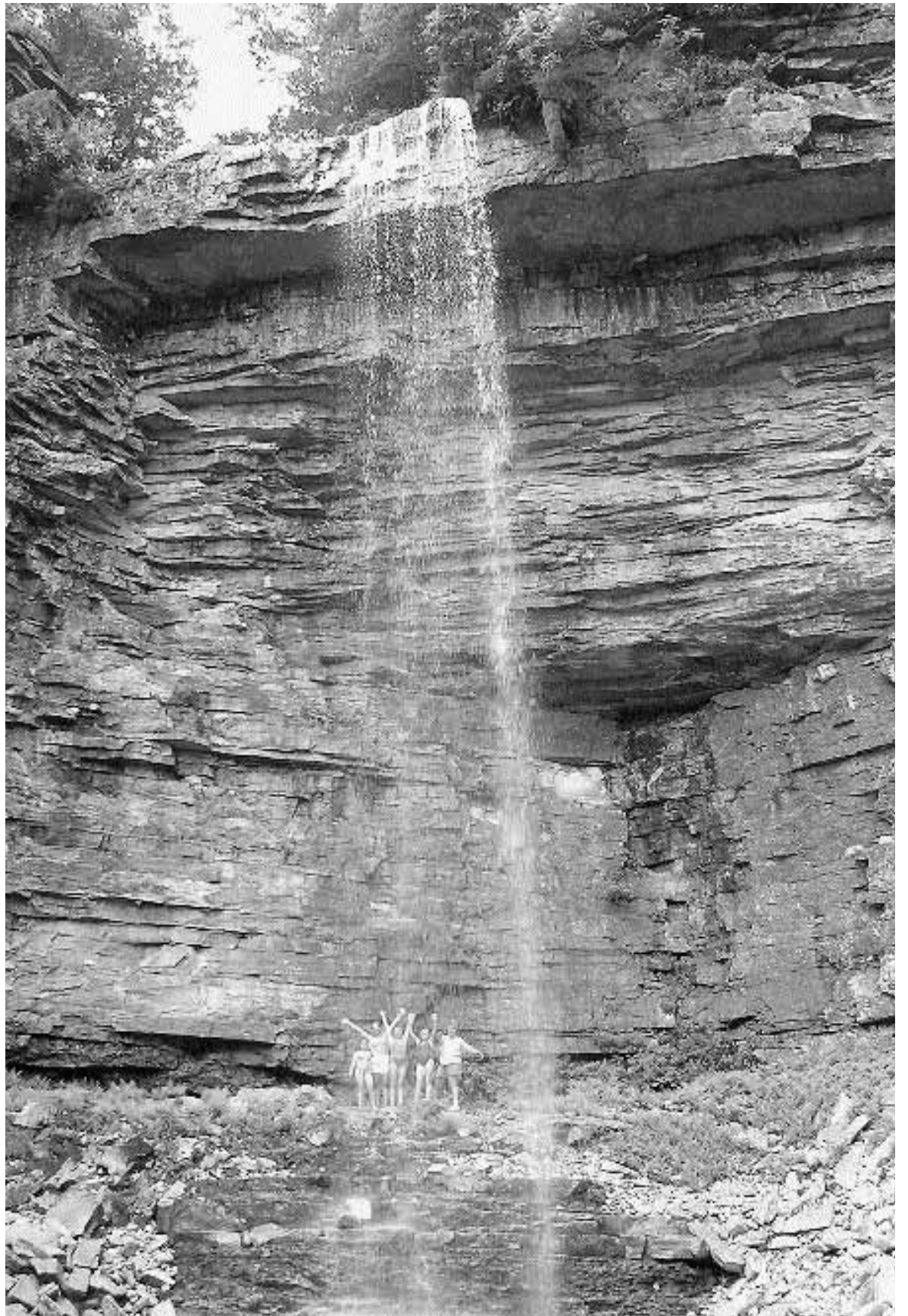
On the page to the right are scenes from the children's camp (beginning with the photo on the top left and proceeding clockwise): campers in their traditional Ukrainian finery enjoy Hutsul Night; campers discover one of the natural wonders of Soyuzivka, a refreshing waterfall; campers pose for a group photo atop a hiking trail; camp director Olya Czerkas leads hikers through the resort's lush forest; and a trio of boys in front of the Lviv villa, where the children's camp is housed.

Seen on this page are highlights of the Sports Jamboree (clockwise from top left): former hockey star Mike Krushelnyski (fourth from left), who today is the video coach of the Detroit Red Wings, on the roller hockey rink with kids and Soyuzivka chef Andriy Sonevytsky, resort manager Nestor Paslawsky and activities coordinator Walt Nalywayko (Mr. Krushelnyski married Soyuzivka tennis champ Areta Rakoczy in 1984; their wedding was at – where else? – Soyuzivka); the Barabolya show, with Ron Cahute and Ihor Bachynsky entertaining their young audience; Soyuzivka employees prepare to barbecue hamburgers and hot dogs for guests; Karen and Russ Chelak, with the Barabolya duo looking on, take charge of the pig roast; and mountain bikers enjoy a break.

*Photos in this series by Katya Kapustenko and Olesia Guran.*



# sports jamboree in August continue the summer fun



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## OSCE condemns...

(Continued from page 2)

"The thing that disturbed journalists the most are the [proposed] changes in the information law, which state that the definition of possession and use of documents containing confidential information that is state property will be decided by the Cabinet of Ministers," Ms. Katyuzhynska said.

That, Ms. Katyuzhynska said, runs contrary to the Constitution of Ukraine. "These changes in the law which envisage that the regulations will be decided by the Cabinet of Ministers contradict the Ukrainian Constitution, which is based on the precept that responsibility - whether civil or criminal - should be defined by law. The present changes envisage that responsibility will not be defined by law but by the Cabinet of Ministers, despite the fact that laws in Ukraine are formulated exclusively by Parliament. This [proposed change in the law] poses a danger because journalists do not know which information might constitute confidential information that is state property, and which is forbidden to be used or disseminated," she said.

She said the proposals also contradict current laws - including one passed earlier this year - that allow journalists to publish state or commercial secrets if it is in the public interest.

"Whereas previously journalists were allowed to obtain information, even illegally, which was kept secret by the regime - and, if it was necessary for the public good, distribute such information without being held to account - then under this [proposed] law the journalist will be held responsible, and the newspaper as well as the journalist will be forbidden to publish such information," Ms. Katyuzhynska noted.

Ms. Katyuzhynska said journalists and pro-democracy politicians and activists are dismayed at the extensive powers the proposals give to the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU). The changes were advocated by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich with the open backing of the SBU chief.

"These changes envisage that action against anyone possessing, using and disseminating confidential information which is state property - something not defined by law - can be taken by the Ukrainian state security agency, which can conduct searches of people and things," Ms. Katyuzhynska said. "This has caused great concern to journalists."

Ukraine's independent journalists' union and pro-democracy activists are appealing to President Kuchma to veto the proposals. But Western leaders and media organizations have repeatedly noted that the Kuchma administration is notorious for interfering with the press. Most of Ukraine's mass media is controlled by the government or businessmen close to Mr. Kuchma.

OSCE spokesman Mr. Ivanko said his group has been closely monitoring the situation in Ukraine. "We're quite pessimistic about the situation in Ukraine," he said. "We have followed it now for five years. I have personally gone to Ukraine over two dozen times to deal with their legislation, to deal with cases of harassment of journalists, and really, there is very little light at the end of the tunnel. I mean, it's a very dire situation, one of the more depressing ones in the OSCE region. So I can't be too optimistic and our office can't be too optimistic about the decisions that will be made regarding this legislation," he said. Mr. Ivanko added that Kyiv has yet to formally respond to the OSCE's letter. "Of course we would hope that the president [Kuchma] would veto [the proposals], but to be honest, I'm not so sure this will happen," he said. Mr. Ivanko said he expects it may take up to two weeks to hear back from the Ukrainian government.

## Latest twist...

(Continued from page 1)

you that I am receiving more and more threats that I will be killed and that it will be presented as a suicide, or that I died as a result of an illness."

Mr. Honcharov admitted in his writings that he was the head of a gang of renegade militia officers, known as the Band of Werewolves, who kidnapped and killed for money.

Coincidentally or not, on digital recordings that allegedly implicate President Leonid Kuchma in ordering the disappearance of Mr. Gongadze, which have come to be known as the Melnychenko tapes, there is a moment when a voice, allegedly that of then Minister of Internal Affairs Yuriy Kravchenko, states that an elite force exists within his ministry that will do anything demanded of it.

The Institute of Mass Information stated that in the letters it received Mr. Honcharov disclosed that, as the head of the special unit, he was ordered to murder the young Ukrainian journalist who was a strong critic of President Kuchma. Mr. Gongadze mysteriously disappeared on September 16, 2000, and his decapitated body was discovered in a wooded area outside the town of Tarascha, near Bila Tserkva, some two months later.

In the letters, Mr. Honcharov was apparently very specific as to the involvement of certain special forces of the state militia in murder and his intention to come clean regarding his role. Another excerpt notes:

"Apparently this is related to my statements that I intend to speak in court about a number of crimes planned and committed by officials of the Internal Affairs Ministry and the organized crime bureau of Kyiv, as well as the Sokil Unit [of the Ministry of Internal Affairs], which is part

of the system. Also [it is] related to my intention to name the people who organized the kidnapping and the murder of journalist Gongadze. In court I intend to testify in the presence of journalists because I do not trust the investigators of the Procurator General's Office."

The author of the letters states that he had hard evidence on the individuals involved in the journalist's death, including taped confessions, videotape and photographs, which he said he "had buried in a metal container in an attaché case inside a sack." In the published part of the confession, the name of the person who knows the specific location of the evidence is deleted.

While publishing only a portion of the text the IMI forwarded copies of the handwritten 17-page document to the Procurator General's Office and to National Deputy Omelchenko, who is chairman of the ad hoc parliamentary Committee on the Investigation of the death of Heorhii Gongadze and leader of the Anti-Mafia parliamentary caucus. Another copy went to the Office of the Ombudsman of the Verkhovna Rada with a request that Ombudsman Nina Karpachova look into the allegations of beatings of Mr. Honcharov by prison guards and state militia officers.

The Procurator General's Office has said that it has yet to determine the authenticity of the documents, but that the letters contain little new information on the death of Gongadze.

The Institute of Mass Information is funded by George Soros' Renaissance Foundation. Among its partners, as listed on its website, are the U.S. Embassy-sponsored program Fund for Mass Media and the National Trade Unions of Great Britain and Ireland as well as the international human rights group Reporters Without Borders.



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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 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.

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## Council of Europe...

(Continued from page 2)

make the transplants," Ms. Vermot-Mangold related.

The report says a chronic organ shortage means between 15 percent and 30 percent of European patients die while waiting for a kidney transplant. The average wait for a legal transplant is now three years. It is expected to increase to 10 years by 2010.

Ms. Vermot-Mangold said patients in need of a kidney sometimes find donors through front people for the criminal networks. Organ donors themselves occasionally end up acting as intermediaries. The report says most donors travel to Turkey, where transplants are conducted, usually at night, in rented hospital facilities.

Donors are sent home after only five days. The report says their state of health generally deteriorates due to a lack of "any kind of medical follow-up, [as well as] hard physical work and an unhealthy lifestyle." While the report does not directly identify where the buyers come from, it quotes an article published in The Lancet magazine, which says that some Israeli transplant recipients have purchased kidneys from people living in Estonia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Georgia, Russia and Romania.

Ms. Vermot-Mangold told RFE/RL that Ukrainians and even Iraqis have also resorted to selling their organs. She said the situation raises a number of questions: Should the poor provide for the rich? Should poverty compromise human dignity and health? She emphasized that organ selling is unethical, and should be replaced as much as possible by organ donation.

But, is organ selling illegal? The question remains murky, even though the Council of Europe has made part of its legal "acquis," or body of laws, the principle that the human body and its parts shall not be used for financial gain. The principle was enacted by the council's Convention on Human Rights and Biomedicine, and was reiterated in an additional protocol opened for signature in 2002.

Under the council regulations, a convention becomes legally binding for those states that ratify it. Moldova ratified the Human Rights and Biomedicine convention in 2002. It came into force on its territory in March. Turkey has yet to ratify it.

However, the report says that even though organ trafficking is legally banned in member-states, most countries' legal systems still have loopholes. Criminal responsibility is rarely specified clearly in national legislation.

Moldovan investigative journalist Alina Avram told RFE/RL that indifference on the part of the public and officials only

compounds the laws' insufficiencies. "I hung a sign around my neck reading 'kidney for sale' and stood half a day outside several legal institutions in Chisinau – the security service, Interior Ministry, the prosecutor's office – to see how people and officials react. And they didn't react in any way. That's because, according to our current legislation, kidney donors [or sellers] are not punishable and officials are not supposed to take any action against them. I stood under the [Interior Ministry's] stairway and nobody paid attention to me, except for those policemen who were telling me to walk across the road, where the marketplace is, and sell my kidney there," Ms. Avram said.

So far, only two organ-trafficking cases have made it to the courts in Moldova. One case has been dragging on for two years. The second one was closed, with two traffickers being condemned to a five-year suspended sentence.

Ms. Avram said such lenient sentences are likely to make organ-trafficking victims even more reluctant to come forward. She added that organ trafficking and trafficking in women and children are two sides of the same problem, and are largely facilitated by government corruption. "Where there is trafficking in human beings there's also trafficking in organs. We reached this conclusion after we found out that both forms of trafficking are being organized by the same mafia clans and are covered by the same spheres of interest in the official state structures. And both [forms of trafficking] are investigated by the same officials," Ms. Avram said.

The report calls on Council of Europe bodies to develop a unified European strategy to combat organ trafficking, give organizational assistance to member states, and improve regional cooperation under bodies such as the Stability Pact Task Force on Trafficking in Human Beings.

But PACE rapporteur Ms. Vermot-Mangold said the most important recommendation is in regard to the fight against poverty and corruption in Central and Eastern Europe. "The most important thing is to fight against poverty, so that people are not forced to sell [their] organs," she said.

"So it is the first thing that development agencies, investment agencies [have to do], to have projects in these countries, for these people. And if you have too much corruption in these countries – Moldova is a corrupt [country], it has a corrupt government – so as long as you have corruption in these countries, it is very difficult to have investors. But to fight poverty is the first thing to do," she explained.

Ms. Vermot-Mangold added that media and international NGOs should play a more important part in raising awareness throughout the continent about the seriousness of organ trafficking.

# Gareth Jones



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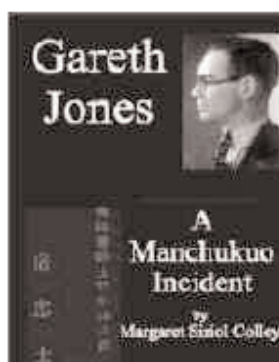
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## Ukraine's Armed Forces...

(Continued from page 1)

responsibilities within the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff of the Armed Forces, which is subordinated to it.

The plan is meant to allow much more transparency within the often opaque corridors of military bureaucracy. It calls for specific contingencies, to develop better relations with lawmakers within the Ukrainian Parliament and with non-governmental organizations.

It requires the development of direct lines of communication between the General Staff and the Ministry of Defense press office to ensure that more information is available to the mass media and calls for the development of a detailed interactive website.

To improve relations with the press, it stipulates that press conferences, briefings, Internet conferences or telephone "hot lines" take place at least two-three times a month and for "press days" to occur routinely.

The plan also outlines the development of ties to non-governmental civic organizations in order to keep them abreast of the work of the Ministry of Defense.

To allow society to better understand how the transformation to civilian rule will take place, to plan orders that the Ministry of Defense website make available information on the legislative basis for the reforms and how they are proceeding; what type of military hardware the Armed Forces have at their disposal and what is being prepared for the future; and what military-to-military cooperation is taking place with foreign countries.

The plan prioritizes improving relations between the Armed Forces leadership and its conscripts. New Ukrainian recruits and draftees have often been the subject of hazing by veteran soldiers in what is called "didivschna," which has led to some young men going absent without leave and even to the deaths of others.

Among the reforms is a requirement for sensitivity training for officers to ensure the rights and freedoms of soldiers. In the very first point, it delineates a requirement to "explain to members of the Armed Forces and their families their

constitutional rights and freedoms, and the legislation that gives them social and legal protection."

The same point also demands that officers take part in courses that train them about constitutional and legal rights and freedoms that conscripts retain and explains that they are forbidden to violate them.

Finally, much attention is paid to getting more funds for the Ministry of Defense from the annual budget, which the military has repeatedly stated it needs in order to proceed with long-discussed reform and to recruit civilians to run it.

The Ministry of Defense would like to see its budget set at a minimum of 3 percent of the GDP in order to keep pace with increased military salaries and to absorb the costs of new hardware and the reforms proposed.

"We will be presenting our financial problems to the Verkhovna Rada so that within the budgetary process our needs and requirements for reform will get attention and so that we can pursue this seriously," explained Capt. Khaliavinskyi. "Everybody has discussed reform – the Ministry of Defense, the president, the Verkhovna Rada – now we need to ensure that we have the finances to finally do it."

## PHOTOGRAPHIC ART EXHIBIT

51 Photographs by Yuriy Trytjak



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## Watchdog groups...

(Continued from page 3)

September 16, 2000, and on November 2, 2000, his body was found decapitated, near Kyiv. Tapes recorded in President Kuchma's office implicated the highest government authorities in the case.

During 2002 there was some "good progress" in the Gongadze case as Reporters Without Borders Secretary General Robert Menard was granted permission by Ukraine's top prosecutor to serve as a legal representative of the Gongadze family.

Ihor Aleksandrov, another journalist killed because of his work – which involved investigations into corruption and organized crime in the Donetsk region – was beaten with a bat on July 3, 2001, then died of serious head injuries on July 7. On July 11, 2002, the Ukrainian Supreme Court reopened the investigation into the Aleksandrov murder.

The Reporters Without Borders annual report also pointed out that on October 15, 2002, the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada, Volodymyr Lytvyn, officially stated that censorship exists in Ukraine. Furthermore, a poll by the Ukrainian Center for Political and Economic Research found that 62 percent of journalists in Ukraine had experienced censorship.



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# Kharkiv Oblast fish farmers travel to U.S. to study aquaculture

by Jan Sherbin

CINCINNATI – A group of aquaculturists in Kharkiv Oblast came to the United States in July to look for ways to expand fish farming in Ukraine.

Currently, almost all fish farmers in Ukraine focus on carp, which they grow in outdoor ponds during the warm-weather months. Carp does not freeze well, so there is a glut of fresh carp in the fall and an insufficient supply the rest of the year.

While in the United States the 16 Kharkiv aquaculturists learned about expanding to other varieties and about cultivation technologies. By the end of their three-week study tour, they concluded that paddlefish, catfish and trout hold real possibilities for them, as do indoor recirculating systems. If they can expand the number of species of fish they grow, as well as grow them indoors, they can make more fish available to their customers, in more fresh and frozen forms, year-round.

“Many of the fish species we saw are well suited to our market,” says Yuriy Merson, director of Pechenegi Fish Farm. “We want to implement our changes quickly so we can show everyone the new things we’ve learned.”

When touring the fish departments of American food stores, the group noticed colorful recipe cards offered to shoppers. They decided that recipes could help them promote sales of new types of fish.

The group chuckled skeptically as Lewis Shuckman, owner of Shuckman’s

Fish Company in Louisville, served them roe from paddlefish, also called spoonfish. “This is my first experience tasting spoonfish caviar. It has good taste,” said Antonina Slobodchuk, deputy director of Pechenegi Fish Farm, roe-topped cracker in hand.

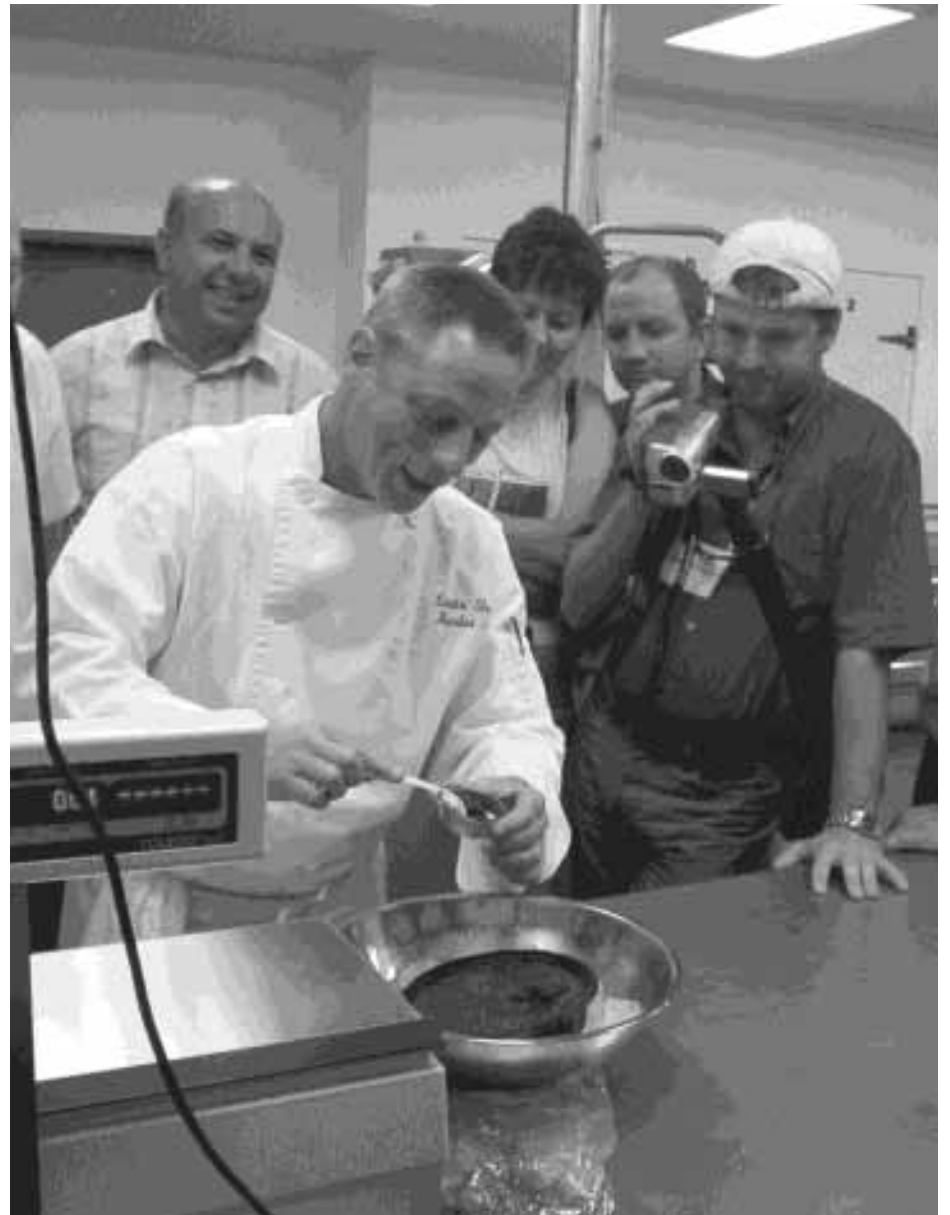
Paddlefish roe isn’t as salty as the caviar commonly eaten in Ukraine. But keeping an open mind on caviar can be useful to the Kharkiv fish farmers, with much of Caspian Sea caviar supply disappearing at an alarming rate due to pollution and smuggling.

While the Kharkivites tasted Mr. Shuckman’s caviar, The New York Times monitored their reactions. The group’s comments, along with a photo of Gennady Ryanskyy sharing a bottle of Ukrainian vodka with Lewis Shuckman, ran in a story on caviar in the July 20 issue.

In addition to learning about different fish species and recirculating systems, the group surveyed various options for feeding, processing, packaging and marketing fish.

They also visited a cooperative, where they saw a processing plant owned by the co-op’s 53 members. They liked the idea of pooling resources and spreading out risk.

The aquaculture study tour was funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and organized by the non-profit Center for Economic Initiatives in Cincinnati.



Lewis Shuckman of Louisville, Ohio showed Ukrainian fish farmers how he packs his paddlefish roe, then invited them to taste it.

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## Byzantine Rite...

(Continued from page 11)

who initially came to the Keweenaw from Ohio to study at Michigan Technological University in nearby Houghton. In search of a steady paying job, he ended up at the Jampot through a placement by the Michigan Unemployment Commission. Father Basil joked, noting that Father Ambrose now runs the day-to-day operation of the Jampot, "He decided to join management."

The fourth consecrated monk at the Skete is Father Anthony, who transferred from the monastic community at Mount Tabor. Originally from outside of Winnipeg in Manitoba, he is the only member of the Society of St. John who is of Ukrainian ancestry. As with all of the other members of the monastery, English is his primary language. Partly for that reason, all worship and business of the Skete is conducted in English.

Brother Sergius learned of the Skete from his home in the western Lower Peninsula of Michigan while watching a promotional video airing on a religious television station. He became a novice at the Skete in February 2002.

Rounding out the community in May

was Michael, a candidate who learned of the Skete in a small advertisement in a Catholic magazine.

Though "virtually independent," according to Father Nicholas, the Skete is still technically part of Mount Tabor. Full independence comes with more vocations. Father Basil said that seven monks is the "magic number." The society continually seeks and waits for more vocations, particularly from within the Eparchy.

The society has also sought to create a center of worship. Currently the monks pray in a modest chapel. By August they will move worship into the Monastic Church of St. John the Theologian, an impressive wooden structure conceived in the Byzantine architectural tradition. Gold domes will prominently crown the building, which will rival nearby Eagle Harbor Lighthouse as the area's most recognizable landmark on the shore of Lake Superior.

The cost of this phase of construction is approximately \$1.5 million, of which the society so far has only been able to pay off interest. Paintings, an iconostas and other important items will have to be funded separately. According to Father Nicholas, many of the construction workers have donated their skill and labor to create higher quality interior finishing because they sense a personal stake in making the

church as beautiful as possible.

Ample library space and an initiative to collect and compile English translations of Byzantine texts promise to make the church a center of research as well. The society also hopes to maintain a center for musical recitals that incorporate elements of worship and monasticism. A restored Mason & Hamlin piano from 1910 attracted a pianist from Interlochen, a noted music school in northern Lower Michigan, for a recital and CD recording. The bell tower under construction as part of the present expansion will eventually, as funds permit, house a carillon of 26 bells, giving the monastery another vehicle for musical expression.

The complex will also house the Chapel of the Holy Cross of Sorrow and Suffering, a center for prayer and meditation. A donor is funding the construction by two local artisans of a ten-foot cross inlaid with silver. Three silver crowns of thorns will accompany the cross, representing the suffering of Jesus, the Virgin Mary and mankind. Father Nicholas described the wood and silver cross as sometimes appearing as wavy water and other times as flames of fire. He also said that the donor claimed that a vision of Christ instructed her to donate the money and told her the specifications of the cross.

Though not its central function, the

society does serve a small congregation that comes regularly on Sundays. At least one couple based its decision to move to the area in part on the proximity of the Skete. From time to time, men who come for retreats stay in nearby cabins that the previous owner used to rent. Apart from recitals and research, the Society hopes to attract greater numbers of visitors in years to come. Though this phase of construction is nearing its end, there are more plans in the works. The society hopes to build, over the years, a very large monastery. "We have a 300-year plan," said Father Nicholas. Local leaders aware of the plan take it seriously, as evidenced by the fact that a nearby red sandstone quarry was left alone for the time being despite some interest in flooding it or otherwise making it inaccessible. The first step in that stage will be acquiring a few square miles of property up on the ridge of the Keweenaw. "We hope to be a center of pilgrimage one day," said Father Nicholas.

That day may come as early as the dedication on Sunday, August 24, which also happens to be Ukraine's Independence Day. Byzantine and Roman Catholic bishops are expected to attend. Readers from areas within a one- or two-day drive — Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, Winnipeg and Toronto, to name a few — should consider a trek to the Skete for the dedication.

In early May, I had a short retreat with the society, which I first encountered as a high school student at an eparchial conference in Detroit and had wanted to visit ever since. I learned of the society's sincere devotion to serving God and tasted a bit of it when I woke up for prayer beginning at 5 a.m. before the sun had risen. In a typical day the monks pray four to five hours and even more during Lent.

More than anything, I learned that the Byzantine Rite, though special, need not be exclusive. It should be open to believers of all walks of life. On an aesthetic level, I am a snob in that I like to hear my liturgy sung in Ukrainian by a choir that I do not see behind me. At the Skete, I saw a different way of worship: everyone singing together in English. I liked the interaction and pleasantly learned that the English version of the divine liturgy can be beautiful too. It took total immersion into monastic life for me to realize that English incursions into the Byzantine Rite are not a threat, but an opportunity to invigorate what I sometimes sense to be a way of life that fades away with the aging of each generation. See for yourself and ask if you feel any differently. If we share our rite with the rest of the world, so many people like the monks of the Society of St. John the Theologian can finally "really worship."

## Ukraine's National ...

(Continued from page 1)

said, adding that he will look into the matter further and will raise it in his meetings with the president and prime minister.

Asked about Ukraine's reaction to cutbacks in U.S. economic assistance to Ukraine, Mr. Tyhypko stressed that Ukraine should be able to help itself. "Our situation is improving, so we shouldn't be surprised when our assistance funds are cut," he said.


"In order to improve the life of Ukrainians, we need two things: a market economy, with all of the structural and other reforms that are necessary to bring it about, and democracy, which includes political reforms, democratic presidential elections in 2004, a normal functioning press," among other requirements, he said.

Asked about the possibility of Ukraine joining Russia and Belarus in an economic union with the ruble as its common currency, Mr. Tyhypko stressed that Ukraine's future is in Europe.

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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

and is owned by a company from the United Arab Emirates. The U.S. civilian administrator in Iraq, L. Paul Bremer, said the crew will be handed over to Iraqi authorities for trial. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Lviv to have Polish-language broadcast

LVIV – Polish-Ukrainian Radio MAN is to launch broadcasting in Lviv in western Ukraine in the fall, the PAP news agency reported on August 8. The program, prepared by Polish and Ukrainian journalists, will be broadcast half in Polish and half in Ukrainian. Radio MAN plans to broadcast music, political journalism and news. The station's format includes programs on culture, history, and problems faced by the Polish minority in Ukraine and the Ukrainian minority in Poland. It will earn revenues from advertising. State radio's Polish Radio Katowice, which is currently training 10 journalists for MAN, has for years backed an initiative on launching the station. The broadcasts will initially cover a radius of 50 kilometers, but its founders are reportedly thinking of expanding its range. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Kuchma vetoes bill reducing VAT

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has vetoed a bill passed by the Verkhovna Rada in July intended to reduce value-added tax (VAT) from the current 20 percent to 17 percent in January, Interfax reported on August 11. The president also rejected bills on the licensing of entrepreneurial activities in the telecommunications sector and on state regulatory policies in business endeavors. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Kyiv creates commission on CIS

KYIV – The Ukrainian Cabinet of

Ministers has set up a commission to deal with issues related to the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) that will be headed by First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, the UNIAN news service reported on August 11. The commission's general task will be to coordinate Ukraine's policies toward economic cooperation with the CIS, of which Ukraine is a member. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Ukrainian foreign minister visits India

KYIV – Ukraine and India signed agreements on August 12 on the mutual protection of secret information and on cooperation in tourism, Interfax reported, quoting Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Markian Lubkivskiy. The accords followed a meeting between Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Anatolii Zlenko and his Indian counterpart, Yashwant Sinha. Ministers Zlenko and Sinha also discussed ways to boost Ukrainian-Indian cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and humanitarian spheres. (RFE/RL Newswire)

### Tiraspol nixes free trade with Ukraine

TIRASPOL, Transdnester – Separatist leader Igor Smirnov has canceled Transdnester's free-trade regime with Ukraine less than one month after it was instituted, Infotag reported. The new decree came into effect on August 12, when Mr. Smirnov reimposed customs duties on imports of meat, fish and dairy products from Ukraine, as well as on foodstuffs, alcoholic and soft drinks, soap and detergents. Transdnester authorities said the measure was prompted by Ukraine's flooding of local markets with these and other goods. This resulted in a substantial drop in prices, which led local producers to complain they were facing serious losses. (RFE/RL Newswire)

## 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

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### Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

The Soviets reacted from the first day to the broadcasts of Radio Liberation and have carried on a campaign of heavy jamming, Admiral Stevens said. He said reports to his committee indicated the jamming of Radio Liberation was even more intensive than that of other Western radios broadcasting to the Soviet Union. Admiral Stevens attributed this to the fact that Radio Liberation's programming is done by former Soviet citizens who know how to appeal most effectively to their compatriots behind the Iron Curtain. ...

Citing an attack on the American Committee recently in the Moscow newspaper, Pravda, allegedly written by a Ukrainian émigré, Josyp Krutij, who returned to the Soviet Union, Admiral Stevens expressed the opinion that this was inspired by Soviet fear of the effect of Radio Liberation's proposed broadcasts in Ukrainian. It is noteworthy, Admiral Stevens went on, that in the statement credited to Krutij the Soviet propaganda apparatus thought it necessary to discredit Ukrainian émigré organizations and individuals who have been cooperating with the American Committee by smearing them as spies and assassins who are helping the Americans to "enslave the Ukrainian people." This reflects the Kremlin's growing disquiet over American relations with the Soviet emigration, particularly the relations between the American Committee and the Ukrainian emigration, Admiral Stevens commented. ...

The keynote of the initial program in Ukrainian was struck in a script addressed to the Ukrainian youth, exhorting them not to be taken in by the current Soviet campaign to enlist the Ukrainian people as "elder brothers" supporting the grandiose imperialistic designs of the Soviet dictatorship. It reminded the Ukrainian people that they had been a major sufferer under the Bolsheviks, citing the crushing of the Ukrainian People's [National] Republic by the Red Army, the purges of the 1920s, the Kremlin-fostered famine of

the 1930s which cost the lives of millions of Ukrainian peasants, and the terrifying purges of the 1930s. The Soviet phase of Ukrainian history has been one of travail, bloodshed and iron tyranny, affecting both [Communist] party members and non-party members alike.

The script went on to point out that the Communist dictatorship now offers the Ukrainians a new status - the status of "elder brother." The regime, is thus trying to bolster itself with appeals to Ukrainian national pride. "Now they say we are to be the 'elder brother,'" the script continued. "But brother in what? We know what Bolshevism has meant for us in the past. We know it cannot change. We are not to be flattered into so-called 'brotherhood' with any such tyranny. Brothers indeed we are - brothers with all the peoples of the USSR. But brothers united in struggle against that anti-people's tyranny ... Young Ukrainians, you know the nature of Bolshevism well. Stand firm in the struggle for freedom and true democracy - for our people and all peoples." ...

Source: "Anti-Communist 'Radio Liberation' Goes On Air In Ukrainian," The Ukrainian Weekly, August 21, 1954; reprinted in "The Ukrainian Weekly 2000," Volume I (1933-1969), Parsippany, N.J.: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2000.

### Recollections...

(Continued from page 8)

basis of what documents was this passport issued to you?" "My birth certificate," answered my father. And so she entered it into his new passport, good for five years.

In 1942 we returned to our native Poltava, but my brother Serhij wasn't with us. In 1941 he was completing the pedagogical institute in Luhansk; just before his final exams he was arrested. Later we found out that he was sent to Siberia for eight years.

Our farm was transferred to the village of Sudyevka.

Another man and his family, with whom we lived in the same house in Solomakhivka, also moved to Sudyevka. I remembered his family: a young wife, his 41-year-old son and his elderly parents. I asked what happened to them. "They all died in 1933, starved to death. I was saved by exile to Kazakstan. Everyone who lived in those two houses starved to death. There were over 40 people."

Not many of the dispossessed returned to their native lands. And even among those who had not been dispossessed, many died in 1933. By my father's account, among our close and distant relatives, nearly 150 died in 1932-1933.

In 1991, I, my son and daughter visited the place where we had a farmstead and a several-hectare orchard - everything was overgrown with thick brush.

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## Soyuzivka's Datebook

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>August 16, Saturday</b><br>Art exhibit with Kozak family  | <b>September 8-11</b><br>Regensburg Reunion  |
| <b>August 10-23</b><br>Traditional Ukrainian<br>Folk Dance Camp<br>with Roma Pryma Bohachevsky   | <b>September 12-14</b><br>KLK Weekend and Annual Meeting<br>Bayreuth Gymnasium Reunion                       |
| <b>August 16, Saturday</b><br>Miss Soyuzivka Weekend and<br>Zabava with FATA MORGANA   | <b>September 18-21</b><br>Reunion of Salzburg Gymnasium  |
| <b>August 17, Sunday, 2 p.m.</b><br>Summer Heritage Concert No. 4<br>featuring DUMKA Choir   | <b>September 26-28</b><br>Conference of Spartanky<br>Plast Sorority  |
| <b>August 23, Saturday, 8 p.m.</b><br>Ukrainian Independence Day<br>Celebration – Roma Pryma<br>Bohachevsky's Dance Camp<br>Recital                            | <b>September 28-30</b><br>Reunion of Mittenwald Schools  |
| <b>August 24, Sunday, 2 p.m.</b><br>Summer Heritage Concert No. 5<br>featuring RHAPSODY Folk<br>Ensemble from Ukraine  | <b>October 17-19</b><br>Plast-KPS Convention   |
| <b>August 25- September 1</b><br>Labor Day Week  | <b>October 31 - November 2</b><br>Halloween Weekend<br>costume party for youth and<br>costume zabava for all |
| <b>August 30- 31</b><br>Labor Day Weekend – Zabavas<br>with FATA MORGANA and<br>TEMPO<br>Summer Heritage Concert with<br>UKRAINA Dance Ensemble<br>from Canada | <b>November 7-9</b><br>Plast Orlykiada   |
|  | <b>November 15-16</b><br>UACC  |
|  | <b>November 21-23</b><br>UNA General Assembly  |



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

**Saturday, August 23**

**JEWETT, N.Y.:** “Music at the Grazhda” presents Natalia Khoma, cello, and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano, in a program of works by Beethoven, Sonevtsky and Franck. An integral part of the Ukrainian cultural complex built around St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Grazhda is located in the Catskill Mountains on Route 23A, five miles west of the town of Hunter and two miles east of Lexington. The concert, which forms part of the Music and Art Center of Greene County summer concert series, begins at 8 p.m., with tickets, priced at \$15 for general admission and \$12 for members, available at the door. Performance schedules, as well as detailed directions, are available online at [www.musicandartgc.brama.com](http://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, Lviviany, dance groups, the Ukrainian Village Jazz Orchestra and many other musical artists. Also on the schedule: chess and checker tournaments, a poetry competition, an embroidered shirts contest, arm wrestling and sports contests. Chicago FIRE Express and U.S. Army reps will be present. On Sunday at 1:30 a program commemorating the 12th anniversary of Ukraine's independence will take place. A “Kids Corner” with pony rides, petting zoo, clown and magician is on tap for Sunday at 2-6 p.m. There will be great food and drinks; a chance to win round-trip tickets to Ukraine (via AeroSvit) and the continental U.S. (ATA Airlines) and a color TV. For more information contact Pavlo Bandriwsky, (773) 772-4500.

**Sunday, August 24**

**COOPER CITY, Fla.:** Ukraine's independence will be celebrated by the South Florida Community at the church hall of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral, 5031 S.W. 100th Ave., Cooper City, Fla., at 1:30 p.m. The festivities will include a dinner of traditional Ukrainian dishes, a short commemorative program and a concert of Ukrainian folk music performed by the folk ensemble Ukrayinski Barvy. The event is sponsored by the Coordinating Committee for the South Florida Ukrainian Community. For further information, please call Oksana Piaseckyj, (305) 935-7151, or Donna M. Waskiewicz, (954) 434-4635.

**HARTFORD, Conn.:** The Greater Hartford Ukrainian American community will celebrate the 12th anniversary of Ukraine's independence at a family picnic at the J.B. Williams Park on Neipsic Road in Glastonbury, Conn., beginning at 1 p.m. The program will include musical interpretations, sports competitions and artistic exhibits. Ukrainian foods, hamburgers, hot dogs and refreshments will be available. For additional information, please call (860) 647-9946 or (860) 667-9538.

**HORSHAM, Pa.:** The Ukrainian American Sport Center Tryzub cordially invites everyone to attend its 12th annual Ukrainian Folk Festival celebrating Ukraine's independence. It will commence at noon at Tryzubivka, County Line and Lower State roads. The stage show fea-

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

**SOMERSET, N.J.:** The Committee for Aid to Ukraine (Central New Jersey Branch) will host a celebration of the 12th anniversary of Ukraine's independence at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 135 Davidson Ave., Somerset, N.J. The program will begin at 4 p.m., featuring the Dumka Chorus of New York, the artistic group Homony and Dibrova and the youth dance ensemble Barvinok. Admission is \$10. For more information call Michael Shulha, (908) 534-6683; Damijan Gecha, (908) 755-8156; or the Rev. John Lyszyk, (908) 253-0410 or (212) 873-8550.

**TRENTON, N.J.:** The Ukrainian National Home will host a festival celebration to honor the 12th anniversary of Ukrainian independence. The celebration will be held at 477 Jeremiah Ave. beginning at 2 p.m. A moleben will be celebrated by local priests from Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church, St. George's Ukrainian Orthodox Church and St. Josaphat's Ukrainian Catholic Church. Festivities include performances by the church choirs of the aforementioned three parishes and the Evangelical Baptist Church, the bandurist trio Namysto and an address by local municipal officials. Entertainment planned for children includes pony rides, prizes and volleyball games for young and old alike. Ukrainian food and drinks will be served. Admission for adults is \$2; free for children. For more information call Roman Kuzyk, (609) 890-7533.

**Sunday, September 15**

**NEW YORK:** A gala concert celebrating Ukrainian Independence Day will be held at the Fashion Institute of Technology, Seventh Avenue and 27th Street in Manhattan beginning at 2:30 p.m. This “cultural event of the year” is co-sponsored by the United Ukrainian Americans Organizations of Greater New York and the newly formed Ukrainian Studio of Drama in New York. The director of the program, National Artist of Ukraine Ivan Bernatsky, promises an inspiring and atypical event. Performers include the Dumka Chorus directed by Vasyl Hrechinsky; Roma Pryma-Bohachevsky's exciting Syzokryli Dance Ensemble; renowned pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky; singers Lyubov Shchypchuk, Anna Bachynska and Roman Tsymbala; violinist Adrian Brittan; and artists of the Ukrainian Studio of Drama, Volodymyr Kurylo and Lyudmila Hrabovska.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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