

INSIDE:

- Instructions for new Diversity Visa Lottery — page 3.
- Ukrainian American Veterans hold 56th national convention — page 4.
- Adrian Karatnycky speaks on Ukraine's domestic and foreign affairs — page 9.

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Historian says Pulitzer awarded to Duranty should be revoked

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — A noted Columbia University professor of history has said in a report — commissioned by The New York Times and subsequently sent to the Pulitzer Prize Board — that the 1931 dispatches of Pulitzer Prize winner Walter Duranty showed “a serious lack of balance.”

Prof. Mark von Hagen said in an interview with The Ukrainian Weekly on October 23 that Mr. Duranty's reporting from the Soviet Union could be characterized as “cynical in tone and apologist in purpose and effect in terms of justifying what the Stalinist regime was up to.”

“That lack of balance and uncritical acceptance of the Soviet self-justification for its cruel and wasteful regime was a disservice to the American readers of The New York Times and the liberal values they subscribe to and to the historical experience of the peoples of the Russian and Soviet empires and their struggle for a better life,” Dr. von Hagen wrote in his 4,138-word report.

The New York Times commissioned Dr. von Hagen to write an independent assessment of Mr. Duranty's reporting on the Soviet Union after the newspaper received a letter from the Pulitzer Prize Board in July.

In the letter, the board said it was responding to “a new round of demands” that the prize awarded to Mr. Duranty in

1932 be revoked, The New York Times reported. The letter asked the newspaper for its comments on Mr. Duranty's work.

As part of its review of Mr. Duranty's work, The New York Times commissioned Dr. von Hagen, an expert on early 20th century Soviet history, to examine nearly all of what Mr. Duranty wrote for The New York Times in 1931.

“After reading through a good portion of Duranty's reporting for 1931, I was disappointed and disturbed by the overall picture he painted of the Soviet Union for that period,” Dr. von Hagen wrote. “But after reading so much of Duranty in 1931 it is far less surprising to me that he would deny in print the famine of 1932-1933.”

Asked if his opinion of Mr. Duranty's reporting would change if he were to examine only those 13 articles for which Mr. Duranty won the Pulitzer Prize, Dr. von Hagen replied with a resolute no. The reporting for which he won the Pulitzer Prize was “quintessential of the problems of Mr. Duranty's analysis,” Dr. von Hagen said. The professor said that Mr. Duranty's award “diminishes the prize's value.”

“It should never have been awarded in the first place,” Dr. von Hagen said. “I started reading [Mr. Duranty's work from 1931] and kept saying: this is apology, clearly apology.”

(Continued on page 18)

House of Representatives adopts resolution on Famine of 1932-1933

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives on October 20 adopted House Resolution 356 “Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives regarding the man-made famine that occurred in Ukraine in 1932-1933” by a vote of 382-0.

The resolution was introduced by Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), chairman of the House International Relations Committee, with Christopher Smith (R-N.J.), chairman of the Helsinki Commission, and Tom Lantos (D-Calif.), ranking member of the House International Relations Committee, as original co-sponsors.

The resolution makes the following points:

- “many Western observers with first-hand knowledge of the famine, including The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, who was awarded a Pulitzer Prize in 1932 for his reporting from the Soviet Union, knowingly and deliberately falsified their reports to cover up and refute evidence of the

famine in order to suppress criticism of the Soviet regime”;

- “Western observers and scholars who reported accurately on the existence of the famine were subjected to disparagement and criticism in the West for their reporting of the famine”;

- “the Soviet regime and many scholars in the West continued to deny the existence of the famine until the collapse of the Soviet regime in 1991 resulted in many of its archives being made accessible, thereby making possible the documentation of the premeditated nature of the famine and its harsh enforcement”;

- “the final report of the United States government's Commission on the Ukraine Famine, established on December 13, 1985, concluded that the victims were ‘starved to death in a man-made famine’ and that ‘Joseph Stalin and those around him committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-1933’”;

- although the Ukraine famine was one of the greatest losses of human life in the

(Continued on page 6)

Russian-Ukrainian dispute over Tuzla escalates

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A diplomatic tussle that began with the construction of a dike by Russia to link the Russian Taman Peninsula with the Ukrainian island of Tuzla in the Kerch Strait escalated to full-blown crisis beginning on October 20 when Moscow questioned Ukraine's sovereignty over the tiny island and demanded proof of the country's right to it.

Twenty-six days after Russian construction vehicles began an unannounced construction project to build a dike into the Kerch Strait in the direction of Tuzla Island, a five-mile strip of land sparsely populated mostly with pensioners and vacationers, the area had become the central focus of an international dispute bordering on armed conflict.

The same day that Moscow announced via diplomatic note that it questioned Ukraine's sovereignty over Tuzla, Kyiv supplanted a border guard detachment that had been carrying out border defense exercises since October 10 with 14 gunboats and aircraft to patrol the area around the Ukrainian-Russian border, which is found 150 meters southeast of the shore of Tuzla.

Two days later, with construction moving to within 200 meters of Tuzla Island, Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma curtailed a state visit to Latin America to return to Kyiv to keep rein over an increasingly vitriolic dialogue between the diplomats of the two states. Upon arrival, Mr. Kuchma immediately flew to the island to meet with Ukrainian officials monitoring the construction of the dike, which the Ukrainian and Russian press refer to as a dam.

As the Ukrainian president returned from Brazil, Ukrainian border troops moved pontoon boats into place to block any attempt to extend the dike into Ukrainian territory. Meanwhile Ukraine's Armed Forces conducted unexpected military training exercises at Chauda, located 70 kilometers (50 miles) south of Tuzla at the southern tip of the Kerch Peninsula. The one-day training, which Ukrainian military officials said was planned in advance, included live-fire exercises and the use of MiG 29 and SU-27 jet aircraft.

With authorities on both sides of the confrontation increasingly warning that the situation could escalate out of control, Ukraine's Prime Minister Viktor

Yanukovich called for calm and the use of diplomacy to defuse the situation.

“We cannot allow this to turn into armed conflict,” warned Mr. Yanukovich on October 21. “We must resolve this at the negotiating table.”

On October 22 the prime minister's office announced that Mr. Yanukovich had canceled a trip to Estonia and would fly instead to Moscow on October 24 to meet with his Russian counterpart, Mikhail Kasyanov, to address the Tuzla issue. The agreement to meet came only after Mr. Yanukovich made a personal phone call to Mr. Kasyanov's office. Earlier in the day Russian officials said the Tuzla matter would be discussed only at a previously scheduled meeting of foreign ministers set for October 30.

Russian President Vladimir Putin, who until that point had remained uncharacteristically quiet as the crisis evolved, ordered Krasnodar Krai officials to halt construction of the dike on October 22. The Ukrainian press reported that construction was suspended for an hour near midnight, but resumed early in the morning of October 23. Ukrainian government television stated on October 23 that Presidents Putin and Kuchma had held their first telephone conversation on the matter that day, but did not give details.

Later on October 23 Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada, in an uncharacteristic show of unity, passed a resolution condemning the Russian actions as “an unfriendly act that will force Ukraine to revise its current relations with the Russian Federation,” with 369 of the 450 members of the parliament supporting the declaration.

The island, ownership of which until now had never been in dispute, lies in a body of water that Kyiv and Moscow have found difficulty in delimiting. Russia would like to leave both the Kerch Strait and the Sea of Azov undelimited and in common ownership, while Ukraine is seeking a more traditional border delimitation and demarcation.

Russia has defended the building of the dike as a necessary decision made by officials of the Krasnodar Krai, who insist the dike would control ecological damage to the coast of the Taman Peninsula.

Ukraine said it believes the real point behind the construction is to reconnect the island with Russian territory to change the territorial configuration of the Kerch Strait and give Moscow a hedge in border delimitation talks. Although nearly every Russian politician and diplomat has stated that Russia has no intention of connecting to the Ukrainian island, no one has explained where construction will end.

The crisis began when Russia began construction of the dike from its Taman Peninsula in the direction of

(Continued on page 11)



The tiny island of Tuzla, located in the Kerch Strait, is highlighted in the rectangle below Kerch. (Map reproduced from Encyclopedia of Ukraine.)

ANALYSIS

Is Moscow heading for border conflict with Kyiv?

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

Earlier this month, Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement warning the Russian government that the construction of a dam, already underway, between Russia's Taman Peninsula and the islet of Tuzla in the Kerch Strait may violate Ukraine's state border and territorial integrity. According to some reports in the Ukrainian media, after the construction of the dam, the Russian side is going to set a frontier post on the islet, which Ukraine considers to be its own territory.

In response, the Ukrainian side has reportedly reinforced the islet with a border guard unit and installed anti-tank defenses. According to some Russian newspapers, the dam, which is 30 meters wide, is now only 1 kilometer away from the islet.

Kerch Strait is a shallow channel connecting the Azov Sea with the Black Sea and separating Ukraine's Crimean Peninsula in the west from Russia's Taman Peninsula in the east. Until 1925, Tuzla was the Tuzla Spit, but a heavy storm that year disconnected it from Russia's Krasnodarskii Krai, which is inhabited in part by the Kuban Cossacks. In 1941, Tuzla became an administrative part of Crimea; in 1954, Crimea was ceded to Soviet Ukraine. Thus, following the break-up of the Soviet Union, Ukraine considered Tuzla to be its own territory.

A dozen families of fishermen – Ukrainian citizens – live on the islet, which also hosts several holiday hotels belonging

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

to the port of Kerch on the Crimean Peninsula. The Tuzla islet is some 7 kilometers long and 500 meters wide.

Ukrainian and Russian media seem to be rather confused as to why the construction of the dam was started and who authorized it. Several versions exist. According to one, the decision was made by an unspecified self-government body of the Kuban Cossacks in the Taman Raion of Krasnodarskii Krai, who reportedly want to stop water from the Taman Bay mixing with the much saltier water from the Black Sea. The Kuban Cossacks are supposedly concerned with the salinization of their environment, which makes it impossible for them to breed certain species of fish that are used to fresher waters.

According to this version of events, the builders of the dam – who reportedly include a lot of non-salaried Kuban Cossack activists – are going to stop their building effort several meters before Ukraine's border.

But the much-respected Zerkalo Nedeli weekly in Kyiv suggests a slightly different version: the dam project is secretly supported by local businessmen from Crimea and Krasnodarskii Krai, who allegedly want to urge both Moscow and Kyiv to build a more solid connection between Crimea and Russia – a bridge between Tuzla and Kerch.

The dam project is reportedly supported by the leader of the Crimean Communists, Ukrainian National Deputy Leonid Hrach, who is known for his various ideas to make trade and other contacts between Crimea and Russia more intense. These ideas include not only building a bridge over the Kerch Strait, but also, surprisingly, laying a

(Continued on page 23)

EU-Ukraine summit: the reality

by Taras Kuzio

RFE/RL Newsline

The European Union and Ukraine held their seventh annual summit on October 7-8 in Yalta. The EU is expected to accept 10 new members next year and a further two or three countries – Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia – in 2007. The EU's new neighbors in the western Balkans and Turkey also are on a medium-term membership track if they implement deeper reforms.

In contrast, the EU has not offered future membership to the four western CIS countries – Russia, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine – which also lie geographically in Europe and, therefore, theoretically eligible to seek EU membership themselves under Article 49 of the EU Treaty, which allows any European state to join. Of the four western CIS states, only Ukraine and Moldova seek EU membership, with Ukraine also additionally seeking NATO membership.

The summit issued a 26-point joint statement that covered a wide range of issues, including next year's expected EU enlargement; EU assistance to Ukraine; implementation of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement; and regional conflicts in Bosnia, Moldova, Iraq and Israel-Palestine.

The statement also focused upon con-

Dr. Taras Kuzio is a resident fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Toronto.

crete policies that Ukraine should be working upon. These areas include reform of the judiciary and "strengthening and ensuring stability of democratic institutions, the rule of law, and respect for human rights."

These political areas are precisely where Ukraine has regressed during President Leonid Kuchma's second term in office since 1999. Jan Virsma, head of the EU's delegation to Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova, said in an interview in Zerkalo Nedeli on the eve of the summit that Ukraine's current leaders are not interested in pursuing reforms or rule of law.

In contrast to these political areas where Ukraine has fared badly, the statement recognized "progress" in the implementation of economic reform and Ukraine's stable economic growth. Nevertheless, the statement pointed to the need for further tax and banking reform, and the strengthening of the independence of the National Bank of Ukraine.

Ukraine's ruling elite has fewer problems in pursuing economic reform, as they are the winners in the transition from communism. As for the National Bank, its independence is in jeopardy under its new chairman, Serhii Tyhypko, who is also head of one of the three main oligarch parties, Labor Ukraine.

The statement also stressed the need for reform of the energy sector. This was most vigorously pursued under the gov-

(Continued on page 19)

NEWSBRIEFS

Ukraine holds firm regarding Tuzla

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Markian Lubkivskyi said on October 21 that Ukraine will not "under any circumstances" allow Russian workers to connect a contentious dam project with Ukraine's Tuzla Island in the Kerch Strait, Interfax reported. Builders of the Russian dam, which has stirred a bitter Russian-Ukrainian dispute, are reportedly some 200 meters from the Ukrainian border, which is marked near Tuzla islet with buoys. The Verkhovna Rada was to hold a hearing on October 22 devoted to Ukrainian-Russian relations. President Leonid Kuchma, who is currently in Brazil, has reportedly decided to interrupt his scheduled 11-day tour of Latin America and return home in connection with the dam controversy, according to Interfax, which was quoting the presidential press office. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv issues warning to Moscow

KYIV – The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry has warned Moscow in a diplomatic note that the Russian side will be held fully accountable for any potential border conflict connected with the construction of a Russian dam in the Kerch Strait, Interfax reported, quoting ministry spokesman Markian Lubkivskyi. Mr. Lubkivskyi said Kyiv is concerned about a request by the Russian side to provide "copies of documents, including cartographic ones, on which the Ukrainian side is basing its suppositions regarding its ownership of the island of Tuzla," which the dam project is gradually approaching. The dam is now reportedly some 400 meters from the Ukrainian frontier. "It is unacceptable for Ukraine to confirm the indisputable fact that the Tuzla island is an inalienable part of the Ukrainian territory," Mr. Lubkivskyi said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

NATO chief pledges to raise issue

KYIV – NATO Secretary-General Lord George Robertson said in Kyiv on October 20 that he will speak about the Tuzla situation during his upcoming visit to Moscow, Interfax reported. Mr. Robertson said Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, with whom he met earlier the same day, did not ask for NATO's assistance in resolving the looming dispute. According to the NATO chief, the Ukrainian-Russian border problem in the Kerch Strait should be settled by both concerned sides with the participation of such organizations as the United Nations. Meanwhile, National Deputy Ihor Ostash of the Our Ukraine bloc, who visited Tuzla last week, told journalists on October 20 that the dam construction is

very likely to trigger a "provocation" that could even lead to a Ukrainian-Russian military clash. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma: Tuzla project "unfriendly"

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma said on October 17 that the ongoing construction of a dam in the Kerch Strait is an "unfriendly" action by Russia, Interfax reported. "A good neighbor does not behave in this way," Mr. Kuchma added. Simultaneously, he expressed his certainty that the builders of the dam will not violate Ukraine's border. Mr. Kuchma said he is skeptical about reports that the dam project was initiated by local authorities from Russia's Krasnodar Krai. "Judging by the speed [of the dam construction] and the costs involved, there is no doubt that this is an action of the central government," the Ukrainian president said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Gryshchenko warns of consequences

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko told journalists on October 18 that the controversy around the Russian dam in the Kerch Strait might prevent the Verkhovna Rada from ratifying the accord on the Single Economic Space of Ukraine, Belarus, Kazakhstan and Russia, Interfax reported. "This is the most obvious idea, and it should be obvious for all, including our Russian partners," Mr. Gryshchenko added. "Possibly, it would be good for Ukraine to deploy its naval vessels where its territorial water begin and see how Russians reacts," Leonid Kravchuk, leader of the Social Democratic Party-United caucus in the Verkhovna Rada and the first president of independent Ukraine, told journalists the same day. "If Russia continues to build a dam into our territorial waters, we will have to resort to force [to stop the construction]," Mr. Kravchuk added.

5,000 in Lviv protest Russian act

LVIV – Some 5,000 people gathered in Lviv on October 19 to protest the dam construction in the Kerch Strait. Demonstrators called the construction a "predatory" action on the part of Russia and appealed to the Ukrainian leadership to take immediate measures to defend Ukraine's territorial integrity. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Verkhovna Rada again in disarray

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada session on October 16 started with a blockade of the parliamentary rostrum by deputies from the opposition Socialist Party, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and Our Ukraine, UNIAN reported. A similar protest was staged by the

(Continued on page 16)

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Editors:
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Andrew Nynka
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Outgoing NATO secretary-general takes a last trip to Ukraine

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – NATO Secretary-General George Robertson, in his last formal visit to Ukraine, told Kyiv officials that the country has some way to go to membership in the North Atlantic defense alliance and should not hope for an invitation at the next summit in Istanbul in May.

Mr. Robertson, who will leave his post in December after four years on the job, said it would be “overly optimistic” to hope to receive an invitation at the Istanbul summit and underscored that there is no schedule or test that will determine when Ukraine will be able to achieve NATO membership.

“It is a matter of the ability to integrate one’s armed forces into the military structure of NATO, as well as reach the democratic standards that NATO countries are at: press freedom, an independent judiciary, free and fair elections, and a calm domestic political situation,” explained Mr. Robertson after a meeting with Ukraine’s President Leonid Kuchma.

Mr. Robertson, who had visited Ukraine three previous times in his position as the chief of NATO, used this trip as a farewell tour. He has had closer contact with the country than any NATO head to date and presided over the organization as Ukraine made its first efforts towards membership in the defense alliance with its declaration in May 2001 of its desire to join NATO.

Mr. Robertson noted that relations between Ukraine and NATO had grown

considerably warmer since the icy days of the Prague summit last November. Then Ukraine was suspected of selling anti-aircraft defense technology to Iraq, and Western officials were showing overt dissatisfaction with Kyiv’s denials as well as the level of its cooperation in the investigation that followed the charges, which were leveled in August. At one point it was questioned whether Ukraine would receive an invitation to the Prague summit at all. The centerpiece of the summit was the entry into NATO of the first new members since the fall of the Iron Curtain, many of which were Ukraine’s immediate neighbors.

During his meeting with Mr. Kuchma, who was the most direct object of NATO’s scorn towards Ukraine last year, Mr. Robertson emphasized the friendlier atmosphere and assured the Ukrainian state leader that the country is not the object of a double standard.

“There are two standards, of course, I made no apology for that,” explained Mr. Robertson afterward. “Ukraine said it wants to be a part of NATO. The other country in this region has not said that. That is why Ukraine is held to a higher and stronger standard.”

The NATO leader arrived in Ukraine as the controversy over the construction of a dike in the Kerch Strait by Russia, which seems to be headed for the Ukrainian island of Tuzla, was taking on the features of a crisis.

Hounded by the press throughout his one-day visit to Kyiv on his stance on the matter, Mr. Robertson would state only that he was briefed by President Kuchma

on the issue and that it was for Ukraine and Russia to work out the dispute. He also noted that he would be in Moscow on October 30, at a time when Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov would be in Kyiv to discuss the delimitation of the Kerch Strait and the Sea of Azov. Mr. Robertson did not say whether he would raise the Tuzla dispute with Russian President Vladimir Putin.

In Kyiv, speaking at the inaugural meeting of the Ukraine-NATO Civic League, a non-governmental organization supporting Ukraine’s entry into NATO, Mr. Robertson noted that the seven countries that will join NATO next May have resolved all border disputes with their neighbors.

He called Ukraine’s plan for integration into NATO “a forward-looking agenda,” yet underscored that “the challenge is not a challenge for NATO, but for Ukraine.”

In a list of the issues that Ukraine must still tackle to obtain NATO membership, Mr. Robertson included democratic, free and open presidential elections in 2004, and the development of a free press.

He congratulated Ukraine on its achievements in defense reform, although he added that more downsizing is needed, as are more paid volunteer soldiers and “fewer tanks and more precision-guided missiles.”

“We are talking about profound structural changes,” explained Mr. Robertson.

The outgoing NATO leader praised Ukraine’s defense expertise and heavy airlift capabilities, and thanked the coun-

(Continued on page 15)

To make a point, activist applies for NATO membership

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Attempting to raise awareness in Ukraine of the positive aspects that NATO membership would give the country, one man has taken it upon himself to ask for individual membership – for himself.

Ilko Kucheriv, 42, long a political and social activist in democratic circles and the director of the non-governmental organization Democratic Initiatives, handed an application for NATO membership to a somewhat surprised NATO Secretary-General George Robertson before a conference in Kyiv on October 20.

Mr. Robertson quickly regained his stride after being unexpectedly handed the documents while shaking hands with various participants of a conference on Ukraine-NATO relations sponsored by the Ukraine-NATO Civic League. He gave a hearty Irish laugh before calling the application “very interesting.”

Mr. Kucheriv later told The Ukrainian Weekly that he fully understands that membership is a matter for states, but noted that the

(Continued on page 15)

State Department issues instructions for Diversity Visa Lottery for 2005

WASHINGTON – The U.S. State Department has issued instructions for persons who wish to apply for the annual U.S. Diversity Visa lottery program, which will take place in November and December.

Starting this year, applicants will have to fill out an electronic form on a designated Internet website and will have to supply a digital (electronic) photograph. The department will no longer accept paper entries or mail-in requests.

The website – www.dvlottery.state.gov – can be accessed between Saturday, November 1, 2003, and Tuesday, December 30, 2003.

Under the program, persons from eligible countries can register for the chance to apply for an immigrant visa. Those selected at random and notified by the State Department are eligible to apply for one of 55,000 immigrant visas made available annually. (Note: 5,000 of these visas are designated for use under the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act of 1997.)

Natives of certain countries are not eligible to apply for the lottery program because those countries sent a total of more than 50,000 immigrants to the U.S. in the previous five years.

The State Department notice below contains instructions for registering for the lottery program, plus a listing of countries that are eligible, as well as those that are not.

Registration turns electronic

Effective this year, all applicants who register to participate in the Diversity Visa lottery program must do so electronically through a designated Internet website, www.dvlottery.state.gov. Applicants may access the website between Saturday, November 1, 2003, and Tuesday, December 30, 2003, to fill out

the electronic diversity visa entry form. Paper entries and mail-in requests for diversity visa registration will no longer be accepted.

The Department of State is implementing the new electronic system in order to improve efficiency and make the diversity visa petition process less prone to fraud, thus making it less vulnerable to use by persons who may pose a threat to the security interests of the United States. The congressionally mandated Diversity Immigrant Visa Program is administered on an annual basis by the Department of State and conducted under the terms of Section 203(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Section 131 of the Immigration Act of 1990 (Pub. L. 101-649) amended INA 203 to provide for a new class of immigrants known as “diversity immigrants” (DV immigrants). The act makes available 50,000 permanent resident visas annually to persons from countries with low rates of immigration to the United States.

The annual DV program makes permanent residence visas available to persons meeting the simple, but strict, eligibility requirements. Applicants for Diversity Visas are chosen by a computer-generated random lottery drawing. The visas, however, are distributed among six geographic regions with a greater number of visas going to regions with lower rates of immigration, and with no visas going to citizens of countries sending more than 50,000 immigrants to the U.S. in the past five years. Within each region, no one country may receive more than 7 percent of the available Diversity Visas in any one year.

For DV-2005, natives of the following countries are not eligible to apply because they sent a total of more than 50,000 immigrants to the U.S. in the previous five years: Canada, China (main-

land-born), Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Korea, United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland) and its dependent territories, and Vietnam. Persons born in Hong Kong SAR, Macau SAR, and Taiwan are eligible.

Requirements for entry

- Applicant must be a native of one of the countries on the “List of Countries by Region Whose Natives Qualify.”

- Native of a country whose natives qualify: In most cases this means the country in which the applicant was born. However, if a person was born in a country whose natives are ineligible but his/her spouse was born in a country whose natives are eligible, such person can claim the spouse’s country of birth providing both the applicant and spouse are issued visas and enter the U.S. simultaneously. If a person was born in a country whose natives are ineligible, but neither of his/her parents was born there or resided there at the time of the birth, such person may be able to claim nativity in one of the parents’ country of birth

- Applicant must meet either the education or training requirement of the DV program.

- Education or training: An applicant must have either a high school education or its equivalent, defined as successful completion of a 12-year course of elementary and secondary education; or two years of work experience within the past five years in an occupation requiring at least two years of training or experience to perform. The U.S. Department of Labor’s O*Net OnLine database will be used to determine qualifying work experience. Applicants will also find a link to a Labor Department list of qualifying occupations at the Consular Affairs web-

site: www.travel.state.gov.

If the applicant cannot meet these requirements, he or she should not submit an entry to the DV program.

Procedures for submitting an entry

- All entries by an applicant will be disqualified if more than one entry for the applicant is received, regardless of who submitted the entry. Applicants may prepare and submit their own entries, or have someone submit the entry for them.

- The Department of State will only accept completed Electronic Diversity Visa Entry Forms submitted electronically at www.dvlottery.state.gov during the 60-day registration period beginning November 1, 2003.

- The Department of State will send DV lottery entrants an electronic confirmation notice upon receipt of a completed EDV Entry Form.

- Paper entries will not be accepted.

- The entry will be disqualified if all required photos are not attached. Recent photographs of the applicant and his/her spouse and each child under 21 years of age, including all natural children as well as all legally adopted and stepchildren, excepting children who are already U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents, even if the child no longer resides with the applicant or is not intended to immigrate under the DV program, must be submitted electronically with the Electronic Diversity Visa Entry Form. Group or family photos will not be accepted; there must be a separate photo for each family member.

Each applicant, his/her spouse, and each child will therefore need a computer file containing his/her digital photo (image) which will be submitted on-line with the EDV Entry Form. The image file

(Continued on page 21)

Ukrainian American Veterans meet at 56th national convention

PALATINE, Ill. – With veterans representing eight states and 14 posts, the 56th national convention of the Ukrainian American Veterans (UAV) officially got under way in Palatine, Ill., on September 26. At the same time, members of The Ladies Auxiliary conducted their 29th national convention and the Ukrainian American Military Association held its 8th Annual Conference.

Delegates gathered here to elect a new national executive board, discuss current projects, set new agendas for the coming year and enjoy the fraternity of fellow veterans. Post 35 of Palatine hosted this year's convention, with Bohdan Pyskir serving as convention chairman.

The newly elected members of the UAV national executive board are: National Commander Mathew Koziak, Vice-Commander Anna Krawczuk, Finance Officer Wasyl Liscynsky, Judge Advocate Stephen Wichar, Adjutant and Webmaster Walter Demetro, Quartermaster Stephen Kostecki, Historian Vasyl Luchkiw, Chaplain Dorothy Budacki, Welfare Officer Myroslaw Pryjma, Scholarship Officer Nicholas Skirka and Public Relations Officer Michael Wowk. The past national commander is Steven Shewczuk.

The Ladies Auxiliary elected the following officers: Helen Drabek, president; Oksana Koziak, vice-president; Irene Pryjma, secretary; Jean Elnick, treasurer; Halina Mutlos, Chaplain; Rena Sagasz, judge advocate; Alberta Cieply, welfare officer; Stephanie Lopuszanski, liaison officer; Victoria Maksimowich, e-mailer; and Alberta Cieply and Jean Elnick, historians.

Palatine Mayor Rita Mullins welcomed the delegates during the opening session. Executive board members, post commanders, and state commanders presented reports of their activities for the past year.

National Commander Koziak's report included the newest information regarding the introduction of the bill H.R. 1615, title: "To amend Title 36, United States Code, to grant a Federal Charter to the Ukrainian American Veterans, Inc." U.S. Rep. Sander M. Levin of Michigan introduced the bill on April 3, during the 108th Congress. Commander Koziak appealed to the UAV membership to write or personally contact their U.S. representatives to become co-sponsors of the bill.

National Vice-Commander Krawczuk reported on membership issues and the UAV Registration Projects. The UAV 56th Convention approved publication of a booklet containing the names of all registrants at hand by Memorial Day 2004, to coincide with the dedication of the National World War II Memorial in Washington. The convention also mandated recruitment of membership-at-large by adding this responsibility to the duties of the national vice-commander in the UAV Constitution and By-Laws.

After the presentation of reports, delegates formed committees to work on current issues. On Saturday, September 27, the committee reports were presented and acted upon. On this day veterans also heard a presentation by Sgt. Maj. Dan Zahody about the Ukrainian American Military Association.

Orest Baranyk, president of the Chicago Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, personally extended greetings to the gathering. Other greetings were sent by Illinois Gov. Rod Blagojevich and U.S. Sen. Peter G. Fitzgerald.

After official business was completed, veterans and guests enjoyed a banquet on Saturday night. The evening's program opened with the posting of colors by members of Posts 32 and 35. UAV Chaplain Dorothy Budacki recited the

(Continued on page 14)



At the Ukrainian American Veterans convention are the members of the new national board (from left): Wasyl Liscynsky, Stephen Kostecki, Vasyl Luchkiw, Michael Wowk, UAV National Commander Mathew Koziak, Dorothy Budacki, Myroslaw Pryjma, Anna Krawczuk, Walter Demetro and Nicholas Skirka.

Ukrainian Orthodox Mission Team travels to orphanages in Ukraine

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. – The nine-member Orphanage Mission Team to Ukraine of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. returned to their homes in the United States. For two weeks, six young adults worked and played with the orphans, assisted the orphanage staff in their daily responsibilities and observed the state and needs of the homes for handicapped orphaned children.

Two years ago, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. in coordination with the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund (CCRF) adopted two orphanages in Ukraine. An orphanage in Znamianka, Kirovohrad Oblast, and another in Zaluchia, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, were selected because the homes were in particularly deplorable condition, housing children with physical and mental birth defects. The mission journey was organized by the Consistory Office of Youth and Young Adult Ministry, whose director is Natalie Kapeluck, with the assistance of the Office of Missions and Christian Charity, directed by Father Deacon Dr. Ihor Mahlay – both of whom were participants in the missionary trip.

In Znamianka, where 90 children live, the Mission Team provided the children with basic physical therapy, playing with, cuddling and lovingly hugging as many of the children as possible. Several members of the team assisted in basic repairs at the facility. Others painted a mural in one of the classrooms. One day, the orphans were entertained by the presentation of the play "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs" put on by all the members of the mission team.

A moving moment of the first week was the Baptism and Chrismation of 25 children of the orphanage. It was a particularly moving moment when members of the Mission Team and several members of the orphanage staff eagerly stepped forward to become sponsors – godparents – of these, God's special children.

In Zaluchia, the Mission Team did it all again, at the orphanage that is home to 130 children. As in Znamianka, the vast majority of the children were born with physical and mental birth defects, such as Down syndrome or cerebral palsy.

This home is a former family estate built before World War II, still in need of some major improvements. A new roof, new bathrooms with multiple showers, sinks in every room and a laundry, along with new beds, mattresses and linens, all have been provided through the financial support of the faithful of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. Although many improvements have been made, much more needs to be done.

In both orphanages the team saw the blankets, pajamas and toys contributed through the efforts of Kathryn Kochenash of Holy Assumption Ukrainian Orthodox Parish, Northampton, Pa., and the many friends she enlisted to the collect such things. Mr. Kochenash was a participant in the October 2002 trip to Ukraine with

Archbishop Antony. That delegation visited the Zaluchia Orphanage, and Ms. Kochenash was so moved by what she saw that she was compelled to conduct her own private fund drive.

The members of the team received a final request just prior to departure for Ukraine. Archbishop Antony asked jokingly if anyone had room in their luggage for a few items. They all laughed, but found a way to stuff into their checked and carry-on luggage over 200 Beanie Babies, which were donated to the children at the orphanages by Marilee Lesczuk of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Parish, Trenton, N.J., from her own private collection. The team members were moved to see the children hugging their new "friends."

During their visits to the orphanages, the directors and staff were very hospitable and thankful for the Church's support and efforts – especially the actual physical presence and assistance of the Mission Team Members. The staff members were also open and frank about their difficulties and needs in providing for the children.

Not only did the administration of the orphanages provide meals and lodging for the Mission Team, but they took the team on cultural excursions. In Znamianka the members visited Chyhyryn-Subotiv, the home area of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky. In Zaluchia the team visited Kosiv and the ethnographic bazaar in the foothills of the Carpathian Mountains.

The mission team also spent a well-deserved relaxing day touring historic Lviv.

On the way back to Kyiv team members made a pilgrimage to the Pochayiv Monastery-Lavra, venerating the miraculous icon of the Mother of God and relics of St. Job. In Kyiv, the group visited the Pecherska Lavra, venerating the relics of many saints buried in the catacombs, St. Sophia Cathedral and St. Michael's Golden-Domed Cathedral which has been magnificently restored with the support of many of faithful in the United States.

Deacon Ihor, in his capacity as director of MCC, and Olena Welhash, CCRF director in Ukraine, had an opportunity to observe the progress made by these two institutions, see the aid that has come from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and evaluate in depth the future needs of the orphanages. The UOC-U.S.A. and CCRF have had a tremendous impact on the lives of these handicapped and orphaned children.

The team members in the missionary effort were the Very Rev. Taras Naumenko, Ss. Peter and Paul Parish, Palos Park, Ill.; Nicole Beck, Ss. Peter and Paul Parish, Palos Park, Ill.; John Charest, John Meschesin and Karen Meschesin of St. Michael Parish, Woonsocket, R.I.; Denise Spoganetz of St. Demetrius Parish, Carteret, N.J.; and Shannon Dombroziak, Protection of the Mother of God Parish, Dover, Fla.

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"MARCH OF REMEMBRANCE" NOVEMBER 15, 2003

Assemble at 11:00 a.m. on 7th St. in front of St. George Ukrainian Church. Solemnly WALK to HONOR the INNOCENT UKRAINIANS STARVED to DEATH in STALIN'S 1932-1933 GENOCIDE.

When thousands of Ukrainians walk to St. Patrick's Cathedral to commemorate the 70th Anniversary of the UKRAINIAN FAMINE "HOLODOMOR," WHERE WILL YOU BE?

THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Ladies' Night Out benefits press funds of Svoboda, Weekly

EAST HANOVER, N.J. – Thirty ladies from the northern New Jersey area participated in a Ladies' Night Out to benefit the press funds of The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda through the Ukrainian National Foundation.

It was fitting that the night out benefited the papers as both are celebrating anniversaries this fall – Svoboda its 110th and The Weekly its 70th.

Held at the Ramada Inn, the event featured cocktails and hors d'oeuvres, dinner and camaraderie in an informal atmosphere as has become traditional at these evenings.

The organizer of the periodic Ladies

Nights Out, Slawka Hordynsky of Springfield, N.J., was assisted for this function by Ivanka Olesnycky of Maplewood, N.J. Previous Ladies' Nights have benefited the Verkhovyna resort, a young girl in need of a bone marrow transplant and the Vovcha Tropa Plast Camp.

Attendees included local activists from various organizations; officers of the Ukrainian National Association, National Secretary Christine E. Kozak and Treasurer Roma Lisovich; publisher of Svoboda and The Weekly, and the editors-in-chief of both newspapers, Irene Jarosewich and Roma Hadzewycz.



Organizers of the October 3 Ladies' Night Out: Slawka Hordynsky (left) and Ivanka Olesnycky.



Among participants of the evening held to benefit the press funds of The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda were Zenia Olesnycky (left) and Myrosia Harmaty.

UNA Executive Committee focuses on mid-year results

by Christine E. Kozak
UNA National Secretary

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association's Executive Committee met on Friday, September 26, here at the UNA Home Office.

The meeting was called to order by UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj at 10 a.m. Attending the meeting were: Martha Lysko, first vice-president; Eugene Iwanciw, second vice-president; Al Kachkowski, director for Canada; Christine E. Kozak, national secretary; Roma Lisovich, treasurer; and Yaroslav Zaviysky of the UNA Auditing Committee.

The meeting began with Mr. Kaczaraj welcoming the Executive Committee members, the reading and acceptance of the agenda, and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, held on June 27, 2003. Members of the Executive Committee then presented their reports for the first six months of 2003.

President Kaczaraj reported on the state of the UNA, which had an increase in surplus of \$792,000. However, he noted that the UNA subsidized Soyuzivka in the amount of \$259,000, and the UNA's publications, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, in the amount of \$74,000. Also, \$59,000 was expended for premiums paid on behalf of 79-year-old UNA members. The total disbursed on behalf of Soyuzivka, the two newspapers and the fraternal benefit for senior members was \$392,000, which reduced the surplus from \$1,184,000 to \$792,000 in the six-month period ending on June 30.

In comparing the six months ending June 30, 2002, to the six months ending June 30, 2003, the UNA's regular premium income increased by \$77,000 and annuity premium income increased by \$916,000. The total annuity premium income for the period ending June 30 was \$1,458,000. Universal Life premium decreased by \$17,000 and costs for reinsurance increased to \$31,000. The reported net premium income for the first six months of 2003 was \$1,057,000.

The Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp. had a profit of \$69,000 for the report period. The UNA Corporate Headquarters building had new carpeting installed and part of the second floor was freshly painted. There are plans to install a security system and new doors for the building before year-end, Mr. Kaczaraj said.

First Vice-President Lysko reported that she is on track for recruiting 10 new

members for the year. She is currently working on a member recruitment project in the Washington, D.C., area.

Second Vice-President Iwanciw reported that he attended several functions as a UNA representative both within the Ukrainian community and outside the community. In an effort to identify Ukrainian Americans and recruit UNA members, Mr. Iwanciw said he would like to see the UNA participate in the very popular county fairs that are held annually and have an attendance of approximately 90,000 in the Virginia area. He explained that the UNA could join with other Ukrainian organizations in the Washington area and have a presence at these extremely successful fairs that last three to four days.

Director for Canada Kachkowski said he has kept in contact with the UNA's Canadian branch secretaries. The Saskatchewan District participated in the Saskatoon Multicultural Folkfest, which was attended by thousands of visitors. The pavilion where the exhibit was located had 23,000 visitors, although, due to the extreme heat, attendance for this festival was down from last year. The UNA conducted a drawing for one of the UNA's publications; the winner, Emil Lychak of Lloydminster, Alberta, chose to receive one year's subscription to The Ukrainian Weekly.

The lack of Canadian enrollment is a serious problem and is indeed challenging, Mr. Kachkowski said. As per the 35th UNA Convention mandate, the UNA has one more year to institute major "renovations" in an attempt to revitalize Canadian business.

National Secretary Kozak reported that the second quarter of 2003 was not very productive. The UNA sold 45 life policies and 39 annuities for a total of \$1.4 million. Unfortunately Canada sold only two policies for the quarter for a total of \$253.05 in annual premiums.

Ms. Kozak went on to note that, once again, Lubov Streletsky, secretary of Branch 10, came out on top with a total of \$8,801 in annual premiums. Myron Pylypiak, secretary of Branch 496, sold the highest number of policies, selling 11 policies. She offered commendations and congratulations to both organizers.

In previous years, the UNA Home Office assigned branches their new member recruitment quota. This year, however, each district was mandated to assign its own quota, the national secretary reported. Most districts complied, and the new quota was set at 909 policies in comparison to 1,250 in past years. Even with the new quotas, only 130 policies were sold in the first six months for this current year. The top three districts are Northern New Jersey, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

(Continued on page 16)

Correction

The name of one of the Young UNA'ers featured on October 12 was listed incorrectly. The child's full name is Gregory Lew Gawdiak.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES THAT ITS FALL ORGANIZING MEETINGS WILL BE HELD:

DISTRICT	ADDRESS	DATE	TIME	DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON
Central New Jersey	UNA 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ	October 31, 2003	2:00 p.m.	Michael Zacharko
Northern New Jersey	UNA 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ	October 31, 2003	2:00 p.m.	Eugene Oscislawski
Montreal	Ukrainian National Federation 405 Fairmont West Montreal, Quebec	November 2, 2003	3:00 p.m.	Tekla Moroz

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

The Times and the Famine

Our front page this week reports that Dr. Mark von Hagen, a professor of history at Columbia University, was hired back in July by The New York Times to make an independent assessment of the USSR coverage provided by its Moscow correspondent, Walter Duranty, in the 1930s. His assessment, in a nutshell, was that Duranty parroted the Soviet line – that his writing manifested a “lack of balance and uncritical acceptance of the Soviet self-justification for its cruel and wasteful regime” and “was a disservice to the American readers of The New York Times and the liberal values they subscribe to and to the historical experience of the peoples of the Russian and Soviet empires and their struggle for a better life.”

“After reading so much Duranty in 1931 it is far less surprising to me that he would deny in print the famine of 1932-1933 and later defend the prosecutors’ charges during the show trials of 1937,” the historian noted.

In his report Prof. von Hagen did not offer an opinion on whether Duranty’s Pulitzer, awarded for work done in 1931, should be revoked. However, he later told The Sun, a New York newspaper, that it should be revoked, and was quoted in The New York Times as saying: “They should take it away for the greater honor and glory of The New York Times. He really was kind of a disgrace...”

Prof. von Hagen’s analysis was forwarded to the Pulitzer Board on July 29 along with a cover letter signed by Arthur Sulzberger Jr., the publisher of The New York Times, a fact reported on the day this editorial is being written. That letter disingenuously notes that, “over the past two decades, The Times has often acknowledged that Duranty’s slovenly work should have been recognized for what it was by his editors and by his Pulitzer judges seven decades ago.” We say disingenuously because the Times’ “acknowledgment” did not rise to the level required by the offense. Previously, the Times had simply “regretted the lapses” in Duranty’s coverage (to use the words in the Times’ own report on the latest developments in the Duranty case). Those regrets came in a book review in 1986 and then in a 1990 signed opinion piece by a Times editorial board member, published under the newspaper’s regular editorial column, which noted that the articles written by Duranty contained “some of the worst reporting to appear in this newspaper.”

Mr. Sulzberger concluded his letter by saying that the newspaper did not have Mr. Duranty’s prize, and thus could not “return” it. And, though he said the Times would “respect” the Pulitzer board’s decision on whether to rescind the award, he asked board members to consider that such an action might be akin to the “Stalinist practice to airbrush purged figures out of official records and histories” and that “the board would be setting a precedent for revisiting its judgments over many decades.”

Frankly, airbrushing history – as if that is what’s being suggested – is not the issue. Truth must trump all other considerations.

Last week, we wrote in our editorial in support of the Senate resolution that unambiguously characterizes the Great Famine as genocide that we must continue our work to ensure that the truth will be victorious; we cited the words of Thomas Paine: “It is an affront to truth to treat falsehood with complaisance.” This week we can site the same argument with regard to Duranty’s Pulitzer.

If The New York Times cannot physically “return” the Pulitzer, then it must repudiate its recipient and renounce his prize. It is for The Times to take responsibility for the lies and Stalinist propaganda published on its news pages. As for the Pulitzer Board, it must act to revoke the tainted Pulitzer that despoils all others.

Oct.
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Turning the pages back...

As Ukraine looks ahead to the presidential elections slated for 2004, it is interesting to recall developments six years ago, as candidates for the presidency and seats in the Verkhovna Rada began to make their intentions known. Following are highlights of our Kyiv Press Bureau correspondent’s report on the political maneuverings.

On October 26, 1997, nearly two years before the presidential elections, President Leonid Kuchma said he was throwing his hat into the ring, or perhaps only half of it, wrote Roman Woronowycz. The president told the “Pisliia Mova” news program that he would run for president if the Ukrainian economy began to improve and forecast that “the economic situation will improve by the time of the next elections in October 1999.” Three days later, however, the president’s chief of staff, Yevhen Kushniarov explained that the president did not officially declare his candidacy during the interview on the news program. “The president merely wanted the people to understand his plans,” he said.

Yevhen Marchuk, Ukraine’s former prime minister under the Kuchma administration, who was also the chief of the KGB of Ukraine before the demise of the Soviet Union, announced his intention to run a day after the president did. He said that Mr. Kuchma’s statement “freed his future rivals of the need to be tight-lipped about their intentions.” He said that no matter what the president hopes, “the present administration is unable to take the country out of the [economic] crisis.”

The other declared presidential hopeful, Serhii Holovaty, along with several prominent members of Parliament announced on October 29 the formation of a coalition of the Christian National Union and the Christian Democratic Parties.

The next day, Pavlo Lazarenko, another major player on the political scene and a former prime minister in the Kuchma administration, took the top position on the slate of the Hromada Party. He said it was too early, however, to reveal any presidential aspirations: “I will only have the moral right, the confidence of the populace, after we have successfully completed our campaign for elections to the Verkhovna Rada. ... Today, I believe it is a bit premature and even stupid, if I may say so, to be making plans for the presidential elections.”

Source: “Pre-election season begins, candidates announce intentions,” by Roman Woronowycz, Kyiv Press Bureau, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 2, 1997, Vol. LXV, No. 44.

IN THE PRESS

Holos Ukrainy spotlights Weekly as “Coeval of the Holodomor”

KYIV – The Kyiv newspaper Holos Ukrainy featured a brief article about The Ukrainian Weekly and its 70th anniversary in its international news section on September 25. Titled “Coeval of the Holodomor,” the story was written by Svitlana Ostapa, director of the press service of the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council.

The full text of the article, translated from the original Ukrainian, follows.

In October 1933, in the United States, the first issue of the English-language Ukrainian newspaper The Ukrainian Weekly was published. This happened at the same time that The New York Times was printing articles about the good life in the Soviet Union and denying the Famine of 1933. But Ukrainian immigrants of the second wave knew about the millions who died and did not intend to accept this in silence. The Ukrainian National Association, which published the Ukrainian-language newspaper Svoboda, decided that Americans must know the truth about the Holodomor [literally, death by forced starvation] in Ukraine. That is why the UNA founded the English-language Ukrainian Weekly, which provided news about Ukraine and Ukrainians in the U.S.A.

The readership of the weekly newspaper is constantly growing, and today it has subscribers throughout the world: in India and Australia, South America and Europe. The majority of its readers, of course, are in the U.S.A. and Canada. The Ukrainian National Association has seen to it that The Ukrainian Weekly is received by every congressman and government officials of the U.S.A., as well as some representatives of the Canadian government. It should be added that since the proclamation of Ukraine’s independence the number of non-Ukrainian readers of this newspaper has increased. Especially interested in the new independent state were foreign scholars, politicians, economists and businessmen. The weekly newspaper also has correspondents from various countries, among them well-known scholars from Ukraine.

Members of the editorial staff, led by Editor-in-Chief Roma Hadzewycz always remember what led to the establishment of the weekly newspaper. That is why they do not miss any significant date related to the Holodomor of 1933. On its 50th anniversary they released a book “The Great Famine in Ukraine: The Unknown Holocaust,” which contains a collection of eyewitness accounts, articles by scholars and excerpts of press reports about the artificial famine initiated by Stalin.

House of Representatives...

(Continued from page 1)

20th century, it remains insufficiently known in the United States and in the world.”

House Resolution 356 resolves that:

“(1) the millions of victims of the man-made famine that occurred in Ukraine in 1932-1933 should be solemnly remembered and honored in the 70th year marking the height of the famine;

“(2) this man-made famine was designed and implemented by the Soviet regime as a deliberate act of terror and mass murder against the Ukrainian people;

“(3) the decision of the government of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada (the Ukrainian Parliament) to give official recognition to the famine and its victims, as well as their efforts to secure greater international awareness and understanding of the famine, should be supported; and

“(4) the official recognition of the famine by the government of Ukraine and the Verkhovna Rada represents a significant step in the re-establishment of Ukraine’s national identity, the elimination of the legacy of the Soviet dictatorship, and the advancement of efforts to establish a democratic and free Ukraine that is fully integrated into the Western community of nations.”

In his Congressional Record statement, Rep. Smith said: “Mr. Speaker, I am proud to be an original co-sponsor of H. Res. 356. I thank and commend Mr. Hyde for introducing this resolution commemorating and honoring the memory of victims of an abominable act perpetrated against the people of Ukraine in 1932-1933. Seventy years ago, millions of men, women and children were murdered by starvation so that one man, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, could consolidate control over Ukraine. The Ukrainian people resisted the Soviet policy of forced collectivization. The innocent died a horrific death at the hands of

a tyrannical dictatorship which had crushed their freedom.”

“This man-made famine was the consequence of deliberate policies which aimed to destroy the political, cultural and human rights of the Ukrainian people,” Rep. Smith stated. “In short, food was used as a weapon in what can only be described as an organized act of terrorism designed to suppress a people’s love of their land and the basic liberty to live as they choose.”

Referring to the work of the congressionally created U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, which issued its report in 1988, the New Jersey congressman said: “Their work helped expose the truth about this horrific event. I am pleased that the resolution notes that there were those in the West, including The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, who knowingly and deliberately falsified their reports to cover up the Famine because they wanted to curry favor with one of the most evil regimes in the history of mankind.

“The fact that this denial of the Famine took place then, and even much later by many scholars in the West, is a shameful chapter in our own history,” he added.

Rep. Smith concluded his remarks by underscoring that “this is an important resolution which will help give recognition to one of the most horrific events in the last century in the hopes that mass-murders of this kind truly become unthinkable.”

Correction

In last week’s issue (October 19), the text of Peter Borisow’s speech, delivered at the Chicago commemorations of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, incorrectly gave the name of the speaker as Victor. The speaker’s name was correctly cited in the news story above the speech. Mr. Borisow is president of the Hollywood Trident Foundation.

GREETINGS TO THE WEEKLY

Bishop Basil Losten, Stamford Eparchy

Dear Madame Editor and Staff:

God certainly has granted The Ukrainian Weekly many years, and we pray that the 70th anniversary The Weekly is observing this October is only one of the many others to follow!

On behalf of the clergy, religious and faithful of the Ukrainian Catholic Eparchy of Stamford, please allow me to convey my most heartfelt congratulations and commendations for a newspaper to which everyone in our community eagerly turns for informative and interesting news, both from Ukraine and our communities in the diaspora. Well done!

May your readers multiply and your excellent publication reach the furthest corners of the globe ще на Многії і Благії Літа!

May God's blessing be upon the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly!

Sincerely yours in Christ,
Most Rev. Basil H. Losten
Bishop of Stamford

Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine/UNCHAIN

Dear Editor:

Please accept our sincere gratitude for your professionalism and truth in reporting of The Ukrainian Weekly. In addition to reporting on Ukrainian issues and news from Ukraine, we are grateful for your attention to human and civil rights and serving as a vehicle in promoting these issues.

Our organizations – Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine (AHRU) and Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network (UNCHAIN) – are indebted to you for your excellent coverage of their work.

Bozhena Olshaniwsky
Newark, N.J.
Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine
Ukrainian National Center: History and Information Network

Ukrainian Sports Federation of U.S.A. and Canada

Dear Editor-in-Chief:

On behalf of the Executive Board of USCAK, let us extend to you our most sincere greetings on the 70th anniversary of your esteemed newspaper.

We applaud your reporting on our sports organizations and their activities. Congratulations and best wishes to The Ukrainian Weekly! Mnohaya Lita!

Myron Stebelsky
President
Roman Pyndus
Secretary
Ukrainian Sports Federation of U.S.A. and Canada

Chornomorska Sitch

Dear Editor:

We would like to take this opportunity, on the occasion of your 70th anniversary, to congratulate you for the work that you have done in providing the general public with accurate information in English concerning Ukrainian matters.

You are a beacon of light for the Ukrainian diaspora, not only in the United States, but throughout the world. May you continue this admirable work for many years to come.

On behalf of our organization and our entire membership, we wish you strength and “Mnohaya Lita.”

Sincerely yours,
Omelan Twardowsky
President
Wolodymyr Rudakewycz
Secretary
Ukrainian Athletic-Educational Association Chornomorska Sitch, Inc.

The Weekly's collection of materials about the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933

The Ukrainian Weekly's official website contains the largest collection of materials on the Internet dedicated to the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

Located at www.ukrweekly.com, the special section includes a chronology of the Famine years, eyewitness accounts, editorials, media reports, stories about observances of the Famine's 50th anniversary in 1983, scholarly articles, interviews with journalists who reported on the Famine, transcripts of testimony on the Famine commission bill ultimately passed by the U.S. Congress, texts of statements before the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, references and other documentation, as well as the full text of The Ukrainian Weekly's special issue on the Great Famine published on March 20, 1983. The section is completely searchable.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



UPA in the Gulag

Of the many recently published books on Soviet crimes against humanity, one that stands out is “Gulag: A History,” by Anne Applebaum.

Like Alexander Solzhenitsyn’s “The Gulag Archipelago,” Ms. Applebaum’s treatise is filled with portrayals and descriptions so abominable that one gasps. Mind and heart recoil at the unspeakable horror of it all.

Gulag is an acronym for Glavnoe Upravlenie Lagerei (main camp administration), essentially a series of labor camps for “enemies of the people,” conceived by Vladimir Lenin and perfected by Joseph Stalin. By 1921, there were already 84 such camps in 43 provinces of Russia.

“From 1929, when the Gulag began its major expansion until 1953, when Stalin died,” writes Ms. Applebaum, “the best estimates indicate that some 18 million people passed through this massive system. About another 6 million were sent into exile, deported to the Kazakh deserts or the Siberian deserts. Legally obliged to remain in their evil villages, they too were forced laborers even though they did not live behind barbed wire.” It was not until 1987 that the Soviet leadership began to dissolve the camps.

It is clear from Ms. Applebaum’s account that Ukrainians suffered more than any other group, first during the Terror-Famine, then during the contrived incorporation of western Ukraine into the Soviet Union, and finally during the forced repatriation of Ukrainian displaced persons after World War II.

In order to brutalize so many innocent victims, Gulag guards came to believe that the “enemies of the people” were somehow subhuman, not deserving of pity. “Most of the time ... the cruelty of the Soviet camp guard was unthinking, stupid lazy cruelty of the sort that might be shown to cattle or sheep,” Ms. Applebaum writes. Political prisoners, more despised than common criminals in the camps, were subjected to a special form of de-humanization. “The Ukrainian nationalists who began pouring into the camps after the second world war were variously called ‘snake-like slavish dogs of the Nazi hangman,’ ‘Ukrainian German fascists,’ or the ‘agents of foreign intelligence services.’”

Ukrainians were, nevertheless, the best organized. They had been nationalist partisans and were generally segregated from the other prisoners, a move that only increased their solidarity. According to some former prisoners, the arrival of the Ukrainian partisans (UPA) usually meant the elimination of informers among the prisoners. “The anti-Soviet partisan organizations in western Ukraine,” writes Ms. Applebaum, “despised turncoats in their ranks and ‘brought this obsession with them to the camps.’”

Ukrainians were usually in the forefront of strikes and uprisings in the camps, especially after the death of Stalin. One of the biggest strikes was in the Steplag camp, where nearly half of the 20,000 prisoners were Ukrainian. Writes Ms. Applebaum: “As in the other camp, the prisoners of Steplag were organized by nationality. Steplag’s Ukrainians, however, appear to have taken their organization a few steps fur-

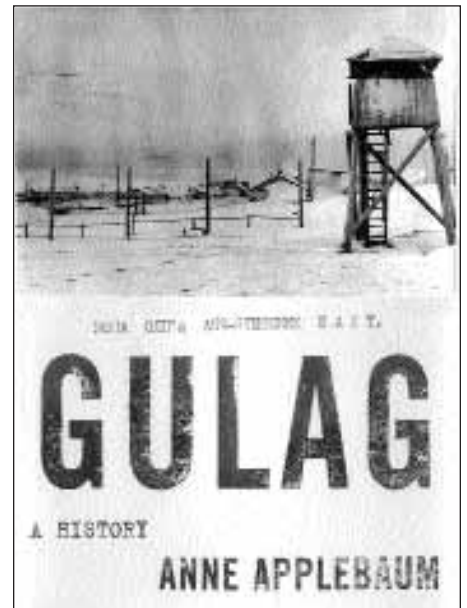
ther into conspiracy. Instead of openly choosing leaders, the Ukrainians formed a conspiratorial ‘Center,’ a secret group whose membership never became publicly known, and probably contained representatives of all of the camp’s nationalities.”

“Even if they had not exactly planned it [the strike], step by step,” Ms. Applebaum explains, “the Ukrainian-led center was clearly the motivating force behind the strike, and played a decisive role in the ‘democratic’ election of the strike committee. The Ukrainians seem to have insisted on a multinational committee: they did not want the strike to seem too anti-Russian or anti-Soviet, and they wanted the strike to have a Russian leader.” They selected a former Red Army colonel who urged the prisoners to put up banners: “Long live the Soviet regime!” “Long live the Soviet constitution!” Eventually betrayed by the same Russian colonel, the 40-day strike came to a bloody end.

In her 677-page book Ms. Applebaum documents all aspects of the Soviet labor camp experience, relying on recently opened archives and memoirs of former prisoners. Twenty-seven chapters are devoted to such topics as the guards, the prisoners, women and children, the dying, strategies of survival, and rebellion and escape.

Like many of us, Anne Applebaum wonders why so few members of the political and literary left have broached the subject of Soviet atrocities. No Hollywood movies. Few monographs from academics. No museum dedicated to the crimes perpetrated by Marxism/Leninism. In mentioning the western republics of the Soviet Union, she writes: “Here occurred the terror famine of the 1930s, in which Stalin killed more Ukrainians than Hitler killed Jews. Yet how many in the West remember it? After all, the killing was so – so boring, and so ostensibly undramatic. The crimes of Stalin do not inspire the same visceral reaction as do the crimes of Hitler.”

For the left, it seems, the Nazis were evil. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, was merely an aberration, a beatific dream gone horribly bad because the wrong people were in charge. The dream, however, lives on.



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

Ukrainian Catholic University Press receives awards

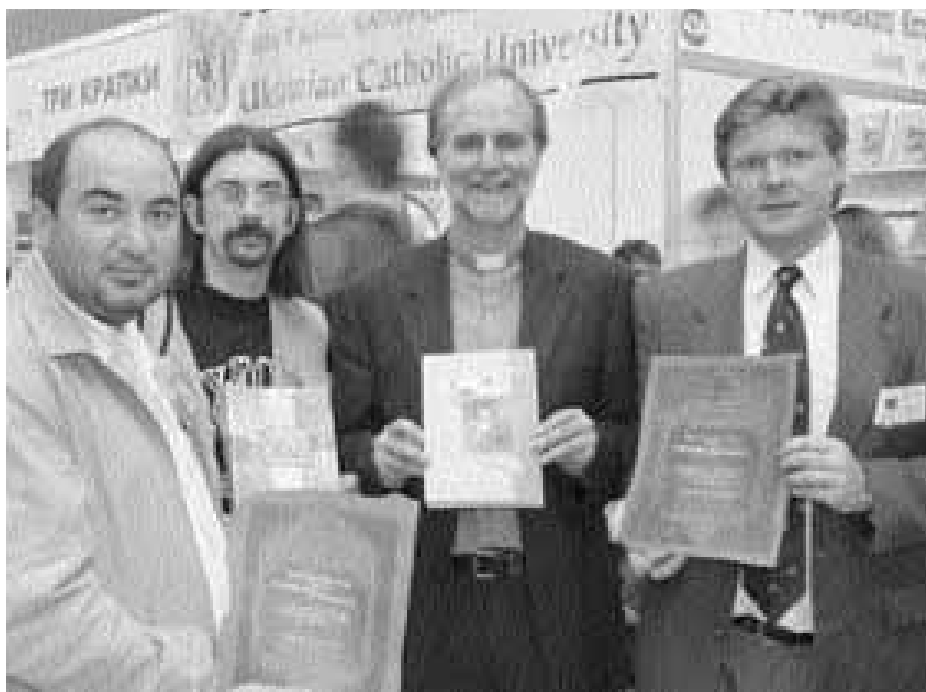
by Lesya Holovata

LVIV – At the 10th National Publishers' Forum held in Lviv on September 12-14, the press of the city's Ukrainian Catholic University received two awards. "The History of France," by Vadim Adadurov, and the textbook "The Latin Language," co-authored by N. Yakovenko and V. Myronova, both published by the UCU Press this year, received awards in the category of textbooks and reference books for schools of higher education.

The forum assembled 421 representatives of publishing houses, libraries, bookstores, companies and associations that displayed their printed works. George Y. Shevelov's "A Phonological History of the Ukrainian Language" received the grand prize in a competition of 421 books from 97 publishing houses.

"The publication of 'The History of France' is part of a bigger project: to give the Ukrainian reader books that will form ideas about the history of other nations," said Prof. Yaroslav Hrytsak. The director of the Institute of Historical Research at Ivan Franko National University in Lviv, Prof. Hrytsak was an early promoter of Mr. Adadurov's book.

"It's no secret that the main subject for modern Ukrainian historical study is the history of Ukraine," Prof. Hrytsak added. "We don't have textbooks about the history of Canada or Spain, or even of neighboring Belarus, Russia, or Romania. This is a result of the artificial isolation and provincialism, this 'black body,' that the Soviet regime imposed on Ukrainian scholarship. Before 1917 in the East, and before 1939 in the West, Ukrainian scholarship was developing in a perfectly normal direction: we recall that our greatest historians from those



Father Borys Gudziak, rector of Lviv's Ukrainian Catholic University (second from right), and the staff of the UCU Press hold certificates and two books of the press which recently received awards.

times, men like, let's say, Ivan Krypiakevych, did not avoid writing non-Ukrainian history."

"Unfortunately," Prof. Hrytsak continued, "the contemporary status of Ukrainian scholarship is such that no scholarly institution can by itself successfully realize a project [like that begun by Adadurov]. So, in Lviv two universities have united in this effort, Ivan Franko National and the Ukrainian Catholic. Each of them has their strong points, and also certain structures of limitation. But from this uniting of two universities, the former becomes greater and the latter becomes smaller."

Ironically, the author of "The History

of France," Vadim Adadurov, had never been to France before he wrote his book. Thanks to the UCU's initiative, Mr. Adadurov received a stipendium for scholarly study at the École Pratique des Hautes Études at the Sorbonne (Paris) last year. He has since returned to Lviv.

Further information about the UCU in English and Ukrainian is available on the university's website at www.ucu.edu.ua. Readers may also contact the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622; phone, (773) 235-8462; e-mail, ucef@ucef.org; website, www.ucef.org. The phone number of the UCEF in Canada is (905) 465-3388.

The Washington Group's Fellowship Fund supports intern for Ukraine's Embassy

by Michael Drabik

WASHINGTON – The Washington Group Fellowship Fund received 22 applications this year for its eighth annual internship at the Ukrainian Embassy in Washington. Roman Didenko, a recent graduate of the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) was selected from this group as the 2003 Summer Intern. He received a \$1,500 stipend for his work.

Mr. Didenko majored in international economics and is fluent in four languages – Ukrainian, English, Russian, and Italian. He studied at Johns Hopkins/SAIS in both Washington and Bologna, Italy. Before that, he worked for the British Broadcasting Corporation's media monitoring unit in Ukraine.

Practical experience

"I was looking for a chance to gain some practical experience at a diplomatic institution," said Mr. Didenko. "In Washington, D.C., the natural choice to do this is the Embassy of one's own country."

He says the internship bridges a need frequently encountered by Ukrainian students studying in foreign countries. "Many Ukrainian graduates of Western universities often find it difficult to find their way into government institutions," he noted. "The problem results in a gap between the young foreign-educated tal-

(Continued on page 18)



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INTERVIEW: Adrian Karatnycky speaks on Ukraine's internal and foreign affairs

by Yuri Shevchuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. – The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute has over many years provided a forum for people directly involved in Ukraine's home and foreign policy, as well as outside experts whose analyses help illuminate the often hidden mechanisms that define it. The number of such discussions peaks in the summer when they occur as part of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute program of special events.

This past summer the program was opened, on July 9, by Adrian Karatnycky, an expert whose knowledge of Ukraine, whose pro-active involvement in the support of human rights and democracy in the countries of the former Communist bloc, and whose personal contacts with many central political actors of the region, assured a unique insight.

Mr. Karatnycky is counselor and senior scholar at Freedom House, an influential non-governmental organization monitoring human rights around the world. In the 1980s and early 1990s, he supervised AFL-CIO's programs of assistance to Solidarity, as well as to independent labor unions in Russia, Ukraine and other Eastern-bloc countries.

From 1991 to 1993 he was assistant to the president of the AFL-CIO. In 1993 he became the executive director of Freedom House, and from 1996 until 2003 he served as its president.

Mr. Karatnycky has contributed scores of articles on East European and post-Soviet issues to journals and newspapers such as *Foreign Affairs*, the *Wall Street Journal*, the *Washington Post*, *National Review*, *Journal of Democracy*, *Commentary* and the *New York Times*, and he appears regularly on U.S. television to discuss world affairs. He is co-author of three books, including "Hidden Nations: The People Challenge the Soviet Union" (New York, 1990) and "New Nations Rising: The Fall of the Soviets and the Challenge of Independence" (New York, 1993).

Toronto-based independent journalist Yuri Shevchuk asked Mr. Karatnycky to share his views about the current internal and international situation in which Ukraine finds itself 12 years after it became an independent state.

What is your view of the current political situation in Ukraine?

Ukraine is a highly centralized presidential system whose leadership is in the state of uncertainty and pre-transition nervousness. This creates substantial political openings for very many potentially unforeseen combinations and results.

The reason that it is such a potentially dynamic environment is that the public opinion and the democratic process, at least on certain issues, do play some substantial role in determining outcomes and results. No matter what you can say about the authoritarian style of the president, the censorship of the press, there are alternative forms of communicating information whether it's the Internet, some independent radio, print media, and a reasonably active political and civil milieu.

All of these contribute to a higher degree of transparency than you might find in completely and strongly authoritarian systems. All of this affects the looming political moment of the October 2004 presidential elections. Therefore, this means that Ukraine's entrenched governing political and economic elite is uncertain of its future and is looking for ways out. As a result the president's power is waning. Power is shifting more to the assembly of the oligarchic political and economic interest groups, which do not necessarily have the same ideas of Ukraine's political future.

The discipline that has basically kept them all within the bounds has been dependent upon the president's playing the role of apportioning and balancing between competing interests. As the president's power will wane these interest groups will be looking to other new guarantors or seeking new relationships that could protect their interests.

I would say today Ukraine may look authoritarian, but it has a lot of a democratic potential, potential dynamism, because of this important shift. Unlike Russia, which eventually found the way to resolve the problem of the succession to Boris Yeltsin and found a very strong candidate, Ukraine's elite has been trying to put forward a series of options. First it was Volodymyr Lytvyn as the speaker [chairman of the Verkhovna Rada], then Viktor Medvedchuk as the head of the presidential administration, then Anatolii Kinakh as the prime minister, then it was Viktor Yanukovich.

This elite is scrambling and looking for some one



Adrian Karatnycky

person to emerge as an electorally popular standard-bearer. They have not found an answer to that problem, they don't have anybody who at this point looks like he could make it into the second round of the election, like he is capable of defeating Viktor Yushchenko, or prevent him from getting to the second round.

Do you see any candidates for such a standard-bearer of these oligarchic interests?

I think they have not come up with anything, and part of the problem is that in Russia you had a different dynamic. You had a president for whom a transition figure had to be found because the president was no longer functioning as the president. He was physically incapacitated and his team was really running things.

The problem with Ukraine is that there still is a president whose position is weakening and whose horizon on the political scene is diminishing. But he is still the president with many of his powers and a certain degree of energy, ego and ambition. His involvement in this process also complicates the game.

In a sense you are not getting the Russian scenario, you are getting a little bit of the Polish scenario under Lech Walensa, not that Kuchma is anything like Walensa in terms of being a democratic leader. Walensa was constantly unhappy with the new people who were contending for power. As soon as they rose above a certain level he would try to undermine, undercut them, find a new favorite, to balance people off.

Kuchma, to my judgment, is still playing this kind of game. He's playing it until a new leader emerges. But by playing the game he makes it less likely that a new paramount consensus figure will emerge that can have enough dynamism with the public to win. Unlike in Russia which had an external and internal threat to its integrity, an internal enemy to create the ground on which a new leader can jump to the top.

Ukraine's ruling elites do not have such a situation. One attempt they made over the last year and a half was to show that the improving economy was not the legacy of Yushchenko but that they brought in competent managers and it is the president and his team that has been the creator of the Ukrainian economic turnaround. But the recent problems with the agricultural harvest have so significantly hurt Prime Minister Yanukovich that they are back to square one – they again do not have a strong potential force to put forward.

And so are we back to square one; can you name specific people that you think might surface as the oligarchs' viable presidential candidate?

It's very hard to say because all of the figures don't satisfy all of the elites. It's clear that the appointment of Yevhen Marchuk to a more authoritative and significant position [i.e., Defense Minister] is yet another attempt to put another person into play. Marchuk is interesting in a different sense because he has some roots with social democrats; secondly, he is considered to be reasonably patriotic and to have some support among the nationalists, and the patriotically inclined national democrats. In recent years, he has also behaved in a loyal way to the president.

There's one person who represents the eastern estab-

lishment – Yanukovich – and they were trying to make him a broader figure with a wider appeal, I think. But they are not getting very far. Earlier they thought to promote Kinakh as a possible successor. Then the president decided that Lytvyn could be the person to succeed him.

Everyone understood that the president was making a terrible error of judgment in thinking that Lytvyn has the potential to play that kind of role. This is not a person who can instill confidence, build consensus; he is not a very charismatic and appealing figure.

Not to be excluded is some kind of an effort by substantial part of the elite to find common ground with the former prime minister Yushchenko. Yushchenko is critical of the president but he is not an extreme critic. He is the only figure that would be willing to find some kind of a compromise formula acceptable to the current elite. It is possible that failing that, there might be some effort to create a centrist alternative which would include some of the more enlightened oligarchic financial and economic interests around the president along with substantial segments of the "Our Ukraine" bloc and to move in that direction.

In any event, I think that the elite is nervous; they are also trying other maneuvers, they are trying a constitutional maneuver which casts a cloud of uncertainty, and saps resources from Yushchenko and his forces. Rather than focusing on and sustaining positive new initiatives they are fighting off his rearguard action, and so the debate is not about policy performance but around issues that the presidential camp is putting into play.

Do you think it is a foregone conclusion that Kuchma will not run for president in the forthcoming election?

Yes, it is a foregone conclusion because again if there is not some kind of maneuver with the Communists there is no possibility of getting a sufficient parliamentary majority of 300 to change the constitution. It's just not possible. There is not enough time to further destroy or strip away enough members of the opposition coalition. I don't even think that if there was a top-down order that the Communists would back this constitutional change. There would be some revolt among the communist parliamentary bloc.

... the diaspora should drop this idealistic, reflexive defense of activities of the Ukrainian ruling elite that are not compatible with democracy.

So far there has been no indication that the president is willing to govern extra-constitutionally, he has never crossed that Rubicon in his eight or nine years. I would argue that he would have crossed it earlier rather than later. He can be criticized for a lot of things but he has not transcended constitutional mechanisms.

What in your opinion can be the best and the worst case scenario of the presidential election results?

The best result would be that some new figure who is not closely, intimately linked to the current ruling elite and is not substantially beholden to economic oligarchic interests would become president. That would be the best scenario.

The worst case scenario would be that a popular democratically oriented, reformist candidate is removed or stripped from office because of some criminal case that is concocted against him or as a result of some criminal act. That would create a measure of instability that would be tantamount in terms of Western perception to a proclamation of martial law in Ukraine.

It would be very clear in the eyes of the West and in the eyes of Ukraine's neighbors that the mask has come off and a completely authoritarian state emerged, a state on par with Belarus or Turkmenistan. It would create incalculable harm as well as, I think, raise a very substantial degree of discontent, political unrest, and probably civic mobilization.

(Continued on page 17)

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(Continued from page 1)

Tuzla Island on September 29 without informing Ukrainian officials. Ukraine claims that advance notification was required according to a 1994 agreement between the two countries. The crisis deepened after Moscow failed to respond to three diplomatic notes from Kyiv and repeated calls to stop construction in the direction of Tuzla Island.

Now prominent politicians have warned of violent conflict if one of the sides doesn't back down.

"If Russia builds the dam into our territorial waters we should utilize force," explained Ukraine's first president, Leonid Kravchuk, who is currently a lawmaker in the Ukrainian Parliament.

Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry took a more diplomatic stance during a press briefing on October 21 – but also emphasized that all options were open – when spokesman Markian Lubkivskyi stated that Ukraine categorically could not accept the possibility that Russia might link the dike to the island.

"I would like to emphasize that Ukraine will not allow for this in any circumstance," explained Mr. Lubkivskyi, who told The Weekly that the matter of ownership of Tuzla is not open to negotiation.

"It is Ukrainian, just as Lviv is part of Ukraine, or Kyiv," said Mr. Lubkivskyi.

Meanwhile the chief of staff to Russia's president set a confrontational and dangerous tone in an off the cuff statement he later called a joke, which he made to a Ukrainian delegation of journalists on October 21.

"If need be we will do all that is possible and impossible to maintain our position. If need be we can drop a bomb there," said Aleksander Voloshin, according to various press accounts.

While underscoring its "deep concern" over the Russian demand for documentation of Ukraine's right to Tuzla, Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry responded by enu-

merating a series of treaties and documents, beginning with a 1954 agreement that included Tuzla as part of the Crimean Peninsula territory that was moved from the Russian SFSR to the Ukrainian SSR under the Soviet Union through to the 1997 agreement of friendship, cooperation and partnership between the now-independent states of Ukraine and the Russian Federation, which the Russian State Duma ratified in 1998. It noted that all official cartographic drawings and maps show Tuzla Island as part of Ukrainian territory.

The Ukrainian diplomatic response also emphasized that under a treaty signed between the two countries in 1994, Russia should have informed Ukraine of the beginning of construction in the Kerch Strait.

The leader of the Russian's State Duma's Committee for International Affairs, Dimitrii Rogozin, questioned the veracity of Ukraine's claim and speculated that Ukraine is relying on an agreement "from the 1970s" signed between minor officials of Krasnodar Krai and the Crimean region, "probably in a drunken condition," reported Interfax-Ukraine.

Other Russian lawmakers, members of the Russian Parliament's upper house, the Federation Council, who were in Kyiv for an inter-parliamentary conference on October 21-22, for the most part also disagreed with Ukraine's official diplomatic stance, some of them presenting a single map from 1955 in which the island is shown within Russian territory as proof of the contentiousness of Ukraine's claim. Nonetheless, most emphasized that while construction had reached a point some 350 meters from the Ukrainian border it had not and would not cross it.

"The construction of the dam is taking place on Russian territory, so it is strange to hear that we need to prove the reason why we are doing it," explained Serhii Mironov, the head of the Federation Council.

Mr. Mironov explained that the point of the project was to develop an "exclusively hydro-technical construction," to prevent the further erosion of the Taman Peninsula

coastline, which has already caused agricultural damage.

"This building project is only a Russian attempt to save the environment," said Mr. Mironov.

Ukraine has said it fears that Russian intentions are less honorable. It is claiming that Russia wants to redefine the boundary line between the two states as it now stands to strengthen its negotiating position regarding border delimitation.

Geographers agree that the Ukrainian side of the Sea of Azov in all likelihood contains a wealth of oil and natural gas, as well as abundant fish stocks. Political experts believe that Russia would also like to keep the bodies of water in common ownership in order to keep control over the single shipping lane in the shallow strait, which in large part is routed on the Ukrainian side. This, say political experts, would give Russia control over access to the Sea of Azov – no small matter as Ukraine moves towards NATO membership – as well as allow it to avoid the more than \$150 million in shipping fees it now pays to Kyiv annually.

Russian politicians have acknowledged that they believe it is improper that Ukraine should be collecting tariffs from Russia for access to the Kerch Strait.

While Russia has yet to clearly outline the basis for its demand that Ukraine prove it has the right to Tuzla, experts believe it lies in the fact that until 1925 the island was part of Russia's Taman Peninsula and connected to the mainland via a land abutment called a spit. Storms and high winds in 1925 eroded the spit and left it almost completely submerged, with only what is now called Tuzla Island remaining above water.

Some Russian politicians have openly stated that the construction is intended to rebuild the spit and reconnect Tuzla to the Taman Peninsula to reassert Russia's historical claim to the region.

Dzerkalo Tyzhnia, the influential Ukrainian weekly newspaper, said as much when it suggested in an article from October 18 that the Tuzla crisis was a well-thought-

through plan to attain control of the Azov Sea region. A front-page story reported that in mid-September a little-publicized Russian plan appeared for cooperation between Russian ministries and departments on diplomatic and military assignments in the Azov and Black Sea region, which came as a result of a declaration by President Putin at the beginning of September that the Azov-Black Sea region was a "zone of Russian strategic interest."

The newspaper noted that on September 30 Russia's Security Council met to address the topic "ways of assuring Russian national security in border areas." The newspaper did not give details of the results of the Russian Security Council meeting, which are generally secretive in nature.

Ukraine has said that it would turn to international bodies, such as the United Nations Security Council or the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for support in its effort to defend its right to Tuzla Island, but only if the dike construction should cross the territorial border between the two countries.

NATO Secretary-General George Robertson, who was on a farewell visit to Kyiv on October 20, said after a meeting with Mr. Kuchma that NATO did not expect to get involved in the Tuzla dispute and that the Ukrainian president had not asked for NATO assistance. He said that at this point the issue remained for Kyiv and Russia to resolve.

U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine John Herbst agreed with that assessment in a separate statement he made after a conference of the Ukraine-NATO Civic League.

Responding to a question on whether the United States was ready to support Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty, as it had agreed to do when Ukraine gave up its nuclear arsenal in 1994, Mr. Herbst stated: "The United States supports the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. The U.S. is also friendly with both Russia and Ukraine, and hopes that they will be able to work out this problem."

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U.S.-Ukraine photography show runs in Cincinnati and Kharkiv

by Jan Sherbin

CINCINNATI – A U.S.-Ukraine photo exhibit has been running simultaneously in Cincinnati and Kharkiv. The exhibit is by Guennadi Maslov, who moved from Kharkiv to Cincinnati 10 years ago.

The exhibit is “an effort to reconcile the Eastern and Western halves of my brain,” Mr. Maslov explained.

Titled “Halves,” the exhibit communicates other dualities as well – of memory, of consciousness, of human nature. “Geographically, the show is an almost impossible combination of post-Soviet Ukraine and American Midwest,” Mr. Maslov noted. “It’s part of a never-ending quest to illustrate the fragile dualities of human nature.”

Mr. Maslov opened “Halves” on August 22 at the Kharkiv Arts Museum, then returned to Cincinnati to open it on September 5 at the Carnegie Center in Covington, Ky., a Cincinnati suburb.

Tatiana Pavlova, director of the Museum of Photography at the Kharkiv Art and Design Academy, compared the exhibit’s style to the work Mr. Maslov did several years ago: “Gone is the harsh documentary of his “Circus” and “Gypsy” series. It is completely replaced by the softness of elegant gesture and enigma. The artist is still concerned with social themes and the mysteries of grow-

ing up. Political undertones can be discovered in most of the ‘Halves’ images. But they are no longer dominant, or distinct, or critical. The images on these walls are more psychological insight than document. And in that I see their strength and beauty.”

Mr. Maslov explained his current style: “It is an attempt to translate the poetry of memories and dreams into the verse of photography – an attempt to catch the fluid material of the subconscious and put it on a somewhat more stable base of photographic paper.”

Mr. Maslov represented Kharkiv’s documentary school at the USSR’s last big photo festival in Moscow in 1989. The next show that included his work changed his fate. It was a three-photographer exhibit in 1991 at Cincinnati’s Contemporary Art Center, arranged by the Cincinnati-Kharkiv Sister City Project. Mr. Maslov’s photos appeared alongside work by two other artists from Ukraine – Alexander Suprun and Eugene Pavlov.

Mr. Maslov settled in Cincinnati in 1994 and established his own photography business. He specializes in portraits, and also exhibits and teaches photography. Last year, at the annual FOTOFO in Bratislava, Slovakia, he added to the dualities of his life by representing both the United States and Ukraine.



“Sasha,” photographed in Ukraine.



“Louisville,” shot by Guennadi Maslov in the United States.

“Ukrainians-Ukrainians” photo exhibit in Kyiv raises questions about identity



Cover of the catalogue for the photography exhibit “Ukrainians-Ukrainians.”

KYIV –The photography exhibit titled “Ukrainians-Ukrainians” by Ihor Haidai, which currently on view at the Center for Contemporary Art at the National University of Mohyla Academy, consists of 120 photographs of Ukrainians of various ages, ethnic origins and social status. The photo portraits are all in black and white, using a neutral background, with identical lighting and similar interiors, although they were taken both indoors, in a studio, and outdoors, on the street.

In his attempt to create a collective portrait of Ukrainians, Mr. Haidai raises a series of questions with regard to cultural and national identity in Ukraine. He is also interested in the notion of individuality and individual freedom, i.e., to what extent is the individual influenced or determined by the social context or social role? What differentiates individuals?

These questions, in turn, lead to other questions: to what extent do ethnic Ukrainians differ, if at all, from ethnic Armenians, for example, if both are citizens of Ukraine?

Mr. Haidai goes on to consider such additional questions as where is the boundary, and is there a boundary, between ethnicity and citizenship? As well as to what extent do the “Ukrainians” in the photo portraits differ from viewers of the exhibit? And, to what extent do the photographs of Mr. Haidai, himself a Ukrainian, differ from the photo portraits of, for example, Annie Liebowitz, an American? Where does the difference lie?”

Mr. Haidai’s photo series is neither a critical commentary on the state of Ukrainian society, nor a sentimental glorification of the “common man.” Aside

from the obvious studio quality of Mr. Haidai’s photographs, the series is more along the lines of a “report from the scene of action,” anchored in the diversity of social roles – be it that of a musician, villager, housewife, artist, actor, politician, student, priest – all of whom, when taken together, comprise the large group called “Ukrainians.”

The CCA is supported by the International Renaissance Foundation. The exhibit, which opened October 25 and is on view through November 23, is made possible by support of Kodak-Ukraina, Delonghi and Rodovid publishers.



Ihor Haidai’s photo of “Brothers.”

Ukrainian Institute of America featured in Open House Tour of architectural landmarks

NEW YORK – More than 1,400 New Yorkers, out-of-towners and tourists from abroad experienced the splendor of the national historic landmark Ukrainian Institute of America building over the weekend of October 11-12 as part of a New York City-wide open house tour hailed as the “largest celebration of architecture and design in city history.”

The institute building, located on fabled Museum Mile on Fifth Avenue near The Metropolitan Museum of New York, is one of the proudest possessions of the Ukrainian American community. The French-Gothic-style, turn-of-the-century mansion was one of over 70 sites – from City Hall to a cutting-edge art gallery made out of shipping containers – the public was invited to explore by Open House New York (OHNY), a private, not-for-profit organization.

Ukrainian Institute of America President Walter Nazarewicz called the Open House event a great success. “Our mission is to present the rich Ukrainian culture and the great accomplishments of the Ukrainian diaspora to the non-Ukrainian public,” Mr. Nazarewicz said. “We drew people of diverse nationalities and we were able to tell them what we do and what we have accomplished with the Institute. They were astonished to hear that only private contributions are being used to support our building.”

Over the past two years, the institute building underwent extensive refurbishing, including a complete cleaning of its façade. Known as the Harry F. Sinclair House, the building is one of the few remaining examples of the richly decorated, stately mansions built by prominent New York citizens in the 19th century. The Ukrainian Institute of America acquired the building in 1955.

The open house event was inspired by the success of similar weekends in London, Toronto and other international



Open House New York participants during their tour of the Ukrainian Institute of America.

cities. The institute was also featured on a guide and map highlighting all participating sites designed by renowned graphic designer and illustrator Seymour Chwast.



Walter Nazarewicz with Walter Hoydysh of the Ukrainian Institute of America.



Visitors' first stop is an information table.

Bandurist/kobzar Julian Kytasty gets enthusiastic reception in Texas

by Stephen Sokolyk

NEW BRAUNFELS, Texas – Breezing through Texas in a scant four days, bandurist/kobzar Julian Kytasty began his Lone Star tour in Houston on Thursday, September 18, with a recital at North Harris College.

Playing to an audience composed mainly of faculty and students, Mr. Kytasty presented traditional Ukrainian music on sopilka, kobza (modern replica) and bandura, with explanatory commentary for each piece in the program. Visuals of Ukrainian scenes and artworks were projected to a screen behind him, and Mr. Kytasty used these to good advantage in remarks to his Texan audience about the historical and cultural contexts of his music.

Much of the program was drawn from the material on Mr. Kytasty's CD “Black Sea Winds.” In addition, an amusing educational song about the singing of the old kobzari (in the vein of: “... they would sing a few notes in the same chord and then, for dramatic effect, they would change chords this way ...”) brought the figure of the wandering minstrel to life. The recital ended with “Echo of the Steppes,” a modern concert piece composed by Hryhoriy Kytasty (Julian's great-uncle) and informed by centuries of kobzar tradition.

The audience was mesmerized from start to finish, and many stayed after the performance to examine the instruments more closely and to speak with Mr. Kytasty about his work.

On Friday, September 19, Mr. Kytasty played a concert at Pokrova Ukrainian Church in Houston to an

overwhelmingly Ukrainian audience of close to 100 people. (Among the attendees were a few faculty from North Harris College who wanted to experience the music once more and brought their families to hear it.)

Again playing sopilka, kobza and bandura, Mr. Kytasty spoke occasionally about the instruments and the songs, but mostly let the music speak for itself. Following the concert the Ukrainian American Cultural Club of Houston provided a dessert reception for Mr. Kytasty and the audience.

On September 20 it was on to the Dallas/Fort Worth area. Over 60 people came and enjoyed a wonderful performance at St. Basil Byzantine Catholic Church in Irving. The audience felt the performer's passion for Ukraine and the bandura in the lyrics and presentation. He entertained the audience with delightful stories about the music and instruments. All were impressed by his talents, so finely tuned by years of practice and dedication.

Afterward, he visited with the attendees and provided an opportunity for people to purchase his latest CD recording. Everyone also enjoyed some wonderful snacks and desserts. St. Basil's new church hall turned out to be an excellent venue, for which the Ukrainian American Society of Texas was very grateful.

The last stop on the minstrel's whirlwind tour was the chapel of St. Paul Lutheran Church in New Braunfels, where 36 eager listeners, young and old, listened raptly to Mr.

(Continued on page 14)

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Ukrainian American Veterans...

(Continued from page 4)

opening prayer. This was followed by the "Pledge of Allegiance," the singing of the American anthem led by Andrij Karasejczuk, and the rendition of the Ukrainian anthem by Mrs. Karasejczuk. Past National Commander Eugene Sagasz conducted the installation ceremony of the newly elected officers of the UAV and the Ladies Auxiliary.

A special part of the evening's activities included National Commander Koziak presenting Post 35 Commander Roman Golash a UAV Charter. The post was named in honor of 1st Lt. Ivan Shandor, who tragically passed away in an accident a few years ago. His wife, Lydia, and his three children participated in the banquet ceremonies.

The newly appointed honorary chaplain of Post 35, Father Bohdan Kalynyuk of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Bloomingdale, Ill., provided the benediction. Father Kalynyuk served in the military in Ukraine and spoke about his connection to the UAV.

The keynote speaker of the evening was Brig. Gen. David L. Grange (ret.), who delivered an informative and entertaining presentation. Commander Chuck Dobra of Post 35 served as the master of ceremonies and also gave a thought-provoking speech on present-day values. State Rep. Paul Froelich presented a personal greeting.

Deanna Fedaj read a moving letter about 9/11 and a lovely presentation of Ukrainian songs was rendered by Mrs. Karasejczuk and her daughter Raisa. Oles Striltschuk spoke of his moving visit in Ukraine with Yurii Shukhevych and Post 35's donation of \$1,000 to help fund a future visit to the United States.

Ladies Auxiliary President Drabyk presented the UAV with \$500 for the organization's Welfare Fund as well as \$500 for the Scholarship Fund. Members of the Auxiliary sponsor a yearly raffle and silent auction to raise funds for the UAV's charitable activities. She also recognized the outstanding volunteer work performed by member Alberta Cieply.

National Commander Koziak presented the National Commander's Award to Harold Bochonko of Post 7 in recognition of his many years of service to the organization.

A military liturgy in honor of the Ukrainian American Veterans, as well as all veterans, was celebrated on Sunday by Father Kalynyuk at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, with the church choir beautifully singing during the service.

With the convention brought to a close, delegates left Palatine agreeing to meet in Boston for next year's UAV national convention.

Bandurist/kobzar...

(Continued from page 13)

Kytasty's music and fascinating stories that brought to life the cultural context of the music. In addition to members of the Austin and San Antonio Ukrainian communities, several members of the church took the opportunity for cultural enrichment. Afterward, refreshments were served as people got the chance to see the instruments up close and speak with the master bandurist. The next day Mr. Kytasty continued his journey westward.

Many members of the Ukrainian communities of Texas expressed their hope that this will be the first of a series of Texas swings by Ukrainian artists, who can count on enthusiastic receptions in several places in Texas.

To make a point...

(Continued from page 3)

nation, not the government, is the essential component of such an entity.

"As Lord Robertson noted, we must bring the discussion [on NATO membership] down from the elites to a discussion among the people," explained Mr. Kucheriv.

He said he believes that his symbolic request would highlight the need to get a wider spectrum of people involved in developing civil society, democratic institutions and the other Euro-Atlantic norms required for Ukraine to enter NATO.

He also said that Ukrainians needed to understand that the force which would give Ukraine the needed characteristics has to be internal because no external body would pressure Ukraine to join.

"Established Ukrainian civil society must explain to the Ukrainian people the benefits we will achieve by joining the NATO alliance," Mr. Kucheriv said.

In what he admitted was a somewhat cynical comparison, he alluded to Ukraine as a disheveled and unwashed homeless person who has been invited to

attend a grand banquet. The only requirement placed upon him before he can take his seat at the table, in Mr. Kucheriv's allegory, is that he clean and wash himself.

"It is up to him and only him to decide whether he wants to do that," explained the NATO applicant.

Outgoing NATO...

(Continued from page 3)

try for its contributions to the NATO peacekeeping effort in Kosovo and the international stabilization force now working in Iraq.

After a meeting with leaders of Ukraine's Parliament, Mr. Robertson also applauded lawmakers for the more open attitude they have taken regarding NATO membership, which has resulted in more objective information on the defense alliance reaching the Ukrainian population.

"There is very strong support for NATO relations in the Rada today, which represents growing support for NATO in the country as a whole," noted the secretary-general.



SOPHIA KLEPACHIVSKY CHOPIVSKY



By the will of God, our beloved mother and grandmother, Sophia Klepachivsky Chopivsky, daughter of Konstantyn, the Director of the National Bank during the Ukrainian National Republic, and Maria Arkas-Klepachivsky, left this earth on August 26, 2003 in Washington, D.C.

She entered her eternal sleep at the home of her loving daughter Lydia and son-in-law Randy, with family members and friends present.

Sophia was born on the eighth of June, 1923 (old calendar) in Chenstokhova, Poland. As a child, she enjoyed sojourns at Ukrainian Girl Scout (Plast) camps in what is now Western Ukraine. She completed high school in Cholm, Poland, attended medical school in Prague, Czechoslovakia and graduated from the University of Graz Medical School in Austria.

In grief, she has left her children and beloved grandchildren: daughter Lydia with husband Randy and daughters Lida (Lala) and Sophia; her son George Jr. and children George III and Kvitka-Alexandra; her son Peter with wife Ann and their children Katya, Maria, Lesya, and Peter; her son Andrew and sons Nicolas and Alexander, and close and distant family in her dear, native Ukraine.

"Though for awhile we'll be apart, my dear grandchildren, my spirit will always be there to greet you. And when you come to visit me at my grave on Memorial Sundays, we will again rejoice with traditional customs, laughter and love."

Private funeral and interment took place at the family plot in the cemetery of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook, N.J.

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The Lord called, and said
"It's your time, Sophia,
Your loved ones are waiting for you,
Your Father, your Husband,
your Mother Maria."

How difficult it was to leave
Your grandchildren and sons,
Your soul ached for your daughter,
"Be with us a little longer, Mama."

And then time stopped.
It was half past eight You took three heavy breaths...
And the house was left in sorrow.

Forgive us, Mama, that we
Couldn't save you one more time.
But in that world there is no pain,
God will take care of you now.

As we bade our farewells one last time,
A flock of geese flew overhead,
It was a sign from your beloved Ukraine,
And with them, you ascended to the
Heavens.

— Luba Kobsey



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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

opposition in the Verkhovna Rada earlier this month. The opposition demanded that the legislature begin voting on bills proposing parliamentary elections under a fully proportional system. The Communist Party caucus did not take part in blocking the rostrum, but apparently supports the demand. "The political reform will start only when a law on elections is adopted," Interfax quoted Communist Party head Petro Symonenko as saying. Instead, Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn proposed a vote on a bill establishing the monthly subsistence minimum for 2004, but that vote proved abortive. Only 188 deputies from the pro-presidential majority voted for the bill (226 votes were necessary for passage). (RFE/RL Newswire)

Has Rada's work ground to a halt?

KYIV - Verkhovna Rada Chairman

Volodymyr Lytvyn told journalists on October 16 that until the Parliament passes a law stipulating parliamentary elections under a proportional system, its work "will not be efficient and will not be continued," Interfax reported. Mr. Lytvyn was commenting on his consultations with the leaders of parliamentary caucuses and groups following a tumultuous session earlier the same day. Lawmakers voted on October 16 on three different bills proposing parliamentary elections under proportional systems, but none received the 226 votes required for passage. Socialist Party leader Oleksander Moroz proposed working out a draft election bill that might "suit everybody," adding that unless such a bill is passed, the legislature has no right to consider other issues. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Symonenko: political reform has failed

KYIV - Communist Party head Petro

Symonenko told journalists in Kyiv on October 20 that the political reform proposed by the presidential administration and the pro-presidential majority has failed, Interfax reported. "Constitutional reform ... has been concocted as a distracting political maneuver," Mr. Symonenko said. He was commenting on a meeting of the leaders of parliamentary groups earlier the same day. The Verkhovna Rada's activities appear to be suspended by a bitter row over the adoption of a fully proportional election law. Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn said on October 20 that as long as opposition and pro-presidential parliamentary leaders fail to find a compromise regarding the election law, he does not see much sense in holding plenary sessions of the Verkhovna Rada. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Heavy machinery sent to Tuzla

KYIV - Ukrainian authorities dispatched several dozen border guards, bulldozers and excavators to the islet of Tuzla to halt a Russian dam project's advance on Ukrainian territory, ITAR-

TASS reported. "You are close to the borders of sovereign Ukraine. Halt!" reads a sign on the Tuzla coast facing the builders of the dam, who are reportedly less than a kilometer from the island. Aleksander Tkachev, governor of Russia's Krasnodar Krai, said construction will be stopped at a distance of 600 meters from the island. Despite that assurance, Ukraine sent a dredger and a seaborne crane to the area and marked a division line in the Kerch Strait with buoys. According to Krasnodar Krai authorities, the dike is essential to protect the Russian coast in the area from being washed away by the sea. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Kuchma dismisses envoy to Poland

KYIV - President Leonid Kuchma has recalled Oleksander Nykonenko from his post as Ukraine's ambassador to Poland, Interfax reported on October 15. Mr. Nykonenko reportedly attacked and beat a Polish police officer in August after he was detained in Warsaw on suspicion of driving while intoxicated. (RFE/RL Newswire)

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UNA Executive...

(Continued from page 5)

The UNA began a campaign targeting current members, selling Pour-In-Riders effective June 1. To date, this program has seen an increase of \$45,615 in single premium and \$79,000 in face amount. This program has been extended through December 31, 2003.

Ms. Kozak also noted that interest rates were changed on both Universal Life and Annuity products.

Changes have occurred within some UNA branches. Branch 133 elected Alex Redko as its new branch secretary. Several branch mergers took effect due to the retirement of branch secretaries. Ms. Kozak offered thanks on behalf of the UNA to Gregory Klymenko, secretary of Branch 182, and John Laba, secretary of Branch 177, for their commitment, years of hard work, loyalty and contributions to their members, branches and ultimately to the UNA.

Treasurer Lisovich reported on the status of Soyuzivka, which in the past few months has undergone staff changes and some major renovations, and has sparked renewed interest. Community feedback has been extremely positive, and we are counting on continued support from the commu-

nity on a year-round basis, she underscored. The summer was busy and September/October are looking busy as well. Soyuzivka has begun advertising in various areas, including local publications such as Hudson Valley Magazine, and participating in the local Chamber of Commerce meetings, she added.

Labor Day weekend brought many young faces to the UNA resort. A focus group was held, organized by a volunteer, Yuriy Pylyp, for the 30-plus age group, which has since then generated its own newsletter. Members of this group are targeting and soliciting their peers, and raising awareness and interest in Soyuzivka, Ms. Lisovich explained.

The UNA Executive Committee authorized the Soyuzivka LLC to apply for a loan for the purpose of capital improvements and to cover operational expenses.

Among other topics discussed at the meeting, UNA executives noted that the UNA's contract with Western Catholic Union, whereby WCU hired insurance agents for the UNA, will expire at the end of October and will be renegotiated should UNA wish to continue the relationship.

The next Executive Committee meeting is scheduled for Thursday, November 20, followed by the annual meeting of the General Assembly November 21-22 at the UNA's resort, Soyuzivka.



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Best of Ukraine I	18 Jun	12	Lviv, Yalta (Crimea), Kyiv	\$2270
Western Ukraine I	25 Jun	15	Kyiv, Lviv, Yaremche, Kamianets Podilskyj, Budapest	\$2300
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Western Ukraine II	30 Jul	15	Kyiv, Lviv, Yaremche, Kamianets Podilskyj, Budapest	\$2300
All of Ukraine II	11 Aug	16	Lviv, Dnipro Cruise (Odesa, Sevastopol, Kherson, Dnipropetrovsk, Kyiv), Budapest	\$2405
Eastern Ukraine	18 Aug	10	Kyiv, Poltava, Sorochynskyj Folk Festival	\$1980
Best of Ukraine II	20 Aug	12	Lviv, Yalta (Crimea), Kyiv	\$2270
Ukraine plus II	08 Sep	12	Kyiv, Lviv, Krakow, Budapest	T.B.A
Kyiv Music Festival	17 Sep	8	Kyiv	T.B.A

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Adrian Karatnycky...

(Continued from page 9)

What are the chances that the opposition today can put out one presidential candidate?

I think that the opposition is substantially ideologically divided. I am of the view that in some of the opposition parties there are radical elements who do not have the requisite skills to be effective custodians of government so they are in opposition to corrupt and unfortunate government but they are not themselves a stable answer to it. But in each opposition group there are some moderate forces and they theoretically could be the basis of a broader coalition.

On the other side, in the current presidential bloc, there are also a number of people whom one might call technocrats, pragmatists, people who want a closer integration with the West, who are worried about balancing the influence of Europe and of the United States against the influence of Russia, so that Ukraine could preserve its sovereignty, without becoming too dependent on one or another. These people could fit very comfortably into a broader coalition.

It is very hard, given the poisoning of the political life and political discourse, to imagine something like that happening comfortably and naturally. The electoral process might just help solve that, the electoral process will determine in the end who makes it into the second round.

In the second round if the choices are very clear everyone will be forced to take a position, to decide what is the least poor alternative for them. If Yushchenko and Symonenko make it in, it would be interesting to see how the current interest groups would align themselves, and whom they would seek to make a bargain with. I think there can be some unexpected combinations.

Secondly, if it were a pro-presidential candidate and Yushchenko makes it into the second round it would be very natural that most of the anti-Yushchenko forces – certainly their leadership – would have no alternative but to support Yushchenko, because Yushchenko is at least the guarantor of their not falling victims to political persecution.

There have been signs of Washington's warming up towards Ukraine. Is there, indeed such a thing happening?

I think that Washington is pleased to see that Ukraine made some gestures trying to improve the relationship. Ukraine's first effort in this respect was to send a chemical, biological and radiological unit into the Gulf. This allowed the United States to create a broader coalition in the post-conflict effort. The United States welcomes this, and I think it's a good idea to improve the relations between the two countries.

It all has consequences in how President Kuchma is being treated. I think he is being accepted into a multilateral setting again. The new position is that the United States does not oppose his participation in multilateral settings. But I do not think that it goes so far as to see him come to this country before the end of his term or have bilateral meetings with the U.S. president.

Now things are back on a more normal course although not entirely back to normal because, in my opinion, there will not be a reaching out at the level of summitry, of bilateral president-to-president meetings. There won't be that kind of reciprocity between now and October 2004.

What do you make of the new U.S. ambassador to Ukraine John Herbst? What kind of person is he and how does his appointment bode for U.S.-

Ukrainian relations?

I know that he worked in a very tough environment in Uzbekistan. The U.S. policy is a complicated one in Uzbekistan after September 11, but I think he tried to balance and to integrate some concern for human rights.

One of the things that we do in Uzbekistan is we have set up six regional offices for human rights advocacy to help individuals who are subject to very difficult repression and he as ambassador, played a role in insuring the opening of these offices, negotiating the details so he does seem to have an understanding and commitment to protection of human rights. I think that should continue and there should be some continuity of the policy of his predecessor [Carlos Pascual].

Poland is about to introduce visa requirements for Ukrainians. What consequences will this have for Ukraine?

The general feeling is that this will discourage regular day-to-day visits and will reduce the number of short-term visitors. It will probably submit more visitors to greater scrutiny. The number of cross-border travelers from Ukraine will probably diminish by half, which is a very substantial amount.

It will have an effect on the portion of the population that strives through barter and sales and the export of its labor power, deprive them of some additional remittances back to Ukraine. I do not think it will be an impediment for people who are going for intellectual, cultural, educational and civic activities. I think the Polish government is very committed to having a liberal visa regime.

In your opinion what role should the Ukrainian diaspora play in the present situation that Ukraine finds itself in?

I think the main role of the Ukrainian diaspora, as paradoxical as it might seem, is not to be a diaspora but to be an American or a Canadian emigration. The Ukrainian diaspora should play a role of trying to influence the policy of their government, their business circles with regard to Ukraine. And I think those are potentially the more influential agents of change in Ukraine.

In the early days it seemed possible that the diaspora could play a major role in helping to bring its skills and know-how into the system. But that period of openness is gone. Ukraine has now developed enough of its own leaders, its own interests. The basic thing for the diaspora to do is to intelligently inform, influence, analyze and support the analysis of Ukrainian events to the Western media, the policy-makers, the business community.

That means that the diaspora should drop this idealistic, reflexive defense of activities of the Ukrainian ruling elite that are not compatible with democracy. Ukraine is strong enough as a state; Ukraine is not going anywhere as a state, it is not going to become a Russian colony; it has its own statehood, its elite; even its corrupt elite, doesn't want to give everything that it owns to the Russians.

We can be very certain that Ukraine will have a long durable period of statehood and there is nothing in the cards that suggests that this is not going to happen. And if Ukraine's independence isn't in danger then the only issue is how to help improve it, to make it more open, transparent, and normal as a country. That should be the role of the diaspora.

The diaspora should not be shy about criticizing Ukraine's failings while reminding people of some of its strengths, but also of allowing real information to continue to flow to policy-makers and to support a real understanding of what goes on in the country.

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Historian says...

(Continued from page 1)

Dr. von Hagen's completed report was sent to the Pulitzer Prize Board on July 29 by The New York Times, which included a cover letter with comments from Arthur Sulzberger Jr., the publisher of The New York Times. Mr. Sulzberger said, according to an article in The Times on October 23, that "over the past two decades, The Times has often acknowledged that Duranty's slovenly work should have been recognized for what it was by his editors and by his Pulitzer judges seven decades ago."

However, Mr. Sulzberger also advised the Pulitzer Board to consider that revoking Mr. Duranty's award "might evoke the Stalinist practice to airbrush purged figures out of official records and histories." Mr. Sulzberger also said he feared that "the board would be setting a precedent for revisiting its judgments over many decades."

Dr. von Hagen acknowledged concerns The New York Times may have about prize revocation in terms of the precedent such a move might create. However, he said that arguing the moral equivalence of revoking Mr. Duranty's prize with Stalin's airbrushing, or removing, individuals from historical records, was "deeply troubling." Records of Mr.

Duranty, even if the Pulitzer Prize were revoked, would still abound in books, articles and other materials, Dr. von Hagen said.

The executive editor of The New York Times, Bill Keller, told The Washington Post on October 23 that the newspaper would have no objection if the Pulitzer Prize Board wanted to revoke Mr. Duranty's award. Mr. Keller called Mr. Duranty's work "pretty dreadful. ... It was a parroting of propaganda," the Washington Post reported.

Mr. Keller also said in an interview with his own paper: "It's absolutely true that the work Duranty did, at least as much of it as I've read, was credulous."

"I don't think either The New York Times or the Pulitzer Prize Board will collapse if they admit they made a mistake," Dr. von Hagen said.

Sig Gissler, administrator for the Pulitzer Prizes and a Columbia journalism professor, said the matter was under internal review and declined any further comment. Officials from The New York Times did not return The Weekly's phone call before deadline.

Since the inception of the Pulitzer Prizes in 1917, the Pulitzer Board has never revoked an award. Mr. Gissler said the board is scheduled to meet on November 21, but he would not say what steps the board might take next.

The Washington Group's...

(Continued from page 8)

ent and the place where it is demanded, the Ukrainian government bodies. I believe that by sponsoring this internship The Washington Group is doing its own share toward bridging the gap."

Mr. Didenko's background also includes time spent as an intern at the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament in Ottawa. Besides his master's degree from Johns Hopkins, Mr. Didenko also holds degrees in political science from Central European University (CEU) in Budapest, Hungary, and in history from Luhansk State Pedagogical University in Ukraine.

The embassy internship has proven beneficial for the Ukrainian Embassy as well, according to the first secretary for the Cultural, Information and Press Office there, Hennadii Nadolenko. "We very much value our eight-year-long cooperation with the TWG Fellowship

Committee, which allows us every year to bring an intern to the Embassy," said Mr. Nadolenko. "We find the help of interns very valuable as they often bring in new ideas and take care of their implementation. For example, two years ago, we launched a regular up-to-date news bulletin service on the Embassy's website and this was largely made possible by the work of our intern. We hope the internship program will continue for many years to come," he explained.

Fund-raising drive

The TWG Fellowship Fund was established within The Washington Group in 1987, and placed its first intern at the Embassy of Ukraine back in 1996. A fund-raising drive to cover costs of next year's Embassy internship is currently under way. TWG is a 501c non-profit organization, with contributions being tax-deductible. Donations can be sent to: TWG Fellowship Fund, PO Box 11248, Washington, DC 20008.



Yaro Bihun

The Washington Group's embassy intern, Roman Didenko (left), with Michael Drabyk, TWG Fellowship chair.

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EU-Ukraine...

(Continued from page 2)

ernment led by Viktor Yushchenko in 1999-2001 – a factor that led to growing criticism by the oligarch and the government's dismissal in April 2001. Former head of Naftohaz Ukrainy Ihor Bakai has admitted that most Ukrainian oligarchs made their capital in the 1990s from the resale of Russian energy. Energy reform is not likely to be seriously pursued while the head of the presidential administration is Viktor Medvedchuk, whose Social Democratic Party-United is widely believed to financially gain the most from corrupt energy deals.

The summit statement raised the importance of the further development of the Eurasian oil transportation corridor, which would bring Azerbaijani Caspian oil to Poland and Western Europe. Ukraine has completed the construction of the Odesa-Brody pipeline, which links the Black Sea to the former Druzhba pipeline. But Russia is intensively lobbying for the new pipeline to work in reverse by bringing Russian oil from Brody to Odesa, a step the EU (and the United States) have warned against.

President Kuchma's exasperation over the EU's reluctance to offer Ukraine the prospect of future membership is one factor behind his promotion of the CIS Single Economic Space (SES) just prior to the summit. As Kuchma bemoaned, "How much longer can we be kept on the doorstep [of the EU]? None of the [EU] officials have said Ukraine is wanted in the EU." The SES was only briefly mentioned in one sentence in the 12th point of the post-summit statement. The EU believes that as long as the SES does not evolve from the level of a free-trade zone it will not create a barrier to Ukraine's integration into the EU, whereas the EU would view an SES Customs Union more negatively.

In May, President Kuchma optimistically predicted that Ukraine would be offered EU associate membership at the October summit, presumably because he would like to claim credit for obtaining such status from the EU during his second term in office. On the eve of the summit, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Oleksander Chalyi repeated the claim that associate membership is being discussed by the EU.

However, this statement proved to be premature, as European Commission President Romano Prodi and the current EU president, Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, expressed at the summit the hope that Ukraine could join the EU in the future, without mentioning a specific time frame.

But Dr. Dov Lynch, a research fellow at the EU's Institute for Security Studies, warned: "The EU must follow political developments very closely over the next few months until the elections. 2004 is a turning point in Ukrainian politics and the EU must ensure that it is the right turning point, one that moves Ukraine closer to realizing its European ambitions than it has until now."

Dr. Lynch continued: "Political declarations of support for free and fair elections, technical assistance to ensure that these are fulfilled, tacit warnings of what might happen to the relationship are required from Brussels. EU attention on Ukraine must be firm and steady. Ukraine must ensure that the elections are free and fair and that their results are respected to the highest degree."

The summit statement also raised the question of the EU's deeper involvement in supporting Ukrainian reforms through its "Wider Europe" initiative launched in March. Progress in justice and home affairs is already evident in areas such as controlling illegal migration, strengthen-

ing border controls, and the struggle against organized crime and corruption.

Dr. Lynch emphasized: "The Wider Europe initiative is a pledge of greater EU attention, energy, money and time devoted to Ukraine. The methodology of the initiative, namely the Action Plans, as part of the Wider Europe initiative, will require Brussels to become far more deeply engaged in Ukrainian affairs, and to work far more closely with the Ukrainian authorities themselves."

If Ukraine treats these Action Plans seriously, as it has with its Action Plan with NATO, Dr. Lynch noted, then this could open "a new horizon for cooperation with the EU," which "is a pledge that with work and effort the door for far greater ties will be open." Poland and Hungary assuaged Ukraine's fears about the Schengen agreement blocking access to the EU when both countries agreed to introduce visa-free travel from October 1.

Despite this progress, membership in the EU is still not on the horizon for Ukraine. EU enlargement commissioner Guenter Verheugen told the Financial Times of October 10 that "Wider Europe is not about putting EU membership on the agenda for these countries."

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State Department...

(Continued from page 3)

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There is only one way to enter the DV-2005 lottery. Applicants must submit an Electronic Diversity Visa Entry Form (EDV Entry Form), which is accessible only at www.dvlottery.state.gov. Failure to complete the form in its entirety will disqualify the applicant's entry. Applicants will be asked to submit the following information on the EDV Entry Form.

1. FULL NAME – last/family name, first name, middle name.

2. DATE OF BIRTH – day, month, year.

3. GENDER – male or female.

4. CITY/TOWN OF BIRTH.

5. COUNTRY OF BIRTH – The name of the country should be that which is currently in use for the place where the applicant was born.

6. APPLICANT PHOTOGRAPH.

7. MAILING ADDRESS – Address, city/town, district/country/province/state, postal code/zip code, country.

8. PHONE NUMBER (optional).

9. E-MAIL ADDRESS (optional).

10. COUNTRY OF ELIGIBILITY IF THE APPLICANT'S NATIVE COUNTRY IS DIFFERENT FROM COUNTRY OF BIRTH – If the applicant is claiming nativity in a country other than his/her place of birth, this information must be submitted on the entry. If an applicant is claiming nativity through spouse or parent, please indicate this on the entry.

11. MARRIAGE STATUS – yes or no.

12. NUMBER OF CHILDREN THAT ARE UNMARRIED AND UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.

13. SPOUSE INFORMATION – name, date of birth, gender, city/town of birth, country of birth, photograph.

14. CHILDREN INFORMATION - name, date of birth, gender, city/town of birth, country of birth, photograph.

NOTE: Entries must include the name, date and place of birth of the applicant's spouse and all natural children, as well as all legally adopted and stepchildren, who are unmarried and under the age of 21 years, excepting those children who are already U.S. citizens or legal permanent residents, even if you are no longer legally married to the child's parent, and even if the spouse or child does not currently reside with you and/or will not immigrate with you. Note that married children and children 21 years or older will not qualify for the diversity visa. Failure to list all children will result in your disqualification for the visa.

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In order to actually receive a visa, applicants selected in the random drawing must meet all eligibility requirements under U.S. law. Processing of entries and issuance of diversity visas to successful applicants and their eligible family members must occur by midnight on September 30, 2005.

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- Hero of the Ukrainians
and world's witness
to the communist
holocaust

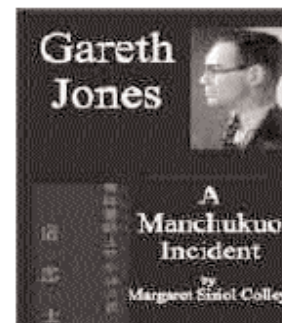
While Duranty swilled caviar
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Для кращої якості повинні телефонувати, щоб отримати ці низькі ціни. Певеніка плата за з'єднання 30 ц. Ціни по США дійсні для всіх штатів, за винятком Аляски і Гавайїв. Стів устаток Федеральний податок. Дзвінки за кордон з мобільних телефонів можуть бути іншими.



Is Moscow...

(Continued from page 2)

water pipeline along this bridge. Zerkalo Nedeli suggests that Mr. Hrach may be interested in piping cheap alcohol from Ossetia into Crimea.

However, the Tuzla controversy may also have more serious consequences, among them political, economic and military. First, Ukraine and Russia for many years have been at loggerheads regarding the delimitation of the border in the Azov Sea in general and Kerch Strait in particular. More than 100 oil and natural gas deposits have been discovered in the Azov Sea. Their exploitation by Russia or Ukraine, with no delimited border between them, carries the potential risk of a full-scale international row over their sea frontier.

Second, Kerch Strait is fairly shallow; big ships can navigate the strait only through an artificially made fairway that is administered and controlled by Crimea's port of Kerch. It is estimated that the Kerch administration earns up to \$180 million annually for letting Russian and other ships enter the Azov Sea.

Moreover, the Tuzla islet has a strategic military importance – as long as Kyiv controls it, it also controls the traffic between the Black Sea and the Azov Sea, including that of naval vessels.

Some Ukrainian politicians and journalists have speculated that the Kremlin has decided to reconnect Tuzla with the Russian mainland and take the islet under its administration, thus gaining more control over the navigation in Kerch Strait.

"The Russian action on Tuzla is primarily a test of Ukraine's capability to defend its territorial integrity and an illustration of [Moscow's intent] to swallow Ukraine as a whole – through the single economic space – or in parts, [by taking] Tuzla and Sevastopol," Borys Bespalyi, a deputy from the opposition Our Ukraine bloc, told

UNIAN.

Some are more cautious in their assessment of the dam controversy, but no less far-sighted. Their view of the controversy derives from a statement by the Krasnodarskii Krai governor earlier this month, who said on a Russian television channel that the construction of the dam is being carried out following an accord reached between Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and his Russian counterpart Vladimir Putin during their meeting in September. According to this theory, when the dam is only a few meters from the islet, Mr. Kuchma will personally arrive at Tuzla and "order" that the construction is stopped, thus quashing the potential border conflict between the two countries and securing the country's territorial integrity. This version implies a conspiracy between Presidents Kuchma and Putin – allegedly oriented toward boosting Mr. Kuchma's rating in Ukraine and making a third presidential term possible for him.

Mr. Kuchma said on October 6 that the construction of the dam involves a "misunderstanding" rather than "politics." Asked whether this situation may provoke a border conflict with Russia, he said he refused to believe such a development would occur. Last week in Moscow, Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko spoke with Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov and Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Kasianov on the dam controversy. No details of the talks have been released.

The Verkhovna Rada adopted a statement on October 14 appealing to the Russian parliament to intervene in the construction of the dam in order to stop any "unilateral actions" that may contradict "the spirit of strategic partnership of the two countries." In the event the dam project is continued, the Ukrainian legislature pledged "to initiate all measures envisaged by the norms of international law to protect a state's territorial sovereignty."

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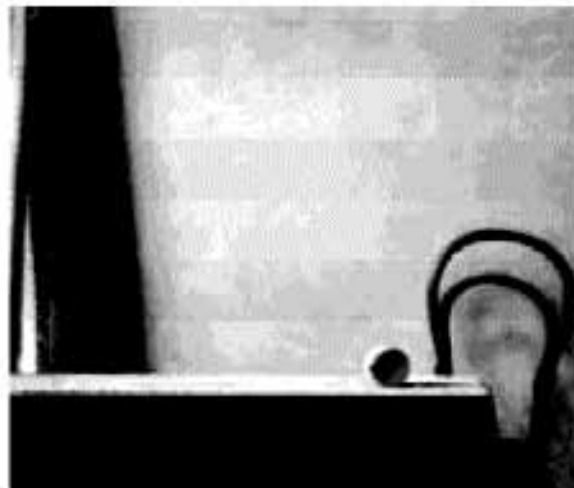
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Soyuzivka's Datebook

October 31-November 2

Halloween Weekend
 Friday night – Saints of Swing are playing
 Saturday – costume party, haunted house, pumpkin picking and carving, slumber party for kids and costume zabava with Vorony

November 1

3 Mile Run – Fundraiser by STP Kurin Spartanok (Renaissance Fund towards Soyuzivka Playground)

November 1-2

Paintball Games on Soyuzivka's new groomed paintball field - \$30/game

November 7-9

Plast Orlykiada

November 15-16

UACC

November 21-23

UNA General Assembly

November 27-30

Thanksgiving packages available – Traditional Thanksgiving Dinner with overnight stay

December 6

UNA Christmas Party

December 24-28

Christmas packages available – Traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve Dinner with overnight stay

December 31

New Year's Eve formal sit down dinner and zabava with Tempo

January 30-February 1, 2004

Church of Annunciation Family Weekend



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, November 1

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, New York Metropolitan Chapter, in cooperation with the Self Reliance Association of American Ukrainians, New York Branch, will hold a community-based medical lecture at 2 p.m. The featured physician is Dr. Mary Efremov whose topic will be breast cancer. The presentation will be held at 98 Second Ave. Admission is free and refreshments will be served. For further information call Dr. Ihor Magun, (516) 766-5147.

CHICAGO: The Chicago Business and Professional Group is sponsoring a panel discussion and reception with 10 journalists from several different newspapers serving the Lviv area who are in Chicago as part of an exchange program sponsored by the U.S. Department of State. The evening also will feature a presentation by representatives from the International Visitors Center of Chicago, a non-profit organization that works with various U.S. agencies and is the official host of the journalists. The event will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave., at 7 p.m. Admission: \$10, members; \$15, non-members.

Sunday, November 2

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.: The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 4, will present a unique fashion show titled "Vesillia" to be held at 1 p.m. in the small reception hall beside St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church on Main Street. Featured will be bridal wear treasures of the past and present, including some folkloric dresses. A refreshment hour will start at 1 p.m. The "reception dinner," with light beverages and champagne included, will be served at 2 p.m. There will be a short musical interlude and a silent auction of fine items. Price of admission: \$25 per person. For tickets and information contact Luba Siryj, (908) 534-3728. Order tickets early, as seating is limited and there may be no tickets available at the door.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.: Nastasia Zhmendak, an artist specializing in weaving and embroidery, will have an exhibition of her work at St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church, 1231 W. Scott St. Ms. Zhmendak recently celebrated the 20th anniversary of her work with an exhibit of 135 works at the Ukrainian National Museum in Chicago. She creates original and compelling works which synthesize the ancient Ukrainian traditions of Bukovynna with contemporary art.

Monday, November 3

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute announces that the Zenovia Sochor Parry Memorial Lecture will be given by Timothy Snyder, assistant professor of history, Yale University, on the topic "Ukraine and the Enlarging West." The lecture will be held in the Thompson Room of Barker Center, 20 Quincy St., at Harvard University at 4-6 p.m. A reception will follow. For more information contact HURI, (617) 495-4053, or huri@fas.harvard.edu

Tuesday, November 4

CHICAGO: The Young Friends of the Institute present artist John David Mooney, who will give a lecture and slide presentation on his large-scale public sculptures in Malta, Dubrovnik, Rome and Miami. The presentation will be followed by a reception. The program, to be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 West Chicago Ave., will begin at 8 p.m. Admission is free. For information call (773) 227-5522.

Friday, November 7

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club, jointly with Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 127, and the New York Bandura Ensemble present a program titled "Obzhynky" (Harvest), as part of the "Archetypes of Ukrainian Culture" series. The program will include a videofilm of ritual enactments of harvest customs as performed by the Kyiv Dyvotsvit Folk Ensemble; a presentation by musicologist Oksana Lykhovyd, who will speak about Dyvotsvit soloist Claudia Kaninska; and bandurist Lavrentia Turkewicz, who will provide commentary and song demonstration from her own repertoire. Time: 7 p.m. Donation: \$7; students, \$5. In the Mayana Gallery, the "Fruits of Ukrainian Soil" exhibit will be on view through November 19. The gallery is located at 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. For more information call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777 8144. Website: www.unwla.org or www.brama.com/mayana/.

BALTIMORE: The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) invites the public to a concert featuring The Telnuk Sisters vocal duo, and a "vechirka" (dance) to be held at the Domivka, 301 Eastern Ave. The duo's distinctive style incorporates soft rock, jazz and folk music, using such instruments as the flute, piano, violin, bandura and the drymba. The concert program, which begins at 7:30 p.m., will be preceded at 6 p.m. by an Obolon Happy Hour. Admission: \$10 (includes concert and Obolon beer). Proceeds to benefit independent Ukrainian artists. For more information call (410) 747-7279. The event is also sponsored by Selfreliance Baltimore FCU, Charchalis & Co., CPA, and The Washington Group.

Friday-Sunday, November 7-9

PARMA, Ohio: Branch 12 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America presents its sixth annual art exhibit featuring: Wasył Barabash, Lydia Bodnar-Balahutrak, Andriy Wynnyskyi, Christina Deberry, Natalia Kormeliuk, Nina Lapchuk, Andriy Maday, Aka Pereyma and Orest Poliszczuk. A preview reception will be held on Friday, November 7, at 7 p.m. in the UNWLA Room, St. Josaphat's Astodome, 5720 State Road. The exhibit is open on Saturday, 9 a.m.-5 p.m., and Sunday, 9 a.m.-3 p.m. Proceeds will benefit the charitable and educational programs of the UNWLA. Everyone is cordially invited. For additional information call (440) 526-6863.

Saturday, November 8

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey invite the public to a reading by Margaret Siriol Colley from her book "Gareth Jones: A Manchukuo Incident." Ms. Colley is the niece of Gareth Jones, the first Western correspondent to expose the horrors of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine. The event begins at 7 p.m. at the Ramada Hotel on Route 10 (westbound).

ADVANCE NOTICE

Friday, November 14

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America (UMANA) New York Metro Region, invites its members and the general public to a presentation by Mark T. Olesnicky, M.D., president of the Medical Society of New Jersey, on the topic "New Jersey Health Care Issues for You and Your Family." The presentation will be held at the Ramada Inn, 130 Route 10 W., at 7 p.m.; telephone, (973) 386-5622. Light refreshments will be served. For further information contact Dr. Marta Kushnir, (508) 890-5886.

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.

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The public is cordially invited and encouraged to attend the next meeting of the



UKRAINIAN AMERICAN PROFESSIONALS AND BUSINESSPERSONS ASSOCIATION OF NY & NJ

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UAPBA invited you to join us for a reading by **MARGARET SIRIOL COLLEY**

from her book **GARETH JONES a Manchukuo Incident**

On Saturday, November 8, 2003, at 7:00 p.m. at the **RAMADA HOTEL, East Hanover, NJ**

Margaret Colley is the author of a recent biography about her uncle Gareth Jones, the first Western journalist to expose the horrors of the HOLODOMOR, while Walter Duranty of The New York Times and others were lying about the millions of dead and dying Ukrainian peasants.