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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Montreal Ukrainians protest Russian actions near Tuzla

by Simon Kouklevsky

MONTREAL – Montreal Ukrainians gathered in front of the Russian Federation's General Consulate here on Wednesday, October 29, to voice their disapproval of Russian pretensions to Ukrainian territory. More than 30 demonstrators waved signs reading: "Russia, respect Ukraine's borders!" – "Russie, respectez les frontières de l'Ukraine!"

These slogans were also chanted by the demonstrators together with: "Good neighbors respect borders" – "Les bons voisins respectent les frontières."

The president of the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Montreal Branch – Quebec Provincial Council, the Very Rev. Dr. Ihor Kutash, read a press release prepared by the UCC National President Eugene Czolij. In addition, historical and recent developments were related regarding Tuzla Island.

The demonstration was conducted in Canada's two official languages.

The event, which transpired during the lunch hour ended with the singing of the national anthems of Canada and Ukraine. All relevant (French, English and Ukrainian) local media received press releases the evening before. Three covered the demonstration: Radio Canada International (Ukrainian Section – www.rcinet.ca), Ukrainian Time (Radio CFMB – www.UkrainianTime.com) and www.Quebec-Ukraine.com/news/ (photos).

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Dispute over Tuzla changes Ukraine's stance toward Russia

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma signaled on October 27 that the dispute over the construction of a dike to link Russian territory with a Ukrainian-owned island in the Kerch Strait could turn Ukraine onto a more direct path towards Europe. Mr. Kuchma noted his surprise and displeasure with the re-emergence of Russian imperialistic ambition in Moscow's attitude toward Kyiv during the crisis.

"The recent events will force us to reconsider our foreign policy once again," explained President Kuchma in an interview with the Moscow-based Izvestia newspaper, and added that "it will not make the Russian great power happy."

Mr. Kuchma gave his interview on October 23, three days after he aborted a state visit to Brazil and returned to Kyiv to oversee the escalating crisis over the construction of a dike in the Kerch Strait, which Russia had begun from its Taman Peninsula without informing Ukraine.

Russia's President Vladimir Putin ordered construction halted the same day Mr. Kuchma flew back to Kyiv, after he spoke with the Ukrainian president via telephone. Upon his return Mr. Kuchma immediately left for Tuzla, the five-mile-long strip of an island at the center of the diplomatic storm, which Ukraine believes Russia is trying to reclaim in order to give itself an advantage in negotiations over delimitation of the Kerch Strait and the Sea of Azov.

At a press conference on the island the Ukrainian president asserted that Tuzla



President Leonid Kuchma looks through binoculars at the Russian dike being constructed near the island of Tuzla, Ukraine.

belonged to Ukraine and would not be the subject of negotiations, slamming his fist to the table to lend emphasis to his declaration, according to the Novyi Kanal television channel.

During his interview with Izvestia three days later, Mr. Kuchma was just as indignant and emotional. He compared Russia's attempt to take Tuzla to the foreign policy of the Chinese Middle Empire.

"Everything was declared in their master's ownership," noted Mr. Kuchma in explaining the foreign policy of China's Middle Empire. "A similar attitude is typical of some Russians with respect to the CIS member-countries. We

believe the construction of the [dike] is a manifestation of that [type of thinking]."

President Kuchma said Ukraine would abandon the Single Economic Space agreement should the Russian dike cross the Ukrainian border.

The construction of the sand-and-stone wall to Tuzla, which was halted just 100 meters short of Ukrainian territory, began on September 29 4.5 kilometers away, on Russia's southwesternmost point, the tip of the Taman Peninsula. It went on for nearly two weeks before Moscow finally responded to two official diplomatic notes from Kyiv requesting an explanation. When the reply finally came, its contents were quite unexpected: Russia demanded that diplomats in Kyiv present proof the island belonged to Ukraine.

Ukraine responded forcefully to the belligerent request from Moscow by sending armed border troops to the island and conducting live-fire military exercises less than 50 miles from the disputed building project.

Even with construction of the dike now halted, the possibility of armed conflict receding and official acknowledgment by the two governments that the issue of ownership of the Kerch Strait and the Sea of Azov at long last needs to be resolved, the two sides continued to bicker.

A day after Ukraine's Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich met with his Russian counterpart, Mikhail Kasyanov, in Moscow on October 24 to negotiate a way out of the dispute, the two governments were at it again, this time disagreeing over whether the terms they hammered out in Moscow included the removal of Ukrainian border troops from the island.

Hours after Mr. Yanukovich had flown

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Australians' tree-planting ceremony commemorates Famine victims

VICTORIA, Australia – Australians on Saturday, October 25, planted many hundreds of trees to commemorate the millions who perished in Stalin's act of genocide against the Ukrainian nation, the Great Famine of 1932-1933.

In gusty conditions at Point Cook Coastal Reserve, Victoria's Ukrainian community was joined by: Kaye Darveniza, parliamentary secretary to the premier; Nicola Roxon, federal shadow minister for immigration and multicultural affairs; Andrew Olexander, representing the Liberal Party; Telmo Languiller, member of the government of Victoria; Chargé d'Affaires of Ukraine Oleksander Mischenko; as well as representatives of the Croatian, Cypriot, Laotian, Lithuanian and Scottish communities, and journalist Steve Waldon of The Age.

The tree-planting ceremony was preceded by a solemn church service conducted by Catholic and Orthodox clergy

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During the tree-planting ceremony commemorating the 10 million who perished in the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine (from left) are: Stefan Romaniw, Telmo Languiller, Oleksander Mischenko and George Fedyszyn.

ANALYSIS

Russian-Ukrainian strategic partnership appears to be in ruins due to Tuzla issue

by **Taras Kuzio**
RFE/RL Newsline

The recent dispute over the tiny Tuzla Island in the Kerch Strait, the entrance to the Azov Sea, should not be happening. The Ukrainian-Russian "strategic partnership" – which was devoid of real content during Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma's first term in office and under Russian President Boris Yeltsin – was beginning to be filled with some substance during Mr. Kuchma's second term and under Russian President Vladimir Putin. As the Kuchmagate crisis unfolded after November 2000 and the reformist government of Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko was removed in April 2001, Ukraine's multi-vector foreign policy was reoriented toward Russia and the CIS.

For Moscow, the crowning achievements of this reorientation came this year. Last year, 2002, was designated the "Year of Russia in Ukraine," and in January 2003 Mr. Kuchma became the first non-Russian leader in the Commonwealth of Independent States to be elected head of the CIS Council of Heads of State. On September 17 Ukraine, Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus signed the CIS agreement on the Single Economic Space (SES), only 12 days prior to the beginning of the territorial conflict over Tuzla.

Ukraine's reorientation toward Russia and the CIS seemed set to continue. President Kuchma desperately needs President Putin's support in the October 2004 presidential election in order to ensure that a suitable successor – if indeed a suitable one can be found – is elected. One way to achieve this was to again play the Russian card in eastern Ukraine, a tactic Mr. Kuchma successfully used in the 1994 presidential election.

This can now be ruled out. Pro-Kuchma Crimean Prime Minister Serhii Kunitsyn lamented this week: "I don't know whose idea it was to build the dam, but I do know that it is ruining everything achieved during the Year of Russia in Ukraine."

As the crisis escalated, calls from within Ukraine's elites to speed up steps to join NATO – an objective first outlined in a presidential decree in July 2002 – became more frequent. Our Ukraine Deputy Yurii Yekhanurov, chairman of the Verkhovna Rada's Industrial Policy and Enterprise Committee, told Parliament on October 22 that Ukraine should rebuild a small nuclear deterrent as the only way to deter similar threats to Ukraine's territorial integrity.

In a secret presidential decree dated October 21, Mr. Kuchma outlined steps to be taken to defend Ukraine's territorial integrity. Those steps included Ukraine quitting the recently agreed-upon SES if Russia attempts to encroach on its territory. Other non-military steps include appealing to the declared nuclear powers, who provided "security assurances" in return for Ukraine's nuclear disarmament in 1994-1996, the United Nations Security Council, NATO and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. A further step outlined in the decree was for the Foreign Affairs Ministry to unilaterally declare the Kerch Strait and the Azov Sea internal Ukrainian waters.

Different approaches to the status of these waters lie at the heart of the conflict.

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

Ukraine has always been for a territorial status quo; it defends its territorial integrity based on everything it inherited from Soviet Ukraine. Ukrainian officials reminded their Russian colleagues that copies of Soviet documents showing Ukraine's right to Tuzla exist in both Kyiv and Moscow. The Ukrainian side was infuriated by Russia's claims that it does not possess and is unaware of any such documents. Russia has also always insisted that there are no legal documents proving that the port of Sevastopol was transferred together with Crimea to Soviet Ukraine in 1954.

Russia's attitude toward CIS "internal" borders remains ambivalent. After years of territorial demands on Crimea and the port of Sevastopol, Russia agreed to sign a treaty that recognized Ukraine's borders only in May 1997. It took Russia nearly two more years for both houses of its legislature to ratify the treaty – a step that was taken only after the Verkhovna Rada itself ratified Crimea's non-separatist constitution.

Then, another five years were required (1999-2003) to complete work on delimiting the Ukrainian-Russian border. In that agreement, Kyiv bowed to Russian pressure to define the Azov Sea as joint "internal waters," a definition Russia has supported also in the Caspian.

But Russia continues to reject any demarcation of its border with Ukraine, as it does with other CIS states. Russia defines "internal" and "external" (i.e., the former Soviet, except vis-à-vis the Baltic states) borders differently. To define them in the same manner would be to abandon the view of the CIS as the not-foreign "near abroad."

President Kuchma was criticized in Ukraine earlier this year for succumbing to Russian pressure on the Azov Sea. By agreeing that the Azov Sea is joint internal waters, he might have sent the wrong signal to Russia over the entrance to the Azov Sea. Ukraine's control of Tuzla and the Kerch Strait gives it the ability to control the entrance to the Azov, from which it obtains \$150 million per year in fees from ships.

This, then, explains the incomprehension of both sides at the speed with which the conflict has escalated. Despite meeting regularly over the last three years for "no-neck-tie summits," Presidents Kuchma and Putin failed to contact each other until after Mr. Kuchma had left for Latin America on October 20. Mr. Kuchma returned from what was to be a 10-day tour on October 22 to oversee the handling of the Tuzla dispute and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich similarly cancelled a visit to the Baltic states. President Kuchma visited Tuzla on October 23 to check its defenses, and that day construction of the dam was halted just 100 meters from the island.

The Russian leadership has miscalculated in two respects. First, Ukraine's reorientation eastward does not mean Mr. Kuchma or his oligarch allies entertain the idea of vassal status. Similar miscalculations have even thwarted attempts to integrate Russia and Belarus. Second, Russia has continually underestimated Ukraine's readiness to defend its territorial integrity, first by diplomatic and even by military means. A border guard unit was hastily deployed on Tuzla Island immediately after construction of the dam began. The unit is backed up by the Internal Affairs Ministry's special forces, with naval units on stand-by. An air defense exercise also been

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NEWSBRIEFS

Border guards hunker down

TUZLA ISLAND, Ukraine – A Ukrainian border-guard unit deployed earlier this month to Tuzla Island in the Kerch Strait is preparing to spend the winter there, Interfax reported on October 29, quoting a State Border Troops spokesman. Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov said after his talks with his Ukrainian counterpart, Viktor Yanukovich, in Moscow on October 24, and repeated on October 28, that the two men agreed that the contentious construction of a Russian dam in the Kerch Strait will not be extended any further toward Tuzla in exchange for the removal of Ukrainian border guards from the island. Meanwhile, the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry on October 27 refuted Mr. Kasyanov's assertion by saying that Mr. Yanukovich only stressed during the talks that Tuzla is an inalienable part of Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Tuzla issue pushing Kyiv Westward

KYIV – Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma said in the October 27 issue of the Moscow-based Izvestia that the construction of a Russian dam in the Kerch Strait is pushing Ukraine closer to the West, Interfax reported. "The closer the dam is to our shores, the closer we are in our moods to Europe and the West in general," Mr. Kuchma said. He suggested that the dam project is nourishing the imperial ambitions of some political forces in Russia. "One cannot help sympathizing with the Russian leadership that sometimes is forced to take into account neocolonial sentiments in Russian society, in the Russian ruling class, and among the Russian generals," Mr. Kuchma said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko: opponents trying to kill me

KYIV – Viktor Yushchenko, leader of the opposition Our Ukraine bloc, said on October 24 that his political opponents are taking measures to kill him, Interfax reported, quoting the Our Ukraine press service. "There are projects under which killers have already arrived and taken appropriate measures that cannot be described as jokes," Mr. Yushchenko claimed. He revealed that some 40 criminal cases have been opened against Our Ukraine lawmakers. "I am proud that, the pressure notwithstanding, there are 103 national deputies in the Verkhovna Rada's [Our Ukraine caucus] who are keeping Ukraine away from a tragic scenario," he added. Moreover, Mr. Yushchenko told a forum of democratic forces in Kharkiv on October 26 that a single platform and a single candidate of

the democratic opposition for the next presidential election will be discussed at a democratic forum in Kyiv in six weeks' time. (RFE/RL Newsline)

SBU sees no threat to Yushchenko

KYIV – The Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) on October 28 said it sees no threat to the life of Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko but added that security has been provided for his protection, Interfax reported. The move was prompted by President Leonid Kuchma's order that the SBU and the Internal Affairs Ministry look into Mr. Yushchenko's recent allegations that political opponents are trying to kill him. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Prime ministers discuss Tuzla

MOSCOW – Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Kasyanov and Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich met on October 24 to discuss the ongoing dispute over the Tuzla islet, Russian and international media reported. Russia agreed to suspend construction of a dam from the Russian mainland to the islet, which is located in the Kerch Strait connecting the Black and Azov seas, while the Ukrainian side agreed to withdraw its border guards from the island. The two sides will try to resolve the disputed status of the Azov Sea and the Kerch Strait within the next two-three months. Tensions, however, quickly re-emerged, with Russian media accusing the Ukrainian side of reneging on the October 24 agreement. "Ukrainian border guards, who were supposed to leave the Tuzla spit immediately, have not gone anywhere and, it would appear, have no intention of leaving," the ORT news service reported on October 25. The next day, ITAR-TASS reported that the Ukrainian government has appropriated \$1 million to improve "amenities" at its border post on Tuzla. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Politicians take stands on territory

MOSCOW – Duma Deputy Dmitrii Rogozin, chairman of the Duma's Foreign Affairs Committee, visited the disputed territory on October 25, ORT reported. Rogozin declared that no one had the right to "usurp" the Kerch Strait or to "take" the Azov Sea, which, he said, "are the internal waters of both Russia and Ukraine." Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma, meanwhile, told izvestia.ru that some people in Russia have a "craving for imperial self-assertion." There are, he said, "neocolonial sentiments in Russian society, in the

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NEWS ANALYSIS: The "Putin Doctrine" is amended

by Roman Kupchinsky
RFE/RL Newsline

At an October 9 press conference in Yekaterinburg, Russia, that included Russian President Vladimir Putin and visiting German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder, Russian Defense Minister Sergei Ivanov declared that Russia reserves the right to intervene militarily within the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in order to settle disputes that cannot be solved through negotiation. At the same press conference, President Putin declared that the pipelines carrying oil and natural gas to the West were built by the Soviet Union and it is Russia's prerogative to maintain them in order to protect its national interests, "even those parts of the system that are beyond Russia's borders."

These seemingly new additions to the "National Security Concept" adopted in January 2000 (shortly after Boris Yeltsin handed over his presidential powers to Mr. Putin) and subsequently known as the "Putin Doctrine," codified what some observers might consider Russian claims to hegemony in the CIS and an unveiled threat to Georgia. The international media did not comment on Chancellor Schroeder's seemingly silent acquiescence to the declarations by Messrs. Ivanov and Putin.

It seems clear that Messrs. Putin and Ivanov both know full well that Russia – with an economy the size of that of the Netherlands – is not strong enough at the moment to dictate its will beyond the newly drawn borders of its former

empire. But time is on their side. In a decade or two, with petro-dollars flowing into the Russian economy, this will change; but presumably the Putin Doctrine will remain in force and Russian aspirations will continue to grow.

Mr. Ivanov also announced that U.S. bases in Central Asia, presently being used in the war on terrorism in Afghanistan, will have to be dismantled once that war is over. His statement provided few clues as to who might determine when that war is over: Russia or the United States. Furthermore, it was unclear whether Messrs. Ivanov and Putin had the consent of the presidents of the sovereign states in which those bases are situated to make such a statement, or whether they even bothered to ask. Nevertheless, they placed Washington on notice.

Thirty-five years earlier, in November 1968, a similar "doctrine" was proclaimed by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev. Czechoslovak reformers under the leadership of Alexander Dubcek had been attempting to implement "socialism with a human face" via reforms that came to be known as the "Prague Spring." Brezhnev declared that the USSR has the right to intervene in the internal affairs of members of the Warsaw Pact if their social system is threatened. This, of course, meant preserving the totalitarian nature of "advanced socialism" and was cited as justification for the armed invasion of Czechoslovakia that took place in August of that year.

Some observers see the revised Putin Doctrine as pandering – in the run-up to December's State Duma elections and the

presidential elections due in March 2004 – to the imperial nostalgia of a segment of the Russian population that continues to mourn the loss of empire. But all indications are that President Putin's re-election is already virtually assured and there is, therefore, no need to promulgate such a dangerous "doctrine" merely to win votes.

This amended doctrine seems to be the logical extension of a series of recent moves by some in the Kremlin to reassert control over what they consider to be Russia's sphere of influence over a vitally important region.

An agreement signed in September on the creation of the Single Economic Space (SES) in which Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakstan relinquish some of their sovereign rights to a supranational body in which Russia has the largest bloc of votes, was one such move. Mr. Putin's declaration to the European Union that Russia will not give up state control over its oil and gas pipelines was another. This was a further indication that Russia intends to challenge the United States (and China) in the oil-rich Caspian region and in Central Asia, with its enormous natural gas reserves.

Mr. Ivanov adopted an even more ominous tone on October 2, when he reiterated and expanded upon the original Putin Doctrine. Mr. Ivanov said the role of nuclear weapons remains a key tenet in Russia's defense strategy, and that Moscow does not exclude the possibility of pre-emptive strikes – if need be – to defend Russia's interests or those of its allies. In the National Security Concept

adopted in January 2000, there was no such emphasis on "allies."

Russian officials argue that the newly revised Putin Doctrine will bring greater stability to the region; and stability is the name of the game concerning energy supplies to Western Europe, which currently depends on Russia for 28 percent of its gas supplies, and potentially to the United States.

This consideration no doubt figured in the timing of the announcement – during Chancellor Schroeder's visit to Russia. Germany, which is dependent on Russia for 12 percent of its natural gas and 18 percent of its oil, is vitally interested that the pipelines and stability be maintained.

The stability argument implies that Russia is positioning itself to be the guarantor of regional stability throughout the CIS. But the policies outlined by President Putin and his defense minister – which might or might not represent a general consensus among policymakers in the Kremlin – are likely to increase suspicion of every Russian move by its neighbors. Suspicion often leads to misunderstandings, or worse. The ongoing standoff concerning the construction of a Russian dam near the Ukrainian border in the Sea of Azov is a case in point.

If the Putin Doctrine intends to reverse history, not for the sake of ideological purity but as an assertion of its newly discovered power, the West and China might find themselves re-examining their relationship with Russia – sooner or later.

Roman Kupchinsky is the author of RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch.

Kuchma fires top prosecutor on suspicion of corruption

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Five days after an announcement by the Procurator General's Office that it had arrested a leading state militia investigator in connection with the Gongadze case, President Leonid Kuchma relieved its director for unprofessional behavior and suspicion of corruption.

Sviatoslav Piskun, who had directed the Procurator General's Office for a year and four months, was unceremoniously dumped after a presidential anti-corruption committee announced it had found that Ukraine's chief prosecutor had committed "serious violations of legislation and dishonorable deeds."

Olga Kolinko, head of President Leonid Kuchma's Committee on Organized Crime and Corruption, made the announcement during a press briefing on October 29. Valerii Tsvyahun, a member of the committee, noted that the decision was unanimous.

"No one voted against, and no one voiced a contrary opinion," explained Mr. Tsvyahun.

Among the most damaging charges leveled by the anti-corruption committee against Mr. Piskun are allegations that he had used departmental money to illegally import truckloads of goods from Russia. The committee also charged that he had taken extensive, luxurious vacations abroad – last year totaling 29 days – on a salary that would not seem to allow it.

In addition, the committee alleged that Mr. Piskun had forcibly taken over cases under investigation by other law enforcement agencies, generally involving large sums of money, and then dragged them out or closed them.

The anti-corruption committee, which includes the minister of justice, the minister of internal affairs, the director of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) and the head of the State Tax Administration, also agreed that Mr. Piskun had turned his post into a political soapbox in order "to create a political image for himself."

President Kuchma signed the decree dismissing Mr. Piskun after the anti-corruption committee made its recommendation public. Mr. Piskun could still face criminal investigation.

Few indications existed that Mr. Piskun was under fire in his post. In fact, his dismissal came only days after what seemed like a huge success for his agency. On October 24, his No. 2 man, Viktor Shokin, had announced that the Procurator General's Office had arrested a high-ranking Ministry of Internal Affairs official, Oleksii Pukach, the former chief of its Department of Criminal Investigations.

In making the announcement, Mr. Shokin said the arrest of Mr. Pukach was tied to the murder of Heorhii Gongadze, whose death three years ago remains the most high-profile unsolved case in Ukraine, with some of the country's highest ranking state officials still under suspicion.

At the time of the announcement Mr. Shokin stated that he was not ready to explain how the state militia's chief investigative office was tied to the Gongadze murder.

Mr. Shokin also made a second unexpected announcement, claiming his agency had determined that a second band of killers – dubbed Werewolves II in the press – consisting of current and

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Quotable notes

"Nobody thinks about Ukraine as being halfway between anywhere – not a bridge, not a buffer, but a valuable strategic partner in a hugely important part of the world, an independent, sovereign nation state proud and ambitious to become part of the Euro-Atlantic mainstream. ... We want a democratic and prosperous Ukraine to find its rightful place in the Euro-Atlantic community of nations, and we want Ukraine to be an active and effective contributor in dealing with security challenges."

– NATO Secretary-General George Robertson, speaking in Kyiv on October 20, as quoted by RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service.

ACTION ITEM

The Senate's Famine resolution

In view of the recently revealed pressure from the White House to weaken the Senate's Ukraine Famine Resolution and remove the term "genocide" from it, it is most urgent that Ukrainian Americans and their friends fax letters to Sen. Richard Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, urging him to support the Ukrainian Famine Resolution, S.Res. 202, as written.

Sen. Lugar's support is essential and critical to the passage of this resolution.

In your letters please stress that the Ukrainian American community is determined that those who would deny the unconscionable act of the Soviet Communist regime in engineering the artificial famine in Ukraine in 1932-33 must not be allowed to sweep this genocide under the rug of history as journalist Walter Duranty of The New York Times tried to do at the time.

Current and future generations need to remember this tragic event so that nothing like it ever occurs again.

Please fax your letter to Sen. Lugar's office, in care of Jessica Fugate, at 202-224-0836. Alternately, you may e-mail Sen. Lugar at senator_lugar@lugar.senate.gov, or call the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at 202-224-4651.

Your action in support of this campaign for historic truth is vital to its success.

– Submitted by Ihor Gawdiak, president, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council.

This issue of The Ukrainian Weekly is reaching all members of the U.S. Congress thanks to the generous sponsorship of

First Security Federal Savings Bank.

"Famine Remembrance Week" scheduled in New York City

by Tamara Gallo

NEW YORK – To commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine, a series of events will be organized by the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, the Ukrainian World Congress and the Harriman Institute of Columbia University during the week of November 10-15, which has been proclaimed "Famine Remembrance Week."

The week's events will begin with an international conference, sponsored by the Harriman Institute of Columbia University, the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The conference will be held at the Columbia University School of International and Public Affairs on Monday, November 10, beginning at 9:15 a.m.

Renowned scholars and experts will discuss various topics related to the international response to and acknowledgement of the Famine-Genocide. Due to limited seating, those interested in attending should register with Columbia University by calling (212) 854-6213.

That same evening an exhibit dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Great Famine, organized by The Ukrainian Museum in New York, will be unveiled at the United Nations. Although the unveiling of the exhibit is by invitation only, the exhibit will be open to the public throughout Famine Remembrance Week during regular 9 a.m.-5 p.m. visiting hours at the United Nations Visitor's Lobby, public entrance located at 46th Street and First Avenue.

On Wednesday, November 12, in the United Nations Dag Hammarskjold Library Auditorium, the documentary film "Harvest of Despair" will be screened at 5 p.m. Following the screening, a commentary will be

delivered by Dr. James Mace, formerly staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

A memorial concert dedicated to the Famine is slated for Friday, November 14, at 6:45 p.m. The concert will be held at the United Nations Poseidon Area of the Visitors Lobby, public entrance located at 46th Street and First Avenue.

The week's events will conclude on Saturday, November 15, with a "March of Remembrance" and a solemn requiem service to be held at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The staging point for the march is St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church located on Seventh Street between Second and Third avenues. Participants are urged to wear their Ukrainian embroidered blouses/shirts and carry Ukrainian flags draped with black ribbons. Participants are asked to gather at 11 a.m. in order to be prepared for the 11:45 a.m. departure to St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The final destination point of the march will be St. Patrick's Cathedral, located at 51st Street and Fifth Avenue, where a solemn requiem service will be held at 2 p.m. to honor the victims of the Great Famine. Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox hierarchs will celebrate the requiem service, with the participation of the Dumka Chorus of New York.

Following the service, Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, Ukraine's Ambassador to the United Nations Valeriy Kuchinsky, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations John Negroponte and Sen. Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.) will address the gathering.

The week's events are co-sponsored by the following: Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, Consulate General of Ukraine in New York, Ukrainian World Congress, Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, Organization for the Defense of Lemko Western Ukraine, Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics, Shevchenko Scientific Society, Society of Veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, Ukrainian American Coordinating Council, Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), National Executive, Ukrainian Engineers Society of America, Ukrainian Fraternal Association, Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, Ukrainian National Association Inc., Ukrainian National Women's League of America, United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, and Women's Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: September

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\$30.00	Mark Mycio	Old Bethpage, N.Y.
\$39.35	John Carbon and Regina Carbon-Tihan (in memory of Catherine S. Carbon)	Foster City, Calif.
\$25.00	Sophie and Stephen Chmil Christine and Alexander Hladky Stefan Hawrysz Roman Kilar Vasyl Luchkiw Michael Mulyk Mary Pressey Oksana Sullivan Orest and Judy Tataryn Viriana Tkacz	Pawleys Island, S.C. Orland Park, Ill. Erdenheim, Pa. Edison, N.J. New City, N.Y. Holmdel, N.J. Forest Hills, N.Y. Palo Alto, Calif. San Jose, Calif. New York, N.Y.
\$20.00	Very Rev. Hutnyan Ihor Makarenko Anya Shepelavey Roman Zaplityn	Drifton, Pa. Yonkers, N.Y. Columbia, Md. Battle Creek, Mich.
\$15.00	Roy Gajdalo John Kozeletz Martha Lewicky Nestor Lytwyn Arkadij Oceretko	Philadelphia, Pa. Falls Church, Va. Harrington Park, N.J. Fridley, Minn. Sun City West, Ariz.
\$10.00	Valery Bardash Michael Bochno Josafat Chay John Choma Lydia Hajduczyk Andrew Klek Peter and Julie Kosciolk Ivan Kryvutsky Michael Lyktye Ihor Mirchuk Olga Pishko Paul Shewchuk Christina Sitko Stephanie Sydoriak Peter Urban Inia Yevich	Gardiner, Maine Toronto, Ontario North Royalton, Ohio Brooklyn, N.Y. West Orange, N.J. Fairview Park, Ohio Spring Glen, N.Y. College Park, Md. Cicero, N.Y. Willow Grove, Pa. Monessen, Pa. Latham, N.Y. Garrettsville, Ohio Los Alamos, N.M. Latham, N.Y. Charlottesville, Va.
\$5.00	Wolodymyr Dyhdalo Peter Hrycak Merle and Bonnie Jurkiewicz B. and H. Kandiuk Andrew Kazewych Amelia Lambert Roman and Stacy Leskiw James Lewicki John Losko	Troy, Mich. Cranford, N.J. Toledo, Ohio Glen Spey, N.Y. Shelby Township, Mich. Coventry, R.I. Farmington, Conn. Springfield, Pa. Chicago, Ill.
Donations in memory of Olena Stercho		
\$200.00	Dr. Olha Rybakoff Ukrainian Selfreliance	Hockessin, Del.

FCU	Philadelphia, Pa.
\$150.00 Zenon Masnyj	New York, N.Y.
\$126.00 Friends of Peter Choma	King of Prussia, Pa.
\$100.00 Anna Hursky-Devassal Marusia and Myron Antoniow Margaret and Lew Nycz George and Maria Pazuniak Ukrainian Human Rights Committee Christina Stasiuk and George Farion Lois and Dick Stern	Cleveland, Ohio Kinneelon, N.J. Wilmington, Del. Abington, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Huntingdon Valley, Pa.
\$70.00 Sophia Koropeckyj	Jenkintown, Pa.
\$60.00 Maria Zachariasewycz	Woodlyn, Pa.
\$50.00 Abstract Realty Services Inc. Slavomyra and Myron Bilas Gary Carnow and Barry Soroka Timothy and Jill Coogan Oresta Fedyniak Olha and Swiatoslaw Kuziw Mimi Boston Johnson LLC Thomas and Donna Puleo George and Tatyana Sierant David and Karen Weyl Wolodymyr Melko and Maria Plekan	Tunersville, N.J. Jenkintown, Pa. Monrovia, Calif. Warrington, Pa. Chicago, Ill. Towaco, N.J. Media, Pa. Blue Bell, Pa. New Providence, N.J. Harrisburg, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa.
\$40.00 Ivan and Marusia Durbak Michael and Olga Nychsch	Ramsey, N.J. Philadelphia, Pa.
\$30.00 Ivan and Natalia Danylenko	Somerdale, N.J.
\$25.00 Nancy Barnabei Vira and Joseph Homick Walter and Irene Kieba Robert and Joyce King William and Elizabeth Magill Irene and Walter Marusiak Bohdan Mizak Alexander and Irene Mychaluk Vera Pak Max and Teodora Romanczuk Anne Shalauta Irene Skulsky David and Motrja Watters Edward Zetick	Glen Mills, Pa. Huntingdon Valley, Pa. Woodbury Heights, N.J. Havertown, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Huntingdon Valley, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Glen Mills, Pa. Rockledge, Pa.
\$20.00 Teodosia Brykowycz Olga Jakubowska Slawa Onuferko	Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa.
\$10.00 Vera Sawchyn Oksana Tkaczuk Charles and Rosalie Vaneken	Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. Glen Mills, Pa.

Total in memory of Olena Stercho: \$2,709.00

TOTAL: \$4,540.35

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

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

Diversity Visa Lottery reports figures for 2004

WASHINGTON – The Kentucky Consular Center in Williamsburg, Ky., has registered and notified the winners of the DV-2004 Diversity Lottery. They may now make an application for an immigrant visa. Since it is likely that some of the first 50,000 persons registered (5,000 of the 55,000 annually allocated visas were made available for use under the Nicaraguan and Central American Relief Act) will not pursue their cases to visa issuance, this larger figure should insure that all DV-2004 numbers will be used during fiscal year 2004 (October 1, 2003, until September 30, 2004).

Applicants registered for the DV-2004 program were selected at random from the approximately 7.3 million qualified entries received during the one-month application period that ran from noon on October 7, 2002, through noon on November 6, 2002. An additional 2.9 million applications were either received outside of the mail-in period or were disqualified for failing to properly follow directions.

The visas have been apportioned among six geographic regions, with a maximum of 7 percent available to persons born in any single country. During the visa interview, principal applicants must provide proof of a high school education or its equivalent or show two years of work experience in an occupation that requires at least two years of training or experience within the past five years. Those selected will need to act on their immigrant visa applications quickly. Applicants should follow the instructions in their notification letter and must fully complete the information requested.

Registrants living legally in the United States who wish to apply for adjustment of their status must contact the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services for information on the requirements and procedures. Once the total

(Continued on page 22)

UCCA continues campaign to revoke Walter Duranty's Pulitzer Prize

by Tamara Gallo

NEW YORK – The UCCA campaign to strip Walter Duranty of his 1932 Pulitzer Prize has now targeted the chairman and publisher of The New York Times, Arthur Sulzberger Jr., via a mass e-mail drive designed to persuade The Times to disavow Duranty's prize. The public can join this campaign by logging on to the UCCA's website at www.ucca.org and e-mailing Mr. Sulzberger.

In addition, the UCCA is recommending that the community continue to e-mail the Pulitzer Prize Board from the UCCA website, inasmuch as its decision on whether to revoke Duranty's Pulitzer is expected in mid-November.

The campaign to revoke Duranty's Pulitzer is timed to coincide with the 70th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide. In early February the UCCA initiated a community-wide letter writing

drive to the Pulitzer Prize Board urging it to revoke Duranty's prize.

The UCCA's Kyiv Bureau also solicited letters from various influential Ukrainian citizens. Letters were sent to the Pulitzer Board from National Deputy Hennadii Udovenko, former president of the United Nations General Assembly; National Deputy Pavlo Movchan, chairman of the Prosvita Society; Prof. Volodymyr Serhiichuk, director of the Ukrainian Studies Center at Taras Shevchenko National University in Kyiv; and Ihor Lubchenko, chairman of the Journalists' Union of Ukraine.

The UCCA also co-sponsored the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association's worldwide postcard campaign directed to Sig Gissler, administrator of the Pulitzer Prizes. The UCCLA has now begun a postcard campaign directed at the publisher of The New York Times. (A reproduction of the postcard appears on page 6 of this issue.)

Ethnic Advisory Council member reminds New Jersey governor about Great Famine

PRINCETON, N.J. – Camilla Huk is no stranger to representing Ukrainians on the state political scene, as a current and past member of the New Jersey Ethnic Advisory Council. Her recently renewed membership on the council led to a personal meeting with New Jersey Gov. James McGreevey during which she had the opportunity to remind the governor of the significance of the Great Famine of 1932-1933.

Ms. Huk presented Gov. McGreevey with a pamphlet about the Famine-

Genocide and a copy of Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky's book, "The Other Holocaust," during the annual Women's Leadership Breakfast held on September 16 at the governor's residence, Drumthwacket, in Princeton. Other items in the packet she presented to the governor included a CD by noted singer Andriy Dobriansky, a woodcut print of hollyhocks ("malvy") by New Jersey artist Christina Holowchak-Debarry, and a copy of Ms. Huk's own book titled "Hollyhocks."

In a note to the governor, Ms. Huk wrote: "Our New Jersey experience has been a sharp and wonderful contrast to our history, and we hope that it will continue to grow in that direction in years to come."

Besides her membership on the state's Ethnic Advisory Council, which stretches back to the administration of former Gov. Brendan Byrne in the late 1970s, Ms. Huk is the founder of Branch 18 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA) in Clifton, N.J. She is employed by Roche Pharmaceuticals in Nutley, N.J.

The breakfast meeting was attended by members of the governor's Cabinet and hosted by the state's commissioner of commerce, the Rev. William D. Watley. During his address, Gov. McGreevey stated that it is his mission to involve minorities and women as vendors in an upcoming bidding process for the construction of additional schools throughout New Jersey.



Camilla Huk with New Jersey Gov. James McGreevey.

Roselle Park unanimously adopts resolution on remembering Famine

ROSELLE, N.J. – The Borough of Roselle Park, N.J., unanimously adopted Resolution 151-03, titled "Solemnly Remembering the Ukrainian Victims of the Russian Communist-Engineered Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 on its 70th Anniversary," on October 16 during the meeting of the mayor and Council.

The resolution was authored by Board of Education member Alexander Balaban. Mr. Balaban and Councilwoman Melanie Selk are two Ukrainian American public officials in Roselle Park.

The borough will also mark the solemn anniversary of the Famine with an exhibit

on the Famine-Genocide. The display will be on view during the month of November at the Roselle Park Veterans Memorial Library, 404 Chestnut St.

Copies of the borough's resolution were to be forwarded to the Ukrainian press, the United Nations and Ukraine's Mission to the U.N. by November 15.

Following is the text of the resolution.

Whereas, Ukrainian Americans form an integral part of the ethnographic map

(Continued on page 18)

Stanford University to present symposium honoring Conquest

STANFORD, Calif. – The Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies at Stanford University will present "Famine in Ukraine: 70 Years After," a symposium honoring Dr. Robert Conquest for his contributions to the study of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, on Thursday, November 13.

Featured speakers are: Amir Weiner, associate professor of history, Stanford University, who will cover the topic "The 1932-33 Famine: Sources, Course and Legacies," and Volodymyr S. Lozitskyi, director, Central State Archives of Public Organizations of Ukraine, whose topic

will be "Secret Documents about the 1932-1933 Famine in the Archives of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine" (to be presented in Ukrainian with translation).

The symposium is scheduled to begin at 7 p.m. at the Lane History Corner, Building 200, Room 002, at Stanford University. The event is co-sponsored by the Hoover Institution.

Parking on campus is free after 4 p.m. For further information readers may log on to <http://CREEES.stanford.edu> or call 650-723-3562.

UOC-USA designates November as "Famine Commemoration Month"

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. – The month of November has been designated by the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. as "Famine Commemoration Month," as the world remembers the 70th anniversary of the deaths of millions of Ukrainians.

To mark this solemn anniversary, the Office of Ethnic and Cultural Affairs is presenting an art exhibition of the graphic art of Mykola Bondarenko. His series of linocuts, "Ukraine 1933: A Cookbook," will be on display for the entire month of November in the rotunda and library of the Consistory Building of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., located at 135 Davidson Ave., Somerset, N.J. 08873.

The exhibition opening will be held on Sunday, November 2, at 5 p.m. Refreshments will be served after a short

talk on the Famine-Genocide and the artist and his work.

Other commemorative events during the month of November include:

- Friday, November 7, at 7:30 p.m. – "Tears of the Mother of God," a folk tragedy and prize-winning play by Ulas Samchuk, depicting life during 1932-1933 in Ukraine, presented by the Lviv State Drama Theater at the Ukrainian Cultural Center. Tickets: \$25; students, \$15 (available at the Consistory Offices).

- Sunday, November 23, at 10 a.m. – hierarchical divine liturgy, memorial panakhyda, memorial dinner and program at St. Andrew Memorial Church and at the Ukrainian Cultural Center.

For information and directions, contact Natalia Honcharenko at (732) 356-0090, ext. 17.

RECORDING DEPARTMENT MEMBERSHIP REPORT – JULY 2003

Christine E. Kozak, National Secretary

	Juvenile	Adult	ADD	Total
Total Active Members – 6/2003	6,018	12,357	2,725	21,100
Total Inactive Members – 6/2003	7,621	16,205	0	23,826
Total IV	13,639	28,562	2,725	44,926

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in 7/2003				
New members	7	10	0	17
New members UL	0	2	0	2
Reinstated	3	7	5	15

Total Gains:	10	19	5	32
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Losses in 7/2003				
Died	0	21	0	21
Cash surrender	0	12	0	12
Endowment matured	17	7	0	24
Fully paid-up	18	18	0	36
Reduced paid-up	0	0	0	0
Extended Insurance	9	15	0	24
Certificates lapsed (active)	9	3	19	31
Certificate terminated	2	2	2	6

Total Losses	55	78	21	154
Total Active Members – 7/2003	5,973	12,296	2,709	20,978

INACTIVE MEMBERSHIP

Gains in 7/2003				
Paid-up	18	18	0	36
Reduced paid up	0	0	0	0
Extended insurance	9	15	0	24

Total Gains	27	33	0	60
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Losses in 7/2003				
* Died	3	45	0	48
* Cash surrender	5	17	0	22
Pure endowment matured	0	6	0	6
Reinstated to active	3	7	0	10
Certificates lapsed (inactive)	2	10	0	12

Total Losses	13	85	0	98
Total Inactive Members – 6/2003	7,635	16,153	0	23,788

TOTAL MEMBERSHIP – 6/2003	13,608	28,449	2,709	44,766
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(* Paid up and reduced paid up policies)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Ukrainian studies at Columbia

It was over a year ago when we first learned that a permanent program of Ukrainian studies was being established at Columbia University, thus strengthening the school's already highly recognized Eastern European and Slavic studies departments. Housed mainly within the framework of the school's renowned Harriman Institute and the School of International and Public Affairs, the Ukrainian program will develop with a broad inter-disciplinary curriculum focused primarily on research and teaching at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

The plan was envisioned to evolve in stages. Ultimately it calls for the participation of scholars from various fields and disciplines, a system of scholarships and stipends for undergraduate and graduate students, further growth in the university's Ukrainian library collection and new bibliographic work, and the organization of conferences and seminars on Ukraine.

We were happy to report recently that the first major goal in the project was realized when officials at the Ukrainian Studies Fund raised the money necessary to endow a course on 20th century Ukrainian history, which is planned for Columbia's 2004 spring semester.

The thanks for successfully completing the first phase of the project should, in large part, go to the Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union for its donation of \$250,000, as well as to the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Heritage Foundation of First Security Federal Savings Bank of Chicago, Ivan Stebelsky and an anonymous donor for their generous financial contributions.

The Ukrainian Studies Fund – which also endowed three chairs in Ukrainian studies at Harvard University – has worked arm in arm on the project with officials from Columbia University, who, for their part, have welcomed the program with open arms.

The plan to further expand the school's Ukrainian Studies Program into other academic departments and to increase valuable Ukraine-related library materials is an intelligent and wise decision and a move that would establish a much-needed Ukrainian studies powerhouse in New York City.

Such a program would also serve the diplomatic, political and international affairs communities that are highly active in New York City. It would act as a media center for journalists writing about Ukraine, for example; as a center of accurate information and research on Ukrainian issues, it would help fight defamation.

While driving the project forward, officials at the school and the USF have encountered a bumpy road. The necessary funding for the entire project, estimated to be \$5 million, is only 20 percent complete and the program is intending to grow at a time when many other schools in North America are downsizing or eliminating their Eastern European and Slavic departments.

The USF and Columbia University, for their part, have shown a willingness and desire to establish a permanent program of Ukrainian studies at the Ivy League school, but realizing the entire project will depend largely on the demand for it. As an academic institution and as a business, the university must draw students who are interested in a Ukrainian studies program, participants to the program's public conferences and seminars, and the funding to realize such a project.

Nov.
6
1996

Turning the pages back...

In 1996, members of the Ukrainian Public Group to Promote the Implementation of the Helsinki Accords commemorated the 20th anniversary of the courageous group's founding. As our Kyiv Press Bureau chief wrote: "Forty-two of them spent a total

of 550 years incarcerated in the prisons and gulags of what was the Soviet Union. On November 6 those who survived the tyranny of the times gathered to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the ... Ukrainian Helsinki Group – the legendary people who did not give in, who decided that at all costs, their lives included, they would fight for an independent Ukraine. Some did not survive. Many of those who did gathered to pay tribute to an organization that spurred, if not ensured, eventual independence for Ukraine."

The Ukrainian Helsinki Group was established on November 9, 1976, in Kyiv to monitor implementation of the Helsinki Accords that were signed in August 1975 by 35 countries, including Canada, the United States and the Soviet Union. The accords guaranteed the human and civil rights of people with respect to the countries in which they resided.

The Kyiv group assumed three principle tasks: to monitor the implementation of the accords in Ukraine; to gather and disseminate information about their violation; and to secure an independent role for Ukraine in subsequent negotiations and in international affairs. The group's founding members were: Mykola Rudenko, Oles Berdnyk, Oksana Meshko, Gen. Petro Grigorenko, Ivan Kandyba, Lev Lukianenko, Myroslav Marynovych, Mykola Matusevych, Nina Strokata and Oleksa Tykhyi.

The surviving members of the Ukrainian Helsinki Group, who were able to attend the 20th anniversary commemoration, were: Mr. Rudenko, along with his wife, Raisa; Mr. Berdnyk, National Deputy Lukianenko and Mr. Kandyba, followed by Bohdan Rebyk, Iryna Senyk, Iosyf Zissels, Mykhailo Horyn and National Deputy Vyacheslav Chornovil. Those who had gathered on stage, and those who were recalled, represented the political dissident movement of Ukraine of the 1960s, 1970s and 1980.

Within two years of the founding of the organization – which also was the seed that gave birth to the Ukrainian Republican Party as well as the Popular Movement of Ukraine, Rukh – all the original members were arrested and sentenced to anywhere from two to 10 years for their activities, all on trumped-up and unsubstantiated charges. More arrests and incarcerations followed in the next six years.

According to our Kyiv correspondent, Mr. Rudenko said in his presentation that the goal of the organization at its conception was largely an unspoken one. "Yes, we thought that there would be a free Ukraine eventually. No, we did not think that it would happen in our lifetimes. We knew we would spend time in prison and in the

(Continued on page 23)

70th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE

The Famine of 1932-1933 a genocide by other means

Below is the text of the lecture delivered by Dr. Taras Hunczak on October 15, at Rider University in Lawrenceville, N.J. The presentation was sponsored by the Julius and Dorothy Koppelman Holocaust/Genocide Resource Center at the university as a special community lecture open to the public.

Dr. Hunczak is a professor of history and political science at Rutgers University. He was chairman of the history department at Rutgers and director of the university's East European Studies Program, and is the author of several books and numerous articles on the history and politics of Ukraine.

The following day, Dr. Hunczak spoke also during a special workshop about the Famine-Genocide geared toward the state's high school teachers of social studies. The workshop also was held at Koppelman Holocaust/Genocide Resource Center.

by Taras Hunczak

The Western World – having experienced the Renaissance of humanism, which freed the individual from the Medieval spirit of conformity and, building upon that experience, proceeded to establish the principle of the natural rights of man in the course of the 17th and 18th centuries, ending the quest for individual and national freedom in the era of Romanticism of the 19th century – entered the 20th century with great expectations. Unfortunately, the 20th century witnessed great disappointments, tragedies and bloodshed the likes of which the world had never before seen.

There were two world wars, which cost humanity millions of lives and wasted great resources. Even worse, totalitarian regimes were created that destroyed millions of innocent lives. It is they – the Nazis and the Communists – who pursued the policy of ruthless oppression, which was accompanied by a policy of genocide. What a sad and tragic picture for humanity the 20th century represents when we consider the mass killings of the Armenian people or the long lines of Jews and Gypsies escorted by the Nazis to their execution.

The Holocaust is not just history, it is a tragedy that forever should remain a part of our consciousness – it is part of me since I witnessed it. Equally tragic was the genocide perpetrated against the Ukrainian people by means of the artificially created famine of 1932-1933 in which anywhere from 7 million to 10

million people perished.

The immediate origins of the tragedy could be found in Stalin's program of "Socialism in one country," which called for economic transformation of the country, particularly of the countryside. What Stalin inaugurated was, in effect, a war on the Ukrainian villages waged by introducing a policy of collective agriculture, which was to replace individual farming.

The objective was obvious – Stalin wanted to make individual farmers hostages of the Communist regime, expecting, in his own words, "to establish a system whereby the collective farmers would deliver, under penalty, to the state and the cooperative organizations the entirety of their marketable grain."

"A ruthless struggle is going on between the peasantry and our government. It's a struggle to the death. This year was a test of our strength and their endurance. It took a famine to show them who is the master here. It has cost millions of lives, but the collective farm system is here to stay. We have won the war."

– Mendel Khataevich

The policy of collectivization was officially announced in November 1929. Practically, this meant that individual farmers were to surrender their land, their livestock and farming implements to the collective farms. An essential component of forced collectivization was Stalin's policy of "liquidation of the kulaks [wealthy farmers] as a class" since they were, according to Communist

(Continued on page 16)



Reproduction of the postcard now being used by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and other community groups in an effort to have The New York Times relinquish the 1932 Pulitzer Prize awarded to Walter Duranty.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reflections on 9/11 and war in Iraq

Dear Editor:

So, the Bush administration has finally admitted that no direct connection exists between Saddam Hussein's regime and 9/11. Yet 69 percent of Americans were convinced of the existence of such a connection, which would justify our war in Iraq. Robert Scheer of The New York Times has accused the Bush administration of the "brainwashing of Americans."

The sad truth is that most Americans are woefully ignorant about the rest of the world, and prejudice, stereotype and over-generalization fill the void created by a lack of knowledge. To many people, all 15 former Soviet countries are "Russia," and Russia speaks for all of them. Likewise, to many, "Arab" is synonymous with "Moslem," which is synonymous with "terrorist." Distinctions just create undesirable complications.

As a member of Ukrainian American Veterans Post 40, I attended the "Support Our Troops Rally" in North Port, Fla., on March 22. Unfortunately, it was really a pro-war rally, and both the City Commission's proclamation and the Roman Catholic priest's invocation emphasized 9/11 as the supposed justification for the war. On another occasion, someone who was trying to reconcile herself with the war said, "Well, at least we'll get rid of those religious fanatics."

A letter to the editor of The Weekly (April 20) justified the war by citing both 9/11 and the specter of "a pan-Arabic empire with Islam ruling," in which "if you do not convert to Islam, you lose your head." It doesn't matter that none of the 9/11 hijackers was from Iraq or that the Iraqi regime was a secular one, which treated Christians decently, Shiite Moslems badly and the mostly Moslem Kurds horribly. It seems that, after 9/11, many Americans just wanted to fight Arabs.

The Bush administration, far from brainwashing the public, merely exploited widespread ignorance and post-9/11 fear and hatred to gain support for its irrational and nepotistic war. Politicians will be politicians. In a democracy, suckers for propaganda have only themselves to blame.

Karen Bapst, Ph.D.
Port Charlotte, Fla.

U.S. should promote morality to world

Dear Editor:

I am sorry to provide a belated comment on an article in your August 31 issue which I had misplaced and found yesterday. The comment has to do with "Faces and Places" by Myron B. Kuropas on "Why can't they be like us," referring to Ukrainians in Ukraine. "They're different. Different attitudes and values. Different mindset. Different behavior ... They appear arrogant. Cynical. Somewhat morose with a penchant for dissimulation."

In the same issue you had a report from South Bound Brook, N.J., headlined "Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic hierarch meet in 'Fraternal Encounter,'" responding to the challenges and needs of Ukrainian Catholics and Ukrainian Orthodox in the 21st century.

What is very interesting is the comparison of concern of Ukrainians in America and in Ukraine. At the meeting of hierar-

chs, "Addressed in broad terms were relationships with Ukrainian communities and organizations in North America and Ukraine; the challenges presented by the on-going process of secularization in society; and the Church's role as the principal teacher and repository of faith and morality, and as the promoter and guardian of the sanctity of life."

It appears to me that the United States, with its freedom, wealth and power, should be in a position to follow the course of the hierarchs in preserving what we have in the United States, specifically faith and morality, and extending this to the rest of the world, especially Ukraine.

Christ came to the Jews to show the Way, the Truth and the Life. We sure can benefit from the mission of Christ if we extend it to our country and hopefully to the world.

Therefore, I appeal to you with your worthy weekly newspaper to dwell on articles on the course chosen by the hierarch. We need to work together since we are in the world and not of the world.

Joseph Jackson
New Providence, N.J.

Variety of articles in October 19 issue

Dear Editor:

I meant it when I sent in the congratulatory statement for the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society on your 70th anniversary and when I mentioned that I was "continuously amazed by the breadth of your reporting." Your October 19 issue is yet another wonderful example of this diverse coverage. In addition to more traditional news articles, it contained pieces on Ukrainian films acquired by the Harvard Film Archive (for arts lovers), three music-related features, a very interesting report on how Uman becomes "Little Israel" for two weeks every year (for ethnographers), two poignant remembrances of activist Oresta Kowcz (a true loss, but a great inspiration) and coverage of "Ukraine's Hercules" (for sports enthusiasts). Terrific!

What truly topped it off for me was the "Blue + Yellow = Green" travelogue. I have long been fascinated by the many similarities and parallels in Irish and Ukrainian history, and it was a pleasure to read Natalie Mason Gawdiak's impressions. My spouse is also (part) Irish and I too have visited the Emerald Isle, so there was much in the narrative that I could relate to.

Her mention that Ukrainian and Irish music can sound the same is something that I've noticed too. I believe (but cannot prove) that this is something that can be attributed to a common Celtic ancestry. Many people don't realize it, but the Celts weren't confined to just western Europe. They spread as far as western Ukraine. Traces of their presence are visible in the scattering of redheads I noted in the Podillia region (even among members of my own extended Ukrainian relatives)!

I find it interesting that the most quintessentially Celtic instrument, the bagpipe - found in all western Celtic areas: Scotland, Ireland and Brittany - has a western Ukrainian counterpart, the *duda* (also called the *Volynka* or *Koza*).

Keep up the great work! Your efforts are certainly appreciated by this reader!

Dr. Ingerit Kuzych
Springfield, Va.

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Will tainted Times publisher do the right thing?

Regardless of what the Pulitzer Prize Board decides to do with the Pulitzer Prize awarded to Walter Duranty in 1932, Arthur O. Sulzberger Jr., publisher of the ultra-liberal New York Times, should publicly repudiate Duranty for the true miscreant that he was.

Tainted reporting at The New York Times did not begin with Walter Duranty, nor did it end with Jason Blair, only the most recent Times falsifier.

In his 1969 book "All the News that Fits: A Critical Analysis of the News and Editorial Content of The New York Times," Herman H. Dinsmore, a 30-year veteran reporter and senior editor of The Times, exposed the increasingly far left of center world view of Mr. Sulzberger's newspaper. Its editorials and news articles, which described Castro's Cuba as "free, honest, and democratic," helped gain initial American support for the Marxist dictator.

Mona Charen's recent book, "Useful Idiots: How Liberals Got It Wrong in the Cold War and Still Blame America First," documents Times bias. A week before the Khmer Rouge took over Cambodia and massacred 2 million people, The Times ran a front page story by Sydney Schanberg which said, "for the ordinary people of Indochina ... It is difficult to imagine how their lives could be anything but better with Americans gone." In the wake of President Ronald Reagan's liberation of Grenada following a Castro-engineered takeover of the island, "America's newspaper of record" lamented that "America has no more respect for laws and borders, and the codes of civilization, than the Soviet Union." Dismissing fears that the Marxist-propelled Sandinistas were Communist insurgents as "red scare" stories, the Times predicted "better times in Nicaragua" under Commandants Daniel Ortega.

In her book "Treason: Liberal Treachery, from the Cold War to the War on Terrorism," Ann Coulter documents myriad examples of the kind of bias that earned the Times its sobriquet, "The New York Pravda." Another outrage: the Times vehemently defended Alger Hiss, the Rosenbergs and Owen Lattimore, and then all but ignored the VENONA files that exposed the treachery of these Soviet spies. It was the Times which concluded that President Reagan's refusal to give in to Mikhail Gorbachev at Reykjavik, especially the president's refusal to curtail research on SDI, was an enormous diplomatic blunder.

Still another book exposing the double-dealing of The New York Times is "Journalistic Fraud: How The New York Times Distorts the News and Why It Can No Longer Be Trusted" by Bob Kohn. Standard ideological bias in editorials and by columnists is one thing, argues Mr. Kohn, but The Times has gone far beyond this standard by subtly skewing simple news stories, often on the first page. The Times is no ordinary, local gazette. It has national impact, setting the daily news agenda for ABC, CBS and dozens of the leading newspapers through America. "The editors and reporters of The Times," writes Mr. Kohn, "determine what is news and what is news-worthy." A popular joke reads: Peter Jennings is not a "yes man." If The Times says "no," Peter Jennings says "no."

As any freshman journalism major will tell you, the lead paragraph of any news story should include simple facts: the who, what, when, where, why and how of the event. An example of a journalistically appropriate lead statement is, "President

Bush today signed a sweeping corporate-fraud bill that ..." An example of a slanted Times lead-in which ran on July 31 is, "In a sign of how profoundly the nation's business scandals and volatile stock market have rocked his administration, President Bush signed a sweeping corporate fraud bill today ..."

Headlines are distorted as well. A Washington post headline on October 21, 2002, a week prior to the mid-term election, read: "Economy Gross at 3.1 Percent Pace." The Times headline read: "Economy grew at 3.1 Percent in 3rd Quarter, Slower than Expected." When reporting on a Bill Clinton economic conference, The Times described it as an "important policy conference" involving "real Americans." A similar conference organized by President George W. Bush was "stage-managed" according to The Times.

Mr. Kohn offers copious examples of how The Times slants the news by omission, distortion, falsification and emphasis. When the deceit is exposed, the apology is on a page that few people read.

Times reporters often inject their own bias into stories with such introductions as "Many feel," "Observers say," "Americans believe," "History suggests," Example: "Many economists doubt that the tax relief can be enacted quickly enough to make much difference in the economy this year." These "economists," of course, were not identified.

Name-calling is another favorite of Times reporters, especially when they can quote someone who agrees with their bias. Favorite Democrat pejoratives for Republicans, fully quoted by the Times, are "racist," "sexist" and "bigoted," "homophobic." When Democrats use terms like "obscene" to describe Republican economic policy, they are called "strident." When Republicans call Democrats "big spenders," they are called "mean-spirited."

Numerous critiques of Times reporting have appeared recently in various publications, including a convincing review in The Ukrainian Weekly by Andrew Nynka who provided persuasive evidence that Walter Duranty was a Soviet shill long before 1932.

This brings us to junior Sulzberger. Will he do the right thing? According to Mr. Kohn, the Blair fiasco led to certain managerial changes, but "the Times practice of distorting its news pages to reflect its ideological opinions goes on ..." Asked about the future of the front page after the departure of Executive Editorial Howell Raines, Mr. Sulzberger replied, "That's strategy. Things that are strategic don't change with people." Translation: at The New York Times, it will be business as usual.

And yet, there is hope. Few people thought that the Pulitzer Board would seriously consider revoking the Duranty prize until Dr. Luciuk and the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA) initiated their highly effective postcard campaign. Now we need to follow Dr. Luciuk's lead again and send postcards to the imperious Mr. Sulzberger whose feathers deserve some serious ruffling.

Get a postcard from your friendly, neighborhood Ukrainian activist and mail it now. No local activist? No problem. Write a personal letter to Mr. Arthur Sulzberger Jr., Chairman and Publisher, The New York Times, 229 W. 43rd St., New York, NY 10036.

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

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Russian ruling class, among Russian generals," the website reported on October 27. Duma Deputy Aleksei Arbatov (Yabloko), deputy chairman of the Duma's Defense Committee, highlighted the potential for the dispute to spiral out of control. Mr. Arbatov said that he could not rule out the possibility of "armed contacts of a limited character" between the two sides in the disputed area. RosBalt reported on October 24. (RFE/RL Newline)

Kuchma rejects border change

KERCH, Crimea – Following his trip to the Tuzla island on October 23,

President Leonid Kuchma told journalists in Kerch, Crimea, that he considers it inadmissible for Kyiv to change the current Ukrainian-Russian border in the Kerch Strait, Interfax reported. Mr. Kuchma stressed that the Kerch-Yenikal Channel, a deep fairway in the Kerch Strait, should remain the property of Ukraine. The Ukrainian president also dismissed the idea of building a bridge between Russia and Crimea over the Kerch Strait, as declared in a 2001 accord signed by Moscow Mayor Yurii Luzhkov and then-Crimean Parliament Chairman Leonid Hrach. "It is impossible to build a bridge, as no pier will stand on the ground there [in the Kerch Strait]," Mr. Kuchma said, adding that he is in favor of launching a regular ferry connection between Russia's Krasnodar Krai and Crimea.

Regarding the contentious issue of the border delimitation in the Azov Sea, President Kuchma said Kyiv wants to draw a borderline on the sea surface, not on the seabed, as postulated by Moscow, which wants the sea "for joint use" with Ukraine. "We are ready to agree that the Azov Sea is an internal sea of both countries, Ukraine and Russia, but the border should be drawn on its surface," RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service quoted Mr. Kuchma as saying. (RFE/RL Newline)

Kuchma views dike construction

TUZLA ISLAND, Ukraine – President Leonid Kuchma, who interrupted his Latin American tour due to the ongoing Ukrainian-Russian border dispute, visited Tuzla Island in the Kerch

Strait on October 22 to watch the construction of a Russian dike that is reportedly some 100 meters from the Ukrainian border, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported. Mr. Kuchma also met with Ukrainian border guards on the island. Following a telephone conversation with President Kuchma, Russian President Vladimir Putin reportedly requested that authorities of Russia's Krasnodar Krai halt construction of the controversial dike, Interfax reported on October 23, quoting Mr. Kuchma's press service. Meanwhile, 17 Ukrainian jet fighters deployed in Crimea held an exercise on October 22 involving missile firings into the water in an area not far from Tuzla, ITAR-TASS reported. (RFE/RL Newline)

The Weekly Questionnaire: How are we doing?

Dear Readers:

On the occasion of its 70th anniversary, The Ukrainian Weekly is hereby soliciting your reactions to the news and features carried in The Weekly. In short, we want to know how we're doing. This, we should note, is in keeping with our tradition since

1993 of running The Weekly Questionnaire every five years on our anniversary date. (For the record, our first questionnaire ever was published in 1981.)

The questionnaire below was originally published in our anniversary issue; we are publishing it again to encourage more reader responses. Please fill it out and return it to us as soon as possible, but no later than

November 15, so that we can report back to you on the results of the survey. We will publish excerpts of comments also, so please do take the time to let us know what you're thinking.

The Ukrainian Weekly has been serving our community for 70 years. With your assistance and input, we hope to continue our mission for years to come.

I. Listed below are categories of news and features regularly carried by The Ukrainian Weekly. Please indicate next to each category how much coverage you would like to see devoted to it (much more, more, same, less, or much less) by placing an X in the appropriate space. A separate section regarding our individual columnists appears at the bottom of this section.

	MUCH MORE	MORE	SAME	LESS	MUCH LESS
Action Items					
arts/culture					
books					
business					
Church affairs					
columnists					
commentaries					
Dateline: New York					
editorials					
Focus on Philately					
For the record (documents)					
international relations					
interviews					
Kyiv Bureau reports					
letters to the editor					
local community news					
national news – Canada					
national news – U.S.					
Newsbriefs					
new releases					
News and Views					
Notes on People					
Preview of Events					
Quotable Notes					
scholarship, education					
Soyuzivka events					
sports news					
Sportsline					
The News from Here					
Turning the pages back...					
UKELODEON					
Ukrainian Pro Hockey Update					
UNA Forum					
Columnists:					
Double Exposure (Lew)					
Faces and Places (Kuropas)					
Perspectives (Fedynsky)					
The things we do... (Tracz)					

II. I regularly read the following news or features in The Ukrainian Weekly: _____

III. I most enjoyed The Ukrainian Weekly's features on (list any particular features that you especially enjoyed; please be specific): _____

IV. I least enjoyed the following features published in The Ukrainian Weekly (please be specific): _____

V. Additional comments/suggestions: _____

VI. I am a (please check one):

- subscriber (since _____)
 regular reader
 occasional reader

VIII. I am a member of the UNA (Branch _____)

I am not a member.

VIII. Age: _____ Sex: _____ City, state of residence: _____

Occupation: _____

If student:

field of study: _____

school: _____

Name (optional): _____

- IX: I regularly visit The Weekly's website.
 I have visited The Weekly's website.
 I have not visited the website.

Comments: _____

PLEASE CLIP OUT AND RETURN BY NOVEMBER 15 TO:
 The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054
 Thank you for your cooperation!

Metropolitan Constantine blesses newly renovated cultural center in Parma

PARMA, Ohio – On Sunday, September 28, hundreds of faithful of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral in Parma, Ohio, gathered together with Metropolitan Constantine, primate of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., to bless the cathedral's newly renovated cultural center.

The day began at 9 a.m. with a procession of clergy, altar boys, Sunday School children and faithful carrying banners and walking from the rectory down the middle of the closed street to St. Vladimir's Cathedral, escorting the metropolitan.

Greetings and flowers were presented to Metropolitan Constantine by children from the Sunday school, Ukrainian School and junior chapter of the Ukrainian Orthodox League.

Geoffrey Greenleaf, president of the parish board of trustees, presented the traditional Ukrainian greeting of bread and salt. This was followed by the greeting from the clergy of the cathedral, Father John Nakonachny, pastor, and Father John Mironko, assistant pastor. Serving the liturgy along with the pastor and assistant pastor were the Rev. Abbot John Henry, Father Vladimir Ivanov, Father Michael Strapko and Father Deacon Ihor Mahlay. They were assisted by 23 altar servers.

The combined Ukrainian and English choirs, directed by Markian Komichak, sang the responses to the bilingual hierarchal divine liturgy. Metropolitan Constantine delivered sermons in both Ukrainian and English.

Following the liturgy, everyone proceeded to the parish hall for the blessing of the cultural center and a banquet. Also participating in the dedication were the Very Rev. Dennis Kristof, pastor of St.



Metropolitan Constantine blesses the newly renovated cultural center of St. Vladimir's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral.

Nicholas Pro-Cathedral in Lakewood and dean of the Ohio Deanery, and clergy from St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral in Parma.

During the program, representatives from the parish organizations offered greetings and donations to aid in covering the cost of the \$500,000 project.

The parish Pyrohy Group, as in the past, was very generous with its donation of \$100,000 toward this project.

Parishioners also offered their contributions to the cultural center.

Metropolitan Constantine offered congratulations and appreciation to the parish clergy, the board of trustees, the Renovation Committee and all parishioners for completing this extraordinary project, which will be used for many years not only by parishioners, but by many people of the Greater Cleveland area.

Correction

The story "Ukrainian Studies Fund raises \$750,000 for Columbia's inter-disciplinary program" (October 12) should have noted that Dr. Frank Sysyn is actually the director of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta. He is also associated with the University of Toronto.

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Braty Blyuzu and Marianna Vynnytsky to appear in first major concert in New York City

NEW YORK – A concert offering a wide spectrum and mix of popular music, featuring the group Braty Blyuzu – Myroslav Levytsky, keyboard; Oleh Levytsky, saxophone; Andriy Melnyk, bass-guitar; Stefan Kuziv, solo guitar; Andriy Vintsersky, percussion; and soloist, singer Marianna Vynnytsky – will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 108 Second Ave., on Sunday, November 9, at 2:30 p.m. Joining the performers will be Myroslav Holodynsky, violin.

Comprising the concert program will be works from the extensive repertoire of Braty Blyuzu, drawing on a decade of music-making, as well as on the group's latest compositions. The program will also feature songs with lyrics by Ms. Vynnytsky, in arrangement by Volodymyr Vynnytsky and Mr. Vintsersky.

Braty Blyuzu came into existence in 1992, as a venture undertaken jointly by the brothers Myroslav and Oleh Levytsky with the intention of creating their own group to play their own music. The group, in a partially different configuration than its current one, got its start at the Zirky Prykarpattia festival in Ukraine and within a year's time, won the grand prize at the famed Chervona Ruta festival in Donetsk (1993). From then

on, the group consistently placed in top ratings nationwide in the "best jazz ensembles" category as conducted by the prestigious Profi ratings in Ukraine.

Prior to his commitment to Braty Blyuzu, Myroslav Levytsky, a graduate of the Ivano-Frankivsk Pedagogical Institute, where he studied piano, had been working with the Russian pop artist Iryna Ponorovska in Moscow (1987-1991). Upon returning to Ukraine, he worked for a time with Zahrava, until a fortuitous encounter with Mr. Vintsersky, who was working at the time with the popular group Zemliany, and Andriy Melnyk – the other two original members of the group.

Myroslav Levytsky is both the music director and the godfather of Braty Blyuzu. (Note: the name of the group, apart from its literal meaning, is a pun on words, which is derived from the regional Hutsul use of the term "braty blyuzu," i.e., to put on a shirt or jacket, and go out among people). He is also credited with writing most of the group's music. Mr. Levytsky refers to the full spectrum of the group's music – rock, jazz, folk as well as World Music and New Age – as reflecting contemporary music developments and trends.

After garnering the grand-prix at Chervona Ruta, Braty Blyuzu went on to concertize in France, Hungary, Slovakia, Germany and Austria, where they performed

in programs featuring the leading musicians of the day. Their engagements included performances at the UNESCO headquarters in Paris, where they shared the stage with the popular French singer Patricia Kaas (1995); the Pepsi-Szeged festival in Hungary, where they shared the bill with such stars as Goldie, Ramstein, Trans Global Underground, Therapy, Natasha Atlas and Patty Smith (1998); and the 2001 international Linz Fest in Austria, where they performed in a festival which featured, among others, the Dutch group Rens Newland and the Canadian group Lionel Lodge.

Braty Blyuzu have released three CDs. Their first was cut in 2000 with arguably the most popular Ukrainian pop singer, Ani Lorak as a joint production of the Komora (Kyiv)-BMG (Munich) studios. The following year, the group came out with "Vienna Woods," which was presented at the Ukrainian Home in Kyiv. The third CD, titled "Doshch" (Rain), was recorded in Munich last year.

Among the better known works of the group are songs such as "Interlude," "Authentic Life," "Tosi-Bosi," "15-16-17-18," "Shalenyi Doshch" (Crazy Downpour), "Nedilia, 19:25" (Sunday, 7:25), "Zachekayte Khvylynu" (Just Wait a Moment) – the latter came to serve as the group's calling card in Europe.

The group's first U.S. performance, together with Ms. Vynnytsky, was this summer at the Ukrainian Festival at the Verkhovyna resort in Glenn Spey, N.Y.

A percussionist (as well as accomplished lira player), Mr. Vintsersky is a graduate of the Chernivtsi Music School and author of the songs "For Ani Lorak-Manekennytsa" (For Ani Lorak, Model) and "Holos" (Voice), which is dedicated to Oleksander Ponamarev.

Mr. Levytsky, saxophonist, is a graduate of the Cultural-Educational Professional School in Kalush, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast. Together with his brother, Myroslav, he is a co-founder of the group. Oleh, along with Volodymyr Vynnytsky, note that the rock music the Braty Blyuzu play has an important informational component in that a lot of it is created on a very sound and authentic base, i.e., Ukrainian folk melodies.

Mr. Kuziv, guitarist, is a graduate of the D. Sichynsky Music School in Ivano-Frankivsk, where he studied cello, and Mr. Melnyk, bass-guitarist, is a founding-member of the group.

Ms. Vynnytsky was born in Kyiv and graduated from the Kyiv Conservatory with a degree in singing and choir conducting. She now lives in New York and performs as a singer.

Among Ms. Vynnytsky's past performances are appearances as soloist with the Kyiv Burlesque and the Kyiv Music Hall ensembles, which included tours of Ukraine, the Baltic states and Poland with the latter. While in Ukraine, she also recorded song tracks for the Dovzhenko Film Studio in Kyiv.

Ms. Vynnytsky's debut performance in the United States was at the Ukrainian Institute of America in New York in a concert of songs of Ukrainian and American composers, featuring the jazz compositions of Myroslav Skoryk, with Maestro Skoryk and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky (1995), which was followed in 1996 by a concert tour and the release of the CD titled "Lviv Jazz."

Subsequent select appearances have included participation in the 20th anniversary celebration of The Ukrainian Museum (New York, 1996); the Yara Arts Group production – "Hot House: An Evening of Poetry on Heart and Home" (New York, 1997); the "Jewett Jubilee" concert, held as part of the Music and Art Center of Greene County "Music at the Grazhda" summer concert series (2001); "Ukraine: Focus on the Future," The Washington Group's Leadership Conference" (Washington, 2001); and the 50th anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian National Association (Kerhonkson, N.Y., 2002).

Apart from concert engagements, Ms. Vynnytsky does voice-overs for Western Union.

In this concert, Ms. Vynnytsky joins Braty Blyuzu in presenting songs to which she has written both the music and the lyrics. From some 20 songs compiled over a two-year period, the songs selected for this concert have been inspired, both in terms of theme and timbre-hues, by thoughts and feelings as well as associations brought on by the fall season.

Tickets for the Braty Blyuzu concert, at \$20, will be available at the door. For additional information call (718) 748-8193 or (718) 894-4818.



Ihor Barabakh

Braty Blyuzu – Andriy Vintsersky, percussion; Oleh Levytsky, saxophone; Andriy Melnyk, bass-guitar; Stefan Kuziv, solo guitar; Myroslav Levytsky, keyboard; and vocalist Marianna Vynnytsky – strike a pose on the streets of New York.

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials – feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, and the like – we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- ▶ News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- ▶ All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- ▶ Photographs (originals only, no photocopies or computer printouts) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope. Please note: photos may also be e-mailed, however, please do call or e-

mail us first to determine exact specifications. Please do not send unsolicited photos via e-mail.

- ▶ Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- ▶ Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- ▶ Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- ▶ Persons who submit any materials must provide a daytime phone number where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- ▶ Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

You may reach us at: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054; telephone, 973-292-9800; fax, 973-644-9510; e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com.

Virko Baley's "Treny" (Laments) to have West Coast premiere



Composer Virko Baley



Cellist Natalia Khoma



Cellist Andrew Smith



Soprano Christine Seitz

LOS ANGELES – Virko Baley's monumental chamber work "Treny" (Laments) for Two Violoncellos and Soprano (1996-1999), will have its West Coast premiere on Wednesday, November 12, at 8 p.m., at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, in the Leo S. Bing Theater.

Featured performers at the concert will be cellists Natalia Khoma and Andrew Smith, and soprano Christine Seitz. Ms. Seitz and Mr. Smith are colleagues of Mr. Baley at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

The complete cycle of "Treny," a tetralogy for two cellos and soprano, was inspired by a bilingual edition of an eponymous poem by the Polish Renaissance poet Jan Kochanowski, translated into English by Stanislaw Baranczak and Seamus Heaney, and published in 1995.

In the words of Mr. Baley: " 'Treny' is a work that I wrote with the sound of Natalia Khoma's sound ringing in my ears. At the time of my initial writing of it I was deeply involved in many readings of the great series of poems, titled "Treny," by the Polish Renaissance poet Jan Kochanowski, whose deeply personal and highly charged poems, inspired by the death of his infant daughter, led to my wanting to write something to commemorate three deaths that occurred very close to each other: the death of my mother, Laryssa Bondarenko, the wife of Valentin Silvestrov, and Bruce Adams, a very dear friend. Kochanowski's laments helped me to focus my own grief and led to the writing of this cycle."

Since its premiere and release as a CD on the TNC Classical label, "Treny" has garnered significant reviews. In writing about the work, John Schaefer, the celebrated writer and commentator on WNYC-FM Radio said: " 'Treny' (Laments) is part of a trilogy of works by the Ukrainian American composer Virko Baley that deal with the ultimate questions: questions of mortality, death, grief, and the legacy we leave behind ... 'Treny' is economically scored for two cellos and (in the end) soprano, and was inspired by the grief-wracked Renaissance poetry of Jan Kochanowski. Writing at a time of personal loss, and working with purposely restrained forces, Baley offers some of his most deeply felt, ingeniously developed music. Haunted by ghosts, suspended in a musical and emotional twilight, 'Treny' is a masterful example of music's power to express what words cannot."

In reviewing the piece for the prestigious British magazine Gramophone, Ken Smith wrote: "The strength of the piece lies in its highly – and unapologetically – emotional content, dispensed artfully with the utmost thematic discretion. The strength of the playing lies in Natalia

Khoma's sense of drama and attention to timbre, where much-needed light shines on the pervading darkness just as the piece threatens to sink into its own gloom ... The vocal line [words by the Polish Renaissance poet Jan Kochanowski], whose wordless hum soon blooms into a text reconciling itself to human morality, descends on the earthiness of the cello like a message from above."

New York commentator Jed Distler, writing for the magazine Classics Today, noted: " 'Treny' is a 73-minute composition that encompasses two solo cello movements, a movement for two cellos, plus a final movement where a soprano soloist joins the cellists. Weld these forces to composer Virko Baley's introspective, darkly lyrical sound world, and the end results are remarkably sustained and subtle for a work of such duration and scope. It may take several hearings to grasp Baley's carefully deployed thematic interrelationships and transformations, but the sheer incandescence and registral resourcefulness of his cello writing are omnipresent."

The "Treny" CD (TNC 1505) is available on the web at www.tncmusic.net.

Tickets for the concert may be purchased at the museum ticket office or through Vista Ticketing at (877) 522-6225. The museum ticket office can be reached at (323) 857-6010

Virko Baley was born in Ukraine in 1938, but has spent his creative life in the United States and considers himself a citizen of the world. Multilingual and multi-disciplinary, he infuses his music with themes of contemporary and traditional motifs.

Reviewing a concert of his music, given by Continuum, Shirley Fleming of the New York Post called his music "vibrant, dramatic, communicative, much of it framed by extra-musical allusions that place it in a solid context." The New York premiere of his Concerto No. 1, Quasi Una Fantasia for Violin as performed by the New Juilliard Ensemble conducted by Joel Sachs, with Tom Teh Chiu, soloist, was acclaimed by Village Voice critic Kyle Gann for "sonic images memorable enough to take home."

Mr. Baley's most recently released work on TNC Recordings, Symphony No. 1: "Sacred Monuments" was commented in Classics Today by David Hurwitz as "Powerfully imagined, clearly articulated, and quite moving ... It's a very serious ambitious statement by a gifted artist, and I wouldn't be a bit surprised if it turns out to have more staying power than many other contemporary works by today's trendier composers."

Mr. Baley's musical training began in Germany and continued in the United

States at the Los Angeles Conservatory of Music (now the California Institute of the Arts), where his principal teachers were Earle C. Voorhies and Morris H. Ruger.

A highly respected composer, Mr. Baley has received grants and commissions from numerous organizations. He is the recipient of the 1996 Shevchenko Prize for Music awarded by the Ukrainian government and he was also awarded the State of Nevada Regents' Creative Award for 1996.

He has received commissions also from the National Endowment for the Arts, New Juilliard Ensemble, Kiev Camerata, Project 1000 and the Winnipeg Symphony, Cleveland Chamber Orchestra, Nevada Symphony, Continuum, Boston Modern Orchestra Project, California E.A.R. Unit, and from many individual artists.

In 1989 Mr. Baley co-produced and composed the music for the film "Swan Lake: The Zone," which won top awards at Cannes – the first Ukrainian film ever to receive a prize there. More recently, he wrote his second film score for another feature film, "A Prayer for Hetman Mazepa," directed by the renowned Ukrainian film director Yuri Illienko.

A highly respected writer on music, Mr. Baley's most recent publication was the 39 new articles and five revisions he did for the new New Groves Dictionary of Music and Musicians (2000).

His recordings include a trilogy of his chamber music: "Orpheus Singing" (CD 1087), featuring the violin concerto, "Jurassic Bird" (CD 1077) and

"Dreamtime" (CD 1090) – all on the Cambria label. In December 2002 the TNC Classical label released his "Treny I-IV" (TNC 1508) and Symphony No. 1: "Sacred Monuments" (with the the Cleveland Chamber Symphony, Virko Baley, conducting, TNC 1505). The song cycle "A Journey After Loves" is being released this fall on Arsis.

Mr. Baley has also led the Kiev Camerata in recordings for over 15 CDs of orchestral music by composers ranging from Mozart, Beethoven, Ivan Karabyts, Valentin Silvestrov and Bernard Rands to Yevhen Stankovych. For a number of years he was also the principal guest conductor and music advisor of the Kiev Camerata in Ukraine.

Mr. Baley is founder, and was for many years the conductor and music director, of the Nevada Symphony Orchestra in Las Vegas. Currently, he is distinguished professor of music at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

His current projects include producing for release (winter 2003-2004) seven CDs of the music of Ukrainian composer Valentin Silvestrov, four CDs of the music of Yevhen Stankovych, as well as CDs devoted to the music of Oleh Kyva, Volodymyr Huba, Volodymyr Runchak and the pianist Evgeni Gromov performing piano music of Ukrainian composers.

His immediate composition projects include work on the String Quartet, a piano cycle for New York pianist Jed Distler titled "Cante Hondo" and based on flamenco motifs, and a series of guitar pieces to be written for the virtuoso Ricardo Cobo.

Concert organist from Ukraine begins annual tour of United States

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON – Volodymyr Koshuba, a world-traveled leading concert organist from Ukraine, began what has become almost an annual event for him – a U.S. concert tour.

This year, however, the short, two-week tour has only five performances in two states: in Madison and Beloit, Wis., and in Rochester, Alexandria and Albert Lea, Minn.

It also differs from his previous tours in that, for the first time, Mr. Koshuba is sharing the spotlight, introducing to the American audience his daughter, Viktoriya, 12, the gold-medal winner in recent international piano competitions in Turin and Paris.

In recent years, Mr. Koshuba has spent three to four months out of the year touring abroad – primarily in Europe and North America. He has also performed in South America and Japan.

This is his eighth U.S. tour since 1994.

In the past, in addition to the smaller venues in the Midwestern states, he has played recitals in some of the leading houses of worship in Washington (twice in the National Cathedral), New York and Chicago.

Mr. Koshuba's concert programs, which include the standard organ repertoire, also feature arrangement of works by Bortniansky and other Ukrainian composers.

In Ukraine Mr. Koshuba has been the concert organist of the Kyiv State Organ Concert Hall since 1981. In 1988 he was named Honored Artist of Ukraine.

Following his performances in Madison and Beloit, Wis. (October 28 and 30), the remaining concerts on his tour are in Minnesota: November 2, at the Zumbro Lutheran Congregation in Rochester; November 7, at the Calvary Lutheran Church in Alexandria; and November 9, at the First United Methodist Church in Albert Lea.

Second "Viktory for Kids" show unites stars for a worthy cause

DANBURY, Conn. – An all-star cast of international skaters led by Ukrainian World and Olympic Champion Viktor Petrenko performed in a gala benefit for the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund on Saturday, October 4.

The Western Union "Viktory for Kids" Rock on Ice featured many of the brightest stars on the Olympic and professional skating circuit, including Olympic and World Champion Brian Boitano, two-time World Champion and Olympic Silver Medalist Evgeni Plushenko, two-time Olympic Pairs Champion Ekaterina Gordeeva and her husband, 1998 Olympic Champion Ilia Kulik.

The star-studded event at the newly constructed Danbury Ice Arena attracted skating fans from well beyond Western Connecticut and New York State, drawing aficionados from as far away as Texas, Idaho, Missouri, California and Japan.

"In many ways, this fund-raiser exceeded our expectations," said CCRF's Executive Director Alexander Kuzma. "We're deeply grateful to all the skating stars who responded so generously to Viktor Petrenko's appeal and performed for the Children of Chernobyl free of charge."

The Danbury program added many new stars who were not able to participate in the original Viktory for Kids fund-raiser two years ago. Among these were five-time U.S. Ice Dance Champions Naomi Lang and Peter Tchernyshev, U.S. Olympic Bronze Medalist Timothy Goebel, Ukrainian National Pairs Champions Elena Grushina and Ruslan Goncharov, Russian National Champions Tatiana Navka and Roman Kostomarov, Japanese National Champion and World Bronze Medalist Fumie Suguri, and World Silver Medalist Elena Sokolova.

The emcee for the program was American supermodel and television hostess Carol Alt, known for her promotional work for Cover Girl and Lancome and her appearances on the celebrity program



The cast of the second Viktory for Kids on the ice for ovations at the end of the benefit show. Viktor Petrenko, the event's organizer, is seen in the center.

"Access Hollywood."

Many of the skating stars came to Danbury after performing the night before at the Campbell's Soup Pro-Am competition in Madison Square Garden. Fresh from his champion performance in New York City, Mr. Plushenko dazzled the crowd with his signature combination leaps. Mr. Petrenko received a standing ovation for his new program titled "Flight," set to the music of Broadway tenor sensation Brian Lane Green. Mr. Green stepped out on to the ice and performed the song live as Mr. Petrenko skated the closing number prior to the grand

finale.

The first Viktory for Kids skating gala in March of 2001 raised over \$105,000 and enabled CCRF to establish a state-of-the-art neonatal intensive care unit in Mr. Petrenko's hometown of Odesa, Ukraine. This year's program raised an estimated \$125,000 in cash and in-kind contributions, including an Acuson XP pediatric ultrasound donated by the Siemens Corp. and a \$20,000 title sponsorship from Western Union Financial Services.

The program was also taped by Emmy-Award-winning television producer Robert Dustin as a donation to CCRF. "Within the first week after the show, we've already received more than 80 requests for the videotape via the Internet and by phone," said CCRF Procurement Director Lisa Milanytch. "Some of these requests are coming from people as far away as Finland and Japan," she added.

The Danbury program generated tremendous Internet traffic, and many of the skaters promoted the show on their own fan club websites in a gesture of solidarity with Mr. Petrenko.

In an interview that appeared in the Hartford Courant prior to the show, Mr. Petrenko praised the all-star cast for their generosity of spirit: "It's unique seeing skaters from different generations. You don't see that very often. My friends and colleagues understand what I'm trying to do. They're donating their performances to help."

Since the fall of 2001, Mr. Petrenko has made several visits to the Odesa Regional Children's Hospital to see first-hand the neonatal intensive care unit that now bears his name. "Every time I talk to the doctors, they say, 'We're saving this newborn ... we're saving that one.' They can treat 12 babies at one time. I saw the wing before they started remodeling. I saw it after ... It's as modern as St. Francis Hospital in Hartford, where our daughter was born. You can't tell the difference ..."

Prior to the ice skating gala at the Danbury Ice Arena, the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund also held a fund-raising reception across the street at the Colorado Brewery and Steakhouse, whose owner Michael Kondrat is a prominent Danbury businessman of Ukrainian descent. Ms. Grushina and Mr. Goncharov joined Mr. Petrenko in welcoming the guests and thanking the organizers and donors for their support.

The banquet hall was elegantly decorated by Alexandra Palylyk of Ridgefield, Conn.

Ms. Palylyk thanked her brigade of enthusiastic volunteers from the Danbury area and from Salem and Brewster, N.Y., including Mark and Irene Pawliczko, Rostyk and Ulana Slabicky, Motrya and Tassos and Yuri Kokoris, the Rev. Luke Mihaly, and Jim and Pat Zeleniak.

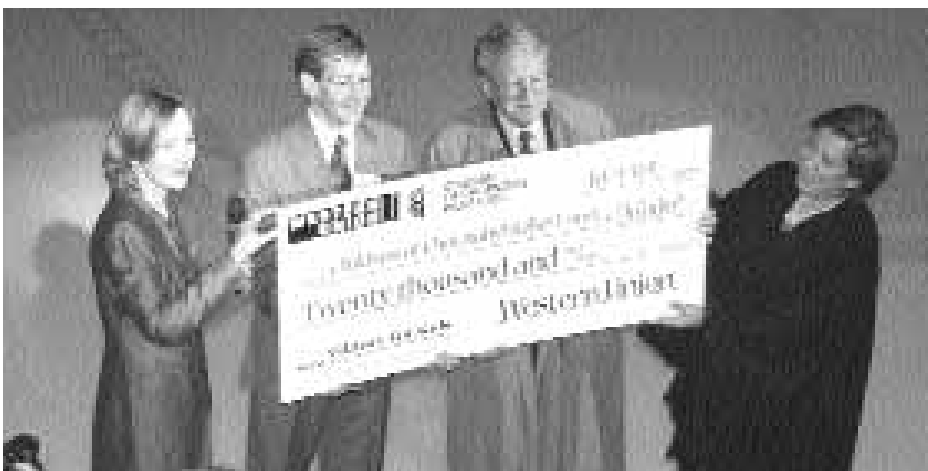
Connecticut State Rep. Janice Giegler read a proclamation from Gov. John Rowland and the Connecticut State Legislature praising CCRF and Mr. Petrenko, and declaring October 4 as "Viktory for Kids Day" in the state. A delegation of schoolchildren dressed in Ukrainian embroidered blouses presented Mr. Petrenko with a bouquet of flowers, and Danbury Mayor Mark Boughton also greeted the crowd.

In his impromptu remarks, Mr. Petrenko underscored the dramatic impact that CCRF has had on the quality of medical care at the Odesa Hospital. "They have shown that we can achieve great results. And CCRF is definitely the organization to get the job done." When he concluded his remarks, the guests viewed a homemade movie filmed by the staff at the Odesa Hospital, and narrated by Yuri Kokoris clearly showing the contrast between conditions at the hospital before and after CCRF implemented its modernization program.

At the conclusion of the skating program at the Danbury Ice Arena, VIP guests returned to the Colorado Brewery for a celebrity auction hosted by recording artist and Soyuzivka emcee veteran Olya Chodoba-Fryz. Mr. Petrenko, Ms. Grushina, Mr. Goebel, Ms. Alt and Mr. Plushenko took turns helping Ms. Fryz promote various auction items, raising thousands more dollars for CCRF.

Since 1990 CCRF has launched 30 airlifts and 14 sea shipments, delivering over 1,300 tons of medical and humanitarian aid valued at over \$50 million. This year the fund is launching a new program to develop a children's cardiac surgery program in Lviv. CCRF is also expanding hospital partnerships with perinatal centers in Chernihiv, Rivne and Ivano-Frankivsk, Ukraine, in an effort to reduce infant mortality in those regions.

To support the Viktor Petrenko Neonatal Intensive Care Unit in Odesa, or any of CCRF's children's health programs in Ukraine, tax-deductible donations may be forwarded to: CCRF, 272 Old Short Hills Road, Short Hills, NJ 07078. For more information, consult the CCRF website at www.childrenofchernobyl.org, or call (973) 376-5140.



A representative from Western Union presents the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund with a check for \$20,000. Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky, president of CCRF with his wife, Nadia Matkiwsky, office administrator of CCRF, and Alexander Kuzma, executive director of CCRF, accept the check on behalf of the organization.



U.S. National Champion and Olympic Bronze Medalist Timothy Goebel (left) and World and Olympic Champion Brian Boitano (right) with a representative of Western Union, the principal sponsor of the 2003 Viktory for Kids.



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Ingrid Kuzych

New stamp honors first Ukrainian woman astronaut

Many countries worldwide recognize October as stamp collecting month and frequently issue especially interesting or attractive stamps during this time. Canada Post wanted to make sure that this year's commemoration was something "out of this world" so, on October 1 it released a set of eight self-adhesive stamps honoring living Canadian astronauts (Figure 1). One of the eight stamps in the issue pictured Roberta Lynn Bondar, Canada's first woman in space, who is of Ukrainian background.

About Roberta Bondar

Manned space flight is something that only a tiny fraction of the world's 6.3 billion people can ever experience. The men and women who do become astronauts are both mentally and physically among the "cream of the cream" of humanity. Roberta Bondar is no exception and fits the model of a classic over-achiever. To read her jaw-dropping list of accomplishments leaves one almost breathless with admiration.

Roberta Lynn Bondar was born in Sault Sainte Marie, Ontario, on December 4, 1945, the younger of two children. From an early age she was fascinated by the world of science and this interest was nurtured by her parents. She enjoyed receiving such things as chemistry sets as gifts and, by the age of 7, she was conducting experiments in a basement laboratory built by her father.

Roberta was equally captivated by science fiction and she imagined herself taking part in the Flash Gordon stories she read and listened to on the radio. She even tried to contact beings from outer

space on her radio set and she was known to "explore" her neighborhood as an "astronaut" (accompanied by her older sister).

Understandably, Roberta became fascinated with flying and was able to pilot a plane even before she could drive a car. She dreamed of someday becoming a real astronaut and avidly followed the American space program through pictures and news clippings sent to her by an aunt living in Florida.

During her school years Roberta excelled both academically and athletically. A high school science project led to summer employment studying the spruce budworm. This experience, in turn, led to studies in agriculture and zoology at the University of Guelph. Using her camera in support of her studies, she graduated with a bachelor of science degree in 1968.

She went on to attend the University of Western Ontario (where she developed new techniques for photomicroscopy) and the University of Toronto for graduate studies. She ultimately obtained a doctorate in neurobiology in 1974, again working extensively with photography.

Ms. Bondar then went on to medical school at McMaster University, graduating in 1977. She pursued her interests in neurology (the study of the brain) during her internship, and was admitted to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1981 as a specialist in that field. She conducted research at Tufts Medical Center in Boston, and at Toronto Western Hospital, before joining the McMaster University faculty as an assistant professor in 1982.

It was at about this time that Dr. Bondar's long-cherished dream of exploring space became a real possibility. In 1983 the National Research Council of Canada announced the formation of the Canadian space program, and invited applications from those interested in becoming astronauts. Dr. Bondar quickly submitted her application package and spent the next several months undergoing a battery of interviews. I

n December of that year she was informed that she was one of six people, chosen from a field of over 4,000 applicants, who would begin training to become the first Canadian astronauts. Not surprisingly, as the only female in the group, she received even greater scrutiny than her fellow candidates.

What followed were many years of intense training and preparation – as well as delays. For a while, after the Challenger disaster in 1986, it was uncertain whether or not the space shuttle program would even continue.

During her training, Dr. Bondar was offered the chance to stay on board the Mir space station, in order to participate in a study on the long-term effects of weightlessness on women. She declined the opportunity, however, as the Russian space program was interested in her not for her abilities as a scientist, but rather as a female subject for experiments.

As part of her preparation, Dr. Bondar had to learn to work aboard the shuttle, which had been designed for male occupants. She also had to make the decision to put off having a family in order to maintain an active role in the space program.

After a long wait, in 1990 Dr. Bondar learned that she would go into space as a payload specialist with the first



FIGURE 2: Roberta Bondar stands next to an enlarged reproduction of her 48-cent Canada Post stamp.



FIGURE 3: Roberta Bondar (kneeling, left) joins her fellow Canadian astronauts at the Canada Post official unveiling of the Astronauts stamps that took place at the Canadian Space Agency headquartered in Saint Herbert, Quebec, on September 26.



FIGURE 1: A complete pane of the Canadian Astronauts issue. The Roberta Bondar stamp appears in the upper right.

International Microgravity Laboratory Mission, on board the space shuttle Discovery. She and the other six crew members had to wait a further two years for the launch of Mission STS-42, on January 22, 1992. She ended up spending eight days in space, conducting numerous life and material science experiments and photographing the earth's surface, before returning on January 30. (She wrote of the experience in her book "Touching the Earth.")

Dr. Bondar circled the earth 129 times: she was the first Canadian woman and the first neurologist to travel in space – and the first Ukrainian woman in space.¹

On returning from space, Dr. Bondar retired as an astronaut to devote further time to her neurological research. Her consuming interest was and continues to be neuro-ophthalmology – how we see and record the world around us. She also began spending more time pursuing her love of photography, particularly nature photography, and even enrolled in a professional course.

She summed up her refocus as follows: "To fly in space is to see the reality of Earth, alone. To touch the earth after, is to see beauty for the first time ... Although I cared deeply about the environment before I flew in space, I became passionate about it during my flight. My sense of responsibility [now] reaches beyond my lifetime to the future generations of the planet."

Inspired by her experiences in viewing the earth from space, she decided to further explore the planet from the ground and so between 1997 and 2000 began a project of photographing all 41 of Canada's national parks. The results were gathered into a book titled "Passionate Vision," as well as a muse-

um exhibit with the same name that toured Canada in 2000-2002. In the fall of 2002, Dr. Bondar released another book, "Canada – Landscape of Dreams," which partnered her photography with quotes from dozens of prominent Canadians.

Dr. Bondar has received numerous honors during her career, including the Order of Canada, the Order of Ontario, the NASA Space Medal and some two dozen honorary degrees. She was named a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, and was inducted into the Canadian Medical Hall of Fame. She has received many additional awards and has at least two schools named after her, as well as resource centers, trophies and scholarships. A ship (the USS Bondar) and a rose (yellow) have also received her name.

In addition to her professional career, she pursues interests in a variety of outdoor activities, such as cycling, hiking, fishing, shooting, hot air ballooning and roller-blading. She also holds a private pilot's license.

About the Canadian Astronauts stamps

The eight stamps of the Canadian Astronauts set were designed by Pierre-Yves Pelletier to be round, in order to call to mind the shape of the earth and the path of an object in orbit. The star image on every stamp is taken from the

(Continued on page 15)

1. I have not been able to confirm a statement I once encountered that the Soviet cosmonaut Valentyna Tereshkova, who circled the earth 45 times in the Vostok 6 spacecraft on June 16-19, 1963, was the first Ukrainian woman in space. All sources I have been able to locate indicate that she was of Russian extraction.

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Kuchma fires...

(Continued from page 3)

former state militia members, was operating in the city of Kyiv and the surrounding region. He said also that there is evidence that the Gongadze case and the high-profile investigation into the death of Ihor Oleksandrov, a journalist in Donetsk who was beaten to death with a baseball bat, could be linked.

The existence of an initial Werewolves gang - insinuated in secret electronic recordings, allegedly of conversations in 1999 between President Kuchma and then Minister of Internal Affairs Yurii Kravchenko - today head of the State Tax Administration and a member of the anti-corruption task force - came to light after the death of Ihor Honcharov, a former colonel in the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the self-proclaimed leader of the criminal grouping.

A Kyiv-based non-governmental organization, the Institute of Mass Information, has claimed that it received detailed explanations of the dealings of the Werewolves gang from Mr. Honcharov, who died in prison while awaiting completion of a pre-trial investigation into charges of corruption leveled against him. The civic organization stated that Mr. Honcharov instructed it to open the 13 pages of diary-like entries only after his death.

During a press conference called two days after the announcement of the existence of Werewolves II, Mr. Piskun refuted the allegations made by his second-in-command and explained that Mr. Shokin had spoken about the existence of a second criminal grouping of killers within the ranks of law enforcement "before all the facts had been gathered."

Minister of Internal Affairs Mykola Bilokon and Security Service of Ukraine Chief Ihor Smeshko, both of whom took part in the meeting with journalists, supported Mr. Piskun's conclusions.

"The Ministry of Internal Affairs has no such information. It doesn't exist," said Mr. Bilokon.

Mr. Smeshko added, "No information about such a gang has come to light."

Two days later, speaking during the announcement of Mr. Piskun's dismissal, Mr. Bilokon stated that while the procurator general had tried to put the blame for the premature announcement on Mr. Shokin, he should, nonetheless, have been aware of what was to be announced, and therefore he should take responsibility "for needlessly alarming the residents of Kyiv and its surroundings."

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New stamp honors...

(Continued from page 13)

Canadian Space Agency's logo; it represents a type of productive, energy-producing star sometimes believed to have influence over human destiny. The twinkling of this star on the stamps is the result of a special combination printing involving holographic hot stamping and micro-embossing.

Each stamp on a pane of eight portrays an astronaut in the foreground in color, while the background illustrates a highlight of his or her mission in black and white. The back of the stamp pane provides brief descriptions of each of the astronauts. The bottom of the pane presents the "Canadian space handshake" of 2001, when the newly installed

Canadarm2 on the International Space Station transferred its launching cradle to the Canadarm on the shuttle Endeavour, with Canadian astronaut Chris Hadfield at the controls.

The official unveiling of the stamps took place on September 26, at Saint-Hubert, Quebec, the home of the Canadian Space Agency [Figures 2 and 3]. All eight astronauts were on hand; the occasion marked the first time they had all shared the same "space" together. Six million of these 48-cent stamps – each 40 mm in diameter – were printed by Lowe-Martin Printers in six colors and using gold and silver foil.

Ingerit Kuzych may be contacted at P.O. Box 3, Springfield, VA 22150 or at his e-mail address: ingert@starpower.net.

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Bondar, Roberta. "Passionate Vision: Discovering Canada's National Parks." Toronto: Douglas & McIntyre, 2000, 175 pp.

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<http://robertabondar.ca> is Dr. Bondar's own website.

<http://www.kodak.com/us/en/corp/features/bondar> is a beautiful site featuring some of Roberta Bondar's excellent nature photography.

<http://www.jsc.nasa.gov/Bios/PS/bondar.html> is the NASA biographical data sheet on Roberta Bondar.

<http://www.nlc-bnc.ca/2/12/h12-402-e.html> is the National Library of Canada's write-up on Roberta Bondar.



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дружина – ІЗА СТЕФАНІЯ
син – д-р РОМАН В. ГРОДЗИЦЬКИЙ
з дружиною др. МАГДАЛИНОЮ ЛЕМАРКАНД
доня – д-р ТАМАРА Х. ГРОДЗИЦЬКА-МАСУД
з чоловіком д-ром ФАДІ МАСУДОМ
внучка – ХРИСТИНКА С. МАСУД
родина в Україні і Польщі

Щира подяка о. О. Корецькому за похоронні відправи. Також сердечна подяка усім знайомим, родині та професорам і студентам з Marianopolis College за їхні співчуття і присутність на панахидах та похоронних відправах.

Вічна йому пам'ять!



With deep sadness we inform our community
that on October 28, 2003,
in Beverly, Massachusetts,

Maria Volodymyra (Rohoza) Makarushka

born May 27, 1911, in Vershytsia, Ukraine,
passed into eternal rest.

She leaves behind in sorrow her

– son, Ihor Makarushka, with wife Diane
– daughter Christina Allmon, with husband Clinton
– daughter Oksana Makarushka

– brother Roman Rohoza, with wife Mila

– grandchildren: Christina Makarushka-Napp, with husband David, Marta Makarushka, Damian Makarushka with wife Cheryl, Leah Allmon, Lubomyr Woroch with wife Linda, Christina Chomut, Mark Chomut

– great-grandchildren: Walker McDowell, Emmett Makarushka,
Luca Makarushka-Napp, Ilka Allmon

– nephew Andrij Rohoza
– niece Anna Rohoza

The viewing will be held at the Peter Yarema Funeral Home,
(129 E. Seventh Street, New York)
from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.
on Friday, October 31

Funeral services will be held at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church in New York
at 9:30 a.m. on November 1 followed by burial at St. Andrew's Cemetery in South
Bound Brook, N.J.

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Board of Directors

The Famine...

(Continued from page 6)

propaganda, exploiters of the working class. This policy involved confiscation of property of the well-to-do farmers and their elimination as members of village communities.

Between January and March 1930 some 61,887 farms were taken over. Those who protested were executed on the spot, some were sent to concentration camps, and many families were sent to Siberia, where they were dumped often without food or shelter. Many did not survive. Some were just ordered to leave their districts. Of the more than 1 million Ukrainian farmers expropriated in the early 1930s, about 850,000 were deported in freight trains to the Russian far north.

In the meantime, collectivization was pursued – encompassing all other farmers, regardless of their status. In response, farmers rebelled in most regions of Ukraine. But the farmers were no match for the army and the secret police who were sent against them. Now collectivization was carried out by force – according to one report, the homes of the middle, and even poor peasants, were destroyed in the middle-class farmers of the night and the peasants were forced, at gunpoint, to join collective farms. Confiscated property was often stolen by urban party activists, while the militia roamed the village streets arresting anyone in sight.

Stalin's requisition quotas

These terrible conditions created artificially in Ukrainian agriculture, complicated by a drought, did not, however, cause the Famine in Ukraine. After all, even Stalin stated that "the total yield of grain in 1932 was larger than in 1931."

The Famine was caused by Stalinist draconian requisition quotas imposed on Ukraine, forcing the devastated villages of the country to deliver millions of tons of grain to the state. Since the farmers could not meet the quotas, Moscow ordered that some 12,000 special brigades be sent to the villages in order to collect the "hidden" food reserves.

Overseeing Stalin's ruthless policy of grain procurement were his closest henchmen, Viacheslav Molotov and Lazar Kaganovich, who traveled through the plundered villages, giving directions on how to rob the starving population. Their orders were effectively executed by the local collaborators who, together with the members of the special brigade and party activists, went from house to house, searching for hidden grain and other food – even taking the last loaf of bread that was on the table. As a result, already in 1932 people were dying of hunger.

But Stalin was not moved. He issued an order to "develop the grain procurement campaign ... and speed it up. The first commandment was "fulfill the grain procurements."

"Enemies of the people"

On August 7, 1932, a law was passed, personally edited by Stalin, concerning the protection of socialist property, a law that the people called the "five wheat-ear" law. Since the famine was raging in the countryside, people went to the fields gathering ears of grain that was left behind after the harvest in order to survive. According to Stalin's law, anyone who gleaned an ear of grain or bit the root off a sugar beet was to be considered an enemy of the people subject to execution or imprisonment for 10 years. Accordingly, in the beginning of 1933

(Continued on page 17)



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The Famine...

(Continued from page 16)

some 54,645 people were tried and condemned; of those, 2,000 were executed.

The famine raging in Ukraine, in the ethnic Ukrainian region of the northern Caucasus and in the region of the lower Volga River in 1932 reached its high point in 1933. It has been estimated that already in the beginning of the year a family of five had about 170 pounds of grain to last it until the next harvest. In other words, each member of the family had to survive on about 4 pounds a month. Lacking bread, people ate pets, rats, bark, leaves, tree bark and garbage from the well-provisioned kitchens of party members. There were numerous cases of cannibalism. According to a Soviet author, "The first who died were the men. Later on the children. And the last of all, the women. But before they died, people often lost their senses and ceased to be human beings" (as cited by Robert Conquest).

Eyewitness accounts

There are many eyewitness accounts of the genocide in Ukraine. Whiting Williams, a British journalist, published in the journal *Answers* in 1934 an account about his painful personal experience. He wrote: "Once I saw with my own eyes the victims of famine. Men and women were literally dying of hunger in the gutter ... They ('wild children') sat in the streets, their eyes glazed with despair and privation, begging as I have never seen anyone beg before ... There was one youngster I saw in Kharkov. Half-naked, he sunk, exhausted, on the carriage-way, with the curbstone as a pillow, and his pipe-stem legs sprawled out, regardless of danger from passing wheels. Another, a boy of 8 or 9, was sitting among debris of a street market, picking eggshells out of dirt and examining them with heart-breaking minuteness in the hope of finding a scrap of food still sticking to them ... There were hordes of those wild children in all the towns. They live and die like animals ..."

It might be interesting to note that the Communist Party did not want the farmers to leave the villages and for that reason new passports were issued without which one had no right to be in the city. But the passports were not given to the people in the villages. Hence, they were like the serfs of the 19th century or hostages of modern times. All that was left for them was to starve to death in their villages.

And they were starving – dying by the millions, while the Soviet government in 1932 and 1933 was selling 1.73 and 1.63 million metric tons of grain on the Western markets, and the Western liberals, such as Bernard Shaw and The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, were praising Stalin for the great progress that the Soviet Union was making.

In his report of March 31, 1933, Duranty went so far as to say that "there is no actual starvation, but there is widespread mortality from diseases due to malnutrition." And yet, he knew the truth.

In a conversation on September 26, 1933, with William Strang, the British consul in Moscow, Duranty said that "as many as 10 million people may have died directly or indirectly from the lack of food." We should note that for his reports, which deceived the American people, Duranty was awarded the Pulitzer Prize.

Among Stalin's American defense team one finds also Maurice Hindus and novelist Upton Sinclair for whom "revolution" justified even famine.

As the Famine escalated, so did the

government accusation against the farmers of sabotage with political overtones, which was gradually transformed into nationalism. The question arises: Why accuse the starving peasants of nationalism? Was it just a convenient phrase, or was there a purpose behind it? I think that the answer can be found in Stalin's concern with the rather remarkable sense of independence of the Ukrainian elite – particularly of such individuals as Mykola Khvyliovyi, Mykola Skrypnyk, Oleksander Shumskyi and many others who, while Communists, defended Ukrainian independence. To crush the sense of independence of the political elite, Stalin had to destroy the source of their strength. That source was the Ukrainian village.

Stalin understood the problem. He stated it clearly in his "Marxism and the National-Colonial Question," where he wrote: "Farmers present by themselves the basic force of the national movement ... Without farmers there can be no strong national movement. This is what we mean when we say that the nationalist question is, actually, the farmers' question."

Following Stalin's line of reasoning, his objective in the ruthless pursuit of famine becomes quite obvious: destroy the village, its infrastructure and the farmers, and you have destroyed the political aspirations of the nation. Stalin's concern with Ukraine is clearly stated in his letter of September 11, 1932, to Kaganovich in which he states that "... at this point the question of Ukraine is the most important. The situation in Ukraine is very bad ... If we don't take steps now to improve the situation, we may lose Ukraine... The objective should be to transform Ukraine, in the shortest period of time, into a real fortress of the USSR" (as cited by Yurii Shapoval).

The real objective

That the real objective of Stalin's policy was political is clearly stated in 1933 by one of his lieutenants, Mendel Khataevich, one of the individuals in charge of the grain-procurement program, who stated proudly: "A ruthless struggle is going on between the peasantry and our government. It's a struggle to the death. This year was a test of our strength and their endurance. It took a famine to show them who is the master here. It has cost millions of lives, but the collective farm system is here to stay. We have won the war."

The above statement is reinforced by Pavlo Postyshev, who was sent from Moscow to Ukraine at the end of 1932 and was given by Stalin dictatorial powers in order to implement his policies. At the November 1933 meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, Postyshev reported: "Under the direct leadership and directions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and personally of comrade Stalin we smashed the Ukrainian nationalist counter-revolution."

In his report Postyshev is really referring to the destruction of the Ukrainian national renaissance of the 1920s. What is noteworthy is that both Khataevich and Postyshev say nothing about their success in grain procurement, but they report with pride about their victory over the Ukrainian people.

From the above statement it should be obvious that the purpose of the Famine, which destroyed the villages and the entire social structure together with millions of innocent victims, was – as stated by Khataevich and Postyshev – to establish the mastery of the Communist regime, at whatever cost. The famine, therefore, was an instrument of genocide by other means.

The next issue of The Ukrainian Weekly's

Wedding Announcements

will appear on December 14, 2003.

For a wedding announcement to be included in that issue, all information must be received in our offices by December 5, 2003.

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

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ATTENTION ARTISTS! 2003-2004 CHRISTMAS CARD PROJECT

Oksana Trytjak, UNA Special Projects
and Fraternal Activities Coordinator

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



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

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

The UNA looks forward to this year's Christmas Card Project and welcomes all participants. Please submit either a slide, photo or original work that can be reproduced and mail to the UNA Home Office no later than September 30, 2003. Please make all inquiries to my attention: Oksana Trytjak, Special Projects. UNA, 2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ 07054, Tel: 973 292-9800 or 800 253-9862.

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Roselle Park...

(Continued from page 5)

of Roselle Park and contribute to its rich cultural diversity, and

Whereas, 2003 marks the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, which resulted in the deaths of at least 6 million Ukrainians and was covered up and officially denied by Russian Communist authorities, and

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

Whereas, the Russian Communist authorities ordered the borders of Ukraine sealed to prevent anyone from escaping the artificial famine and preventing any international food relief shipments to reach the starving masses, and

Whereas, at the height of the famine, Ukrainian villagers were dying at the rate of 25,000 per day, and

Whereas, one in three Ukrainian children perished as a result of the forced famine genocide, and

Whereas, the United States Congress formed a Commission on the Ukraine Famine on December 13, 1985, to con-

duct a study with the goal of expanding the world's knowledge and understanding of the famine, and

Whereas, the commission's formal report concluded that the victims 'starved to death in a man-made famine' and that 'Joseph Stalin and the Russian Communist leadership committed genocide against Ukrainians in 1932-33', now therefore

Be it resolved by the governing body of the Borough of Roselle Park that:

1. Ukrainian victims of the Russian Communist-engineered Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 be solemnly remembered by Roselle Park residents on its 70th Anniversary,

2. Information regarding the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-33 will be made available at the Roselle Park Public Library during the month of November 2003,

3. The United Nations and all the governments of the world should recognize the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 as an act of "crimes against humanity."

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to Councilwoman Melanie Selk and Board of Education member Alexander Balaban, both of whom are Ukrainian Americans, the Ukrainian Mission to the United Nations, The Ukrainian Weekly and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Australians'...

(Continued from page 1)

and words of sincere condolence from many speakers.

Associate Prof. Marko Pavlyshyn of Monash University delivered a well-documented and stirring address. "Many millions died, but how many more millions were not born because of this Stalinist atrocity," Prof. Pavlyshyn asked.

John Argote, president of the Association of Ukrainians in Victoria and a ranger with Parks Victoria, addressed the participants.

Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations Chairman Stefan Romaniw reinforced the message that the international campaign to ensure this page of history is not forgotten continues. He noted that this week in the Federal Parliament Sen. Rod Kemp will propose a motion remembering the famine vic-

tims and seeking support for the government of Ukraine's resolution at the United Nations calling for the Famine to be recognized as an act of genocide.

"These trees will live on. They will serve as a living monument to those who perished. The presence of the broader Australian community here indicates that this act of genocide against the Ukrainian nation has not been forgotten," Mr Romaniw stated.

Many hundreds of children, their parents and elderly members planted trees and worked cooperatively. The sombre silence at times of hundreds of people working, yet not speaking, was no doubt due to the time being used for reflection.

The Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations extended its thanks to all those who attended. Special thanks were expressed to Parks Victoria for its involvement and to Point Cook Ranger Argote and his staff for their support and enthusiasm, but most importantly the sensitivity and feeling with which they prepared for the day and carried out their duties.

The Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations noted that the tree-planting ceremony is intended to be an annual event at Point Cook Coastal Reserve.

Montreal Ukrainians...

(Continued from page 1)

The request to organize this demonstration together with other cities was issued by the Ukrainian World Congress earlier this week. The protests were scheduled ahead of an October 30 meeting in Kyiv between the foreign ministers of Ukraine and the Russian Federation.

Besides Montreal, demonstrations were held in the Ukrainian cities of Kyiv and Lviv, as well as in Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

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Tryzub sports center hosts annual Fall Tennis Tournament



Trophy winners at Tryzub's Fall Tennis Tournament: (from left) Ihor Buhaj, Steven Sosiak, George Sawchak (tournament director), Ivan Durbak and George Petrykevych.

by George Sawchak

HORSHAM, Pa. – The last Ukrainian tennis tournament of the 2003 season was held on October 4-5 at Tryzubivka. Known as Tryzub's Fall Tennis Tournament, it was played in the men's division only with a full feed-in consolation group.

Rains, which plagued this year's tennis season, came again on Saturday, and the tournament was held on Sunday in abbreviated form, using the pro-set scoring method until the finals.

In the finals Ivan Durbak of Ramsey, N.J., defeated George Petrykevych, West Hartford, Conn., 6-1, 6-3, thus winning the tournament. Durbak is a reigning USCAK senior champion and also a winner of this year's Tryzub Spring Tournament. In the semifinals of the main draw Durbak eliminated Steven Sosiak of Colonia, N.J., with a pro-set score 8-1, and Petrykevych beat Jerry Tymkiw, Philadelphia, by a close score of 8-6. One of the best matches of the main draw was between Ihor Buhaj, Bethlehem, Pa., and Sosiak, with Sosiak winning 9-7.

Sosiak took third place in the tournament by winning the feed-in consolation. In the finals he again defeated Buhaj 8-3 and in the semifinals Walter Dziwak, Lake Hiawatha, N.J., 8-4. Buhaj advanced to the finals of the group when, with the score at 2-5, Tymkiw had to withdraw because of a leg injury. Missing from this year's draw were former champions Pavlo Rehulyk and George Sawchak because of injuries, and Alex Olynech.

During the closing ceremonies trophies funded by Tryzub were presented to the winners and finalists of the main draw and consolation tournament.

Russian-Ukrainian...

(Continued from page 2)

held on the Kerch Strait. On the Russian side, there are border troops and Cossacks.

Support for Ukraine's territorial integrity has always existed across the entire political spectrum, from left to right. Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko even accused Mr. Kuchma of being a "traitor" for leaving Ukraine during the crisis.

The current standoff reflects the degree to which any talk of a Russian-Ukrainian "strategic partnership" will remain devoid of real content until both sides feel more confident about their respective national identities.

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Обслуга:



Dispute over Tuzla...

(Continued from page 1)

home, Mr. Kasyanov told journalists that the essence of their agreement was based on a quid pro quo: Russia would stop construction of the dike; in return, Ukraine would remove border troops from Tuzla. He also emphasized that the two sides had decided that no border exists between the two countries in the Kerch Strait.

"Everything that is done under the presumption that such a border exists is wrong and must be halted," said Mr. Kasyanov, according to various press reports.

The press service of Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers denied on October 24 that Ukraine had agreed to a compromise as Mr. Kasyanov suggested.

Upon his return to Kyiv, Mr. Yanukovich did not respond directly to the Russian prime minister's remarks, but noted that Ukraine would not agree to anything that is in conflict with its Constitution, including any agreement that would mark water borders at the bottom of bodies of water, as the Russian prime minister insisted should be done - which would make the waterways themselves commonly held territory.

Also that day, according to Interfax-Ukraine National Deputy Borys Andresiuk, a member of the ad hoc committee on Tuzla, who was with Mr. Kuchma during his visit to the island, told journalists the president had ordered a permanent deployment of 50 troops to be stationed on Tuzla and for an appropriate post to be constructed.

Three days later, the issue over the removal of border troops on Tuzla had yet to receive diplomatic resolution. While Mr. Kasyanov repeated his demand that Ukraine remove troops from Tuzla as part of the agreement between the two governments on October 28, Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Markian Lubkivskyi noted during a regular press briefing that, "this request is being considered."

At the same press briefing, Leonid Osvaliuk, a senior Foreign Affairs Ministry official who is involved in resolving the Tuzla dispute, gave a slide presentation of Soviet-era and post-Soviet-era documents, which the Ukrainian side presented as overwhelming proof of the country's claim of sovereignty over the island.

"There is already a sufficient legal base and enough bilateral agreements to confirm the existing state border between Russia and Ukraine in the Kerch Strait and Ukraine's ownership of Tuzla Island," explained Mr. Osvaliuk.

The Ukrainian diplomat also noted that for all the posturing, Russia had yet to present documented proof of its claim of common ownership of the island and the Kerch Strait.

"To this day, the Russian side has not shown us a single document that proves there are no borders. I don't think such documents exist in nature," added Mr. Osvaliuk.

Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry also said ecology experts were studying Russian claims that construction of the dike was ecologically necessary. Local Russian officials of Krasnodar Krai had said from the onset of the dispute that the dike was intended to replace a natural spit that had existed until storms in 1925 leveled it. The Russian side said the dike was necessary to redirect water currents that had eroded the shores of the Taman Peninsula causing damage to buildings and agricultural lands.

Ukraine's Minister of Ecology and Natural Resources Serhii Poliakov told Interfax-Ukraine on October 25 that initial indications showed that the new dike would have far more serious consequences.

"The Southern Seas Institute has

already drawn the preliminary conclusion that it would negatively influence biodiversity and the water currents in the area," explained Mr. Poliakov.

The week before, ex-Minister of Defense and current National Deputy Oleksander Kuzmuk had told reporters that by establishing a dike even close to Tuzla, Russia could sufficiently shift water currents to cause considerable erosion to the island, and even threaten its very existence.

Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs Igor Ivanov arrived in Kyiv on October 30 to further discuss the Tuzla crisis and to begin talks on delimitation of Russia-Ukraine waters. He underscored that, "Russia respects and will continue to respect Ukraine's territorial integrity," but added, "the world does not consider that any sort of violation of Ukraine's territorial integrity has occurred in the Azov-Kerch aquifer."

Mr. Ivanov said that a whole series of issues needed to be resolved between Ukraine and Russia regarding the delimitation of territorial waters and the division of property inherited from the defunct Soviet Union.

President Kuchma, who was on a visit to Khmelnytskyi that day, told journalists: "Ukraine will consider its national interests first and foremost in resolving the border dispute," reported Ukrainian Television.

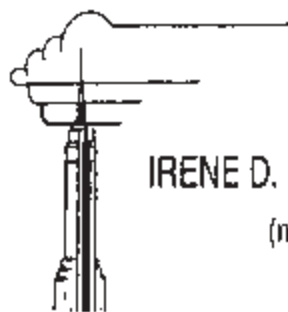
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Farm equipment manufacturers travel from Kharkiv to Cincinnati

by Jan Sherbin

CINCINNATI – The concept of “just in time” materials management has flown home to Kharkiv with a group representing its farm equipment management manufacturing industry. The group members recently completed a three-week study tour in which they looked at how their American counterparts manage their businesses.

Technology-wise, the group was particularly impressed with laser cutters, which cut metal more quickly and with more precision than other methods.

The study tour, modeled after those run after World War II for Western European businesses under the Marshall Plan, took

the 13 Ukrainians to a variety of companies in five states. Between September 8 and 28, the group toured companies that make farm, food-packaging and food-processing equipment, as well as parts and machine tools.

“We showed them both horizontally and vertically structured companies, plus techniques for managing them,” said Dr. Belal Siddique, who organized the study tour for Cincinnati’s Center for Economic Initiatives.

Dr. Siddique noted that the group is interested in possible business cooperation with U.S. companies, for example via partnerships or subcontracting.

The study tour was funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Diversity Visa...

(Continued from page 4)

50,000 visa numbers have been used, the program for fiscal year 2004 will end.

Selected applicants who do not receive visas by September 30, 2004, will derive no further benefit from their DV-2004 registration. Similarly, spouses and children accompanying or following to join DV-2004 principal applicants are only entitled to derivative diversity visa status until September 30, 2004.

The following list is culled from the complete list issued by the State Department that provides the statistical breakdown by foreign-state chargeability of those registered for the DV-2004 program. Listed below are countries that had over 1,000 registrants.

• Africa: Algeria, 1,285; Cameroon, 1,531; Egypt, 4,189; Ethiopia, 6,353;

Kenya, 5,721; Liberia, 1,570; Morocco, 5,069; Nigeria 7,145; Sierra Leone, 2,149; Togo 2,819.

• Asia: Bangladesh 5,126; Iran 1,431; Japan 1,291; Nepal 4,259; Sri Lanka 1,418; Taiwan 1,833.

• Europe: Albania, 3,071; Germany, 1,227; Lithuania, 2,059; Poland, 5,467; Romania, 1,845; Russia, 2,600; Turkey, 2,343; Ukraine, 4,494; Uzbekistan, 1,819.

• South America, Central America and the Caribbean: Peru 1,298.

Natives of the following countries were not eligible to participate in DV-2004: Canada, China (mainland-born, excluding Hong Kong S.A.R., and Taiwan), Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Haiti, India, Jamaica, Mexico, Pakistan, the Philippines, South Korea, United Kingdom (except Northern Ireland) and its dependent territories, and Vietnam.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 24)

fall lecture series, Dr. Oleksiy Haran, director, political science department and Center for National Security Studies, National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, who will address the topic "Ukraine on the Eve of Presidential Elections: Domestic Struggles and Foreign Influences." The lecture will be held at CIUS, 450 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, at 3:30 p.m. For additional information call CIUS, (780) 492-2972, or e-mail cious@ualberta.ca.

Friday, November 14

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, New York Metro Region, invites its members and the general public to a presentation by Mark T. Olesnick, 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.

Saturday, November 15

PITTSBURGH: The Ukrainian Technological Society of Pittsburgh invites its members and the general public to its 34th annual dinner/dance, to be held at the Churchill Valley Country Club in Pittsburgh. At the dinner/dance the society will honor as its 2003 Ukrainian of the Year - Nadia Komarnytsky McConnell, president of U.S.-Ukraine Foundation in Washington. For invitations, tickets and information, contact Debra Walenchok, president, Ukrainian Technological Society, (412) 276-4007.

Sunday, November 16

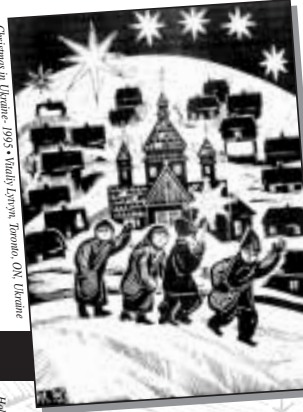
EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) at the University of Alberta and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Edmonton Branch, are holding two special lectures, with a "holodnyi obid" (soup and bread), in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the man-made Famine in Ukraine. Featured speakers will be Dr. Yuri Shapoval, Institute of Political and

Ethnonational Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, whose topic is "The Ukrainian SSR'S Political Leadership and the Kremlin: Co-Authors of the 1932-1933 Famine" (delivered in Ukrainian); and Dr. Oleksiy Haran, political science department and Center for National Security Studies, National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, who will speak on the topic "Debates Over the 1932-1933 Famine and the Current Political Struggle in Ukraine" (delivered in English). Dr. Shapoval is a leading authority on political repressions, Stalinism, and Communist policies and practices in Soviet Ukraine. Dr. Haran is a noted expert on contemporary Ukrainian politics and security issues. The commemorative event will be held at the Ukrainian National Federation Hall, 10629 98th St., at 2 p.m. Tickets are \$5. For further information contact CIUS by calling (780) 492-2973, or by e-mailing cious@ualberta.ca.

OLD TOWN ALEXANDRIA, Va.: A concert featuring Natalia Khoma, cello, Suren Bagratuni, cello, and Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano, in a program of works by Franck, Handel, Khudoyan, Liszt, Lysenko, Shostakovich and Vynnytsky, will be held at The Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St., at 3 p.m. Suggested donation: \$15; students free. The concert is presented by The Washington Group Cultural Fund under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine, as part of their 2003-2004 music series. (Free "Dash" shuttle bus is available every 15 minutes from King Street Metro Station in Alexandria, Va. (on Blue and Yellow lines) to Washington and King Street, one block from Lyceum). Seating is unreserved. For more information contact Laryssa Courtney, (202) 363-3964.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.: A banquet will be held at the Ukrainian National Home, 90-96 Fleet St., to celebrate 85 years of its existence. Tickets for the banquet, to be held at 2-6 p.m., \$40 per person. There will be dancing to music by Vasyi Kavatsiuk at 5-9 p.m., with tickets at \$5 per person. For reservations call (201) 656-7755.

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Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

camp." He said 42 members of the group were sent to the camps during the Brezhnev repressions; five did not return. He spoke of Vasyi Stus, Valeriy Marchenko, Yuriy Lytvyn, Yevhen Sniehirov and Mr. Tykhyi. Ms. Meshko, whom Mr. Lukianenko called the guiding force of the UHG, was honored as the survivors gave personal testimonials.

Recalling the founding of the group, Mr. Lukianenko stated: "... because the Helsinki Agreement was signed by many countries, which included the Soviet Union, now we could monitor with an official voice. The Soviet system could not deny our voice before the world."

Oles Shevchenko gave a telling statement of how the current government looks upon those who suffered because of their affiliation with the Helsinki Group. "In the five years of a free Ukraine, the Ukrainian government regularly honors distinguished people. ... Not once in five years has the government honored one of these people, those dead or alive," he stated. "Although that is very sad, we do not need this, we know who the heroes are."

Source: "Ukrainian Helsinki Group marks 20th anniversary in Kyiv," by Roman Woronowycz, Kyiv Press Bureau, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 10, 1996, Vol. LXIV, No. 45.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, November 8

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) invites the public to a scholarly symposium dedicated to the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, with an English-language presentation by Dr. James Mace of Kyiv, professor at the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, associate editor of Politychna Dumka, and former staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, who will speak on the topic "Why Was It Genocide?"; and Dr. Margaret Sirioli Colley, author of the book "Gareth Jones: A Manchukuo Incident" (2002) and the niece of Gareth Jones, the first Western correspondent to expose the horrors of the Famine-Genocide, who will speak on the topic "Gareth Jones: A Voice Crying in the Wilderness." Ukrainian-language presentations will be delivered by Natalya Dziubenko, a writer from Kyiv, who will speak on "Holodomor: Eyewitness Testimony"; and Volodymyr Danylenko, director of the State Archive for the Kyiv region, and Volodymyr Lozysky, director of the Central State Archive of Civic Organizations in Kyiv, both of whom will address the topic of archival material on the Famine. The symposium is chaired by Prof. Taras Hunczak, professor, department of history and political science, Rutgers University. The symposium will be held at NTSh, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets), beginning at 4 p.m. For additional information call the society, (212) 254-5130.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey invite the public to a reading by Dr. Margaret Sirioli Colley from her book "Gareth Jones: A Manchukuo Incident." Dr. 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).

Sunday, November 9

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club and Mayana Gallery present "Meet the Writer," an event featuring poet Natalia Dziubenko from Kyiv who will present a program titled "An Evening of Spiritual Poetry." Donation: \$7; students, \$5. The gallery presents the "Fruits of Ukrainian Soil" exhibit (through November 16). The evening will be held at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor, at 5:30 p.m. For more information call (212) 260-4490; log on to www.unwla.org or

www.brama.com/mayana; or e-mail ukrartlitclub@aol.com.

Monday, November 10

TORONTO: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Toronto Office, and the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine present the annual Ukrainian Famine lecture, with Dr. Olexiy Haran, director, School for Policy Analysis, Ukraine; Kolasky Fellow, CIUS and Petro Jacyk Fellow; who will speak on "The Current Political Struggle in Ukraine and Tragic Pages in Ukrainian History: Debates about the 1933 Famine." The lecture will be held in Room 108N, Munk Center for International Studies, University of Toronto, 1 Devonshire Place, at 6-8 p.m. For additional information call (416) 946-8113.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will host a lecture by Lidia Stefanowska, senior researcher, Slavic Division, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, and research fellow, Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI). Her lecture, "Poetics of Liminality: Bohdan Ihor Antonych in the Multicultural Context of Lviv in the 1930s," will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., at 4-6 p.m. For more information contact HURI, (617) 495-4053, or huri@fas.harvard.edu.

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group, in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine, will hold the premiere screening of the film "Between Hitler and Stalin – Ukraine in World War II: The Untold Story." The documentary, directed by Washington filmmaker Slavko Nowytski, begins with the 1919 Treaty of Versailles and takes one through the Soviet occupation, the Nazi-Soviet conflict, the Nazi occupation and resistance, to the "war after the war," displaced persons camps, forced repatriations and sentencings to the Gulag. The film, narrated in English by actor Jack Palance, includes interviews with former National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, Rabbi David Kahane and others. The screening begins at 7:30 p.m. at the Avalon Theater, 5612 Connecticut Ave. N.W. Admission: \$15; students with ID, free. Doors open at 7 p.m.; seating is unreserved. For more information call (202) 363-3964.

Thursday, November 13

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies presents, as part of its

(Continued on page 23)

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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.