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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Ukraine gears up for presidential campaign, as field of potential candidates emerges

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — A year before presidential elections, Ukrainian society is gearing up for the candidates and campaigns that will dominate politics and the media for the next 12 months. The candidate field is slowly emerging also with Viktor Yushchenko of Our Ukraine retaining a steady lead in most current surveys.

While the country's Central Election Committee awaits the appointment of new members, the Verkhovna Rada continues to consider a new law on elections. Meanwhile a coalition of eight Ukrainian civic organizations ranging from social survey organizations to a not-for-profit media outlet, dubbed New Choice, announced on October 31 that it would monitor the 2004 campaign and the election to assure a deliberate decision for voters, free of undue political pressure and falsification.

Representatives from the European Union, NATO and the United States have repeatedly stated that the manner in which the presidential elections — slated for October 31, 2004 — are held will heavily influence Ukraine's movement toward and into Euro-Atlantic structures.

During a roundtable on November 3 on preparations for the presidential elections, representatives of local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), including members of the New Choice coalition, noted that Ukraine needs to fine tune its laws in order to ensure open, free and fair elections.

Repeating an oft-uttered phrase, Ralf Vaksmut, director of the Ukrainian office of the Konrad Adenauer Fund said, "only a democratically elected president would be acknowledged in the West."

He then noted that, "The law on presidential elections from 1999 has so many holes that I could call into question the legality of a vote based on it."

Ihor Kohut, president of the Agency for Legislative Initiatives, a participant in the New Choice coalition, agreed that the Verkhovna Rada must pass a better law on presidential elections. He also cited the importance of direct elections of the president, as opposed to parliamentary election, which President Leonid Kuchma has supported.

Mr. Kohut demanded also that the system of nominating members to the CEC become more transparent and formalized so that society was who is directing and monitoring the development of the elections for the government.

Mr. Kohut announced that the New Choice coalition had sent a letter to President Kuchma on November 4 demanding he appoint a member of the NGO sector to one of the current five vacant positions on the CEC. He announced that the New Choice coalition had proposed a representative of the Committee of Ukrainian Voters,

an organization that has established a high degree of credibility in international circles for the quality of its electoral monitoring work in the past.

Denys Kovryzhenko, an analyst for the Agency of Legislative Initiatives, said that, more importantly, in 2004 the CEC must have control over how its local structures are formed and needs to utilize money exclusively from the central state budget to avoid the huge and disparaging influence of administrative resources on the local and regional levels. He also said that fairness of the system could be better assured if the CEC were to consist of chosen representatives of the major parties and not cronies of the president, the government or the Parliament.

Maryna Stavniichuk, a member of the CEC, explained that in her experience there are four areas that need particular attention, with sources of financing topping the list. She also said that a new law on presidential campaigns must include specific regulations on the campaign process, the appointment of local election officials, and the manner in which votes are counted and registered. She underscored that voter registration lists need

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Demonstrators in Donetsk hound Yushchenko, resulting in cancellation of Our Ukraine congress

by Roman Woronowycz
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Wide-scale demonstrations and harassment, some bordering on violent — which many experts said were in all probability organized by local and regional leaders — successfully stopped an effort by Viktor Yushchenko's political organization, Our Ukraine, to hold a congress in the city on October 31.

Exactly a year before presidential elections, and in what may be a preview of things to come, Mr. Yushchenko and a score of fellow lawmakers who belong to his political movement, as well as at least 12 foreign diplomats and hundreds of delegates were hooted and hounded throughout the city as they tried to hold a previously scheduled meeting of their organization.

Our Ukraine delegates and guests were blocked from leaving the airport and denied their meeting hall. All the while they faced mobs of students and pro-Russian political activists, incited by money and liquor, and bent on hooting, chanting and pushing them around, according to Our Ukraine representatives. In the end, they could only hold a rally outside the hotel where they were to stay.

"I saw one of Ukraine's reservations," said Mr. Yushchenko upon his return to Kyiv the next day in a reference to the way Donetsk residents had so willingly adhered to demands by political forces to demonstrate against Our Ukraine and its leader.

Mr. Yushchenko, the country's most popular politician, called for a government inquiry into why local officials did not stop the placement of ads on at least a dozen advertising billboards portraying him in Nazi regalia adorned with swastikas.

The city is the political power center of the Regions of Ukraine Party and its most renowned member, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. Mr. Yushchenko and Mr. Yanukovich are considered the prime potential contenders for the post of president in next year's national elections.

The German Embassy issued a statement criticizing the events in Donetsk and noting that the way the city greeted the Our Ukraine organization did not help to enhance Ukraine's democratic image and did not bode well for a successful election year.

Another person who witnessed the events in Donetsk was Ralf Vaksmut, the head of

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Documentary "Between Hitler and Stalin" offers untold story of Ukraine

by Oksana Zakydalsky
Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

TORONTO — The long-awaited film "Between Hitler and Stalin — Ukraine in World War II — the Untold Story," produced and directed by Slavko Nowytski for the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center (UCRDC) and narrated by Jack Palance, premiered in Toronto on September 28.

Made by the same group that was

responsible for "Harvest of Despair" — a documentary on the famine in Ukraine — the new film is a one-hour documentary film portraying the titanic struggle between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union that took place on Ukraine's territory.

American war correspondent Edgar Snow wrote at the end of the war: "The whole titanic struggle ... was first of all a Ukrainian war." Although often called

the Russo-German war or described as Russia at war, only parts of Russia were occupied, while all Ukrainian territories were invaded and laid waste by both the Nazi and Soviet war machines.

The film recounts the losses and suffering of the Ukrainian people during the two years of Soviet-Nazi collaboration (1939-1941), the destruction wrought by Stalin's scorched earth policy during the Soviet retreat, and the ruin left behind by the German and then the Soviet offensives.

The film depicts the horrors experienced by the Ukrainian people, such as the wholesale executions of prison inmates by the fleeing Soviet administration, the deaths of war prisoners in German captivity and the explosions under historical treasures set off in Kyiv by the retreating Soviets.

It describes the heroic resistance of the Ukrainian people against overwhelming odds: the activity of spontaneous small guerrilla groups, the growth of the underground movement, and the long and large-scale struggle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) on two fronts — against both totalitarian powers — for Ukraine's independence. The film documents Ukraine's contribution to the



Documentary footage shows the Germans entering Kyiv in 1941.

(Continued on page 4)

ANALYSIS

Defections reflect growing divisions in ruling eliteby **Taras Kuzio***RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report*

The defection late last month of Ivan Pliusch from the pro-presidential Democratic Initiatives faction to former Prime Minister Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine is a reflection of the growing disunity within the ranks of the ruling elite in the last year of Leonid Kuchma's presidency. Mr. Pliusch was twice chairman of the Verkhovna Rada during the presidency of Leonid Kravchuk (1991-1994) and from 2000 to 2002, when the non-left parliamentary factions took control of the Verkhovna Rada.

Earlier in the summer, the Rada's First Chairman Oleksander Zinchenko also fell out of favor with the leadership of the Kyiv clan's Social Democratic Party-United (SDPU). Mr. Zinchenko had attempted to reform the Inter television channel, headed by him but controlled by the SDPU, ahead of the 2004 presidential elections. He failed in the face of obstacles put forward by SDPU Chairman Viktor Medvedchuk, who wished to continue to use Inter as a politically biased television station hostile to the opposition and working on behalf of the presidential administration he heads.

In September, Mr. Zinchenko was expelled from the SDPU for opposing Ukraine's membership in the Single Economic Space (SES) with Russia, Belarus and Kazakstan. Mr. Pliusch has said his opposition to the agreement was one of his two reasons for defecting to Our Ukraine. Justice Minister Oleksander Lavrynovych, Economy and European Integration Minister Valerii Khoroshkovskiy, and Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko also opposed the Single Economic Space on the eve of its signing at the Yalta CIS summit.

The second reason for Mr. Pliusch's defection is his disgust at Democratic Initiatives faction leader Stepan Havrysh's agreement to be coordinator and de facto head of the pro-Kuchma parliamentary majority. Pliusch has said he always believed that the role of Democratic Initiatives was to act as a bridge between the pro-Kuchma majority and Our Ukraine.

The real reason for Mr. Zinchenko's removal was his attempt at reforming the SDPU and Inter into a normal political party and television station ready for the post-Kuchma era. Mr. Zinchenko remains an independent deputy and has not yet moved to the opposition camp. The SDPU have not yet attempted to recall him from his position as the Rada's first vice-chairman, a position he obtained as part of the SDPU "quota." This is because of two factors. Firstly, such a step would require a re-opening of the vote on all the top Verkhovna Rada positions. Verkhovna Rada speaker Volodymyr Lytvyn was only elected into his position by one vote. Secondly, Mr. Zinchenko must know a lot of inner SDPU details, which he might release if he was removed.

Another casualty for the authorities was Anton Buteiko, Ukraine's ambassador to Romania, who resigned in protest at the signing of the Single Economic Space accord. Mr. Buteiko is a seasoned Ukrainian diplomat who had already fallen foul of President Kuchma. In 1999 he was removed as ambassador to the United States after failing to "organize a

sufficiently high vote for Kuchma in the 1999 elections within Ukrainian diplomatic missions in the U.S."

Mr. Buteiko was a centrist member of the 1994-1998 Verkhovna Rada. Our Ukraine is assiduously courting him as another recruit if he manages to enter the Verkhovna Rada in any forthcoming by-election. Mr. Yushchenko reportedly said that "what Buteiko has done should be undertaken by every minister, if his opposition is not influential or it is received in a negative manner."

These three defections are only the beginning of what is likely to be a growing number closer to the elections. Up to 10 deputies do not formally belong to Our Ukraine but they attend faction meetings and give their voting cards to Our Ukraine deputies when they are absent. (That practice is illegal). One of them, Serhii Ratushniak, formally joined Our Ukraine last week.

Prof. Oleksii Haran, director of the School for Policy Analysis at the Kyiv Mohyla Academy, points out that, "Pliusch is a very careful and experienced politician. The fact that he has decided to criticize Kuchma and his allies shows he believes that Yushchenko has a serious possibility of being elected president."

By the end of 2002, the executive had forcibly created a parliamentary majority without Our Ukraine which, in Mr. Pliusch's eyes, had won the election and, therefore, should have been given the right to create the government. Mr. Pliusch began to then declare himself in various interviews as being in opposition to "the president's line."

Already prior to the signing of the Single Economic Space accord, Mr. Pliusch told *Ukrainska Pravda* on March 26 that Ukraine needs "Ukrainian authorities." Coming from his "centrist statist" position, Mr. Pliusch described the Verkhovna Rada majority in an interview in *Ukrainska Pravda* on February 3 as "non-Ukrainian." What he had in mind on both occasions is the lack of patriotism within their ranks and on the part of President Kuchma himself, and their hostility to the patriotic Our Ukraine bloc. This view of an "un-Ukrainian" (i.e., unpatriotic) Kuchma has grown after the signing of the Single Economic Space.

Like Mr. Yushchenko, Mr. Pliusch blames Mr. Medvedchuk for breaking up the non-left alliance that existed in 2000-2001 during the Yushchenko government. In Mr. Pliusch's view, the real aim of the tapes made in President Kuchma's office, which led to the Kuchmagate scandal in November 2000, was to remove the Yushchenko government.

Mr. Pliusch himself claimed in December 2002 that there were up to 20 deputies who would join him if he went ahead and created a faction. Although Mr. Pliusch does not bring any financial resources to Our Ukraine, his action, Prof. Haran believes, is "symbolically important for different regional leaders in the Verkhovna Rada. It shows that elements in the current ruling elite are ready to support Yushchenko."

Rumors have circulated in Kyiv for over a year that Donetsk oligarch Renat Akhmetov, Ukraine's wealthiest, is unofficially approaching Mr. Yushchenko to work out a deal for the post-Kuchma era if he is elected president. As president, Mr. Yushchenko would inherit a government led by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, an ally of Akhmetov when he was Donetsk

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NEWSBRIEFS**Opposition: authorities thwart Rada...**

KYIV – Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko charged on November 4 that authorities have begun obstructing the work of the Verkhovna Rada in order to prompt a change in its leadership, Interfax reported. Mr. Yushchenko was commenting on the early closure of the parliamentary session the same day after the legislature failed to support an opposition motion to hear government officials report on the foiled Our Ukraine congress in Donetsk. After that motion was voted down, lawmakers from Our Ukraine, the Socialist Party and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc blocked the parliamentary rostrum. Socialist Party Chairman Oleksander Moroz backed Mr. Yushchenko's position, saying the parliamentary majority was instructed by the presidential administration to reject the motion and thus block the work of the legislature. (RFE/RL Newsline)

... but pro-government party disagrees

KYIV – The Political Executive Council of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's Labor Party issued a statement on November 4 saying that Our Ukraine took advantage of the "no" vote on the Our Ukraine congress to implement a "radical plan of political destabilization in Ukraine," Interfax reported. "Blocking the parliamentary work, undermining the budget process, dissolving the Verkhovna Rada, holding early parliamentary elections – these are main stages of [Our Ukraine's] strategic plan to come to power," the statement charges. "The struggle of Viktor Yushchenko and his team for the post of president has been deliberately moved to Parliament." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Serbia/Montenegro leader in Kyiv

KYIV – Serbia and Montenegro President Svetozar Marovic met with his Ukrainian counterpart, Leonid Kuchma, in Kyiv on November 4, Interfax and UNIAN reported. Following their talks, the sides signed accords on military cooperation and tourism. Mr. Kuchma said he favors signing an agreement with Serbia and Montenegro on a free-trade zone and simplifying the visa formalities between the two countries. "The introduction by the European Union of a visa regime [with Ukraine] is one of the most negative steps taken after the Berlin Wall was brought down," Mr. Kuchma said during a news conference. (RFE/RL Newsline)

CPU wants Ukraine's peacekeepers out

KYIV – Communist lawmakers Petro Symonenko and Ihor Alekseyev have submitted a draft bill to the Verkhovna Rada providing for the pullout from Iraq of Ukrainian peacekeepers, Interfax reported on November 4. The legislature adopted a bill on June 5 allowing the government to send a contingent of up to 1,800 troops to the Polish-administered stabilization zone in Iraq. A similar draft bill on a pullout has already been submitted by the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc. One Ukrainian serviceman has died and more than 10 have been injured in Iraq. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Tuzla to be part of broader talks

KYIV – Russian Foreign Affairs Minister Igor Ivanov discussed the recent Russian-Ukrainian spat over Tuzla Island with his Ukrainian counterpart, Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, in Kyiv on October 30, Interfax reported. The two politicians reportedly agreed that the Tuzla problem will be resolved along with other issues pertaining to the status and the use by both countries of the Azov Sea and the Kerch Strait. A number of bilateral working groups will be set up to tackle these issues. "On behalf of our side, it was clearly said that we consider the island of Tuzla an inalienable part of Ukrainian territory," Mr. Gryshchenko told journalists. Asked about whether he considers Tuzla to be Ukrainian, Mr. Ivanov said this is an object of negotiation. "There are different documents that offer different interpretations of the issue," Mr. Ivanov said. Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich, who also met with Mr. Ivanov, said Ukraine understands now that the decision to build a contentious dam between Russia's Krasnodar Krai and Tuzla was taken at a regional level and that the dam is intended to protect Russia's coastline. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Our Ukraine cancels Donetsk congress ...

KYIV – A forum of democratic forces planned by Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine in Donetsk for October 31 did not take place due to an apparently coordinated attempt to prevent the gathering and fan anti-Yushchenko sentiments in the city, Ukrainian media reported. The planned venue was filled by some 2,000 people shouting anti-Yushchenko slogans, while many groups staged anti-Yushchenko rallies in the city and the city itself was adorned with billboards carrying an image of Mr. Yushchenko extending his hand in a Nazi salute and calling for the "purity of the nation."

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The Ukrainian Weekly **Editors:**
2200 Route 10 **Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)**
P.O. Box 280 **Andrew Nynka**
Parsippany, NJ 07054 **Ika Koznarska Casanova (part time)**

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

ANALYSIS: Victory may be near in campaign against Pulitzer-winning correspondent

by Askold Krushelnycky
RFE/RL

The U.S. Pulitzer Prize for correspondence is among the most coveted and prestigious awards for journalists. In 1932, the prize went to Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent for The New York Times, for a series of articles on the economic advances of the Soviet Union under Joseph Stalin.

That same year, millions of peasants in Ukraine and some regions of Russia were starving as the result of one of Stalin's so-called "advances" – the forced collectivization of agriculture. The man-made famine was directed at wiping out the region's peasant farmers and small land-owners – derisively known as "kulaks" – who for the Soviet leadership represented not only class enemies but bastions of Ukrainian separatism.

In 1933, as the Famine peaked, claiming millions of lives, Duranty continued to write articles glorifying Stalin and the Soviet system. In return, he was granted unparalleled access to the Soviet leadership, including Stalin himself. Duranty's articles never acknowledged the true breadth of the Famine, although the journalist himself was aware of its scope. He privately told a diplomat he estimated as many as 10 million people may have died, and is reputed to have coined the now-famous phrase, "You can't make an omelet without breaking eggs."

Duranty died in 1957. Although his award-winning articles were eventually discredited, posthumous efforts to revoke his Pulitzer Prize have proved difficult. But this year – which marks the 70th anniversary of the Famine – a campaign spearheaded by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association says it is close to achieving success.

The group organized a petition campaign, with tens of thousands of people writing to

the Pulitzer Prize board and The New York Times demanding that Duranty be stripped of his award. In response, the newspaper hired Dr. Mark von Hagen, a historian with Columbia University – whose trustees award the Pulitzers on recommendation from the advisory board – to investigate the Duranty case.

Prof. Von Hagen's report, issued two weeks ago, said Duranty's work showed a "serious lack of balance," was "distorted" and was a "disservice to American readers of The New York Times and the peoples of the Russian and Soviet empires." Prof. Von Hagen concluded that Duranty's award "should be rescinded for the integrity of the Pulitzer Prize itself and for anybody who gets it in the future and for The New York Times, too."

Catherine Mathis heads the Times' corporate affairs division. She said senior staff at the newspaper, including Executive Editor Bill Keller, studied the Columbia professor's report and forwarded it to the Pulitzer board, asking it to decide what should be done. "What we said was that we would respect the Pulitzer committee's decision on whether to rescind the award," Ms. Mathis said.

Ms. Mathis added that the paper has long acknowledged the controversy behind Duranty's articles, saying his framed Pulitzer citation at the Times offices hangs next to a notice informing visitors that other reporters at the Times and elsewhere have discredited his coverage.

But she said the newspaper does have misgivings about whether the prize should be revoked after such a long period of time. "We asked that the [Pulitzer committee] consider two things: first, that such an action might evoke the Stalinist practice of airbrushing, purging figures out of official records and histories; and secondly, that it

could be setting a precedent for revisiting its judgments over many decades."

Lubomyr Luciuk, research director at the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, welcomed the new report on Duranty and said the campaigners sensed victory was close at hand. Revoked by the Pulitzer Prize committee, [or the citation] returned by The New York Times – either course of action is welcome. Until that's done, of course, we won't have fully achieved our objectives. But the fact that The New York Times would have been informed by an independent historian that Walter Duranty was a liar before, during and after the genocidal Great Famine of 1932 to 1933 – and that that fact has been communicated to the international media – is of course a welcome and positive and [a] sup-

the Great Famine of 1932 to 1933 in Soviet Ukraine."

Pulitzer Board spokesman Sig Gissler would not confirm whether the Duranty issue will be on the committee's agenda when it holds its next biannual meeting in November. But he said the question of revoking Duranty's prize had in previous years been discussed and dismissed because the prize represents not an assessment of the writer's entire body of work or character, but a specific set of articles.

"The articles which won the Pulitzer Prize were written in 1931 for the prize in 1932 – 13 specific articles – and this was before the Famine occurred in Ukraine," noted Mr. Gissler.

Mr. Gissler said he does not know when the Pulitzer committee will issue a final ver-

"We won't have achieved our objective until the Pulitzer Prize Walter Duranty won is either revoked or returned."

– Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk

portive development for our campaign," Dr. Luciuk observed.

Dr. Luciuk dismissed the suggestion that posthumously stripping Duranty of his prize was akin to the Soviet practice of removing all traces of officials who had fallen from grace. "No one wants to airbrush Walter Duranty from history – we are not Soviets. We want Walter Duranty to be remembered precisely for what he was: Stalin's apologist, a shill for the Soviets, a man who knowingly covered up the mass murder of many millions of Ukrainians during one of the greatest catastrophes of the 20th century, namely

dict on the Duranty case, saying the committee will first look at "all aspects and ramifications" of the issue.

Dr. Luciuk, who spearheaded the move to revoke Duranty's award, said that regardless of the Pulitzer committee's final decision the campaign has already scored a victory in bringing information about the Famine – or "Holodomor" in Ukrainian – to a far wider audience than ever before. "We have attempted with this campaign to [commemorate] the memory of the many mil-

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Demonstrators in Donetsk...

(Continued from page 1)

the Ukrainian office of the Konrad Adenauer Fund, an organization dedicated to developing democracy. Mr. Vaksmut prefaced remarks he made at a roundtable in Kyiv on November 3 on legal preparations under way for the presidential elections by warning that the Donetsk incident was not a good sign for Ukraine.

"What happened in Donetsk last Friday greatly disturbed me. It happened exactly one year before presidential elections," said Mr. Vaksmut. "It begs the question: what will happen as the election nears?"

Regions of Ukraine representatives and city and oblast officials insisted they were not complicit in organizing the disturbances and underscored that the Our Ukraine delegates should not criticize local law enforcement officials, but should thank them for helping to avert what could have been a bloody scene.

They denied they had a hand in organizing the unruly mobs of students who stayed away from classes en masse and in providing them beer and vodka, or in calling out the various pro-Russian party members who shouted, "Our president is Putin, our president is Yanukovich," and "The Ukrainian language is not needed."

Local leaders explained that the large, organized turnouts were a spontaneous outburst of Donetsk political activism.

Raisa Bohatyriova, Regions of Ukraine faction leader in Ukraine's Parliament, said on November 3 that Our Ukraine brought the problems upon itself and called its plan to hold a congress in Donetsk, where Mr. Yushchenko suffers his lowest ratings, "a provocation" from the outset.

"What does such a political force expect when it illegally begins the fight for the office of head of state prematurely?" she asked.

According to Ukrainian law, declared candidates for the presidential elections are not allowed to begin their campaigns for another several months. However, Mr. Yushchenko and his Our Ukraine organization insisted that the purpose of the trip to Donetsk was to hold a routine congress of the political organization.

Ms. Bohatyriova also criticized comments by foreign diplomats as "sparks that set the situation aflame."

Problems started in Donetsk on the eve of the congress when the first of the Our Ukraine delegates arrived in the eastern Ukrainian city only to find they had been locked out of the Yunist (Youth) Palace, the hall they had rented for their congress. The problem was seemingly resolved after the head of the oblast council arrived with armed guards and opened the doors.

That evening several hundred members of the Slavic Party, the Congress of the Russian Community and the Russian Movement of Ukraine gathered before the Donetsk Oblast Center to demonstrate against the Our Ukraine congress. They chanted slogans such as "Out of Donbas, Banderite Spies" and demanded that the local government ban the meeting.

The next morning Our Ukraine delegates arrived at the meeting hall to find it filled with more than 2,500 students who blocked their entry to the place, according to a report by National Deputy Mykola Tomenko in Ukraina Moloda.

The story reported that a tussle took place between the students and several Our Ukraine lawmakers as they attempted to get in. Meanwhile, another 4,000 students and anti-Yushchenko activists stood outside, blocking streets to the building while law enforcement workers stood idly by.

Ukraina Moloda noted that students told reporters they were ordered to take part in the demonstrations or else "face problems with their classes." In return, they were

given beer and vodka to make their effort worthwhile.

Mr. Yushchenko's delegation, which had arrived from Kyiv to Donetsk knowing how events were shaping up, was barred from leaving the local airport by state militia officers, who stated that they could not guarantee the group's safety due to demonstrations taking place just outside. The group exited, nonetheless, only to find hundreds of protesters barring their way and a semi-trailer truck blocking the road.

After circumventing the barricades, they first went to the meeting hall and then traveled to meet with oblast leaders. Finally, Mr. Yushchenko and fellow party officials decided to hold an impromptu rally in front of the hotel where they had reserved rooms and postpone their attempt to hold their congress in Donetsk.

Speaking at the rally, Mr. Yushchenko blamed President Leonid Kuchma for allow-

ing the series of event in Donetsk to occur and stated that he refused to take personal blame for spurring them on. Back in Kyiv, the Our Ukraine leader said he would return to Donetsk.

He also called the Verkhovna Rada to form an ad hoc investigative committee to determine to what extent local and state officials had planned and carried out the attack on the Our Ukraine congress and demanded that the head of the State Security apparatus and the minister of internal affairs report on what they knew.

When fellow lawmakers, a majority of whom belong to the pro-presidential and pro-government faction, failed to support the proposal to hold hearings on the Donetsk incidents, the Our Ukraine faction blocked sessions of the Verkhovna Rada on November 4 and 5 by surrounding the chairman's dais and disrupting the proceedings.



Special task troops guard Viktor Yushchenko as he makes his way through a crowd of opponents in Donetsk.

Documentary...

(Continued from page 1)

war against totalitarianism and the price Ukraine paid for its independence.

Using witness interviews, historical analyses, archival motion picture footage from German and Soviet sources, as well as still photographs and documents from various archives, the film details, for the first time, what actually took place in the East European theater of the war.

Well-known authorities – University of London historian Norman Davies, Soviet scholar Robert Conquest, insurgency expert John Armstrong, and former United States presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski – interpret the depicted events and tie them together into a compelling narrative.

The premiere of the film in one of Toronto's movie theaters was preceded two days earlier by a fund-raising pre-screening attended by over 400 people. Mr. Nowytski was present at both events, and gave a personal review of the film-making process. Tickets to the premiere were sold out a week in advance and there were many disappointed people who could not get in. Therefore, the UCRDC is organizing additional showings of the film in Toronto – it

is to be screened three times on Sunday, November 2, at St. Vladimir's Institute in Toronto. Screenings will remain as planned for other cities in Canada and the United States; arrangements are already being made for Winnipeg, Hamilton, Ontario, Montreal, Washington and Chicago. Video copies of the film will be available at the beginning of 2004.

A Ukrainian-language version of the film is already in the works. Mr. Nowytski is overseeing the production of this version, which will need translation of the narration, new sound dubbing, as well as graphics and titles in Ukrainian. A draft of the Ukrainian translation has already been received by the UCRDC.

The UCRDC is now conducting an intensive fund-raising campaign for the Ukrainian version so that it can be ready by the spring of next year. Tax-deductible donations for this project can be sent to: UCRDC (Ukrainian version), 620 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5S 2H4, Canada.

Contributions for the UCRDC from the U.S. can be made through United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, Inc., re: Canadian Education Fund, Acct. No. 8149, 1206 Cottman Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111.



Historian Norman Davies, University of London.



The Auschwitz card of Petro Mirchuk, author of "In the German Mills of Death."



A map shows 160 German concentration camps in Ukraine.



Mykola Kudela, witness to the execution of 2,000 by Soviets in Lutsk prison in 1941.



Volodymyra Senyk, teenage volunteer in the UPA, a survivor of the Gulag.

FOR THE RECORD: Remarks by historian Dr. Orest Subtelny

Following is the text of remarks delivered by Prof. Orest Subtelny of York University as he introduced the film "Between Hitler and Stalin" at its premiere.

We are still fascinated by World War II. One look at our TV programming or Hollywood films or your presence here today is proof of that. Perhaps it is because of the way this conflict is presented in our media. Usually it takes the form of the ultimate struggle between, on the one hand, absolute evil – in the guise of Hitler and his minions – and with all the suffering, tragedies and disasters that it imposes and, on the other hand, the undoubted good, that is, our side, which, after heroic effort eventually triumphs. It is an appealing storyline. And no wonder that we repeat it so often and in so many ways. Unfortunately, it is far too simplistic.

All wars, and certainly World War II, are complicated, often ambiguous affairs. Distinctions between good and evil are not always clear-cut. All too often the real choices are between evil and lesser evil. And terrible actions often have the best justifications. War is hell because often what is good and what is bad does not matter.

Nowhere is the brutal, complex nature of World War II better illustrated than in Ukraine. Here two merciless totalitarian systems – the Nazis and the Soviets – clashed in some of their bloodiest battles. Here the rule of both was at its most exploitive, most inhuman. Perhaps it was

because Ukraine was a land that both Soviets and Nazis believed that they had to have in order to expand further. Here Ukrainians had no easy choices. Here there was no clear-cut line between who was good and who was evil, whom to support and whom to resist.

As you will see in the film, for Ukrainians, especially western Ukrainians, World War II was a catastrophe in which all their aspirations were frustrated and all their options were bad. Caught between two brutal regimes, they experienced the war at its worst. How a people acts in such a hopeless situation, how they struggle to survive, how they strive to attain their goals – when there is no state to protect you, no friends or allies, when your fate depends on a Hitler or a Stalin – is an aspect of World War II that has been ignored all too often. And in ignoring this, many have failed to grasp an important and complex dimension of this horrendous conflict. As its title indicates, this film will go a long way in correcting this unfortunate gap in the standard perceptions of World War II and in explaining the uniqueness of the Ukrainian experience in this conflict.

We owe, therefore, our thanks to the Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center and to Slawko Nowytski. Once before they produced a film – "Harvest of Despair" – about something that needed to be said. After years of dedication, effort and research, they have done it again.

Congratulations!

To subscribe: Send \$55 (\$45 if you are a member of the UNA) to The Ukrainian Weekly, Subscription Department, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054

Director Nowytski reflects on the significance of new documentary

Following are comments on the documentary "Between Hitler and Stalin" by the film's director, Slavko Nowytski. (Edited by Oksana Zakydalsky.)

The main meaning of films for me, as a director and producer, is to see people's reactions to my film, both during the showing and afterwards. Here the reaction was tremendous – people liked the film, things did work out. We tried to explain a difficult subject, and I believe that we succeeded.

There were three major comments made about "Between Hitler and Stalin" after the two Toronto screenings. Everyone agreed that the film is long overdue and that it should be shown everywhere to let people know the truth about what happened in Ukraine during the war. The events of the war in Ukraine have been ignored or bypassed, the facts twisted and, as a result, Ukraine is often presented in a negative light. It is about time that a film came out that explains things clearly and puts to rest the misunderstandings or intentional distortions.

Secondly, many people commented on the fact that the film has a lot of information packed into its 58 minutes. It was gratifying to learn from the younger people – those who knew about the war through their parents' or grandparents' experiences of it yet it didn't mean much to them. After seeing the film, all of a sudden they saw the continuity and context of life at that time and now they are beginning to understand their parents better.

And thirdly, people believe that this film needs to be shown in Ukraine, where people still do not know the whole truth about World War II. Even representatives of the Ukrainian government who were at the screenings [from the Embassy and the Consulate] thought that the film should be shown in Ukraine.

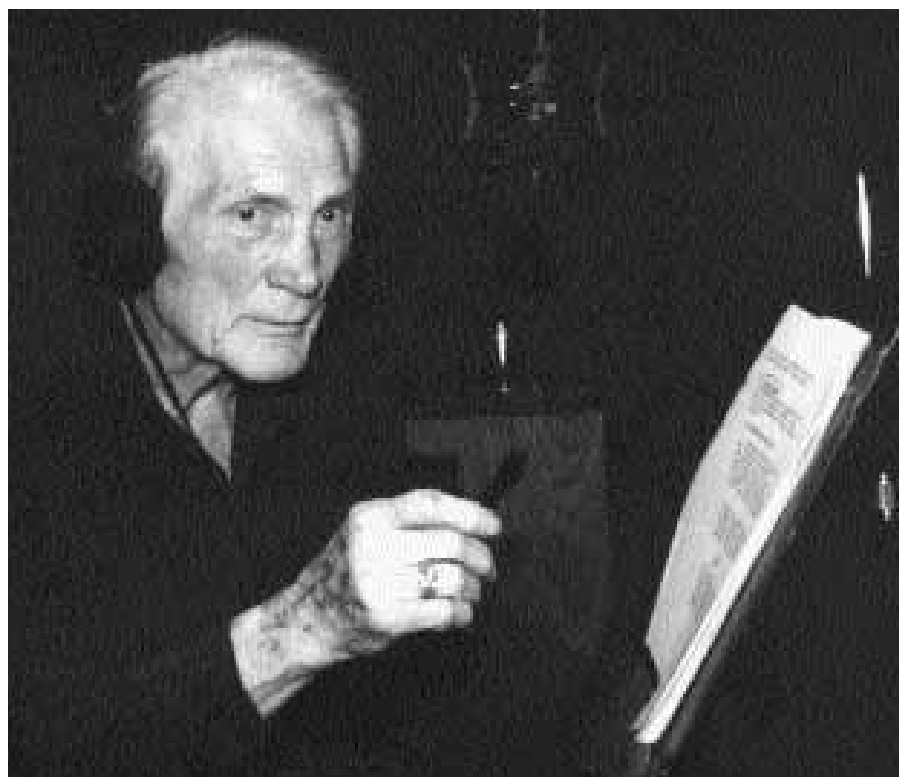
A big challenge for me in making this film was the technical aspect. I had worked with the UCRDC (then the Famine Research Committee) as co-director of "Harvest of Despair," made as a 16 mm motion picture film. "Between Hitler and



Producer-director Slavko Nowytski.

"Stalin" was put together in electronic media. When I made "Harvest," it was my sole full-time occupation, but when I was asked in 1993 to work on this film, I said I would not be able to leave my full-time day job. Thus I worked on this film in my "spare time" – for a long time I didn't have a life. As well, I had to do the editing at a distance as the editor was in Toronto. Furthermore, previously I had only 16 mm and 35 mm film and the photos to deal with; here we had those plus High8, Super8, VHS, Super VHS, DVC, PALSecam from archives in Ukraine – you name it – we had about eight formats that had to be transferred to the digital system we used for editing.

I was responsible for some of the actual footage – interviews in Ukraine and the interview with Norman Davies at Cambridge. I dealt with several crews – Canadian, Ukrainian and UK. Interviews



Narrator Jack Palance.

which came from the UCRDC archives had a variant quality and different looks. To bring all this together so that it would not be jarring from one clip to another was quite a trick. As I had edited most of my documentaries, I was able to give explicit instructions on what I expected. It was my job to ensure the editing, as well as choose the music, oversee the narration, choose where the various clips fit, what to do when there were no images – all this was my responsibility because, as the director, I was the one who saw the total picture.

I wanted a known name for the narration and suggested Jack Palance because I love his voice. I always use an actor rather than a narrator because an actor knows how to read, his voice is not monotonous. Fortunately I knew Jack Palance and was able to get him to work on the film. He said it was a good script and, at the end, asked to keep his copy.

This film had many themes. We started out at first to make several shorter films – a series – but, for various reasons, this was abandoned and we had to condense all of the time periods into one and make decisions about what stays in and what is left out in the 58 minutes.

We wanted to show that Ukraine had always sought independence, that Ukraine did not become independent "without shedding a single drop of blood" as some people claim but that many, many people died.

We also wanted to show that Ukraine was not merely a victim but that, in World War II, even though it was caught between the two most brutal regimes in history, was able to assert its aspiration for independence.

Of course, there is always someone who would have done it differently. But this is the film that I did.

NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

"What is going on now is a pathological situation [provoked by] the authorities," Interfax quoted Mr. Yushchenko as saying in Donetsk. A rally of several hundred Yushchenko supporters in Donetsk passed a resolution proposing him as a candidate in the 2004 presidential election. Our Ukraine canceled the gathering due to "security considerations," Interfax reported, quoting Our Ukraine lawmaker Mykola Tomenko. (RFE/RL Newsline)

... gathers instead in Lviv

LVIV – Some 15,000 people took part in a forum of supporters of democracy that was organized by Our Ukraine in Lviv on November 1, Interfax reported. Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko told the crowd, which was gathered in front of the regional-administration building, that he believes it is possible for democratic forces to field a single candidate in the 2003 presidential ballot. Mr. Yushchenko assured participants that draft bills aimed at amending the Constitution of Ukraine in order to empower the Verkhovna Rada to elect a president will not be accepted. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma nominates new top prosecutor

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma has proposed Verkhovna Rada Vice-

Chairman Hennadii Vasiliev to the Parliament for approval as the country's new procurator general, Interfax reported on November 3, quoting presidential spokeswoman Olena Hromnytska. Mr. Kuchma sacked the previous procurator general, Sviatoslav Piskun. "Changing the loyal procurator general for a more loyal one testifies to the fact that the authorities intend to transform the Procurator General's Office into a 'punishing sword of the party,' as it was in 1937," Our Ukraine leader Yushchenko alleged on November 1. Mr. Yushchenko did not rule out that Mr. Piskun's sacking might have been linked to "new circumstances" in the case of slain journalist Heorhii Gongadze. Mr. Vasiliev, born in 1953, was elected to the legislature in a single-seat constituency in the Donetsk Oblast in 2002. He had served in two previous Parliaments. He was chief prosecutor in the Donetsk Oblast in 1991-1996 and again in 1997-1998. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukrainian peacekeepers ambushed

KYIV – Two armored personnel carriers with 17 Ukrainian peacekeepers aboard were ambushed on the night of October 28 near As Suwayrah, northwest of their base at Kut in southern Iraq, said Ukrainian Defense Ministry spokesman Kostiantyn Khivrenko. Three mines exploded under the vehicles, and militants then opened fire. Five of them were hospitalized in Baghdad, and two others

suffered only slight injuries. Mr. Khivrenko said that the wounded soldiers' condition was stable. A Ukrainian peacekeeper died earlier in October when the vehicle he was riding in turned over. Some 1,650 Ukrainian troops are serving in the Polish-led stabilization force patrolling southern Iraq. (Yahoo! News)

Tuzla row hinders Ukraine's integration

KYIV – Anatolii Halchynskyi, director of Ukraine's National Institute of Strategic Studies and an adviser to President Leonid Kuchma, told Interfax on October 29 that Russia's questioning of Ukraine's ownership of Tuzla Island in the Kerch Strait is intended to hamper Ukraine's integration into Europe.

"Under NATO's statutory documents, the political demands of the countries striving for membership in the alliance include, among other things, the settlement of external territorial controversies," Mr. Halchynskyi said, adding that the "artificial problem of sovereignty" over Tuzla "will most probably be fueled by the Russian side over a long period of time." Mr. Halchynskyi noted that the construction of the controversial dam in the Kerch Strait, which he called "the Tuzla provocation," was started by Russia a week after the Ukraine-EU summit in Yalta, which in his opinion "clearly and unequivocally confirmed the invariability" of Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic course. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Famine-Genocide resolution gains support

WASHINGTON – Sens. Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.), John Kerry (D-Mass.), Carl Levin (D-Mich.), Wayne Allard (R-Colo.) and Charles E. Schumer (D-N.Y.) have signed on as co-sponsors of Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell's Senate Resolution 202, "expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the genocidal Ukraine Famine of 1932-1933."

They join Sens. George Voinovich (R-Ohio), Mike DeWine (R-Ohio), George Allen (R-Va.), Richard Durbin (D-Ill.), Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.),

Norm Coleman (R-Minn.), Barbara Mikulski (D-Md.), Saxby Chambliss (R-Ga.), Joe Biden (D-Del.), Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), Russ Feingold (D-Wis.), Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.), Rick Santorum (R-Pa.), Jon Corzine (D-N.J.) and Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.).

S. Res. 202 was introduced by Sen. Campbell (R-Colo.) on July 28. It has encountered opposition from the Embassy of Russia and certain quarters within the Bush administration due to its unequivocal characterization of the Famine as a genocide.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Putin the "silovik"

Russian President Vladimir Putin has been in the headlines of late, but the news hasn't been good. The most recent articles have focused on Mr. Putin and his band of "siloviki" (from the Russian word for power: "sila"), former KGB and military men, who, according to all indications, are now running Russia. Foremost in the news has been the arrest of Mikhail Khodorkovsky, which has elicited appropriate worldwide reaction questioning Russia's justice system. Russian leaders are spinning the case as no different from American investigations into Enron, but a group of well-known human rights activists (among them Yelena Bonner and Vladimir Bukovsky) has said that the imprisoned Yukos CEO is in fact a political prisoner as the criminal case directed against him was politically motivated. Meanwhile, RFE/RL reported that Mr. Khodorkovsky "is not only being punished for economic crimes but for violating a tacit understanding between the Kremlin and the oligarchs" whereby the oligarchs get to run their lucrative businesses – many of them obtained under less than, shall we say, transparent circumstances – but refrain from interference in politics.

But the Khodorkovsky affair is just the latest sign that the Russian president is returning to Soviet-style control and that in today's Russia all power is Mr. Putin's.

Let's not forget Mr. Putin's tight leash on the news media. Nick Paton Walsh of The Guardian (United Kingdom) noted in an October 6 article headlined "Back in the USSR" that "since [Mr. Putin] rose to power, the majority of newspapers have become state-owned, or -controlled, or have been closed, as have all independent TV channels; political reporting is effectively outlawed during election campaigns; and journalists have been jailed for libel and espionage."

Nor is the fate of Chechnya under Mr. Putin's strongman rule to be forgotten. Russia's brutal acts in Chechnya were presented to the world as Russia's own just battle against terrorism, akin to President George W. Bush's war against al Qaeda. Unfortunately, some quarters bought this line of reasoning, while others chose to remain silent for the sake of the fragile alliance against "evil-doers" such as Osama bin Laden and Saddam Hussein.

Then there's a case closer to home, or should we say the homeland, i.e. Ukraine. Russia's attempt to grab the tiny island of Tuzla in the Kerch Strait from Ukraine might seem curiously funny to some quarters in the United States who understand neither geography nor foreign affairs, however Russian attempt to seize the strategic islet is proof of something deeper: a sinister Russian foreign policy. In fact, Russia's leaders would not even refer to the country's policy toward Ukraine as foreign. After all, Russia considers Ukraine and other formerly Soviet-dominated states to be part of what it likes to call "the near abroad," territory that still lies within the Russian sphere of influence, nay, even control. Mr. Putin at first found it convenient to ignore Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma's request for information regarding Russia's intentions. Then members of Mr. Putin's circle began to question whether Tuzla was really Ukrainian territory. The matter has yet to be resolved as a meeting between the prime ministers of Ukraine and Russia yielded two very different interpretations about the facts related to Tuzla and what was agreed to.

All of the foregoing flies in the face of President Bush's oft-cited pronouncement two years ago that he had looked his Russian counterpart in the eye, peered into his soul and found him to be "straightforward and trustworthy."

It is Mr. Putin's actions, we underscore, that reveal his true character. And Mr. Putin's Soviet-style tactics cannot be accepted.

Nov.
10
1996

Turning the pages back...

In November of 1996, readers of The Weekly learned that one of their own, Heidemarie Stefanyshyn-Piper, a member of the Ukrainian community in the Twin Cities, was chosen for the NASA astronauts training program. By April 1998 she had completed training and evaluation, and was awaiting a flight assignment.

As noted by Dr. Michael Kozak, a Minneapolis-area Ukrainian community leader who wrote the first story about the future astronaut for The Weekly, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper, daughter of Adelheid and the late Michael Stefanyshyn, was born and grew up in the Twin Cities. She was an active member of the Ukrainian Catholic Youth Organization and was also a group leader in Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. She completed Ukrainian studies at St. Constantine Church Saturday School, and was a member of the Zahrava Folk Dance Ensemble and the singing group Troyandy. As Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper's mother is a German immigrant, she cultivated her German roots, also.

She received a scholarship to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and earned bachelor's and master's degrees in mechanical engineering. She joined the Navy, where she achieved the rank of lieutenant commander. According to an article published in St. Paul Pioneer Press (August 16, 1996), Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper is also a diver and an experienced salvage officer, and was with the Navy's Naval Sea System Command before being accepted into the NASA Space Training Program.

In an interview with a Navy publication, Ms. Stefanyshyn-Piper stated that she joined the space program for the same reason she became a diver. She was quoted as saying: "I was looking for something challenging that would broaden my horizons." She said her work as a diver gave her a chance to work in a foreign environment, adding that "space is the ultimate foreign environment, and it really is the final frontier."

Cmdr. Stefanyshyn-Piper is married to fellow astronaut Glenn A. Piper, and they have one son. In February of 2002 she was assigned as a mission specialist to the shuttle mission then scheduled for April of this year (designated STS-115). Since the Columbia tragedy, that mission was postponed and awaits re-scheduling.

Source: "Stefanyshyn-Piper chosen for astronaut program," by Dr. Michael J. Kozak, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 10, 1996, Vol. LXIV, No. 45; "Astronaut Stefanyshyn-Piper named to shuttle mission in 2003," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, March 17, 2002, Vol. LXX, No. 11; www.nasa.gov.

FOR THE RECORD

Relatives of Gareth Jones write letter to Times publisher

The following is a copy of the letter sent on October 24 to Arthur Sulzberger Jr., the publisher of The New York Times, by the niece of Gareth Jones, a correspondent who wrote truthfully about the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine.

It dispels the justification, cited by some, including the spokesperson for the Pulitzer Prize Board, for not revoking Walter Duranty's 1932 Pulitzer Prize, namely, that Duranty received his prize for correspondence in 1931, a year before the actual starvations. Jones, however, documents Stalin's ruthless plan as early as 1930.

Please note regarding the website cited below that, as was the convention 70 years ago, the entire Soviet Union was referred to as Russia. The afflicted areas about which Jones wrote actually consist of Ukraine and Ukrainian-populated areas of Soviet Russia; he writes below of an area that is actually in eastern Ukraine (Donetsk).

– Russ Chelak

Dear Mr. Sulzberger:

Re: "Times Should Lose Pulitzer From 30s, Consultant to Paper Says," October 23, 2003, The New York Times, by Jacques Steinberg.

May I add weight to Prof. Lubomyr Luciuk's letter to you to gracefully return the "lost" Pulitzer Prize awarded to Walter Duranty in 1932. My uncle, Gareth Jones, was the "Mr. Jones" who was so vilified in the Duranty article published in your paper on March 31, 1933. In this article Duranty denied there was famine, stating that: "There is no actual starvation or death from starvation, but there is widespread mortality from diseases due to malnutrition."

In my uncle's reply to your then editor, published on May 13th 1933, Gareth Jones considered Moscow journalists to be "master of euphemism and understatement." Gareth Jones could not have been any more forthright by signing off his letter: "May I in conclusion congratulate the Soviet Foreign Office on its skill in concealing the true situation in the USSR? Moscow is not Russia, and the sight of well-fed people there tends to hide the real Russia."

Gareth Jones, a first-class honors graduate of Russian and German from Cambridge University, later acted as a foreign affairs advisor to Lloyd George, visited the Soviet Union in 1930, 1931 and 1933, and was no stranger to the country. Indeed, unlike the reporting of Walter Duranty, whom Gareth met four times, he was well aware as early as August 1930 of the terrible plight of the

Ukrainians, and he wrote from Berlin to his parents on August 26, 1930, the following letter (a scan of the original handwritten document may be viewed at: http://www.colley.co.uk/garethjones/sovi_et_articles/gareth_1930.htm):

"Hurray! It is wonderful to be in Germany again, absolutely wonderful. Russia is in a very bad state; rotten, no food, only bread; oppression, injustice, misery among the workers and 90 percent discontented. I saw some very bad things, which made me mad to think that people like [Bernard Shaw] go there and come back, after having been led round by the nose and had enough to eat, and say that Russia is a paradise. In the South there is talk of a new revolution, but it will never come off, because the army and the OGPU (Soviet police) are too strong. The winter is going to be one of great suffering there and there is starvation. The government is the most brutal in the world. The peasants hate the Communists. This year thousands and thousands of the best men in Russia have been sent to Siberia and the prison island of Solovki. People are now speaking openly against the government. In the Donetz [Donets –ed.] Basin conditions are unbearable. One reason why I left Hughesovska [Yuzivka, today known as Donetsk] so quickly was that all I could get to eat was a roll of bread – and that is all I had up to 7 o'clock. Many Russians are too weak to work. I am terribly sorry for them. They cannot strike or they are shot or sent to Siberia. There are heaps of enemies of the Communists within the country.

"Nevertheless great strides have been made in many industries and there is a good chance that when the Five-Year Plan is over Russia may become prosperous. But before that there will be great suffering, many riots and many deaths."

In view of the fact that Walter Duranty must have known the true state of affairs in Ukraine in 1930 and by his denial of the famine as "Stalin's Apologist," then I totally support the campaign requesting you to return his Pulitzer in the name of my uncle, Gareth Jones, and all those who sadly perished in the Holodomor of 1932-1933.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Margaret Siriol Colley

P.S. There is an extensive website dedicated to Gareth Jones who was tragically murdered in 1935, by politically controlled bandits in Inner Mongolia whilst "In search of news" and you may be interested to discover further details of his truthful Soviet reporting at www.colley.co.uk/garethjones.

IN THE PRESS

Columbia University's newspaper reports on review of Duranty stories

NEW YORK – The Columbia Daily Spectator, the newspaper of Columbia University, on October 30 carried a news story headlined "Columbia Prof Argues to Revoke '32 Pulitzer."

Written by Rachel Zeldin, the article reported on Prof. Mark von Hagen's review of the work of Walter Duranty, The New York Times correspondent who denied the Famine-Genocide of 1932-

1933 in Ukraine and who won the Pulitzer Prize for correspondence in 1932 (for work published in 1931).

As previously reported, the professor of history was commissioned by The New York Times to report on Duranty's work; he concluded that the correspondent's reports were biased in favor of Joseph Stalin, and that this was a disservice to

(Continued on page 21)

GREETINGS TO THE WEEKLY

Ukrainian Institute of America

Dear Editor:

The Ukrainian Institute of America, the cultural and educational organization founded in 1948 to showcase Ukrainian traditions, history, culture and achievement, congratulates and salutes The Ukrainian Weekly on the occasion of its 70th anniversary.

For 70 years, The Ukrainian Weekly has been an esteemed voice in the Ukrainian American community. Your timely and informed reporting, as well as keen insights and analyses of events and issues relevant to Ukrainian Americans are an invaluable community resource that is always eagerly anticipated.

The Ukrainian Institute of America is also grateful for The Ukrainian Weekly's ongoing support for the mission of the UIA: to be a "Window on Ukraine" for the general U.S. public.

All the best wishes for many more years of success!

For the Ukrainian Institute of America Board of Directors:

Walter Nazarewicz
President

Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund

Dear Madam Editor-in-Chief:

On behalf of our Board of Directors, our volunteers and staff, we extend our hearty congratulations on the 70th anniversary of The Ukrainian Weekly. Beginning with its historic coverage of the Ukrainian Terror-Famine of 1932-1933, your newspaper has been an essential voice for the Ukrainian American community and an indispensable source of information about the events unfolding in Ukraine.

We are especially grateful for your outstanding coverage of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, its long-term health effects and the international relief efforts to save the lives of Chernobyl's youngest victims.

Your writers have always shown consummate professionalism, sound judgement and compassion in their reports from the field. You have performed an invaluable service to all those who care deeply about Ukraine and its future.

We wish you every success and many more years of insightful writing for the benefit of Ukraine and the entire world community.

Dr. Zenon Matkiwsky
President and Board Chairman
Alexander B. Kuzma
Executive Director
Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund

Ukrainian Youth League of North America

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to you and The Ukrainian Weekly on this very important anniversary. Like all of your readers, I look forward each week to read about the interesting Ukrainian activities here and in Ukraine.

As a past president of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America, the Ukrainian Professional Society of North America and the Ukrainian Heritage Foundation, I have had many associations with The Ukrainian Weekly. In fact, our numerous successful projects, such as the "Ukrainian Arts" book and the "Hopak" video, would not have been possible without the support and cooperation of The Ukrainian Weekly.

I want to echo your sentiments about Steve Shumeyko's efforts to organize Ukrainian youth in the early years of The Ukrainian Weekly. The birth of the Ukrainian Youth League of North America was a direct result of Steve's efforts. If you talk to former youth leaguers, many will tell you that the friendships made those many years ago are still alive and well today. Many marriages resulted from our many activities in the United States and Canada. The Youth League brought Ukrainian youth together to share common interests and promote pride in our heritage. It was the glue that has sealed many of us together for over 50 years.

I would suggest that you search your files for the history of the Ukrainian Youth League, which was written by Jennie Bochar. It would be interesting reading for our youth today and former Youth League members. Again, I wish you a happy anniversary and thank you for your efforts on behalf of the Ukrainian community.

Eugene Woloshyn
Huntley, Ill.

Irene Zabytko, author

Dear Editor:

Congratulations to The Ukrainian Weekly on its 70th anniversary.

I am personally grateful for your in-depth and often visionary coverage of Ukrainian-related news items which have not only enlightened and informed me, but which proved to be highly inspirational. Were it not for the marvelous article by Marta Kolomayets about the elderly returning to their abandoned village outside of Chernobyl, I would never have written my novel, "The Sky Unwashed." I am proud to acknowledge that I felt compelled to write my novel about those abandoned people after reading Ms. Kolomayets' article in The Weekly.

Thank you for your presence. Best wishes for continued success.

Irene Zabytko
Apopka, Fla.



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Incredible lightness of dancing: Rusalka at 40

I remember the first time I really noticed how good Ukrainian folk dancing can be. It was in the early 1960s, and I was working at Soyuzivka. The Peter Marunchak Dancers of Montreal were performing at the week-end concert at Veselka. There was an energy, an enthusiasm, excellent choreography and costumes, and great joy beaming from the dancers onstage.

At the time I had not seen many other American dance groups (I do not think there were many established ones then), but these Canadians sure impressed me. And the late Mr. Marunchak was amazing both in his own dancing and in passing on that joy to his students. He was a generation older than they, and yet danced his solos with even more energy than his younger "prysiady"-mates.

I thought of Petro Marunchak as I watched the 40th anniversary concert of the Rusalka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Winnipeg at the Centennial Concert Hall on September 12. There was a connection between him and the dancers onstage. After I had settled in Winnipeg in 1968, I was pleased to see the Rusalka Ukrainian Dance Ensemble carrying on the same tradition as the Montrealers. It was interesting to me that these kids were not my generation of Ukrainians, the post-World War II children of the DPs (displaced persons). They were the children of the old Canadians, the descendants of the pioneers who came to Canada at the end of the 19th century, and those who immigrated between the two wars. When Rusalka first started its rehearsals, there were few DP kids in the group. Yet it was the patriotism and the love of Ukrainian culture passed down by their already Canadian parents that inspired these teenagers (and younger) to join the new ensemble. They were members of MUNO, the youth group of the Ukrainian National Federation, established in Canada in the period between the two wars.

They love it. You can tell by their smiles and by their entire bodies that dancing is what they want and love to do. And they dance so well – elegantly, lightly and with great finesse. The same can be said of many Ukrainian dance ensembles but, on the weekend of September 12-13, it was the members of Rusalka who were beaming. Along with Shumka (in Edmonton), Rusalka is in the select group of top Ukrainian dance ensembles in North America.

In addition to the two concerts and many reunions, there was a special luncheon to honor the founder of Rusalka, Peter Hladun of St. Catharines, Ontario, and former presidents of the Rusalka board of directors: Chief Justice Ben Hewak of the Court of Queen's Bench (retired), and lawyer Oleh Romaniw. Over 300 attended this event.

Mr. Hladun founded Rusalka in 1962, selecting the best from the UNF school of dance. Quite a few of those original 12-year-olds, along with other retired alumni, danced at the 40th anniversary concert, in the Pryvit (welcoming dance). If you did not read the program, you would not have known that it was the "old-timers" in the Triasunets and Uvyvanets segments. In the same dance, three generations of some families were onstage, as alumni, dancers and young children (from the UNF dance school).

The media coverage before the concert included many interviews with present and former dancers, and all emphasized their love of Ukrainian culture and the sense of family within the group. With two or more rehearsals per week, especially before tours

and other performances, the dancers really do become family. Over the decades, many couples met in Rusalka, and now their children dance in the troupe. A Rusalka tradition is that the dancers perform at the weddings of their fellow members, with the bride and groom usually joining in.

Among the 500 to 600 individuals who danced in Rusalka over the four decades are those who went into high-profile careers in the arts and sciences: Slawko Klymkiw, executive director of network programming at CBC Television; Andrey Tarasiuk, associate director and director of new-play development of the Stratford Festival; Mimi Kuzyk, actress; Peter Pawlyshyn, artistic director of the Boston Ballet; Tamara Gorski, actress (in Junior Rusalka); Pat Kuzyk, architect; and Dr. Brian Lukie, sports medicine specialist.

In their other lives, present and past dancers are students, as well as dentists, doctors, teachers, lawyers, engineers, among other professions. Their age range is approximately 18 to 30.

Rusalka does not perform just for Ukrainians. The ensemble has represented Winnipeg, Manitoba and Canada at national and international events, and has performed around the world. They have danced for the pope, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Charles, and were the first amateur troupe to perform with the Royal Winnipeg Ballet.

Joining Rusalka in their 40th anniversary concert were: the Hoosli Male Chorus, Junior Rusalka, the Sirko Kozaks and the Musical Knights Orchestra. A special treat was the Povnorotti Chorus, founded by Taras Luchak, himself an alumnus. The program notes offered: "A safe haven for old Rusalka dancers who can't dance anymore, Povnorotti is a loose collection of singers who gather together to do special appearances with Rusalka ... Just over half of the current group is Rusalka alumni. When you're done dancing, you sing. In the good old days, the dancers used to sing, especially on the bus trips. For some, the ride on the Rusalka bus has never ended."

Members of the ensemble have studied in Ukraine with Veriovka and other professional groups. I have observed that often there is little difference between the precision and execution of the dance steps by Rusalka and the Ukrainian professional dancers. But most often there is more spirit, enthusiasm, and plain old joy in the Canadians' performances. They are not professional and dance just for the love of it, really letting go and putting their whole beings into their dances.

While much can be learned from the ancestral land, some things are better left aside. In the past, especially in the 1970-1980s, the authenticity of some Ukrainian stage folk costumes was truly questionable. Many of the ensembles in Canada had the more traditional stage costumes. Now if only Rusalka and the other Canadian groups would forget the women's yelps that, for some reason, choreographers in Ukraine started including in almost every dance. The high-pitched squeals just do not belong.

After a short rest, the Rusalka dancers will be back at the UNF Hall on Main Street, warming up and practicing for their next series of tours and concerts. May they dance for many years to come.

Mnohaya Lita, Rusalko!

The Rusalka webpage at www.rusalka.mb.ca includes the group's history, news, photographs, links to other groups and a guestbook.

Ukrainians in United States protest Russian actions near Tuzla Island, Ukraine

Chicago

CHICAGO – Answering the call to action by the Ukrainian World Congress for a coordinated worldwide protest against Russia's attempt to annex Tuzla Island, internationally recognized as a part of sovereign Ukraine, Chicago's Ukrainian community responded some 300 strong to demonstrate in Daley Plaza on Wednesday afternoon, October 29.

Pavlo Bandriwsky, external affairs chairman for Branch 8 of the Organization for the Defence of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, opened the local protest, organized by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) and the ODFFU.

Mr. Bandriwsky stated that three months ago at Daley Plaza, during the commemoration of the 12th anniversary of Ukrainian Independence, a warning went out that there is a threat to world peace from Moscow. Now Ukrainians across the globe realize this was not an idle warning. Russia has been building a dam from the mainland to annex the Ukrainian island of Tuzla to the Russian Federation. Last year Russia took two islands with valuable resources away from Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan was not strong enough to stand up to Vladimir Putin and the world did not protest. Ukraine must be strong and the world must protest Russian imperialism.

Orest Baranyk, president of UCCA Illinois Division, stated the demonstration had a three-fold aim: "to condemn Russia's effort to land-grab Ukraine's Tuzla Island as well as Moscow's threat to "use bombs" against Ukraine; to demand that the U.S. vehemently protest Moscow's threat, particularly since America gave Ukraine assurances in 1992 that it would protect Ukraine's territorial sovereignty in return for Ukraine giving its nuclear weapons to Russia; and to reinforce Ukraine's Foreign Minister [Kostyantyn] Gryshchenko in his

meeting with Russian Defense Minister Ivanov in Kyiv on October 30.

"It appears that after two visits to [President George W.] Bush's ranch in Texas, Putin was given a green light not only to deal with Chechnya but also a total sphere of influence in Eastern Europe. In light of that, Putin has resumed a policy of imperialistic expansionism that has always been practiced by Moscow," said Mr. Baranyk. "For Putin's supposed aid in fighting terrorism, Bush is giving Putin a free hand in Eastern Europe. As American citizens we will not allow the U.S. government to commit another Yalta," asserted Mr. Baranyk.

Yaroslava Pawlyshyn, who along with her family suffered repression by the Moscow-led Communist regime, including exile in Siberia, spoke passionately about the aggressive, imperialistic tendencies of Russia. She called upon Ukrainians worldwide to unite with their brothers and sisters in Ukraine to successfully confront their historical enemy.

Mr. Bandriwsky read a leaflet issued by the Ukrainian World Congress that detailed the recent Russian aggressions. It also called for Americans to contact President Bush, senators and congressmen to express concern about Russia's peace-threatening actions. Ukraine voluntarily gave up the world's third largest nuclear arsenal for the sake of world peace, with full assurance that the United States of America would defend its sovereignty, when needed. The time has come for America to deliver on this promise, Mr. Bandriwsky underscored.

The demonstration ended with the participants distributing over 1,000 of the UWC leaflets to passers-by and chanting "Moscow cannot be trusted," "Stop Russian imperialism," and "Russians out of Ukraine."

Follow up activity will include a national letter-writing campaign coordinated by UCCA and ODFFU to federal officials.

New York City



Marko Suprun

NEW YORK – New York area Ukrainians – including students of St. George Ukrainian Catholic School, members of the the Ukrainian American Youth Association, Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine – participated in a protest against Russian pretensions to Ukrainian territory in the Kerch Strait. The demonstration was held on October 29 in accordance with a call to action by the Ukrainian World Congress.

Washington

by Serhiy Zhykharev

Ukrainian National Information Service

WASHINGTON – On Wednesday, October 29, on the initiative of the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC), the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) held a protest demonstration in Washington in front of the Embassy of the Russian Federation. The aim of the demonstration was to bring attention to the continued aggressive policies of the Russian Federation in building a dam in the Kerch Strait connecting the Black and the Azov seas. Construction of such a dam would not only compromise Ukraine's territorial integrity but also lead to a deterioration of the economic situation in the adjacent regions of Ukraine and damage biological variety of flora and fauna found in the Kerch Strait.

According to Michael Sawkiw Jr., president of the UCCA, the protest was an opportunity to "express indignation at the Russian Federation's policy toward Ukraine, but also to demonstrate that the Ukrainian community, particularly in the United States, is carefully following these events and calls upon the U.S. gov-

ernment to condemn Russian aggression on the territory of Ukraine."

Representatives of the metropolitan Washington Ukrainian community gathered in front of the Russian Federation's Embassy at 1 p.m. Over a dozen protesters held signs reading "Hands off Ukraine!", "Czar Putin the Encroacher" and others. Protesters also waved Ukrainian flags and chanted slogans to stop continued Russian aggressive policies vis-à-vis Ukraine.

Participants of the Washington protest included representatives of the Ukrainian American community, including many new immigrants from Ukraine. Various media outlets such as the Voice of America, Window on America, Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty and Ukrainska Pravda provided coverage of the demonstration and interviewed many of the demonstrators.

Further actions on this issue by the UCCA and its Washington office, the Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS), include monitoring events in the Kerch Strait and actively informing the U.S. Congress and the presidential administration about the Ukrainian American community's concerns regarding Russia's encroachment on Ukraine's territory.



Chicagoans demonstrate at Daley Plaza against Russian encroachment on Ukraine's territory.

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Demonstrators in Washington protest Russian actions near the island of Tuzla.

Ukrainian scientist details secret Soviet research project on steroids

by Andrew Nynka

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — A former Ukrainian scientist has revealed portions of a secret Soviet research project that tested the effects of banned performance-enhancing steroids on athletes. The research report for that project seems to support long-held suspicions that Soviet success in Olympic competition was based largely on state-sanctioned use of steroids.

Dr. Michael Kalinski, a former chair of the department of sport biochemistry at the State University of Physical Education and Sport in Kyiv, says the 39-page research report did more than give the green light for athletes in the former Soviet Union to use steroids.

"The document is a clear recommendation-type document and it clearly recommended steroid use by athletes of different specializations," Dr. Kalinski told The Ukrainian Weekly during a series of telephone and e-mail interviews.

According to Dr. Kalinski, the document "Anabolic Steroids and Sport Capacity" presented data from secret studies performed at a premier Soviet sport research laboratory in 1971-1972 on the performance-enhancing effects of anabolic-androgenic steroids.

The document, published by the State Institute of Physical Culture in Moscow in July 1972, was circulated throughout the Soviet Union and reached Dr. Kalinski's institute in Kyiv by mail in December of that year.

A photocopy of the document's cover page bears the signatures of the president of the State University of Physical Education and Sport in Kyiv, Vladimir Platonov, and the institution's vice-president, Prof. Ivan Wrzesnevskiy. Along with his signature, the vice-president included instructions that Dr. Kalinski

forward the document to four other department chairs at the university, though he never did.

"I disobeyed the order of my vice president and kept this document in secrecy ... I took a risk and was hiding the document, and hoped that my action would save some Ukrainian athletes from steroid abuse," Dr. Kalinski said. "Destroying it wasn't an option. At any time I could have been asked to account for the numbered document."

In November 2002 the German medical journal Sportmedizin published an article written by Dr. Kalinski and Matthew S. Kerner of Long Island University where, for the first time, the authors described in detail the content of the Soviet research report. The article was intended to publicize the story without revealing the secret document, which Dr. Kalinski says he still keeps tucked away for numerous reasons.

The Soviet research document "contains a series of scientific reports providing the times and dosages for the administration of anabolic-androgenic steroids to human subjects (athletes) and data from and descriptions of experiments conducted at the ... State Central Institute of Physical Culture in Moscow," the two authors wrote in their 26-page analysis.

Their article offers a compelling and detailed description of the contents of the Soviet research document, including information on dosages, types of anabolic-androgenic steroids and procedures for using the drugs, as well as descriptions of sport-specific protocols for their use.

The steroids described in the report control a number of the body's metabolic processes and their use often fosters a dramatic improvement in an athlete's performance in a short period of time. However, they also have serious long-term health

consequences. Side-effects from their use include: impotence, infertility, premature puberty in young athletes, liver problems, muscle injuries due to increased strength, stunted growth and kidney damage.

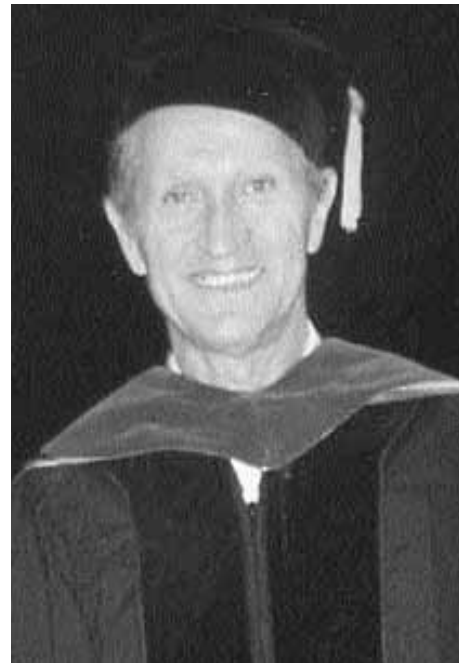
Steroid use by athletes has been banned in many international and national sport competitions. While tests are regularly administered to root out any possible abuses, their use has remained prevalent. An illegal doping program within the former East Germany was revealed after classified police documents turned up in 1990 and, most recently, sports officials in the United States have had to contend with news of a widespread doping scandal among their own athletes.

Athletes often face great pressure to succeed and the benefits of doing so has pushed them in the past to take great risks. Dr. Kalinski noted that pressure placed on the athletes and coaches within the former Soviet Union to succeed was exceptionally strong.

"It was common knowledge in sport circles that athletic success in the Olympic Games provided high privileges in the ... USSR for the elite athletes, coaches, scientists and sport officials. These privileges included: prestige at the state level, expensive gifts, cars, apartments, state stipends, increased salaries, extensive travel abroad, etc.," Dr. Kalinski wrote in his article.

While the performance-enhancing results of using banned steroids were often played up in the Soviet Union, their side effects were downplayed — to the point, Dr. Kalinski said, that ethical considerations did not appear important.

"The [Soviet research] document makes clear that within the former USSR there was ... a government-sponsored scientific effort, which apparently did not



Dr. Michael Kalinski

follow the accepted norms of treatment of human subjects," Dr. Kalinski's report reads. Researchers conducting the secret experiments also apparently never obtained consent from their subjects.

"In the past, sport was politics," Dr. Kalinski said. "This is one of the main reasons why sport and athletics was so important in the Soviet Union — it showed that the political system worked; the health of the athletes was not a concern."

"By governmental agencies circulating the research report among elite state sport institutions in the former Soviet Union, sport officials, coaches and athletes were being advised, recommended, encouraged, perhaps even required to use anabolic-androgenic steroids," the two

(Continued on page 19)

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Regensburg students hold annual reunion at Soyuzivka resort

by Dmytro Bodnarczuk

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Here we are again. Some people ask why we former students of the Regensburg Gymnasium make this pilgrimage to Soyuzivka every year. Is it because of the excellent food, courteous service, green hills and the Ukrainian ambiance? Certainly that's part of it. But, what is it that really draws us together? Is it that we are getting older and trying to recapture our youth?

We get together because, in effect, this is a family gathering – and it's a good family at that. By now it is an extended family: our spouses, our children, our grandchildren and former citizens of the "Regensburg Ukrainian Republic."

So, what do we do when we meet once again? At first we are very glad to see each other, and count few more wrinkles on each other's faces. Then we try to recognize those who came to the reunion for the first time (they have fewer wrinkles). And we remember those who had departed from us in a solemn service, singing "Vichnaya Pamiat." Then we recall our days in the classroom, the teachers and the impact of all this on our lives.

This year, Oksana Teodorowycz, as usual, arranged for a wonderful program to honor the Sichovi Striltsi (Ukrainian Sich Riflemen), by paying tribute to the memory of poet Roman Kupchynsky, a member of that military formation, who memorialized it in his poetry. His poems were recited by Ludmyla Yarko-Pochtar, Nina Ses'-Marchenko, Luba Karawan-Kolomayets and Myron Sharko.

After the recitations there was a rendition of his songs by the more gifted vocalists among us. Most of the choir members wore embroidered Ukrainian blouses, which made them look young

(almost as if they were in their teens). The final word was delivered by the poet's son, Yuri Kupchynsky.

Then followed a presentation titled "Sichovi Striltsi as a Foundation of the Ukrainian National Army 1917-1920" that elaborated on the fact that the first volunteers came from the ranks of the Sich and Sokil volunteer firemen, sports organizations and the Plast youth organization. It was noted that women played a significant role in this movement as the organizers of the Red Cross, and also in the military as in the case of Capt. Olena Stepaniv. Later, the sons of the farmers and the workers made up the bulk of this fighting force.

We remembered that our school principal, Dr. Mykola Velyczko, served in the Sichovi Striltsi unit, as did some of our fathers and grandfathers. It was very interesting to learn that our own Prof. Evhen Malaniak, an adjutant to Otaman Vasyl Tiutiunyk, witnessed the transfer of the command of the Ukrainian National Army to Otaman Yurii Tiutiunyk (no relation who took the army on its last expedition the "Zymovyi Pokhid" (The Winter March) against the Red Army. Shortly after the transfer of command Gen. V. Tiutiunyk died of typhus.

There was also a presentation from our own youngest member of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), Roman Mac, on the subject "Volyn 1943-1944." He explored the causes and responsibility for the atrocities committed there.

We have these kind of presentations every year. As our Prof. Malaniak wrote: "... Why are we recalling all this? Why the self-flagellation? Because without the understanding of the past there is no future." Our future is in our children and

grandchildren, so, we are planning to leave them our published biographies to help them to understand who they are, as well as to enable social scientists and researchers to discover the factors that make a community, or how the Regensburg Gymnasium family was created.

We had a pleasant and joyful time also at our formal dinner, arranged by our "hospodynia" Olexandra Maluk-Sawyn. After the Rev. Volodymyr Pyso's blessing of the food, a warm greeting was conveyed from our dear Prof. M. Meleshko and his lovely wife from dis-

tant Florida; we missed them very much at our reunion. We also had fun at our "bonfire" at the fireplace in the lobby of the Kyiv villa. There were many jokes and anecdotes, and much boisterous laughter and singing.

All of this was possible because of the enthusiastic and energetic leadership of Vasyl Luchkiw, members of his committee such as Ludmyla Yarko-Pochtar, and the volunteer Regensburg family. Mr. Luchkiw keeps Regensburgers together during the rest of the year by publishing the bulletin "Aby-Sche-Raz" (If Only One More Time).



Former students of the Regensburg Gymnasium gathered in front of Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church, located adjacent to Soyuzivka.

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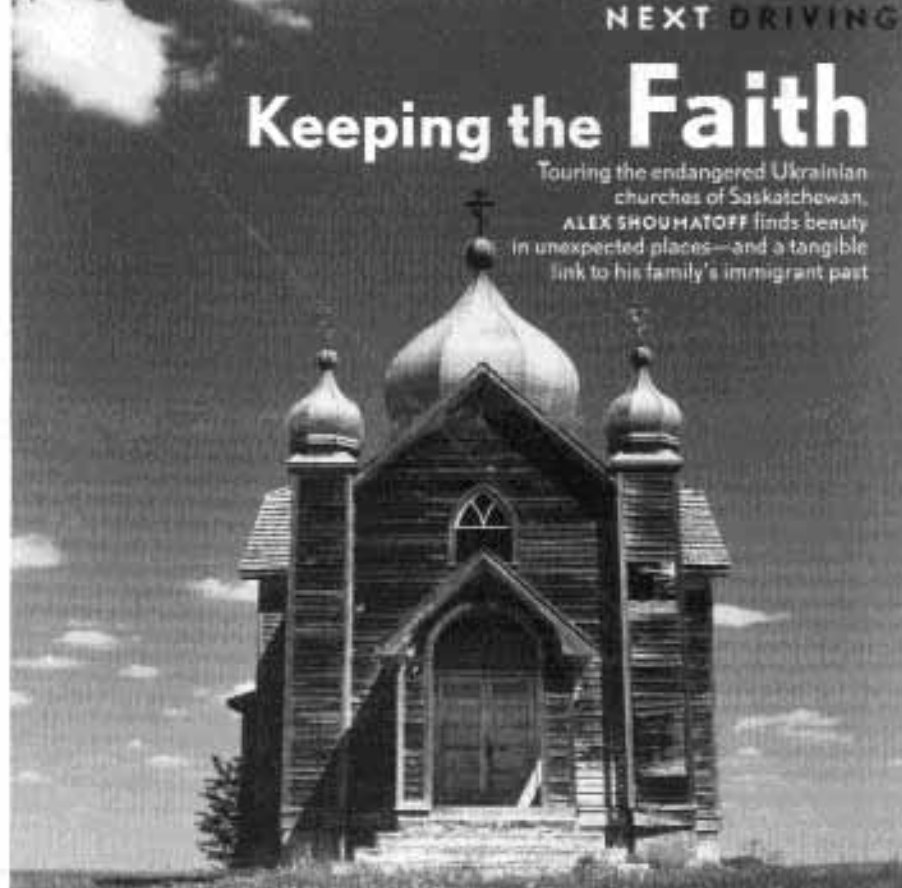
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Travel + Leisure profiles early Ukrainian churches in Saskatchewan

NEXT DRIVING

Keeping the Faith

Touring the endangered Ukrainian churches of Saskatchewan, ALEX SHOUMATOFF finds beauty in unexpected places—and a tangible link to his family's immigrant past



HERE ARE POCKETS of transplanted old world culture in North America that remain more or less pristine. The best known of these is in northern New Mexico, in small, high mountain villages the Spanish of centuries ago still can be heard. Similarly, the depth of traditions in the States can be most illustrated when you find a Ukrainian church in the British Isles, and in Central and South America the remnants of escaped slaves, how retained their West African culture more faithfully than those who assimilated in their adopted homelands. Visiting these old cut against modernity is essentially a progress experience, especially when the immigrants continuing such cultural security are your own people. My grandparents were Russians with deep roots in "Little Russia," or Ukraine. They made their lives in Chicago and Baltimore after the revolution.

Under a big sky in central Canada an abandoned church near Estevan, above.

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Opening page of an article on the early Ukrainian churches of Saskatchewan, which appeared in the August issue of *Travel + Leisure*, the world's leading travel magazine.

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — In an article titled "Keeping the Faith," which appeared in the August issue of *Travel + Leisure*, Alex Shoumatoff draws attention to the simplicity and beauty of the early Ukrainian churches of the Canadian Prairies, which, since their construction in the 1890s by Ukrainian immigrants, have become increasingly endangered, with some no longer in use or abandoned, and about to be torn down.

The author starts his journey in Saskatoon, traveling northeast on Highway 41, the so-called "Ukrainian Corridor," which runs for 700 miles between Saskatoon and Winnipeg, roughly parallel to the Yellowhead Highway "...[where] ... people ... speak English with a Ukrainian accent, and every few miles a Ukrainian Catholic or Orthodox church appears prominently." Subsequently, he heads south to Highway 5 and continues east toward Verigin.

Mr. Shoumatoff is accompanied on the trip by Frank Korvemaker, an adviser to the Saskatchewan Heritage Foundation, which was established in 1991 for the enactment of preservation and restoration efforts.

Heading out of Saskatoon, the author observes that the landscape, "dead-level steppe with rich, black earth that was entirely under cultivation, mostly with Durham wheat and flax or except for the occasional copse of poplar, birch, or oak — was just like the landscape the Ukrainians had left behind: endless, visually soothing big-sky country."

He goes on to note that, given the flat land, "These simple and beautiful churches, with their distinctive onion-domes are visible and prominent on the open expanse of the plains."

These churches not only constitute a distinctive architecture, but they have come to be considered "treasures of rural

North American architecture."

The author goes on to explain that "The first thing immigrants did, after erecting some sort of shelter to get themselves through the winter — often nothing more than an A-frame pit house — was build the church. Each family had to bring a certain number of logs and help with the construction. The church was the primary spot for socializing, maintaining cultural solidarity, and dealing with death, of which there was plenty; scarlet fever, freak spring blizzards and starvation took their toll on the new arrivals."

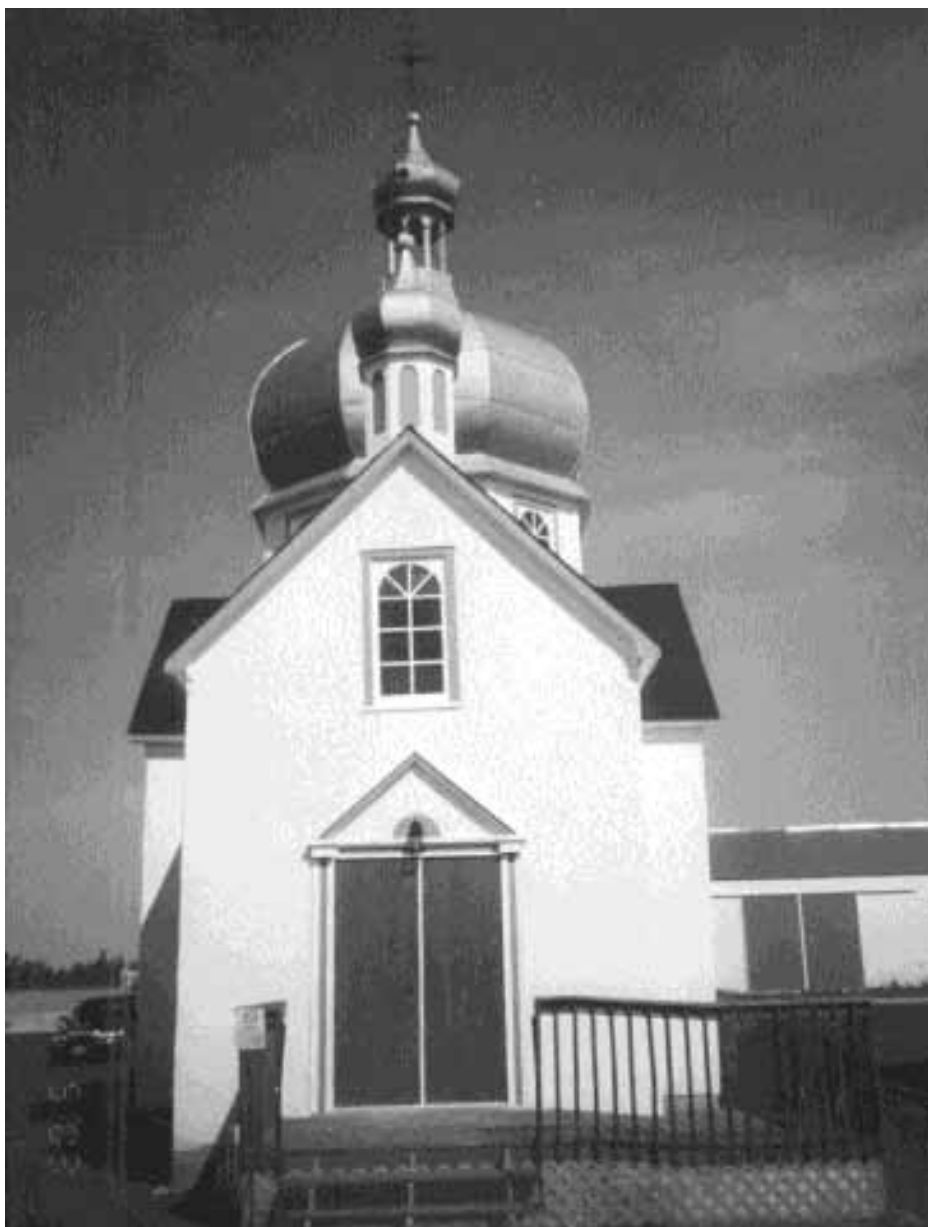
Referring to the hundreds of early Ukrainian churches on the plains of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the author writes that "most were built between 1896 and 1913, when the government was offering 160-acre 'sections' in the central prairies for (\$10 Canadian) and 170,000 Ukrainians arrived to homestead on them."

He goes on to note that "The descendants of the original settlers have largely moved on to cities and other more promising locales. The rural communities the churches served are dead or dying, and many of the congregations are down to a dozen people, or held their last service some time ago, leaving churches empty, unmaintained and fast returning to the elements."

Among the churches visited in the province of Saskatchewan are St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, in the town of Smuts (population: about 10); the church's free-standing bell tower is described as standing "in a sea of golden wheat tops dancing in the wind, surrounded by rusting machinery and crumbling farmhouses and outbuildings."

The seven-domed St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Lepine, "which, like Smuts, no longer exists as a town, but the church carries on." At this site, the travelers

(Continued on page 20)



St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church at its new site in Portage La Prairie.

Pioneer church blessed at new site

by Mary E. Pressey

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Manitoba — The members of Ukrainian Connection, a non-profit organization, formed in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, saw the efforts of their hard work come to fruition on Saturday, September 6. Gathered together with friends, relatives, guests, government officials and community members, they celebrated the long-awaited official opening of the Ukrainian Heritage Church (formerly St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church).

Now secure on the grounds of Fort la Reine Museum in Portage, with its eye-catching domes rising to meet the skies, the Church stands as a testament to the Ukrainian pioneers' deep and abiding

faith that sustained them in their struggle to survive in their newly adopted country.

The church was erected by Ukrainian pioneers in Arbakka, Manitoba, to replace the first church built there in 1914 and destroyed by fire in 1937. The congregation initially consisted of approximately 50 church members but by the year 2000, because of a dwindling population, was reduced to three families who could no longer maintain the church building.

In the interim, as luck would have it, the parishioners learned that Ukrainian Connection was searching for a pioneer-built house of worship. Contacts were made, and the Arbakka church members

(Continued on page 14)



Clergy officiate at the blessing of what is now known as the Ukrainian Heritage Church at the Fort la Reine Museum.

World Monuments Watch List includes two sites in Ukraine

NEW YORK – The World Monuments Fund (WMF), an organization dedicated to preserving the historic, artistic and architectural heritage of humankind, recently released its 2004 World Monuments Watch List of 100 most endangered sites. The biennial Watch list is a call to action on behalf of threatened cultural-heritage monuments worldwide.

Ukraine appears on the “100 most endangered sites” list, with two sites listed: the ancient city of Panticapaeum (site of present-day Kerch), in Crimea and the Tyras-Bilhorod Fortress, in Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy, Odesa.

The WMF describes the Panticapaeum site as follows:

“Once the capital of the Bosporan Kingdom, the largest political site in the region of the ancient Black Sea, the ruins of the city of Panticapaeum contain evidence of settlement dating back to 2600 B.C.

“Over its long history the site has been occupied by Greeks, Scythians and Sarmatians, as evident in the art, architecture and Kerch-style ceramics of the Bosporan Kingdom.

“More recently, Panticapaeum was the site of the oldest Christian church in Ukraine, the 10th century Church of St. John the Baptist.

“For archaeologists, who began excavating the site at the close of the 18th century, Panticapaeum is unequalled in the Black Sea region in its richness of ceramics, jewelry, sculptures and other artifacts.

“Since 1826, the site has been under the auspices of the Kerch Museum of Antiquities. Some site security was provided during the Soviet period due to Panticapaeum’s proximity to naval bases. More recently, however, Panticapaeum has been plagued by looting and vandalism, and the site is now riddled with looters trenches, which have destroyed walls and ancient frescoes. This damage has been compounded by natural factors such as rain and erosion, combined with unregulated tourism and local development.”

The entry for “Panticapaeum” in the Encyclopedia of Ukraine (University of Toronto Press, 1984), notes that, given its strategic location on the western shore of the Kerch Strait, the city grew quickly. As the leading trade, manufacturing and cultural center on the northern coast of the Black Sea it became the capital of the Bosporan Kingdom, which arose in the 5th century B.C. as an alliance of existing Greek city-states.

Panticapaeum was heavily damaged in Saumacus’ revolt and Diophantus’ capture of the city at the end of the 2nd century B.C. and by an earthquake c. 70 B.C.



The Tyras-Bilhorod Fortress in Bilhorod-Dnistrovsky, Odesa.

It was rebuilt under Roman rule, and by 1 A.D. had regained its commercial importance. It began to decline in 3 A.D. as tribal raids disrupted the trade in the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Basin.

Panticapaeum was destroyed by the Huns ca. 370 A.D. Later a small town arose at the site, which in the Middle Ages became known as Bosphorus.

The city was dominated by Mount Mithridites, on which the temples and civic buildings were built. Villas were built on the terraced slopes. Beyond the city walls was a large necropolis, which has been excavated since the end of the 19th century. The necropolis includes a number of famous kurhans, such as Melek-Chesmen, Tsarskyi, Zolota Mohyla and Yuz Oba. The city itself has been excavated systematically since the second world war.

The Tyras site is described by WMF as follows:

“For centuries the fortress of Tyras-Belgorod [sic – WMF employs Russian-based transliteration] has watched over

(Continued on page 21)



Detail of interior ruins, Tyras-Bilhorod Fortress on the Dnister Estuary.



Detail of ancient fresco painting, Panticapaeum.



The ancient city of Panticapaeum (site of present-day Kerch) in Crimea; ancient ruins among field of grass.

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Pioneer church...

(Continued from page 12)

happily donated their cherished church to Ukrainian Connection who, amid countrywide radio, television and press publicity, proceeded to have it dismantled, transported by trucks along a 250-kilometer route to Portage la Prairie, and restored to its former glory.

The program began with a church service conducted on the front steps of the church. Officiating at the service were four clergymen, Father Andrew Jarmus of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Father Ernest Hafichuk and Deacon Michael Strilec of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, and the Rev. Michael Wollbaum of the Roman Catholic Church.

Following the service, all in attendance were invited to view the interior of the church with its substantial renovation and restored icons. Violet Dawidiuk of Arbakka, in the presence of several other former parishioners, graciously thanked Ukrainian Connection for restoring and preserving their beloved St. Nicholas Church.

The guests from far and near congregated at the spacious senior citizens' building on Royal Road North to participate in the highlight event, the dance, which resonated with vibrant music, hearty greetings, dinner and entertainment. In the course of the evening the master of ceremonies, Victor Edwards, called individually upon Walter Keryluk, alderman of the city; Jim Knight, reeve of the rural municipality and Harold Brown, chairman of the Fort la Reine Board, who warmly greeted the guests and praised the Ukrainian Connection members for their determination and dedication to a cause that brought satisfaction not only to them but also to all who appreciate art, culture and the value of heritage.

The president of Ukrainian Connection, Gerald Bulachowski, next extended heartfelt thanks from Ukrainian Connection members to the many generous donors and volunteers who were instrumental in making the church project such a great success.

Special thanks were extended to Mary E. Pressey, who attended the opening from New York, for her substantial donation toward the expense of moving and renovating the church and for the construction in the future of a building resembling a pioneer Ukrainian house to display Ukrainian art, history and artifacts.

Matt Dreniak spoke on behalf of the community of Arbakka. In his recollections of St. Nicholas Church and community activities, he delighted the audience with many witty anecdotes.

The guest speaker of the evening was Dr. Michael Ewanchuk of Winnipeg whose resume reads like a "Who's Who in Canada." In her introduction, Adeline Pressey stated that Dr. Ewanchuk, a former school teacher, school inspector and a veteran of Royal Canadian Air Force, is the author of 14 books. In 1980 the University of Winnipeg conferred an honorary doctorate upon him in recognition of his contribution as an educator and historian of the Ukrainian community in Manitoba.

In his speech Dr. Ewanchuk captured the interest of the audience with his intimate knowledge and masterful presentation about the lives and achievements of Ukrainian pioneers and their children in Canada.

Climaxing the evening, a youthful dance group and a bandurist twosome from Winnipeg, under the direction of Larissa Semchyshyn, captivated the audience with their repertoire of lively national dances and selected songs.

COMMUNITY CHRONICLE: Houston's "Ridna Shkola" begins classes

by Tania Hrynewycz

HOUSTON – On Sunday, September 7, the Ukrainian "Ridna Shkola" of Houston rang in the beginning of its new school year. The youngest student rang in the bell on the shoulders of one of the oldest students, who happens to be an exchange student from Ukraine. Director Tetyana Lytvynchuk and Father Mykola Dovzhuk greeted almost 40 students.

In Houston, Ukrainian school starts every week after Sunday liturgy and a student lunch in the cultural center at 12:15 p.m. Though many Ukrainian schools have classes on Saturdays, Sundays work better for this community, which is marked by a commitment and flexibility I have not seen in many places. Even the choice of Sundays over Saturdays came out of a willingness to try both situations and find out what works better for the majority.

I arrived in Houston last year and have already seen the Ukrainian school grow and become better. We have five classrooms covering all ages from pre-school (sadochok) through high school. We also have a class in the Ukrainian language for English speakers. This year not only are the basics of language being taught, but we have a music teacher and dance instructors, as well as catechism.

The instruction time is rather extended, yet one Sunday when the school day ended and I asked my daughter casually, "Ready to go home?" She responded, "Can't I stay and play a bit?"


That is the other part of Houston like. The community truly welcomes and makes an effort to make newcomers feel welcome. All suggestions are taken into



Students of Houston's Ukrainian "Ridna Shkola" on the opening day of classes.

consideration. The community consists of Ukrainians who came to the United States many years ago, Ukrainians who came recently, as well as American-born Ukrainians. The Houston Ukrainian community is one of the reasons I feel comfortable calling Houston home now.

If you are interested in the Houston Ukrainian Ridna Shkola, please write to us at: Ukrainian School of Houston "Ridna Shkola," P.O. Box 1006, Pearland, TX 77588-1006. Alternately we may be reached by phone, 281-412-7327, or e-mail. ukeschoolhouston@att.net. Our webpage is located at <http://ukeschoolhouston.home.att.net>.




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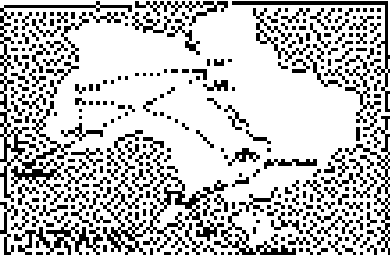


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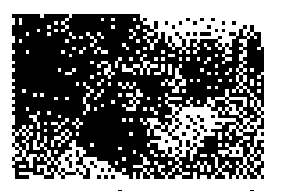
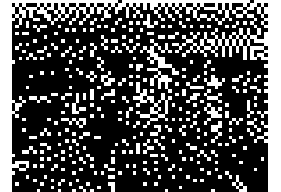



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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Art institute director headed for Belgium

MILWAUKEE, Wis. – Dean Robert Buckner of the Peck School of the Arts at the University of Wisconsin Milwaukee announced that Peter Doroshenko, director of the Institute of Visual Arts, will be leaving his position to succeed Jan Hoet as director of the Stedelijk Museum voot Actueie Kunst in Ghent, Belgium. The museum, known as SMAK, is the municipal museum of contemporary art in that city and is known as one of the world's foremost showcases for contemporary art. Mr. Doroshenko will take up his new post in December.

During Mr. Doroshenko's tenure, the UWM Art Museum became the UWM Institute of Visual Arts (INOVA). The Institute of Visual Arts has specialized in concurrent one-person exhibitions, giving younger artists their first institutional exhibition, allowing mid-career artists extended surveys of their oeuvre, and commissioning mature artists to create new bodies of work. Since opening in its present form, INOVA has presented work by over 133 artists from the world's culture zones. Recent exhibitions have focused on the Midwest, the Caribbean Basin, Eastern Europe, the Middle East, Central America and Southeast Asia.

Since 1995 Mr. Doroshenko has organized numerous one-person exhibitions, featuring artists such as Adel Abdessemed (Algeria), Vanessa Beecroft (Italy), Candice Breitz (South Africa), Maurizio Cattelan (Italy), Surasi Kunsolwong (Thailand), Ange Leccia (France), Jo Penalva (Portugal), Allen Ruppersberg (U.S.), Kim Sooja (South Korea), Salla Tykk (Finland), Uri Tzaig (Israel), Nari Ward (U.S.) and Jane and Louise Wilson (Great Britain).

With Mr. Doroshenko's strong knowledge of the current Ukrainian contemporary art scene, he also organized exhibitions with various Ukrainian artists, including Serhiy Bratkov (Kharkiv), Ilya Chichkan (Kyiv), Serhiy Illin (Kharkiv), Gleb Katchuk and Olga Kashimbeckova (Odesa) and Margarita Zinets and Alexander Vereschak (Kyiv).

In his new position as director at SMAK, Mr. Doroshenko will be responsible for managing museum operations and exhibitions. SMAK organizes a variety of one-person and group exhibitions with regional and international artists. In addition to work by prominent Belgian artists such as Marcel Broodthaers, Jan Vercruyse, Panamarenko and Wim Delvoe, the art in SMAK's permanent collection ranges from paintings by modern masters such as Francis Bacon

(Great Britain) and Andy Warhol (U.S.) to work by established avant-garde figures such as Joseph Beuys (Germany) and Vito Acconci (U.S.), as well as younger international artists like Stan Douglas (Canada), Sam Durant (USA), and Fabrice Hybert (France).

"I look forward to my new responsibilities at SMAK," Mr. Doroshenko said, "but I will miss many good friends at the university and all those responsible for making the Institute of Visual Arts a vibrant arts institution. I am proud that in the years since 1995 we have put Milwaukee on the international contemporary art map."

Mr. Doroshenko, his wife, Roksolana, and daughter, Claudia, are members of Ukrainian National Association Branch 82. He is the son of Raisa and Anatole Doroshenko; his father is an honorary member of the UNA General Assembly.

Physician joins Ob-Gyn practice

PASSAIC, N.J. – Andrew Walter Gnoy, M.D., has joined the practice of Tri-County Ob-Gyn Associates.

Dr. Gnoy, a graduate of Rutgers University, completed four years of medical school at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ). He selected obstetrics and gynecology as his specialty and completed his medical training at St. Barnabas Medical Center – a hospital ranked 13th in the nation.

Dr. Gnoy belongs to St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Parish in Passaic, N.J.

He is a member of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America. He is also a member of UNA Branch 216 and a former recipient of a Ukrainian National Association scholarship.

For over three decades Tri-County Associates has been committed to personalized care. It is a practice that offers a full range of gynecological and obstetrical care, utilizing the most advanced procedures available today. The staff consists of Dr. Marian K. Schwarz, Dr. Gnoy and a midwife-nurse, Katie Greenhagn. Tri-County has two offices in New Jersey – one in Piscataway and one in Green Brook.

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Tournament attracts golfers for a cause: the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund

PENFIELD, N.Y. – A group of 56 enthusiastic golfers gathered on Saturday, September 13, at the Shadow Pines Golf Club in Penfield, N.Y., to participate in the 5th Annual Children of Chernobyl Golf Tournament. Sponsored by the Rochester Chapter of CCRF, the event raised funds to purchase medical equipment and supplies for the Ivano-Frankivsk Perinatology Center in Ivano-Frankivsk.

Prior to tee-off, contenders had a chance to browse the tournament raffle tables laden with donations collected by Ann Wallner and Taras Myhowych. They purchased tickets for items such as golf clubs, putters, golf bags, golf balls, tee-shirts, goody bags, key chains and a variety of other merchandise.

Lesia Telega, one of the co-organizers of the event, greeted players as they arrived and informed them of the day's schedule. She was accompanied by two young volunteers, Stephany Skrobach and Nicholas Scoglio, who helped sell raffle tickets and take pictures of all the teams. Roman Lesiv, another co-organizer, directed players to their golf carts and provided them with the rules of the game.

Each team consisted of three to four players who played scramble, a competition where the next stroke or drive begins from the position of a team member's best ball. At the end of their 18 holes, players retired to the clubhouse where they relaxed, mingled and had a chance to peruse the scores.

During dinner, Bohdan Skrobach, committee co-organizer, spoke briefly to thank everyone for their participation and to introduce Myron Babiuk, CCRF Rochester Chapter president. Mr. Babiuk welcomed everyone to the fifth annual CCRF Golf Tournament and promised the

continuation of a partnership between the Rochester Chapter and the Ivano-Frankivsk Perinatology Center. To date, the chapter has donated \$30,000 to the hospital in Ukraine.

Lisa Milanych, CCRF's director of procurement, acknowledged the organizers, participants and donors of the tournament: "You've raised the expectations for this chapter of CCRF, and we are excited to see what other amazing gifts will come from this phenomenal group of individuals."

With the conclusion of the more formal part of the evening, the distribution of prizes began with John Adamczuk's light-hearted speech congratulating the winners of the day's events. The team that came in first included Jerry Randisi, Barry Deane, Clark Cogan and Bob Steinorth. Mr. Adamczuk, committee co-organizer, presented prizes to the winners and the evening concluded with the raffle drawing.

"Everyone had a very good time again this year. We hope to make the tournament even bigger and better next year in order to raise more funds for such a good cause," said Mr. Adamczuk.

CCRF thanked the organizers of the Rochester Golf Tournament: Messrs. Adamczuk, Lesiv, Skrobach, Ms. Telega, and all the other members of the committee who helped to make this fund-raiser such a success.

A sincere thank-you was extended also to the corporate sponsor of the event, the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, and to Mr. Babiuk, not only for his able leadership of the chapter, but also for his initiative in publishing the 2004 children's calendars that are available for sale through CCRF. For more information, please contact CCRF at (973) 376-5140.

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Ukrainian scientist...

(Continued from page 9)

scientists wrote in their article.

Dr. Kalinski said he believes that the document he kept hidden for nearly 30 years represents a small example of the steroid research being conducted in the Soviet Union.

"After the fall of the East German government, any compromising documents regarding anabolic-androgenic steroid research 'disappeared' from the libraries where they should have been stored. It is possible that many of the secret files from the USSR met a similar fate and [the Soviet research report] represents a very small window into what actually occurred during the years of Soviet domination of Olympic sport," Dr. Kalinski's article reads.

Additionally, it appears that some sport administrators and scientists who were responsible for secret steroid programs have maintained prominent positions long after the dissolution of the USSR. Vladimir Platonov – the university president who initially signed the Soviet research document – still holds his position at the prestigious sports school and, as the vice-president of Ukraine's National Olympic Committee, attended the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Asked why this issue was coming to light 12 years after the fall of the Soviet Union, Dr. Kalinski said he waited before announcing the document because he feared retribution. "I did not want to take a risk of possible blackmailing, falsifying my records in the USSR, destroying my reputation – as always happened with Soviet citizens who questioned the correctness of the Soviet path," Dr. Kalinski said.

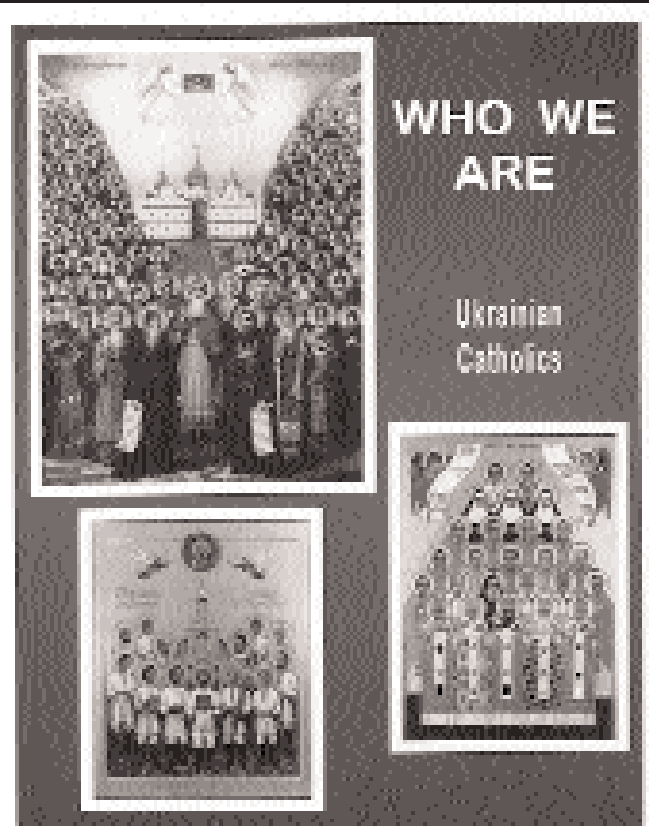
"I remember when somebody was speaking out in the former USSR, all the propaganda was aimed against such person to destroy his credibility, his image, his intentions, often portraying him as a criminal element of society," he explained.

As a political activist in the late 1980s, Dr. Kalinski joined student-led protests in the country's capital against the Ukrainian government and was arrested in 1989 when Soviet police found him removing political posters hung throughout Kyiv. At the time, Dr. Kalinski said, Ukraine seemed to be moving away from independence and when the opportunity came to leave the country in 1990 he took it, and the secret document came with him.

Dr. Kalinski now works as a tenured professor of exercise science at Kent State University in Ohio, where he teaches undergraduate and graduate students at the university's School of Exercise, Leisure and Sport. He has written numerous books and articles on exercise biochemistry and recently received research and teaching awards from Kent State University. Dr. Kalinski acquired his U.S. citizenship on August 4, 2000, an event that the Ukrainian scientist said played a large role in his decision to reveal the Soviet research report.

His animosity and resentment of the Soviet regime appear rooted in a turbulent past that separated him from his family, and he offers that as a motive for releasing information on doping in the former Soviet Union. His grandfather died as result of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 and two of his uncles were taken by the Soviet secret police and have never returned. A third uncle was warned that the secret police were coming and he fled Ukraine, never to return.

Dr. Kalinski said his story is just a small example of the cruelty of the Soviet regime. As a U.S. citizen he says he has adopted a new motto: "Nothing in the world will change if we don't change it. You have to do everything in your power, even if it is not much."



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Travel + Leisure...

(Continued from page 12)

are escorted by two longtime parishioners, Victor Oleksyn and Peter Huziek, who are described as "[telling] old jokes and reminis[ing] about visiting the old country after the collapse of the Soviet Union," with the author interjecting that he felt that he was among friends.

St. Michael Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Rama, 40 miles from Wadena, is striking in its overall "powerful simplicity and grace," as well as an outstanding interior, with icons painted by a local artist named Paul Zabolotny in 1950. Reference is made to Rudolph Kresak, a farmer who succeeded his father as president of the congregation, who explains that the church had cost \$306 (Canadian) to build in 1936.

St. Elia Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Wroxton is no longer in use and may be torn down. An old grain elevator at some distance behind the church, evokes for the author "the two most striking architectural elements of the prairie juxtaposed, both decrepit and yet both somehow also grand."

An explanation, provided by Mr. Korvemaker, states that "when a Ukrainian Catholic church loses its members, it is often torn down because the

diocese doesn't want the responsibility (and can't afford the financial liability) of leaving it to stand empty. This, of course, puts even more pressure on the foundation's preservation efforts."

The last stop is at an abandoned church about eight miles southwest of Fosston — "unpainted and derelict, but still basically solid," with the year 1949 etched into the concrete steps.

Interestingly enough the author, whose tour is undertaken as "a tangible link to his family's immigrant past," refers to his grandparents, who emigrated to the United States after the revolution, as "Russians with deep roots in 'Little Russia,' or Ukraine," while simultaneously speaking of his "fellow Ukrainian émigrés."

At the journey's end, the author finds himself "thinking once again about the fortitude and determination of my fellow Ukrainian émigrés, who came to this empty, endless steppe and built their farms, their churches, their lives."

Under a rubric supplying additional information, there is a reference to the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, 910 Spadina Crescent E., in Saskatoon; website: <http://www.umc.sk.ca>.

Defections reflect...

(Continued from page 2)

governor between 1997 and 2002.

Members of Our Ukraine, such as Petro Poroshenko, have long-standing ties to Donetsk figures like First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov. Our Ukraine and Mr. Yushchenko are weak in the Donbas, Ukraine's coal-mining region, where the bloc failed to cross the 4 percent threshold in the 2002 elections. A deal between both sides could amount to neutrality by the Donbas clan during the elections in return for non-interference in their region after the elections by a newly elected President Yushchenko.

The growing disunity within pro-Kuchma ranks and their inability to come forward with a united candidate is deeply worrying to the executive. The duo of Mr. Yanukovych and Mr. Akhmetov, and Mr. Yushchenko, both detest Mr. Medvedchuk, the oligarch who will lose most in the event of a Yushchenko victory.

These recent defections, and the ones likely to follow them, will make it impossible for the pro-presidential majority to adopt constitutional changes. Even with 60 Communist deputies, who may still pull out over their failure to

obtain a fully proportional election law, 300-plus votes will be impossible to achieve, Parliament Chairman Lytvyn admitted during a recent visit to Washington. President Kuchma is increasingly caught in a conundrum of his own making.

Ukraine gears up...

(Continued from page 1)

to be cleaned and better scrutinized as well.

Ms. Stavnichuk suggested that it was time Ukraine assured a party system and the pre-eminence of political parties in the election process.

"Today all the candidates for president will be from one or another party," explained Ms. Stavnichuk. "I believe that we can now utilize the European experience in developing an appropriate legal basis for our own system."

According to two major surveys completed in October, 12 months prior to the elections all the major unannounced candidates indeed belong to some political organization, with Viktor Yushchenko of the Our Ukraine bloc continuing to lead the pack. Studies by Democratic Initiatives/TNS Ukraina, as well as the Center for Social Monitoring/Ukrainian Institute for Social Research, show him at around 21 percent to 23 percent in voter support. Mr. Yushchenko has retained a popularity rating in the lower and mid-20s for almost three years now and most political scientists consider that percentage range as his base of support.

Mr. Yushchenko is followed by Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko. Mr. Symonenko, who unsuccessfully faced President Kuchma in an election run-off in 1999, received support from 12 to 15 percent of those polled, down somewhat from steady numbers in the high teens several years ago.

Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych of the Regions of Ukraine Party, on the other hand, has seen a dynamic rise in his presidential fortunes as people have come to know the name. At the end of October, around 9 percent of Ukrainians sampled in the two polls said they could support him for president.

Other names most frequently mentioned and their support in polls are as follows: National Deputy Yulia Tymoshenko (Batkivschyna Party and Tymoshenko Bloc); 4.3-6 percent; National Deputy Oleksander Moroz (Socialist Party); 4.5-5 percent; Chief of Staff of the Presidential Administration Viktor Medvedchuk (Social Democratic Party United), 2.6-4 percent; National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Serhii Tyhypko (Labor Party), 1.8-2 percent; Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Volodymyr Lytvyn (For A United Ukraine Bloc), 1-2 percent.

Victory may be near...

(Continued from page 3)


lions of victims of this great catastrophe, this man-made 'Holodomor.' And we have been able to achieve that with this Duranty campaign, which is a very positive development. Often people have ignored or have forgotten about this genocide. I think we've brought it back to international attention," he explained.

The U.S. House of Representatives on October 20 adopted a resolution "commemorating and honoring the memory of victims of an abominable act perpetrated against the people of Ukraine in 1932-1933." The resolution goes on to say that "millions of men, women and children were murdered by starvation so that one man, Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, could consolidate control over Ukraine." It also calls the Western denial of the Famine a shameful chapter in history, and condemns Walter Duranty for deliberately

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World Monuments...

(Continued from page 13)

the calm waters of the Dniester [sic] Estuary. Founded in the sixth century B.C. as the Greek city of Tyras, the site was mentioned by Strabo, Ptolemy and Pliny.

"The ancient site encompasses the preserved remains of houses, paved streets, gutters, headquarters of a Roman garrison, and fortifications built of massive limestone plates unknown anywhere else in the classical world.

"Built in the Middle Ages, the fortress functioned as a military post for Byzantine, Moldavian, Turkish, and Russian forces until the early 19th century. With three gates, 20 towers, a defensive wall and a moat, Tyras-Belgorod is the only remaining medieval fortress in southwestern Ukraine.

"Since 1940, Tyras-Belgorod – now part of the modern city of Belgorod-Dnestrovsky (Bilhorod Dnistrovsky) – has been a designated national monument in the care of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine and the Ukrainian State Committee for Architecture, Construction and Housing Policy.

"Over the past four decades, restoration work has been carried out on the site's Greek remains, including the insertion of concrete supports along the estuary to protect the crumbling bedrock from further erosion.

"Due to a lack of funds, however, an assessment of the physical condition of the entire site has never been carried out, nor has a comprehensive plan for shoreline stabilization been developed. Without these, it will be impossible to arrest further decay."

The Encyclopedia of Ukraine entry for the Tyras notes that preliminary archaeological work was done at the site in 1927-1932, while systematic excavations under the auspices of the AN URSS (now ANU) Institute of Archeology started in 1945.

In terms of the history of Bilhorod-Dnistrovsky, the city lies on the right bank of the Dniester Estuary. In 600 B.C. this was the site of the Greek colony of Tyras. In 9 A.D. it became a city of the Tivertsian and Ulychian tribes named Bilhorod. In the 13th century it was part of the Principality of Galicia-Volhynia. In the 14th century it was ruled by the Genoese, renamed Montcastro; for a time in the 15th century it was part of the Moldavian principality.

In 1484 the city was captured by the Turks and in 1503 renamed Akkerman (White Rock). During the 17th and 18th centuries it became the seat of the Bilhorod Horde. The city came under Russian rule in 1812. From 1918-1940 it belonged to Rumania and was called Cetatea Alba. It became part of the USSR in 1940, and in 1944 it was renamed Belgorod-Dnestrovsky [Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiy.]

...The city has an ethnographic museum, founded in 1934, which contains among its exhibits archeological finds from the city of Tyras.

The encyclopedia notes that the city's architectural monuments include the well-preserved fortress built in 1438-1454 by Master Fedorko, with "26 towers, four gates, and a citadel whose

walls are almost 2 kilometers long, and a restored church built during the 14th and 15th centuries."

This year, for the first time in its eight-year history, the Watch list encompasses every continent, including Antarctica. This geographic reach reflects the broad definition of "cultural-heritage monument," a term that may refer to an individual building, a work of monumental sculpture, a town center, or an entire cultural landscape.

The WMF program identifies a broad range of endangered sites and brings them to the attention of the public, preservation professionals and local governments with the aim of protecting the world's endangered heritage and in saving individual sites.

Taken together, the sites on the list comprise a diversity of building types, periods and threats, and include 33 places in Europe, 16 in Asia, one in Australia, 18 in Africa and the Middle East, 31 in the Americas, and one in Antarctica.

This year's watch includes several modern sites, including both dwellings and industrial and engineering sites.

For additional information call the WMF, 95 Madison Ave. New York, NY 10016, at (646) 424-9594; e-mail: wmf@wmf.org. website: www.wmf.org.

Columbia...

(Continued from page 6)

The Times and its readers. Ultimately, Prof. von Hagen recommended that the Pulitzer awarded to Duranty be revoked.

"I think that both for the integrity of the Pulitzer Prize and for the people that might get it in the future and for The New York Times, I think they should take it away from him," Prof. von Hagen told The Columbia Spectator.

Ms. Zeldin reported: "Of particular concern to Von Hagen was Duranty's sympathy for the Soviet Union and his whitewashing of the Five-Year Plan's effects. Despite what he witnessed, Duranty was instrumental in getting the United States to recognize the Soviet Union in 1933 and was present at the official recognition ceremony at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin hailed Duranty as the biggest contributor to the recognition effort."

The Spectator also quoted Tamara Gallo, a representative for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, as saying: "We'd like The New York Times to do the right thing and honor the millions of innocent victims by apologizing to their readership, the Ukrainian American community, and most importantly the famine survivors by denouncing Duranty's Pulitzer Prize."

In related news, Prof. von Hagen appeared on "All Things Considered," the highly acclaimed program on National Public Radio, on October 23 to discuss the ramifications of his report to The New York Times on Duranty's work as the paper's Moscow correspondent in the 1930s. Prof. von Hagen told NPR correspondent Melissa Block that Duranty's Pulitzer should be rescinded.

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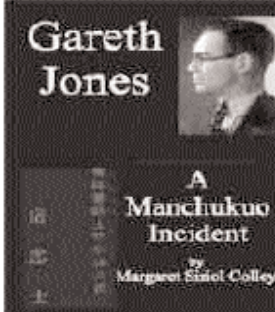
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UKELODEON

FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

Black Panthers collect shoes for needy in Ukraine

by Diana Zmyj Mandicz

WHIPPANY, N.J. – The members of the Plast group Chorni Pantery (Black Panthers), have collected and sorted more than 200 pairs of shoes for the needy in Ukraine. The boys posted flyers announcing their shoe collection, and the response from the Ukrainian community in the northern New Jersey area was overwhelming.

The Plast group, which holds meetings at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church hall in Whippany, N.J., sorted the shoes by gender and size and donated them to the Dollar for Ukraine Fund, a branch of the World Council of Ukrainian Social Services. The Dollar for Ukraine Fund receives hundreds of letters from desperate families in Ukraine and responds by sending packages directly to these destitute families, predominantly in rural areas.

Recently, the Fund created the "Sii-Radist" mission to provide hope and aid to those needy in



The "Chorni Pantery": (seated, from left): Andrew Kuzyszyn, Alexander Mandicz, Matthew Semanyshyn, (standing) Andrew Yaworsky, Daniel Paslawsky and Lev Halibey.

Ukraine through the cooperation of youth organizations in the United States and Ukraine. The mission's "Podai Ruku" (Lend a Hand) project is specifically geared towards

the youth members of the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization.

Roma Chudio, coordinator of "Sii-Radist," commented "We wish to thank the members of the Plast

group Chorni Pantery for their large donation of shoes and commend them for their initiative in this good deed that will help so many."

Alexander Mandicz, a member of the Plast group, said "It is gratifying for us to know that our efforts helped so many needy families in Ukraine. Hopefully, in the future, more Plast groups will collect and send donations to Ukraine through the Dollar for Ukraine Fund organization."

The members of the "Chorni Pantery" are Lev Halibey, Andrew Kuzyszyn, Alexander Mandicz, Roman Palylyk, Daniel Paslawsky, Matthew Semanyshyn, and Andrew Yaworsky; their counselor's Paul Jarymowycz.

To contact the Dollar for Ukraine Fund, call Lubomyra Krupa, committee chair, at 973-539-4937, or send your donation to Self Reliance (NJ) Federal Credit Union, 851 Allwood Road, P.O. Box 4239, Clifton, NJ 07012-0998.

High school senior prepares for legal career via mock trial team

WEST MILFORD, N.J. – Seventeen-year-old Renata Shypailo, a senior at West Milford High School, wants to become a lawyer. What better way to prepare, then, than to serve a mock trial lawyer – something this young woman has been doing since freshman year.

Renata was profiled on August 3 in the Bergen Record in the regular feature titled "North Jersey Scholars." The article was written by Cathy Krzeczowski and was headlined "A future legal eagle tests her wings."

She told the newspaper that her job as an attorney for her school's mock trial team is to "trap" the truth out of witnesses. "I want to go into law, so this is great practice for me," she said, adding "I tired sitting in sometimes as a witness when other people were out sick, but I wasn't very good at it. I'm a much better lawyer. I'm better at trapping people when it comes to questioning. it's harder for me to get myself out of a bind."

Renata is also a fencer with a winning record two years in a row and a member of the National Honor Society. During her junior year she was class secretary, secretary of the

German Honor Society, a member of the Tell-a-Peer group and a participant in a unique program called Destination Imagination.

She described Destination Imagination to the Bergen Record as follows: "It's creative problem solving. A group of seven team members work together to solve a problem, which has mechanical theatrical, technical, artistic and other elements to it. We divvy up and work together and use each other's talents to figure out the problem the best ways we can."

Renata's group has been the state champion for four consecutive years, and competed in the World Championships in Knoxville, at the University of Tennessee.

The Bergen Record also reported on Renata's involvement in Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, of which she has been a member since age 7, and her attendance at the School of Ukrainian Studies.

In addition, Renata is involved in charitable causes, such as Locks of Love, a non-profit organization that provides hairpieces to children who suffer hair loss as a result of long-term medical conditions. This past

April Renata herself donated 13 inches of her long blonde hair to Locks of Love. She's also participated in tutoring children and helping out in blood drives.

As Ms. Krzeczowski wrote: While she thinks majoring in political science would be 'fascinating' and that working for the government as a lawyer would be fun, when it comes right down to it, Renata loves feeling that she's helping people."

The future legal eagle said: "...it's almost like my duty, because so many people have helped me. I feel it's just right to pass it on."



Renata Shypailo

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

We especially encourage kids and teens to submit articles and see their names in print! **BECOME A UKELODEON REPORTER!** (We ask all contributors to include a daytime phone number.)

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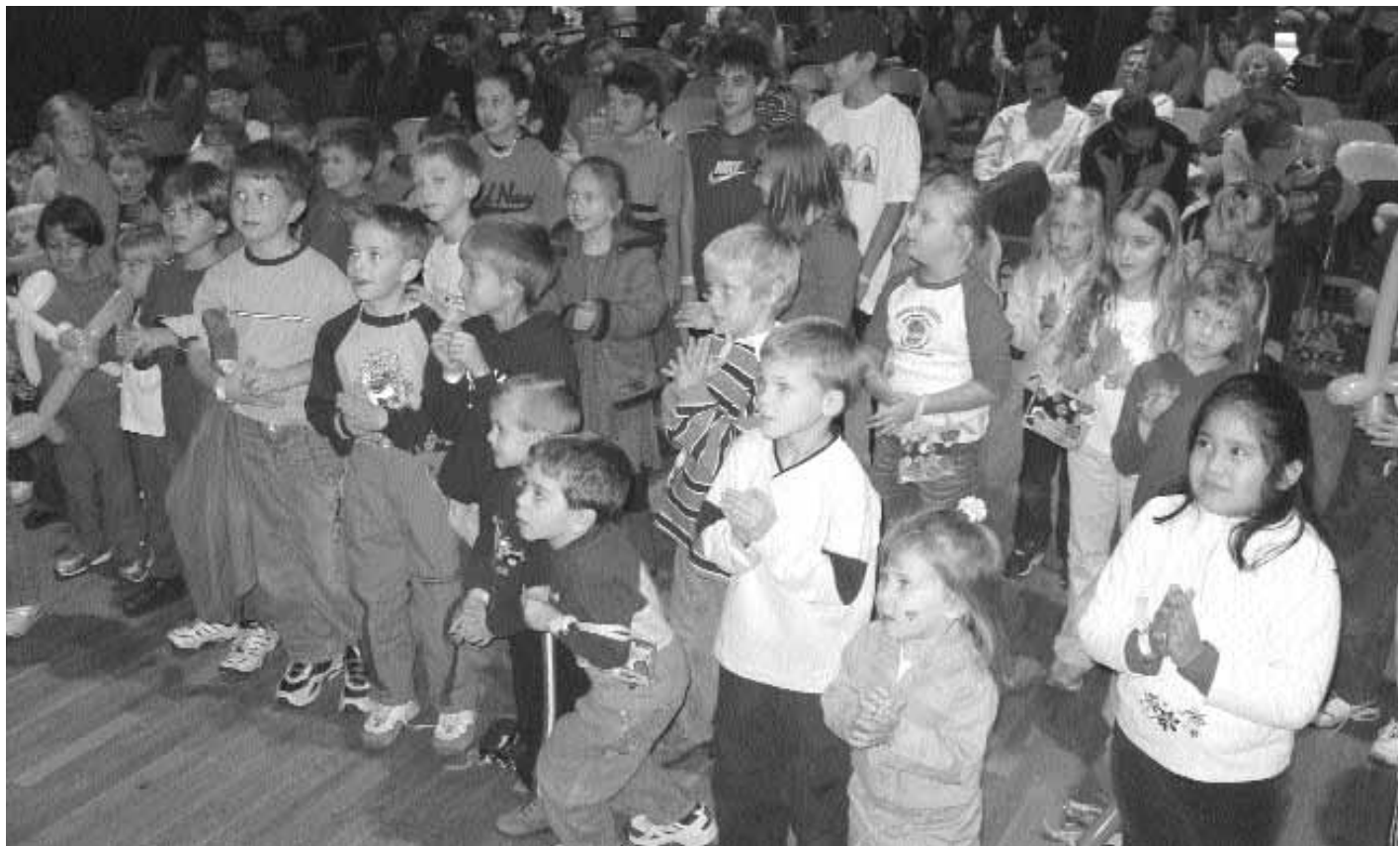
Barabolya boils up a “baniak” of fun at St. Nicholas School

PASSAIC, N.J. – Saturday, October 4, was Family Fun Day at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School in Passaic, N.J. And fun was certainly had by all.

Everyone enjoyed good food, games and a great concert by Ron Cahute, Pan Barabolya himself. Pan Barabolya entertained the children, young and old, with his many songs. He had the whole crowd doing the “Azbuka Drill,” and dancing the “Hokey Pokey,” and he even pulled some kids out of the audience to help him perform in “Pan Onufrey’s Farm” and the “Zumba Za.”

The idea of Family Fun Day came about last year, when Christina Temnycky, along with her fourth grade classmates wrote a letter to Mr. Cahute. She thought it would be a great fund-raiser to have a Pan Barabolya Concert at our school. And sure enough, Mr. Cahute was happy to come down and help us out.

The entire school community helped out in preparing for this event. The students decorated the auditorium with banners welcoming everyone to Family Fun Day. Every student made little Pan Barabolya

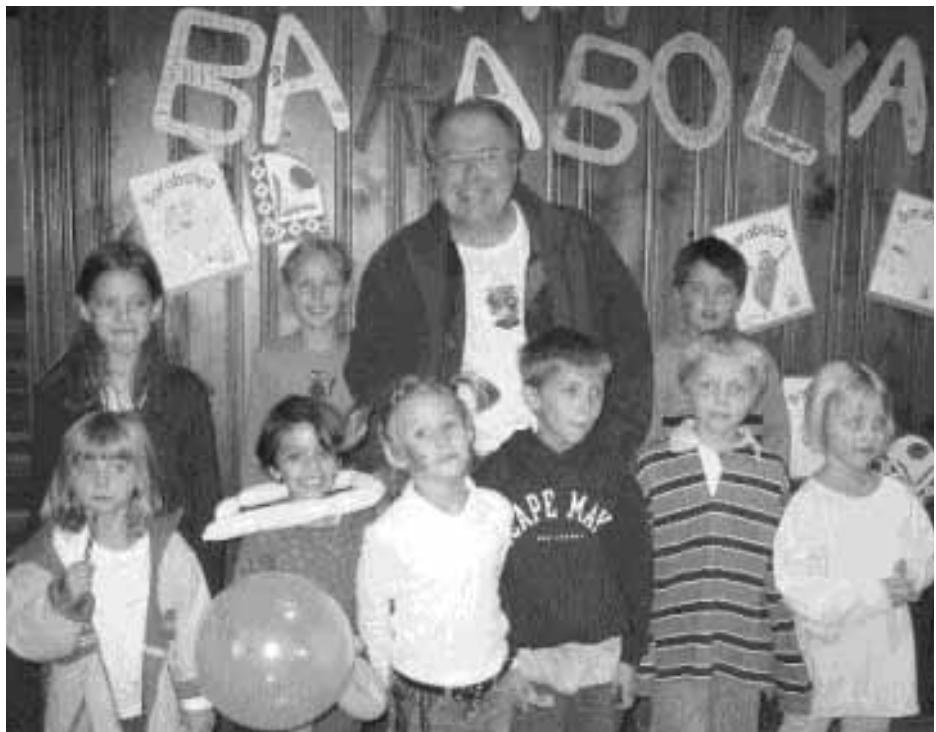


Children at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic School enjoy the Barabolya show.

posters that hung throughout the room.

The event was a real success. We raised money for our school, and we had fun doing it!

The story above was written by students of Grade 5.



Ron Cahute, a.k.a. Mr. Barabolya, with young fans.

Our name: UKELODEON

UKELODEON: it rhymes with nickelodeon. Yes, that’s a kids’ network (spelled with a capital “N”), but the original word referred to an early movie theater that charged a nickel for admission.

According to The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, the root of the word, “odeon,” is from the Greek “oideion,” a small building used for public performances of music and poetry.

Our UKELODEON is envisioned as a space where our Ukrainian youth can express themselves and learn about the activities of their peers.

Mishanyna

To solve this month’s Mishanyna, find the words capitalized in the following text in the grid on the right.

During NOVEMBER our Ukrainian community traditionally recalls the sacrifices of the FREEDOM fighters of the November 1 ACT, or “LYSTOPADOVYI Zryv,” as it is called in Ukrainian. What exactly was the November 1 Act? UKELODEON consulted the highly regarded “Ukraine: A History” by Dr. Orest Subtelny.

During the UPHEAVAL of World War I, the Austro-Hungarian EMPIRE, which then ruled lands in WESTERN Ukraine, was disintegrating. At the same time, Ukrainians who were part of the empire were making preparations for establishing their own nation-state. Already in October 1918, when it became clear that AUSTRIA-HUNGARY was about to FALL, Ukrainian leaders formed the Ukrainian National COUNCIL to act as a Ukrainian representation. In addition, they announced that they wanted to unite all western Ukrainian LANDS into one entity.

A group of young Ukrainian OFFICERS, lead by Capt. Dmytro VITOVSKY of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, or Ukrainski SICHOMI STRILTSI, seized the initiative toward establishing Ukrainian SELF-RULE. On the night of October 31, they gathered all Ukrainian soldiers serving in Austrian military units in the Lviv area and took control of LVIV. The next morning the city’s residents woke up to see Ukrainian FLAGS flying from City Hall. All major offices also were under Ukrainian CONTROL and there were leaflets everywhere informing the people about what had taken place. The people were told they were now CITIZENS of a Ukrainian state.

On November 9 all Ukrainian parties agreed to work together to create a government, and four days later the Western Ukrainian National REPUBLIC was proclaimed.

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L	A	N	D	S	Y	D	Y	S	A	V	U	M	O	T
I	I	R	T	Y	U	K	E	L	O	D	E	O	N	E
T	U	C	O	D	F	U	N	D	N	A	R	D	O	R
O	P	I	N	A	H	S	A	N	R	E	A	E	V	C
F	H	O	L	U	G	P	Y	C	E	T	C	E	E	I
F	E	L	L	A	O	D	O	K	T	R	O	R	M	L
I	A	B	L	T	A	C	I	D	S	Y	N	F	B	B
C	V	F	S	V	D	I	T	Y	E	R	T	A	E	U
E	A	Y	A	Z	I	D	I	R	W	A	R	I	R	P
R	L	T	Y	K	S	V	O	T	I	V	O	T	V	E
S	P	A	S	E	L	F	R	U	L	E	L	O	O	R
A	U	S	T	R	I	A	H	U	N	G	A	R	Y	O
N	S	N	E	Z	I	T	I	C	A	M	P	E	R	S

Soyuzivka's Datebook

November 15-16
UACC

November 21-23
UNA General Assembly

November 27-30
Thanksgiving packages available –
Traditional Thanksgiving Dinner
with overnight stay

December 6
UNA Christmas Party

December 24-28
Christmas packages available –
Traditional Ukrainian
Christmas Eve Dinner
with overnight stay

December 31
New Year's Eve formal sit down
dinner and zabava with Tempo

January 30-February 1, 2004
Church of Annunciation Family
Weekend



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 141
216 Foordmore Road • P. O. Box 529
Kerhonkson, NY 12446
E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

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.

Also welcome are anniversary and engagement
announcements and greetings

Rates for announcements and greetings:

One-column wedding announcement: \$100

Two-column wedding announcement: \$200

Wedding greeting: \$75

For further information or to request a brochure,
please call (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040 (Maria).

Visit www.ukrweekly.com to view a wedding announcement sample page.

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, November 13

TORONTO: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, Toronto Office, and the Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine present a workshop titled "Kuchma, the Oligarchs and the Transition to Post-Kuchma Era." The workshop will be held in Room 108N, Munk Center for International Studies, University of Toronto, 1 Devonshire Place, at 6-8 p.m.

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. Olesnicky, M.D., president of the Medical Society of New Jersey, on the topic "New Jersey Health Care Issues for You and Your Family." The presentation will be held at the Ramada Inn, 130 Route 10 W., at 7 p.m.; telephone, (973) 386-5622. Light refreshments will be served. For further information contact Dr. Marta Kushnir, (508) 890-5886.

Sunday, November 16

PHILADELPHIA: The Philadelphia Ukrainian Community Committee invites the public to a requiem service and memorial concert commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine to be held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Franklin and Brown streets, beginning at 3 p.m. A panakhyda service will be concelebrated by Ukrainian Catholic Archbishop-Metropolitan Stephen Soroka and Archbishop Anthony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. The concert program will include a Ukrainian Youth Choir, comprising students from area schools, the Prometheus Ukrainian Male Chorus of Philadelphia, the First Ukrainian Evangelical-Baptist Church Choir of Philadelphia, a chamber trio under the musical direction of Thomas Hrynkiw, tenor-soloist Bohdan Chaplinsky, students from the Ukrainian Heritage School in Philadelphia, and the Ukrainian youth and scouting organizations Plast and SUM. Admission: good will offering.

Monday, November 17

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI) will host a lecture given by Simon Franklin, reader, department of Slavonic studies, Clare College, University of Cambridge, England, on the topic "Mysteries of the Novgorod Waxed Tables: The Earliest 'Book' from Rus'?" The lecture will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave. For more information contact HURI, (617) 495-4053, or huri@fas.harvard.edu.

Friday, November 21

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club, the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, New York Regional Council and Mayana Gallery invite the public to "Holodomor" (Famine), an evening commemorating the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian tragedy. The program will feature UNWLA President Iryna Kurovychko who will speak on "The Role of the UNWLA during the Great Famine of 1933"; and Roma Shuhan, in readings of a poem about the 1921 famine by Vasyl Tychyna and excerpts from Bohdan Boychuk's play "Holod (1933)." There will also be a slide show of artwork by Lidia Bodnar-Balahutruk; and a CD recording (with illustrations) of the "Duma About the

Year 1933" by bandurist Andriy Kytasty. In the Gallery, an exhibit of historical documents and photographs (1933-1934) will be on view until November 23. Donation: \$7; students, \$5. Gallery hours: Friday, 6-8 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 1-5 p.m. The event will take place at 7 p.m. at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. For more information, call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144; log on to www.brama.com/mayana or www.unwla.org; or email: ukrartlitclub@aol.com.

Saturday, November 22

HAMPTON ROADS, Va.: Ukrainian Americans in Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Chesapeake, Portsmouth, Hampton, Newport News, York County, Williamsburg, Suffolk and Smithfield, Virginia, represented by the Tidewater Ukrainian Cultural Association (TUCA) will hold a 70th anniversary memorial program and solemn requiem and panakhyda services for the 7 million victims of the genocidal Famine of 1932-1933. The program will start at 2 p.m., at the Catholic Church of the Holy Family, 1279 N. Great Neck Road, Virginia Beach, Va. The Rev. Taras Lonchyna of the Holy Trinity Particular Byzantine Catholic Church in Silver Spring, Md., will celebrate the liturgy. All Hampton Roads Ukrainians, supporters and friends are urged to attend to commemorate this horrific tragedy of the Ukrainian people. For additional information call Andy Grynewytsch, (757) 874-3155.

Saturday-Sunday, November 22-23

CHICAGO: The parish of St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral will hold its 20th annual Christmas Fair on Saturday, 9 a.m.-4 p.m.; and Sunday, November 23, at 9 a.m.-3 p.m., at St. Nicholas School, 2238 W. Rice St. Browse through displays of Ukrainian jewelry, stationery and arts, as well as those of other cultures. Canapes and pastries will be available both Saturday and Sunday, with Ukrainian cuisine to be served on Sunday beginning at 11:30 a.m. Also on Sunday, there will be children's games as well as a raffle drawing at 3 p.m. for four cash prizes ranging from \$200 to \$1,000. Proceeds will benefit St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral and St. Nicholas School. For more information call Phyllis Zapaniuk or George Matwysyn, (773) 486-3191, or e-mail stnicksfair@yahoo.com

Friday, November 28

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: The Chornomorsi fraternity of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization is sponsoring its annual post-Thanksgiving "Chornomorska Zabava" at the Ramada Hotel, at 9 p.m. to 2 a.m., featuring the music of the ever-popular Tempo Orchestra. Tickets are \$25 per person; discount coupons for students will be available at the hotel's front desk. For information and table reservations call Oleh Kolodiy, (973) 763-1797.

CORRECTION

Sunday, November 16

The Jersey City, N.J., listing in last week's issue of The Weekly (November 2), regarding the 85th anniversary celebration of the Ukrainian National Home, 90-96 Fleet St., which is to be held November 16, erroneously listed the price of admission to the dance as \$5; the correct price is \$10. For reservations and more information call (201) 656-7755.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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