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# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## “Focus Teamwork” is theme at annual session of Ukrainian National Association General Assembly



Members of the UNA General Assembly during the opening ceremony before the Shevchenko monument at Soyuzivka.

by the UNA Executive Committee

KERHONKSON, N.Y. — The Ukrainian National Association's General Assembly met on November 21-23 at the UNA resort, Soyuzivka, for its annual meeting. The weekend sessions, held under the banner of “Focus Teamwork: Planning for the Future,” concentrated on setting a strategy for the future growth and development of the UNA organization.

The meeting served as a historic milestone with the General Assembly voting to restore its decades-long membership in the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA).

Back in 1980 a serious schism developed at the UCCA's 13th Congress which led two fraternal associations — the UNA and Ukrainian Fraternal Association (UFA) — and 25 other national organizations to walk out of the convention. This left diaspora Ukrainian Americans without one central representative umbrella organization.

As regards financial matters, the UNA reported progress on two fronts:

- the UNA's surplus increased by \$1,289,000 for the nine months ending September 30, 2003, a 22 percent increase over the balance of \$5,835,000 as of December 31, 2002, for a total surplus of \$7,124,000 as of September 30, 2003;

- Soyuzivka's operating deficit of \$721,000 for the year ending December 31, 2002, has improved due to the combined efforts of restructuring, successful implemented management and operating changes, and a successful donor drive. The deficit for the nine months ending September 30, 2003, was \$227,000 — less than half the amount recorded during the same period in 2002.

Participants of the three-day meeting — the UNA's executive officers, advisors, auditors and honorary members of the General Assembly — heard and discussed reports on the UNA's business operations and fraternal activities for the past year. This was the first

opportunity the board of advisors had to come together to assess the company's performance after this, the first full completed year of operation by the new administration elected in May 2002.

The annual meeting's sessions were chaired by UNA President Stefan Kaczaraj. Participating members of the General Assembly included: First Vice-President Martha Lysko, National Secretary Christine Kozak, Treasurer Roma Lisovich, Director for Canada Al Kachkowski, Auditor Alexander Serafyn and Advisors Myron Groch, Joseph Hawryluk, Stefan Hawrysz, Michael Kuropas, Vasyl Luchkiw, Eugene Oscislawski, Pawlo Prinko and Andriy Skyba.

Also attending were two honorary members of the General Assembly, Myron Kuropas and Tekla Moroz, who take part in an advisory capacity, but have no vote at General Assembly meetings.

Not present were: Second Vice-President Eugene Iwanciw, Auditor Zenon Holubec, (excused for medical reasons), Auditor Yaroslav Zaviysky and Advisors Barbara Bachynsky (excused due to medical reasons), Wasyl Liscynesky and Myron Pylypiak.

In keeping with tradition, the annual meeting opened with a wreath-laying ceremony at Soyuzivka's monument to Taras Shevchenko, patron of the UNA. The American, Canadian and Ukrainian national anthems were played, and Mrs. Moroz read a text about Taras Shevchenko. The brief ceremony concluded with the General Assembly members' singing of his “Testament” (Zapovit).

Once inside the Main House Library, members observed a moment of silence in memory of the UNA officers, on both the national and local levels, who had died during the past year: UNA Honorary Members Anna Haras and Wasyl Didiuk, UNA secre-

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## Amid uproar, Verkhovna Rada passes controversial budget

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — After tussling in the morning to gain control of the chairman's dais and the day's events as well it seemed, Ukraine's lawmakers passed a controversial 2004 budget on November 27 that temporarily reduced the minimum wage.

The budget bill was approved — with 234 votes in support — after only the second reading of the draft law, marking the first time a budget was passed in such short shrift. In past years a third and final reading was required before the needed changes had been incorporated and lawmakers reached a majority consensus.

Speaking in Kirovohrad on December 2, the same day that President Leonid Kuchma signed the bill into law, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn admitted that some short cuts had taken place in the budget procedure, which was not the best way to have approved Ukraine's basic financial document.

“We passed the budget a bit unexpectedly. This year the budget procedure was not fully open and transparent,” admitted Mr. Lytvyn, according to Interfax-Ukraine.

He explained that the endorsement of the 2004 budget came quickly due to a series of agreements made between the government and pro-presidential factions. Mr. Lytvyn did not present specifics.

The 2004 budget was passed without the support of the opposition factions and after a last-minute protest by the pro-presidential Agrarian faction, which claimed that the government had not followed through on an agreement to extend tax abatements to the agricultural sector in

exchange for its support of the budget bill.

Verkhovna Rada Chairman Lytvyn abruptly aborted the day's stormy proceedings by adjourning the afternoon session prematurely, after the budget's passage led to renewed chaos on the parliamentary floor over what the Agrarians believed they had been promised.

Afterwards, the head of the Parliament's Budget Committee, Petro Poroshenko, a member of the opposition Our Ukraine faction, said the lawmakers had essentially approved a government budget without legislative input because few of the Parliament's recommendations had been incorporated.

Mr. Poroshenko indicated that he would try to have the budget revisited in response to the way in which the government of Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich seemed to have railroaded the Agrarian faction and its leader, Kateryna Vaschuk.

The problem was rectified the next day, however — with the Agrarian faction presumably assuaged — when lawmakers voted to support a zero tax rate on value-added taxes for agricultural producers through 2005.

Thousands of demonstrators from both sides of the political dialectic stood outside the Parliament Building in the morning — some having arrived before the sun rose — chanting either support for the budget put forth by Prime Minister Yanukovich or opposition to it. Meanwhile, inside the building, lawmakers physically pushed and shoved one another to gain control of the leadership dais, as Mr. Lytvyn and his two vice-chairman were readying to enter the session hall from their side offices.

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A view of the turmoil in the Verkhovna Rada as the 2004 budget was passed.

AP/Viktor Pobedinsky

## ANALYSIS

## Could Georgia's 'velvet revolution' be mirrored in Ukraine?

by **Taras Kuzio**  
RFE/RL Newsline

What is the likelihood that Georgia's "velvet revolution," precipitated by popular outrage at the falsification of the November 2 parliamentary elections, might be repeated in Ukraine? Could analogous events occur in Kyiv if an attempt is made to predetermine the outcome of the presidential ballot scheduled for October 2004?

Ousted Georgian President Eduard Shevardnadze and Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma became national leaders in the same era (1992-1994), and each claimed to have saved his country from "nationalists." Each has also claimed that his removal from power would lead to instability.

Mr. Kuchma has successfully used his centrist, oligarchic power base to pit the Communists against the national democrats, alternately siding with one against the other. Mr. Kuchma and the centrists have thus positioned themselves as a buffer between the more Russian-speaking eastern part of the country and the Ukrainian-speaking west, claiming that only they are able to prevent a conflict between the two and thereby avoid Ukraine's disintegration.

Georgia and Ukraine have both assiduously courted U.S. and NATO external

*Dr. Taras Kuzio is a resident fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, and adjunct professor, department of political science, University of Toronto.*

support vis-à-vis a perceived Russian threat. They were also founding members of the GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova) regional group, created in 1997, that represented an effort by its members to distance themselves from Russian integration projects under the aegis of the CIS.

But Mr. Shevardnadze's pro-Western orientation did not deter Washington from tacitly supporting his ouster by a younger generation of leaders untainted by corruption.

There is, however, more that differentiates Georgia from Ukraine. Mr. Shevardnadze is arguably more akin to former Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk than to Mr. Kuchma. Like President Shevardnadze, Mr. Kravchuk was also forced to resign before his term expired in December 1996, and Ukrainian presidential elections were held in June 1994.

Ukraine has also been far more successful than Georgia at coping with regional separatism. Mr. Shevardnadze was powerless either to prevent the war that ended with Tbilisi's loss of control over Abkhazia, or to restore control over South Ossetia. He did, however, forge tactical alliances with Aslan Abashidze, the leader of the Adjar Autonomous Republic, in the 2000 presidential ballot and the November 2 parliamentary ballot. Official returns placed Mr. Abashidze's Democratic Revival Union in second place after the pro-

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## Critics say draft law poses threat to freedom of the Internet in Ukraine

by **Askold Krushelnycky**

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

A majority in the Ukrainian Parliament on November 18 passed the first reading of a draft law that some fear is aimed at muzzling independent news available on the Internet.

The law forbids the publication, including on the Internet, of anything that promotes terrorism, the overthrow of the state or pornography, or that discriminates against or damages an individual's reputation.

The draft law comes the month after a court ruled that control of the Internet in Ukraine should be taken from a private company, Hostmaster, and handed to an agency formed jointly by the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU) and the state Communications Committee.

The Internet is one of the last remaining sources of independent information in Ukraine and has published some of the most damaging allegations against the government of President Leonid Kuchma over the past three years.

Serhii Lyschenko is the deputy editor of *Ukrainska Pravda*, the country's foremost opposition Internet newspaper. Mr. Lyschenko said he believes the government wants to neutralize hostile Internet information sites before next year's presidential elections.

Commenting on whether the draft law has a purpose other than to combat crime

and terrorism, Mr. Lyschenko said: "That is probably only known to those who submitted this draft law but, from another point of view, it can undoubtedly be used against Internet publications."

He believes the clause about damaging someone's reputation can be interpreted very broadly: "The phrasing of this draft law is very unspecific. Therefore, if someone wants to, they can, for example, say that an article by [Kuchma's former security officer Mykola] Melnychenko harms the reputation of President Kuchma and therefore sanctions incorporated in the law can be invoked [against us]."

Ivan Lozovyi is the director of an independent think-tank based in Ukraine, the Institute for Statehood and Democracy. Mr. Lozovyi said he is convinced the government wants to control the Internet in Ukraine to silence its critics. "Without a doubt, it's a threat to freedom of speech and to democracy in Ukraine because, firstly, it's necessary to observe that Ukraine's intelligence services do not adhere to the law. Therefore, opening the door just a little way to allow the SBU to deal with the Internet will lead to them doing whatever they want," he said.

Mr. Lozovyi argued that there is no need for further state control of the Internet in Ukraine. He noted that present legislation allows the SBU to get permission from the courts to monitor Internet or phone communications if they show

*Askold Krushelnycky is an RFE/RL correspondent based in Prague.*

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## NEWSBRIEFS

### Tyhytko offers to run for president

KYIV – National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Serhii Tyhytko said on November 28 that he is ready to run for the post of president in 2004 if "center parties" fail to agree on a single presidential candidate, Interfax reported. Mr. Tyhytko made his announcement at a Labor Ukraine party congress in Kyiv, at which he was re-elected party chairman. He said he opposes the idea of indirectly electing the country's president through the Verkhovna Rada. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine opens border post on Tuzla

TUZLA ISLAND – State Border Service head Mykola Lytvyn and Transport Minister Heorhii Kyrpa took part in an official ceremony on December 2 to mark the opening of a border post on Tuzla Island in the Kerch Strait, Interfax reported. The recent construction of a Russian dike in the area of the island has sparked a Russian-Ukrainian dispute over the island's ownership and the delimitation of the border in the Kerch Strait and Azov Sea. The border post facilities on Tuzla, which were constructed within a month, will accommodate 50 border guards. "This is a very important step in terms of the protection of Ukraine's territorial integrity and inviolability of its borders. The construction of the border post within such a short period testified to the capabilities of our state to rapidly react to challenges of the times," Our Ukraine lawmaker Ihor Ostash, head of the ad hoc parliamentary commission on the Tuzla issue, said in a message to the border guards on Tuzla. Meanwhile, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Kalyuzhnyi said on December 2 that Moscow has prepared a draft accord on the status of the Azov Sea and the Kerch Strait and will soon pass it on to Kyiv for consideration. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Accord on oil-transport infrastructure

BRUSSELS – Polish Deputy Prime Minister Marek Pol and Ukrainian Vice Prime Minister Vitalii Haiduk signed an agreement in Brussels on November 28 on linking the Polish and Ukrainian oil-transport systems by developing the Odesa-Brody-Plock pipeline for Caspian oil, Polish Radio reported. Caspian oil is to be pumped from Odesa to Brody and subsequently shipped by rail to Plock. The two sides are planning to build a Brody-Plock oil-pipeline link in the future. The document was also signed on behalf of the European Commission by Commissioner Loyola de Palacio. Mr. De

Palacio commented that the accord will increase Poland's energy security. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Two parliamentary groups merge

KYIV – Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn announced on November 20 that two parliamentary caucuses, Ukraine's Regions and European Choice, have united under the name Ukraine's Regions, UNIAN reported. The new caucus, which is co-chaired by Raisa Bohatyriova and Volodymyr Pekhota, becomes the second-largest deputies' group in the Ukrainian Parliament. The current array of forces in the Verkhovna Rada is as follows: Our Ukraine (103 deputies), Ukraine's Regions (64), the Communist Party (60), the Party of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs-Labor Ukraine (42), the Social Democratic Party-United (36), People's Power (21), the Socialist Party (20), the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (19), the Agrarian Party (16), People's Choice (14), and 22 independent deputies. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukrainian PM visits Turkey

ANKARA – Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich visited Turkey on December 1-2, meeting with his Turkish counterpart, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, Ukrainian news agencies reported. The two reportedly discussed a wide range of issues pertaining to bilateral, regional and international cooperation. "Turkey expressed the desire to take part in the extension of the Odesa-Brody pipeline [to Plock in Poland], and we think this project has prospects," Mr. Yanukovich told a news conference in Ankara on December 2. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine's army reform wins NATO praise

KYIV – NATO defense ministers said in a statement on December 2 that they welcome Ukraine's progress in military reforms and encourage the country to continue in the same vein, Interfax reported. The statement followed a meeting of the Ukraine-NATO Commission, at which Ukraine was represented by Defense Minister Yevhen Marchuk. NATO Secretary-General Lord George Robertson also praised Kyiv for sending peacekeepers to Iraq and the Balkans, and described the country as an "exporter of stability," Reuters reported. Mr. Marchuk reportedly chided NATO for cooperating more actively with Russia than with Ukraine. He pledged that Ukraine's defense reforms, which are

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The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: [www.ukrweekly.com](http://www.ukrweekly.com)

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## Ukraine and Brazil sign agreement on cooperation in satellite launches

by George Hawrylyshyn

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil – For Brazilians, the rocket-launching agreement with Ukraine came at the right time and from the right place.

The presidents of Brazil, Luis Inacio Lula da Silva and of Ukraine, Leonid Kuchma, signed an agreement to create a binational company for cooperation in space technology and the launching of commercial satellites using Ukrainian equipment and the Alcantara Launching Base in northeastern Brazil.

Also signed was a letter of intent for joint space projects in the future, cooperation in defense, military and energy (gas turbines) equipment and the transfer of technology. The time was right for the agreement because it came only two months after an explosion destroyed the Alcantara launching pad, and Ukraine's gesture serves to confirm the continuity of the Brazilian Space Program and thus boosts the morale of the scientific community, politicians and the whole country. As Brazil's Minister of Defense José Viegas put it: "The agreement will stimulate the Brazilian space program, affected after the explosion at Alcantara last August." He also pointed out that Ukraine has launched 200 of its Cyclone series and that initial plans call for each country to invest \$80 million in infrastructure and preparation for the launching of four of the Ukrainian-built latest generation, Cyclone-4 rockets, the first in 2006.

Brazilians also consider Ukraine to be the right partner for their ambitious space program because they feel more comfortable dealing with Kyiv rather than with the "big powers." This is the result of the disillusionment with their first choice, the Americans, who apparently demanded complete control of the Alcantara Base and would not agree to transfer technology. The Ukrainians were willing to share their technology and made no claims on the control of the base. But the agreement is not all exclusive leaving the door open for the possibility of some form of participation by the Americans and others, including the Russians who are still in the running, and are likely to get a piece of the action.

With the agreement, Brazil enters the select club of only five countries with the capacity to provide complete services and equipment for space launchings – U.S., Russia, China, the European Union and Ukraine.

The objective is to provide these services for communication, weather and other data gathering commercial satellites, a market with an annual turn-over of \$250 million. But these services have to be sold and that's no easy deal, as demonstrated by the failure to do so of Italy's Fiat-Avio. The Italian company tried to sell the Alcantara services in 1998, but pulled out of the deal a year later. Brazilian papers claimed the Italians gave up as result of American pressure. The United States, subsequently, accounts for 70 percent of the launchings.

The Brazilian selling pitch is that Alcantara – in the northeastern state of Maranhao – is almost on the equator, which makes it "the best location in the world to put a satellite into orbit." Because of this geographical vantage point, a launching here requires 30 percent less fuel than a similar operation in the Northern Hemisphere, where most of the present day launchings are made.

This in turn means not only that the fuel bill will be 30 percent lower, but also, as the Brazilians point out, that with less fuel needed the equipment will be lighter and thus would have added capacity to carry heavier satellites, even manned space capsules. The end result is a much more competitive operation. There's also the safety factor: Alcantara is on the coast and the launchings are over the South Atlantic, far away from densely populated areas.

The joint venture company, to be based in Brazil, is called Alcantara Cyclone Space and will be a partnership between Brazil's state-owned Airport Administrator, Infraero, and Ukraine's space companies and launching rocket manufacturers Yuznoye and Yuzmash.

President Kuchma was scheduled to visit Alcantara and Rio de Janeiro but cancelled both trips and returned home from Brazil right after signing the agreement because of the incident with Russia over Tuzla Island.

## Awaiting extradition, Bohdan Koziy dies

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica – Former U.S. resident Bohdan Koziy, who was awaiting extradition to Poland, where he was to stand trial on war crimes charges, died on December 1 in Costa Rica, where he had lived since 1987. He had suffered a stroke last week, reported the Associated Press.

Just days earlier a judge had ruled that the 80-year-old Mr. Koziy was to be deported. He was accused of killing Jews while serving as a policeman for the occupying Nazi forces.

The JTA news agency had reported on November 6 that a court in Katowice, Poland, indicted Mr. Koziy at the request of prosecutor Ewa Koj of Warsaw's Institute of National Memory on charges that as a Nazi collaborator he killed a family and a young child.

JTA noted that Mr. Koziy rejected the charges against him. He had refused to speak to foreign reporters since being discovered in Costa Rica and had not spoken to local reporters since the late 1980s.

The Ukrainian Weekly's archives note that a Soviet-supplied, videotaped testimony was used in the Koziy case, and he was stripped of his U.S. citizenship in 1984 for concealing his wartime activities when he entered the U.S. Before the U.S. could deport him to the USSR to stand trial, he fled to Costa Rica, which refused a Soviet request to extradite him.

In 1987 Mr. Koziy was threatened with extradition to the Soviet Union to face charges that he assisted the Nazi occupiers of territories that were part of pre-war Poland and now fall within Ukraine. At the time, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, the 1987 Nobel Peace Prize winner, blocked the extradition by playing on local anti-Communist sentiment, the JTA noted.

Mr. Koziy said in 1994 said he wanted to go home to his native Ivano-Frankivsk region in Ukraine. Also that year, The Weekly reported that Hanna Snegur, 64, recanted testimony she had given in 1976 regarding the Koziy case, thus calling into question the veracity of war crimes accusations against the former U.S. resident. Ms. Snegur said she was told she would be sent to "see the polar bears in Siberia" if she did not testify that in the autumn of 1943 she saw Mr. Koziy, a young Ukrainian militiaman in German-occupied Lysets, carrying off a 4-year-old girl named Monica Singer.

Mrs. Snegur said she was speaking out about the forced testimony 18 years later because, "I was a false witness and I don't want to sin before God and make an innocent person suffer."

The World Jewish Congress and the Jerusalem office of the Simon Wiesenthal Center had repeatedly urged Costa Rica to expel Mr. Koziy, the AP reported.

## Ukraine's media under assault, says Freedom House report

NEW YORK – A year before crucial national elections in Ukraine, the country's news media is under increasing assault, threatening the chances for a fair and balanced electoral contest, said a Freedom House report issued on October 28.

In a special report, "Under Assault: Ukraine's News Media and the 2004 Presidential Elections," Ukraine's news media was found to be suffering under an elaborate system of censorship that keeps opposition political groups and other organizations critical of the government off the airwaves and out of the newspapers.

The report highlights how President Leonid Kuchma's administration directly distorts news and skews coverage of political affairs. In addition to state influence and interference, the report outlines other obstacles facing news media in Ukraine, including economic vulnerabilities, poor ethical standards, and inadequate journalist training. The report is available online at: [www.freedomhouse.org/pdf\\_docs/ukraine/ukrainemedia.pdf](http://www.freedomhouse.org/pdf_docs/ukraine/ukrainemedia.pdf).

"Official interference in the operations of Ukraine's news media makes it unlikely that an open contest of ideas and opinions will take place when voters go to the polls next year," said Freedom House Executive Director Jennifer Windsor.

"The harassment and intimidation described in this report need to be remedied if Ukraine is to have a transparent and fairly contested election. This report should be regarded as an early warning to Ukrainian society and the international community," she added.

Ukraine's pivotal presidential election, scheduled for October 2004, holds significant political, social and economic importance, offering a new beginning for Ukraine, a country mired in official corruption.

But, as the Freedom House report notes, a pattern of news media co-optation in past Ukrainian elections does not bode well for the future. The report warns that, despite the inability of President Kuchma to seek a third term, he and his backers will attempt to determine the electoral victory of a chosen successor.

Several independent Ukrainian journalists have been mysteriously murdered in recent years, including Heorhii Gongadze, a journalist who investigated high-level government corruption. Secret tape recordings made in President Kuchma's office shortly before Mr. Gongadze's disappearance in September 2000, appear to implicate the president in the journalist's abduction.

Unless the international community and Ukraine's media owners, editors, journalists and civic organizations exert substantial pressure, uniformity and bias in mass media coverage of Ukraine's political life will only intensify in the run-up to the elections, the Freedom House report said.

Among several recommendations, the report urges the Ukrainian government to:

- place the necessary financial support for state-subsidized media under the control of a multi-party committee that includes the major political parties; and
- rigorously investigate murders, attacks and threats – physical and financial – against journalists, including the case of Heorhii Gongadze.

The report also urges the international community to:

- ensure adequate domestic monitoring

***Despite President Kuchma's inability to seek a third term, he and his backers will attempt to determine the electoral victory of a chosen successor.***

and that international election monitoring begins six months before the vote, with extensive and systematic monitoring of news media bias and equal access; and

- negotiate through the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe with the Ukrainian government a series of appearances by OSCE monitors on state-subsidized media during the six months leading to election day to engage in a meaningful debate on the election process.

The report was prepared for Freedom House by Jeremy Druker and Dean Cox, Prague-based analysts at Transitions Online ([www.tol.cz](http://www.tol.cz)), in cooperation with the Freedom House Research team.

In its latest annual global survey of press freedom, Freedom of the Press 2003, Freedom House downgraded Ukraine from partly free to not free, because of state censorship of television broadcasts, continued harassment and disruption of independent media, and the failure of the authorities to adequately investigate attacks against journalists.

## S. Res. 202: an update

Below is a list of the current co-sponsors of Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell's (R-Colo.) Senate Resolution 202, the resolution on the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine that unequivocally calls the Famine a genocide. The senators are listed in the order in which they signed on as co-sponsors; new sponsors are indicated by an asterisk.

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.)  
Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.)  
Barbara Boxer (D-Calif.)  
John Kerry (D-Mass.)  
Carl Levin (D-Mich.)  
Wayne Allard (R-Colo.)  
Charles Schumer (D-N.Y.)  
Joseph Lieberman (D-Conn.)  
Mark Dayton (D-Minn.)  
Hillary Clinton (D-N.Y.)  
\*Debbie Stabenow (D-Mich.)  
\*Mary Landrieu (D-La.)  
\*Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.)

**THE SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY IN AMERICA (NTSh)**

invites the public to a program celebrating the

**130<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHEVCHENKO SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY**
*Saturday, December 13, 2003*
**Shevchenko Scientific Society**

 63 Fourth Avenue (between 9<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> streets), New York, N.Y.  
 telephone: (212) 254-5130

## Conference

**11:00-1:00**

 Opening Remarks – *Dr. Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych, NTSh President (USA)*

 Congratulations and Greetings – to be read by *Dr. Swiatoslaw Trofimenko (University of Delaware)*
**Part I**

 Chaired by *Dr. Roman Voronka (New Jersey Institute of Technology)*
**Roundtable**
**“The Future of the Shevchenko Scientific Society”**
*Participants:*

 President of the World Council of NTSh – *Dr. Leonid Rudnytzky*

 President of NTSh in Canada – *Dr. Daria Darewych*

 President of NTSh in Ukraine – *Dr. Oleh Romaniv*

 President of NTSh in America – *Dr. Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych*
**1:00-2:00**
**Lunch Break**
**2:00-3:00**
**Part II**
**SCHOLARLY SECTIONS**

 Chaired by *Dr. Roman Andrushkiw (New Jersey Institute of Technology)*
**2:00-2:40**
**MATHEMATICS • PHYSICS • TECHNOLOGY • MEDICINE**

 Co-chaired by *Dr. Roman Andrushkiw (NJIT) and Dr. Paul J. Dzul (Wayne State University)*
**“Development of Magnetic Recording on Discs – Past and Future”**

Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw (IBM)

**“Fiberoptics Communication”**

Dr. Andrew Chraplyvy (Lucent Technologies)

**2:40-3:00**
**“Why Does Diagnostic Magnetic Resonance Deserve a Nobel Prize?”**

Dr. Larissa Bilaniuk (University of Pennsylvania)

**3:00-4:00**
**SOCIAL SCIENCES • HISTORY • PHILOSOPHY**

Co-chaired by Martha Trofimenko, Bar. &amp; Sol., and Dr. Taras Hunczak (Rutgers University)

**“Russia is Buying Up Ukraine”**

Dr. Volodymyr Bandera (Temple University)

**“Single Economic Space: Consequences for Ukraine”**

Katya Vasilaki (International Research, Federal Reserve Bank)

**“Challenges in Researching the Subject of the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen (‘Sichovi Striltsi’)”**

George Farion, Esq. (Odza, Gindhart, Steckiw &amp; Farion)

**4:00-4:20**
**Break**
**4:30-5:30**
**PHILOLOGY**

Co-chaired by Dr. Assya Humesky (University of Michigan) and Dr. Myroslawa Znayenko (Rutgers University)

**“About Changes in Orthography”**

Dr. Wira Selansky (Wira Wowk), (Federal University, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

**“Was Chyzhevsky A Formalist?”**

Dr. Assya Humesky (University of Michigan)

**“Yuri Andrukhovych’s Prose – a Postmodernist Phenomenon”**

Lesya Kalynsky (NYU)

**5:30-6:30**
**ARTS • MUSICOLOGY**

Chaired by Titus Hewryk (retired, University of Pennsylvania)

**“Kateryna Antonovych: On the 80<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Founding of the Ukrainian School of Visual Arts in Prague”**

Dr. Daria Darewych (York University Canada)

**“An Archeological Project in the Black Sea Area”**

Dr. Renata Holod (University of Pennsylvania)

## Ottawa chair of Ukrainian studies delivers his inaugural lecture

by Olena Piaseckyj

OTTAWA – The newly appointed chair of Ukrainian Studies, Dr. Dominique Arel, gave his inaugural lecture at the University of Ottawa on October 8.

The evening began with welcoming remarks by the dean of the faculty of graduate and postdoctoral studies at the University of Ottawa, Dr. Joseph De Koninck, and by Dr. Caroline Andrew, dean of the faculty of social sciences. Dr. Andrew spoke of the new partnership achieved between the department of political science and the chair of Ukrainian studies as a result of the chair’s joint appointment. The university chapel was filled with representatives of the local Ukrainian Canadian community, professors, students from the University of Ottawa, representatives from the Ukrainian Embassy, government departments, and the Ukrainian-language media. The presentation was also videotaped for the Ottawa Ukrainian television program.

The inaugural address of the evening was delivered by Dr. Arel, who was introduced by Dr. Theofil Kis of the Chair’s Advisory Executive Committee. Dr. Arel, according to Dr. Kis, will be adding a new dimension to the chair of Ukrainian studies both by enlarging existing programs and instituting new projects.

Dr. Arel was born in Montreal, studied political science in Illinois, taught at McGill, Wesleyan, Brown, and Yale universities and was a member of the research faculty at the Thomas J. Watson Jr. Institute for International Studies at Brown University between 1996-2003. Dr. Arel has played a central role in stimulating the growth of social science research on contemporary Ukraine and his research has focused primarily on the politics of language and national identity.

In his hour-long lecture titled “Ukraine: A Return to Europe?” Dr. Arel discussed Ukraine’s “quest” for Europe, more than 10 years after the fall of communism. Stating that this quest has turned into a difficult, if not painful, endeavor, Dr. Arel focused on several sober observations, among them that “those craving for ‘Europe’ have often felt that their desire to join is not entirely welcome. In particular, he noted that “the almost mythical idea of Europe clashes with the reality of a protectionist Europe, where deeds don’t always follow rhetoric.” He also provided two additional observations, namely, that the pull towards a European identity has often

been accompanied by an affirmation, or reaffirmation of a Ukrainian identity and, second, that the practical application of so called “European” standards in Ukraine have often been perceived to be uneven. After emphasizing that the idea of a common Europe can be far more conflictual once applied in practice, Dr. Arel went on to sum up Ukraine’s quest for Europe as a longing for normality, that is, for a “certain degree of economic development, a society based on the rule of law and on respect of human rights and cultural differences, democratic accountability, freedom of expression, freedom of religion, and free enterprise with a safety net.”

In introducing the chair of Ukrainian studies at the University of Ottawa, Dr. Arel emphasized that it is the first research unit in Ukrainian studies, in North America and anywhere outside of Ukraine, to be oriented toward social sciences. As such, “we are not trying to replicate the excellent work done by more senior institutions. We are exploring a new path,” he stated. In what he described as “understanding through comparison,” Dr. Arel underscored that his generation of academics, who came of age following the collapse of communism, are a demonstration that it is possible to become an expert in one area, such as Ukraine, in a way that addresses the concerns and interests of colleagues in other disciplines of social science. Arguing that the decision to orient the chair of Ukrainian studies toward research on contemporary issues is a timely one that is likely to foster even more growth, Dr. Arel maintained that scholars of his generation “aim at breaking the isolation of Ukraine, or post-Soviet specialists in political science department social science departments, to make contemporary research based on the group experience in a particular country respectable to the profession.” In a somewhat similar manner, he remarked, referring to the subject of his lecture that “Ukrainians who are orienting themselves toward Europe also wish to end their isolation, the provincialism that the imperial Russian and Soviet states reduced them to.”

In his address, Dr. Arel also spoke about his long-standing interest in the politics of language, the types of research problems that could be explored by the Chair as well as his plan of organizing a future conference on the state of social science research in contemporary Ukrainian studies.” In his concluding remarks, Dr. Arel spoke to the

(Continued on page 18)



Seen after the inaugural lecture of the newly appointed chair of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Ottawa are: (from left) Irena Bell, Dr. Natalie Mychajlyszyn, Dr. Caroline Andrew (dean, Faculty of Social Sciences), Prof. Dominique Arel (chairholder), Dr. Joseph De Koninck (dean, Faculty of Graduate and Postdoctoral Studies), Prof. Irena Makaryk and Prof. Theofil I. Kis.

# Ukrainian Rochesterians celebrate their centennial

by Elaine Royer

ROCHESTER, N.Y. – Autumns in upstate New York, sparkle and sing: the sun has lost its fierce heat but diffused by billowy clouds, shines through crisp, leaf-scented footfalls and frisbees in front yards, and lawnmowers buzz with the last chores of the year. On September 20, this sun and song reverberated through the Irondequoit neighborhood as hundreds of Ukrainian Americans, friends and dignitaries joined to dedicate a park celebrating the centennial of the Ukrainian community in this upstate area of New York.

That Saturday morning was quintessential America: flags, flowers, songs, invocations, speeches, citations – all the pomp and circumstance and small-town charm that have marked important events since the signing of the Declaration of

Independence.

And what made this event so special? A group of people gathered to pay homage to the forefathers who adopted America as their homeland. By sharing rich heritage and traditions with the Rochester community, they have preserved their unique cultural and historical legacy for future generations.

How appropriate that the day should dawn so beautifully: the event commemorated a joyous people marking a historic milestone: 100 years ago the first Ukrainian settler arrived in Rochester. Overhead, flags of both nations snapped in the breeze, as ladies in embroidered blouses, beribboned children, and men with medals and sashes mingled excitedly, speaking both Ukrainian and English.

The focus of attention dominated the west side of the lawn: the monument itself, draped impressively until the moment of unveiling. Anticipation mounted as the crowd quieted to view the presentation of colors, to hear the anthems of Ukraine and America, to remember past generations and victims of 9/11, to greet the guests and dignitaries, which included religious leaders, the centennial committee, the production team, state senators, and county and town legislators.

Among the officials present were David Schantz, Irondequoit town supervisor; Michael Spang, director of parks and recreation; and Bishop Basil Losten of the Stamford Eparchy of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Finally, the moment arrived: the drapes descended, revealing the monument designed by Oleh Lesiuk, blessed by the sun and serenaded with the religious hymn "Bozhe Velykyj." The graceful, harmonious composition tells a story of a people who have preserved their unique spiritual, professional, commercial, artistic and humanitarian heritage, while supporting the ideals of freedom and justice in their adopted land.

At the monument's outer edges black granite sweeping waves symbolizing the two countries reach dramatically toward each other, as the Ukrainian people traversed the swells of the ocean to seek freedom on the other side, the United States. But the eye does not rest in those black crests long, for in between, stretching sunward, soar three majestic bronze cranes, those intelligent, enduring birds



Sculptor Oleh Lesiuk, against the backdrop of the centennial monument's central feature, cranes in flight.

## Gentle Footsteps

We flourish in the silhouette of our beloved Ukrainian Heritage embraced by her sunshine, laughter and her bittersweet tears as we make our home in this fair city in this far distant land.

Our journey woven down a path of toil and tribulation found haven in our friendship here with you, dear Rochesterians.

For faith, freedom, and abundance built tall these city walls while through her corridors four waves of immigrant Ukrainians and their descendants along with other seekers walked proud to reap the happiness of just rewards.

Now we beseech you not to tarry, but to join in good will efforts the community of kindred spirits for the glory of our children, townsmen, and Americans once and all.

As we depart for greener pastures beyond imagination and our time, we bequeath to you our gentle footsteps in mutual friendship and good fortune – today, tomorrow and through all time.

"Gentle Footsteps" is a poem written by Dr. Christine Hoshowsky especially to commemorate 100 years of Ukrainian American settlement in Rochester, N.Y.



The Centennial Committee: (from left) Alex Loj, Dr. Natalia Shulga, Jerry Andrushko, Dr. Christine Hoshowsky, Sen. James Alesi, Lydia Dzus, Irondequoit Town Supervisor David W. Schantz, Roman Kucil (committee chairman) and Frank Wolkowych.

popular in Ukrainian music and folklore, depicting the family as the foundation of society.

As testimony to the gratitude of these immigrants and the dedication of this community, shrubbery, trees, benches and 2,000 engraved bricks enhanced the promenade at the base of the monument, beckoning visitors to stroll, sit and reflect on the triumph of both body and spirit.

Another significant addition remains: a copper time capsule that will hold remembrances of Ukrainians' contribu-

tions to their new homeland.

This project stands as a testament to the quote by Franklin D. Roosevelt: "If civilization is to survive, we must cultivate the science of human relationship, the ability of all peoples, of all kinds, to live together, in the same world."

As the celebration continued, accompanied by the Irondequoit Concert Band, generations of immigrant families presented baskets of flowers, illustrating the four waves of immigration.

(Continued on page 18)



John Boychuk, a representative of the first generation of Ukrainian immigrants to the Rochester area, with his family at the foot of the newly dedicated monument.



The centennial poem "Gentle Footsteps" is recited during the ceremony by Joseph Fischer.

## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

### A season of giving

With Thanksgiving behind us, we here at The Weekly have been reminded, especially by the recent blast of winter weather, that the Christmas season is fast approaching. We've started making our holiday gift lists, and some of the more diligent among us have even begun their Christmas shopping. However, if you haven't thought about how to spread the holiday cheer, we have some suggestions for how you can help make this year a merry Christmas.

There's no need to brave the crowded malls or navigate the Internet; all it takes is a phone call or a letter to a charity or foundation you deem worthy. There are several such organizations within our Ukrainian diaspora that have been working hard to support needy Ukrainian individuals and worthy causes. It would be unfortunate if, during a season that promotes a giving spirit, we couldn't make a special gesture of goodwill.

There are several projects worth noting.

Recently, the World Council of Ukrainian Social Services created the "Sii-Radist" (Seed Joy) mission to provide hope and aid to those needy in 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 Ukraine's youth.

The "Sii-Radist" mission has also set up a fund called Dollar for Ukraine, which receives hundreds of letters from desperate families in Ukraine and responds by sending packages directly to these destitute families, predominantly in rural areas. With a group of dedicated volunteers on the ground in Ukraine, the program ensures that those who need help receive it directly.

There's also the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine project, which is the work of a team of specialists at the Toronto Office of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies. The planned end result of the project will be a database of more than 20,000 entries on Ukraine's history, people, geography, society, economy and culture, and its diaspora around the globe, along with photos, maps, illustrations, tables and multimedia materials. Plus, the IEU will be constantly expanded and updated.

When completed, the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine will be the most comprehensive web-based English-language resource on Ukraine and Ukrainians, accessible to anyone anywhere via the World Wide Web. We urge readers to log on and see for themselves the project's tremendous potential ([www.encyclopediaofukraine.com](http://www.encyclopediaofukraine.com))

And then there is the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation, which supports, develops and sustains the work of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and other Ukrainian institutions of higher learning that promote excellence in education and the establishment of an open society in Ukraine.

In conjunction with the Ukrainian National Association, the Kyiv Mohyla Academy now has a Gift-Giving Project via which a UNA policy is purchased and the insured is able to deduct the cost of his or her life insurance premium as a charitable donation since the beneficiary of the policy is the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation, a tax-exempt 501 (c) (3) corporation. The UNA gets additional members, and the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy gets financial support for its expanding programs.

These are just several of the possibilities, but there are numerous other organizations that are doing wonderful work; there is the Ukrainian Studies Fund to benefit Ukrainian academic programs, the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association which initiated the postcard campaign to revoke the 1932 Pulitzer Prize awarded to Walter Duranty, the Music and Arts Center of Greene County, N.Y., to benefit Ukrainian cultural endeavors, as well as press funds to support Ukrainian media.

For further information regarding the UNA's Gift-Giving Program with the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, readers may contact the UNA at (973) 292-9800.

To learn more about the Internet Encyclopedia of Ukraine, or to send donations contact: Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, 450 Athabasca Hall, University of Alberta, Edmonton, AB T6G 2E8 Canada; telephone, (780) 492-2972; fax, (780) 492-2972; e-mail, [cuis@ualberta.ca](mailto:cuis@ualberta.ca).

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.

Donations for the USA's Columbia Project may be sent to the fund's office: Ukrainian Studies Fund, 1583 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.

We encourage our readers during this festive holiday season to reach out to these and many other organizations and ask what you can do to help.

Dec.  
7  
1997

### Turning the pages back...

More than five years after private land ownership was legalized by the Verkhovna Rada, Ukraine's state-owned collective farms have finally been disassembled, our Kyiv correspondent reported on December 7, 1997. "We can say today that the land reform that began with the giving of certificates to individuals and legal entities is practically complete," said Volodymyr Kulynych of the Ukrainian State Committee on Land Resources.

Ukraine legalized the private ownership of land in 1992, but only in August 1995, when President Leonid Kuchma signed an edict on the procedure for delving out shares of state collective farms to individuals and organizations, did the transfer of state-owned land into private hands begin, our correspondent Roman Woronowycz explained. That act and one from November 1994, which initiated the privatization of agricultural lands, began putting land in the hands of the farmers who had worked it for years for the Soviet state.

Since then through 1997, 8 million hectares of land were privatized through the issuance of certificates to farmers in state collective farms. The average size of a plot of land redeemed for a certificate was 5 hectares. In the eastern and southern regions of Ukraine some of the plots doled out were as large as 20 hectares, while in the west certificates were redeemed for as little as eight-tenths of a hectare.

Source: "With state-owned collective farms now gone, Ukraine seeks to complete privatization of land," by Roman Woronowycz, Kyiv Press Bureau, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, December 7, 1997, Vol. LXV, No. 49.

## FOR THE RECORD

### U.S. Mission's statement to OSCE regarding developments in Ukraine

*Below is the statement on Ukraine delivered on behalf of the United States Mission to the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe by Deputy Permanent Representative Douglas Davidson. The statement was made before the Permanent Council in Vienna on November 20.*

The United States ambassador to Ukraine has conveyed, on numerous occasions, including at the highest levels, concerns of the United States regarding recent incidents involving obstacles to free assembly, to free speech and in general to a free and fair political campaign in Donetsk, Sumy and elsewhere in Ukraine.

Interference in the exercise of such rights, especially at the behest of government officials – whether local or national – runs contrary to Ukraine's stated commitment to democracy and to international human rights norms and agreements to which Ukraine has subscribed. Events since Donetsk and Sumy, including in Lutsk and Symferopol give cause for fur-

ther concern.

Looking toward the October 2004 presidential election, it is the hope of the United States that Ukraine will do all it can to ensure a level playing field. This includes:

- ensuring balanced electoral commissions; allowing domestic and international election monitors to operate freely; upholding freedom of the media, association and assembly;
- ensuring equitable media access to all candidates; ensuring that legislation regulating media, including the Internet, conforms to OSCE standards;
- ensuring that independent journalists are not threatened, beaten, fired, harassed or killed;
- conducting full and transparent investigations of any media freedom transgressions (including prior murders of journalists such as Heorhii Gongadze) and holding the perpetrators accountable;
- ceasing interference with independent media outlets through the use of "temnyky" and harassment via tax audits, license revocations and libel suits.

## AN APPEAL FOR INVOLVEMENT

### World Scholarly Council seeks aid of institutions and publishers

*Below is the text of the appeal of the World Scholarly Council of the Ukrainian World Congress to Ukrainian Institutions and Publishers in the Diaspora.*

In January 2002, following the decision of the Scientific Council of the National University of Ostroh Academy, the Institute for Ukrainian Diaspora Studies was established. The historian Dr. Alla Atamanenko, secretary of the World Council of the Ukrainian Historical Association, was appointed its director.

In its work, the institute anticipates several directions, which are inter-related. The first is setting up a library with archives, which would help students and researchers to explore various aspects of the life and work of Ukrainians outside the borders of Ukraine. In addition, an educational program is being developed, and in 2003, a separate course about Ukrainian scholarly institutions in the diaspora has been introduced. Publication of scholarly collections and reference books dealing with the Ukrainian diaspora is anticipated. The first publication of the institute, which will be undertaken in collaboration with the Scholarly Council of the Ukrainian World Congress, is a collection of works about Ukrainian scholarly institutions in America, Canada, Western Europe and Australia.

The board of directors of the World Scholarly Council fully supports the institute's plans to study input into scholarly investigation of the history of Ukraine, activities of the Ukrainian diaspora and recognizes the rector, Prof. Ihor Pasichnyk, and the Scientific Council of the National University of Ostroh Academy for creating this institute.

We are now appealing to all Ukrainian organizations, editors of Ukrainian newspapers, periodicals and Ukrainian publishers in the diaspora to send their publi-

cations and materials, books, newspapers, journals, periodicals, bulletins and other materials to the institute's library archives. Individual citizens can also assist in this important undertaking. Any donation of periodicals and other Ukrainian publications that were published at different times in the diaspora will become important building blocks of Ukrainian studies. It is also important that the library receives subscriptions to contemporary periodicals.

Standing together we will bring about the success of the library and archives. The study of the contribution of the Ukrainian diaspora in America, Canada, Europe, Australia and other countries is extremely important to the study of Ukrainian history.

Publications may be sent to the following address:

Dr. Alla Atamanenko, Director, Institute for the Study of the Ukrainian Diaspora, National University of Ostroh Academy, Synarska Street, Ostroh, Rivne, Ukraine 35800.

Many thanks to the Ukrainian Museum Archives in Cleveland and to its director, Andrew Fedynsky, for giving a helping hand in setting up the institute's library. We also wish success to the director of the Institute, Dr. Atamanenko, in her scholarly and organizational activities.

#### For the Presidium of the Ukrainian World Congress:

Dr. Lubomyr Wynar  
President, World Scholarly Council

Dr. Asya Humesky  
Vice-President, World Scholarly Council

The Rev. Dr. O. A. Kravchenko  
Vice-President, World Scholarly Council

Dr. Arkady Joukovsky  
Vice-President, World Scholarly Council

Dr. Osyp Martyniuk  
Secretary, World Scholarly Council

## NEWS AND VIEWS

## Ukrainian American Veterans' projects strive to preserve history of military service

by Anna Krawczuk

At its 51st national convention in 1998, the Ukrainian American Veterans organization undertook the monumental task of registering American veterans of Ukrainian heritage. The purpose of this project is to emphasize the contribution of Ukrainian Americans to the military history of the United States of America. It is a genuine effort to provide a historical record of Ukrainian Americans who served or are on active duty in the U.S. armed forces.

We appeal to all Ukrainian Americans to help us in this endeavor. The UAV Registration Project is open to all U.S. veterans of Ukrainian descent. We also appeal to relatives and/or friends to register their loved ones. To date we have 690 registrants.

The second part of this project is UAV Reference Registration, whereby the names of Ukrainian American service men and women are taken from published records, such as honor rolls that were published during World War II by Ukrainian parishes, on monuments, in newspapers and other documents. This information will be further researched and fully documented.

In this separate data base we have close to 4,000 names, of which 486 were more recent additions from the Souvenir Booklet Dedicated to Servicemen of Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church (May 24, 1944) in Cleveland. We are searching for more such material and ask for your assistance in finding them.

For more information and/or a UAV Registration Form and requirements, please write to UAV Registration, P.O.

*Anna Krawczuk is national vice-commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans.*

Box 172, Holmdel, NJ 07733-0172; e-mail UAV.REG@worldnet.att.net; or visit the website www.uavets.org.

### Oral history project

The Veterans Oral History Project at the Library of Congress in Washington was established in order to record oral testimonies and experiences of World War II veterans. The Ukrainian American Veterans organization was accepted in 2002 as one of 700 official partners nationwide and has participated in this national project by collecting oral histories and sending them to the Library of Congress.

The National World War II Memorial, located on the National Mall, is scheduled to be dedicated on Memorial Day, May 29, 2004, in Washington. It will honor all military veterans of the war and the citizens on the home front as well. It will also include the Registry of Remembrances, an electronic display of names.

At the meeting of official partners in May 2003, a decision was made to include Korean War Veterans in this oral history project. The announcement was made in July 2003 at the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the signing of the armistice that ended the Korean War.

The post-World War II Ukrainian immigrations included many young men who were drafted after only a three-month legal residency in the United States. They served honorably in the United States armed forces during that time; some never returned from the war.

We appeal to Ukrainian American Korean War veterans to come forward and tell their stories of the "forgotten war" to be preserved for future generations at the Library of Congress. Do get in touch with us or your local UAV post.

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### No bargaining with terrorists

Dear Editor:

The views expressed by Dr. Karen Bapst in the November 2, issue of The Weekly are common in the dominant press. It almost seems that the dominant press is more anti-Bush than they are anti-terrorist. They appear to think that if we continue to placate the terrorists, somehow the "jihad" will stop. The dominant press was less critical when the initial war was successful and now seems to be totally despondent because of the losses in Iraq. These folks are ready to cut and run, thinking this will solve the war on terrorism.

This is an extremely naive view of the world. Placating the terrorists was attempted by the past administration. Where was our response when Saddam Hussein tried to kill Bush-41? Where was the response to the too numerous to count U.N. resolutions? Where was the response to the destruction of military barracks in Saudi Arabia? Where was the response to the bombing of two embassies in Africa? The USS Cole?

Our view appeared to be to hold back, try to understand the terrorists rage against the United States.

It didn't work, did it?

The current global war on terrorism is

being waged in Iraq and in Afghanistan. War is waged there so we do not wage it here. It doesn't make us immune, but we have not had an event since 9/11. Failure is not an option. If we cut and run in Iraq, if we leave too soon, there will be genocide. The dominant press would of course, ignore it (e.g. Ukraine's Famine-Genocide continues to be ignored) since it does not fit their view of the world.

President George W. Bush had to make difficult choices. We are committed to this war, and we should support our commander-in-chief. The horrific acts of 9/11 were committed by terrorists whom we must hunt down and eliminate before they strike again. We cannot bargain with them, this only emboldens them. Elimination is the only option.

**Roman G. Golash**  
Palatine, Ill.

**The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either The Weekly editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.**

## Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



## Ukrainian Catholics: Who are we?

You Ukrainian Catholics out there, how much do you really know about your faith?

Here's a quick trivia quiz: Who was the first Ukrainian Catholic priest in America?

What is the name of the first Ukrainian Catholic parish in America?

What is the name of the famous shrine to the Blessed Virgin Mary in Ukraine that is older than the shrine in Lourdes?

Can you name five 20th century Ukrainian martyrs for the faith who were recently beatified by Pope John Paul II?

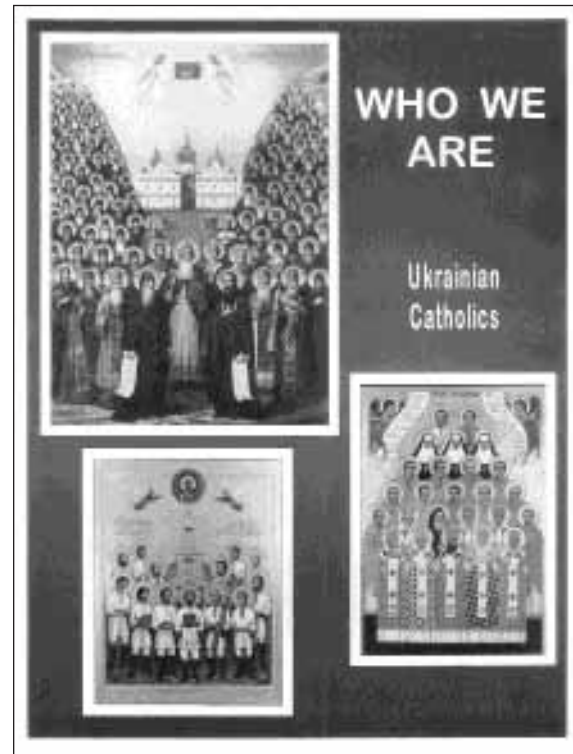
What is the significance of the iconostas?

If you know the answers to all of the above questions, read no further.

If you're still reading, it probably means that you don't know as much about your faith as you thought you did. Don't worry. Help is on the way.

Recently, the Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic parish in Palatine, Ill. – "the little church with the big heart" – celebrated its 40th anniversary. Two talented parishioners, Slawomyr and Alexandra Pihut, thought it would be a good idea to honor the occasion with a publication that would enlighten parishioners as well as Roman Catholics about our faith, a kind of "all you wanted to know about Ukrainian Catholics but were afraid to ask" booklet. The result was "Who We Are: Ukrainian Catholics," a beautifully produced 84-page booklet that answers all of the above questions and more. Packed with facts, figures and photos, this readable, colorful and inspirational compendium brings the Ukrainian Catholic Church to life in a unique, informative and inviting way.

Included are articles by Jurij Myroslaw Lewyckyj ("Our Kyivan Ukrainian Saints"), Metropolitan Stefan Soroka ("The Future of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in America"), Dr. Ihor Monczak ("Survival of the Kyivan Catholic Church in the Underground"), the Rev. Mitrat Jaroslaw Swyschuk ("Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky – Holy Man, Patriot, Ideal Human Being"), Giampaolo Mattei ("Years of Imprisonment Could Not Break Slipj's Indomitable Fidelity"), Dr. Myron B. Kuropas ("Ukrainian Catholics in America – First Years"), Andriy Krawchuk ("The Challenge of Christian Unity in Ukraine and Sheptytsky's Prudent Balance of Politics and Religion"), Roman Woronowycz ("Older than Lourdes – Zarvanytsia") Franz Grobauer ("I Met Archbishop Slipj in Siberian Slave Camp") Father Andriy Chirovsky ("Who We Are"), Father John Lucas ("Holy People, Holy Places, Holy Things") and Julian Chornij ("Iconostas").



Living in the United States, we Ukrainian Catholics sometimes forget that our major task as Christians is to promote the "good news" about Jesus Christ. Yes, our Church has a national significance for us as Ukrainians, but far more important is its value as a vehicle of spiritual renewal. Non-Ukrainians are learning about our rite and some are becoming members of our parishes. Imagine that, non-Ukrainians joining us for spiritual sustenance.

All of this was summarized by Father Chirovsky, former pastor at Immaculate Conception and main speaker at the 40th anniversary banquet, when he noted that our church "is moving from an inherited membership to an elected membership." Wise observation. My parents, Lesia and I, our sons and their families were born into the Ukrainian Catholic Church. We inherited it. If we are to survive in America, however, it is clear that we will need to have members who choose to become parishioners. Churches in eastern Pennsylvania, founded in the 19th century in such towns as Shenandoah and Mount Carmel, for example, already have a large percentage of non-Ukrainians as parishioners. That is why "Who We Are: Ukrainian Catholics" is such a timely publication.

You can purchase a copy for the amazing sum of \$10 plus \$2.50 for postage and handling. Suggestion: Buy three copies. One for yourself, one for your kids and one for a Roman Catholic friend who secretly wonders if you're really Catholic.

Send your money to: Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church, Attn: Book Order – "Who Are We," 745 S. Benton St., Palatine, IL 60067.

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

## 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

## THE 70th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

### IN THE PRESS: *Insight* magazine cover story focuses on Duranty case

PARSIPPANY, N.J. - The case of Walter Duranty and his ill-gotten Pulitzer Prize was the focus of many stories and headlines during the past few months. Among the news media outlets that most prominently featured the story of Duranty and the Ukrainian community's efforts to secure the revocation of the Pulitzer The New York Times' Moscow correspondent was awarded in 1932 was the Washington-based news magazine *Insight*.

*Insight* published a cover story by John Berlau titled "Duranty's Deception" in its July 22 issue. Its publication came in the wake of the Jayson Blair scandal that rocked the Times and led to the resignations of two top editors.

"With the famously liberal paper citing its history to try to redeem its image, critics are taking the opportunity to hold the Times accountable for the journalistic crimes of its star foreign correspondent of 70 years ago. They cite the cover-up by Pulitzer Prize-winner Walter Duranty of mass murders and other atrocities ordered by Joseph Stalin in the former Soviet Union," wrote Mr. Berlau. "Despite evidence even the Times does not dispute which shows Duranty knew well that millions were being starved to death at the very time he used the newspaper to deny Stalin's forced Ukrainian famine, the Times has refused to return the prize he won in 1932 for his Soviet reporting. In fact it still displays Duranty's work in an in-house exhibit honoring the paper's Pulitzer Prize winners."

Ukrainians demanded the revocation of Duranty's Pulitzer through thousands of letters, postcards and e-mails. In response to the outrage expressed by Ukrainians and others toward Duranty's fraudulent reporting, the Pulitzer Prize Board established a special subcommittee to review the request for revocation of the Pulitzer. Though the Pulitzer Prize Board has never revoked a Pulitzer, one was given back in the case of Janet Cooke. Ms. Cooke, a reporter for *The Washington Post*, was awarded a Pulitzer for her story about an 8-year old heroine addict, Jimmy, who never actually existed. When the *Post* discovered Ms. Cooke's lies, the newspaper returned her Pulitzer.

In the case of Duranty, however, *The New York Times* refuses to return the Pulitzer. Times spokesmen say they have done enough to resolve the issue through its printing of an acknowledgment that Duranty lied in his articles, which did not appear until the 1980s – even though other journalists were already disputing Duranty's reports in the 1930s – and a caveat that is appended to the in-house exhibit which states, "Other writers in the Times and elsewhere have discredited this coverage."

One reason, cited by Catherine Mathis, *The New York Times* Company's vice-president of corporate communications, for the newspaper's stand that it will not give back Duranty's Pulitzer is that returning the Pulitzer would only rewrite history. *The New York Times* also argues that Duranty was awarded the Pulitzer in 1931, which they say was before the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine was even apparent.

The Times also points to its favorable 1986 review of Robert Conquest's "The Harvest of Sorrow," which recounts the truth about the Famine and its 7 million victims, in addition to including criticism of Duranty's reporting from the USSR. Dr. Conquest's book noted that the 1983



The cover of the *Insight* magazine issue that highlighted the Duranty story.

annual report of *The New York Times* Co. cited Duranty's Pulitzer citation for "dispassionate, interpretive reporting of the news from Russia." Though in its review of "The Harvest of Sorrow" the Times acknowledged that Stalin's collectivization policies caused the Famine and that Duranty covered it up, reviewer Craig Whitney insisted that Stalin did not deliberately create the Famine in order to exterminate the Ukrainians.

Mr. Berlau noted that *The Times* "says it already has done enough penance for the intentional misreporting." He quoted an e-mail message sent to *Insight* by Ms. Mathis: "The Times has not seen merit in trying to undo history" by returning the Pulitzer; "The Times has reported often and thoroughly on the defects in Duranty's journalism, as viewed through the lens of later events."

"But Duranty's reporting was not just 'defective' when 'viewed through the lens of later events.' It was in fact fraudulent and was contradicted by many of his contemporaries in the 1930s," Mr. Berlau wrote. "Yet it wasn't until the late 1980s, as the Soviet Union was imploding, that the Times was in the least critical of Duranty's reports, as many scholars of the former Soviet Union note. They also question the Times' sincerity in the matter of Duranty's reporting, arguing that even today a strain of anti-anti-communism pervades the paper's editorial page and much of its news reporting. They wonder to what extent this explains why the Times has been reluctant to return the Pulitzer."

Later on in the *Insight* article it is pointed out that Duranty's reporting "contained information that, by several accounts, he knew to be false. The Soviets did keep tight control over foreign journalists, but Duranty offered Stalin his eager cooperation. In 1933, at the height of the famine, Duranty wrote that 'village markets [were] flowing with eggs, fruit, poultry, vegetables, milk and butter. ... A child can see this is not famine but abundance.' Reports such as these were crucial, historians say, in the decision of President Franklin D. Roosevelt to grant the Soviet Union diplomatic recognition in 1933. But a British Embassy dispatch from 1933, reported in Conquest's 'The Harvest of Sorrow' and then in S.J. Taylor's definitive 1990 Duranty biography, 'Stalin's Apologist,' quotes Duranty as admitting to British Embassy officials in Moscow that 'the Ukraine had been bled white [and] the peasants were "double-crossed" by the government.' In his

words, it was 'quite possible that as many as 10 million people may have died directly or indirectly from lack of food in the Soviet Union during the past year.'

*Insight* also reported: "In his recently released book, 'U.S. Intelligence Perceptions of Soviet Power 1921-1946,' historian Leonard Leshuk, citing State Department memos, writes, 'In June 1931, Duranty admitted to A.W. Kleiforth of the U.S. Embassy in Berlin that, "in agreement with *The New York Times* and the Soviet authorities," his official dispatches always reflect the official opinion of the Soviet regime and not his own. Ukrainian Congress Committee of America President Michael Sawkiw said he sees this as the smoking gun. "This proves his errors were errors of commission," he told *Insight*."

Mr. Berlau went on to note that "Mr. [Ronald] Radosh and other critics say that while the Times argues it is not returning the prize because it does not want to 'undo history,' the paper in fact is trying to cover up its own history of helping launch Communist regimes that systematically oppress their people. Times correspondent Herbert Matthews was instrumental in Fidel Castro's rise to power in Cuba through dispatches calling the future communist dictator 'the rebel leader of Cuba's youth' and asserting that 'thousands of men and women are heart and soul with Fidel Castro.'"

Mr. Radosh, a historian whose work has been bashed by the Times, told *Insight* that *The Times* has a blind spot for communism. He put the controversy surrounding Duranty and his Pulitzer Prize into perspective: "Ostensibly, prizes like the Pulitzer are given for solid, serious journalism that has proven responsible. What Duranty did is so far more dangerous and scurrilous than what Janet Cooke did that it's crazy to say they shouldn't give back the Pulitzer Prize."

At the conclusion of his lengthy article Mr. Berlau cited Joseph Goulden, author of a book on *The New York Times*, who crusaded for years in the 1980s and 1990s as director of media analysis for the journalistic watchdog group Accuracy in Media to get the paper to return the Duranty Pulitzer.

Mr. Berlau wrote: "Now, with the Blair scandal, he [Mr. Goulden] says, critical mass finally may be building. 'It's sitting there at the Times stinking like rotting garbage,' Golden tells *Insight*. And if they don't give it back, Radosh says, *The New York Times* should at least add another caveat to its display. 'What they should say is that the Times did not give back this Pulitzer, because the Times loves getting Pulitzers, even though Duranty was a propagandist for Stalin and everything he wrote was a lie.'"

— compiled by Roxana Woloszyn

## COMMENTARY: A crippling legacy and an unconscionable decision

by Lubomyr Luciuk

It was just by chance, at the end of a very rough week. I was hurrying home, hungry, tired, stressed. It was getting dark but somehow I spotted her, sitting at a Brock Street bus stop, alone, resigned to a wait. I haven't seen very much of her in recent years. Her husband has been ill and the Ukrainian community of Kingston, at least the part of it that I grew up in, never large to start with, has shrunk, an inevitability with the passage of time. Yet I almost drove by. What changed my mind? I'm not sure. But I pulled over and offered a lift. She was grateful. The half hour or so she would have spent in transit would now pass in a few minutes. I dropped her off and went on my way, a little delayed but no matter, good deed done.

I was barely through my front door when the telephone rang. A man in Alabama, whom I do not know, wanted my reaction to the news that the Pulitzer Prize Board had just announced that it would not revoke the 1932 award given to Walter Duranty. He was *The New York Times* correspondent who served Soviet interests before, during and after the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine, arguably one of the greatest genocides in 20th century Europe. Publicly, Duranty dismissed all accounts of this man-made famine, going out of his way to denigrate those who risked much by reporting the growing horrors. Privately he admitted, at the British Embassy in Moscow, on September 26, 1933, that as many as 10 million people had died of hunger in the past year.

*Lubomyr Luciuk is a professor of political geography at the Royal Military College of Canada.*

Officially, the fourth Saturday of every November, – November 22 this year – is set aside in Ukraine to hallow the memory of the many millions of innocent victims of the Terror-Famine. So the timing of the Pulitzer Prize Board's announcement could not have been more base, whether intentional or an example of profound obtuseness. Granted a unique chance to champion truth, the board's grandees instead rallied around a liar, casting themselves as the vindicators of Stalin's apologist. That they larded their manifesto with expressions of "sympathy" for those who "suffered" made their missive even more execrable. Shedding crocodile tears for the murdered places Duranty's present-day exculpators in his company, forever. They may just deserve some pity for it's a foul congregation they have joined.

Duranty knew, but didn't care, that millions were deliberately starved. This Pulitzer Board didn't care either. Instead they worried over setting a precedent that might require reviewing whether other awards were as ill-deserved as Duranty's. Are there more like him in the ranks of the Pulitzer winners? And what would be wrong with establishing such a model? If Dr. Joseph Goebbels had secured a Pulitzer in 1932 for eloquent prose about the New Order in Europe does anyone believe his prize would still stand? Is this reluctance to do what's right grounded in the fact that the victims were peasants, and Ukrainians?

When, on May Day, the campaign to have Duranty's Pulitzer Prize either revoked by the Pulitzer Board or returned by *The New York Times* began, our intent was to draw attention to the Holodomor, as the Great Famine is called in Ukraine. What we sowed now allows us to reap

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## THE 70th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

### PRESS REVIEW: News media reports on Pulitzer Board's decision

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Many news media reports appeared in the wake of the Pulitzer Prize Board's decision not to revoke the prize for foreign correspondence awarded to Walter Duranty of The New York Times in 1932. Many commentaries also included views about the campaign the Ukrainian community had launched concerning this issue.

On November 22, the day after the prize determination was made, which was the day set aside in Ukraine to commemorate the lives of millions of victims of the Famine-Genocide, The New York Times published an article written by David D. Kirkpatrick quoting Times' Publisher Arthur Sulzberger Jr.'s supportive position regarding the board's decision.

His statement reads: "We respect and commend the Pulitzer board for its decision on this complex and sensitive issue. All of us at the Times are fully aware of the many defects in Walter Duranty's journalism, as we have and will continue to acknowledge. We regret his lapses, and we join the Pulitzer Board in extending sympathy to those who suffered as a result of the 1932-1933 Ukrainian famine."

Mr. Kirkpatrick wrote, "The expressions of sympathy, however, did not satisfy some critics of Mr. Duranty's work. Tamara Gallo Olexy, director of the national office in New York for the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, said the roots of the Famine could be traced to a period before 1932."

"Unfortunately you can't say that the famine in the Ukraine started exactly on January 1, 1932," she said in a telephone interview. "It started earlier than that, in 1929, when the whole collectivization started."

"Calling the board's decision 'outrageous,' Ms. Olexy said her organization would continue to campaign for revocation of the prize. 'This is not the end,' she said. 'We are not going to stop.'"

In a November 25 article titled, "From the Kremlin times" in the Daily Trojan, the student newspaper for the University of Southern California, author William Goodwin wrote, "The committee already admitted that the actual content of Duranty's work was undoubtedly flawed and doesn't merit the award by today's standards. However, they make the odd distinction of demarcating the beginning of the famine precisely in 1932, which would mean that Duranty's failure to mention the imminent humanitarian crisis does not affect the works reviewed."

"This line of thinking is refuted by Duranty himself, as he clearly was aware of the looming famine in 1931, going so far as to deny its coming. 'There is no famine or actual starvation nor is there likely to be,' according to his November 15, 1931 article."

Mr. Goodwin concluded, "As it is, an ardent defender of communism, an ideology that has killed many millions more than even Hitler and fascism, remains enshrined as an exemplar of journalistic excellence."

World Net Daily ran an article by Bob Kohn in response to the issue titled "The arrogance of Pinch Sulzberger" on November 28. Mr. Kohn stated, that The New York Times shouldn't be held accountable for the "journalistic sins" of Duranty over 70 years ago, "But the refusal of the Pulitzer Board to rescind the underserved prize awarded for those sins, and the refusal of The New York Times to return or disavow that prize, is

not only an affront to the Ukrainian people whose ancestors suffered and died under the atrocities of Joseph Stalin, but also to the brave reporters stationed in Russia who actually reported the truth about Stalin's regime in 1931."

An article titled, "The Pulitzer prize ... for fiction" by Albert Scardino appeared in The Guardian on November 25. Mr. Scardino discussed the point about the extensive nomination and review process involved in awarding a Pulitzer Prize. He explains that historically journalists are sponsored for a Pulitzer by their newspaper.

The article went on to say: "Editors from the 1,500 dailies and 8,000 weeklies in the U.S. – there were more in Duranty's day – spend weeks sifting through the work of their staff each year to decide which to submit in which category. Juries of editors review the entries and recommend three finalists in each category to the board, including their choice. The board may accept the jury's recommendation or ignore it. So, if Duranty's work was recommended by his own paper, selected by a jury of his peers and chosen by the board, itself a group of the most senior editorial executives in the U.S., who was it who missed the story?"

The International Committee of the Fourth International included an article on the World Socialist website titled, "Duranty's Pulitzer and the hypocrisy of The New York Times" by Bill Vann on November 1. The article questioned the Pulitzer Board's and The Times' reasoning. "If Duranty's reporting was so terrible, why did the editors of The Times continue for a decade to feature it prominently on the paper's front page, and why did the Pulitzer panel decide to give him the award?"

Mr. Vann went on to say, "This exclusive focus on Duranty's coverage of 1932-1933 suggests that the publishers and editors of The Times are not beginning with a principled concern for Duranty's general disregard for the truth, but rather exhibiting their long-standing sensitivity to any criticism leveled from the right."

Toronto's Globe and Mail posted an article on their website, www.globeandmail.com on October 25, "Duranty's award," which sympathized with Ukrainian groups' efforts to revoke Duranty's prize however, viewed the action as a hindsight not worthy of a revocation of the prize and concluded that, "The Pulitzer Prize board should think long and carefully. For there is no new information here. And there is a whiff of historical revisionism."

In Winnipeg, at St. Mary the Protectress Cathedral, Holodomor survivors gathered on November 27 to talk about their experiences 70 years after the Famine-Genocide. Carla Sanders from the Winnipeg Free Press reported on the event in the article headlined "Surviving the horror. People ate anything they could find, just to stay alive."

"Earlier this week, the Pulitzer organization acknowledged Duranty's stories were false but refused to posthumously strip him of his award." Luba Perehinec, a famine survivor decided to share her story because "she feels the genocide she witnessed in Ukraine has largely been ignored, and that motivates her to dredge up the bad memories," reported Ms. Sanders. Commemorative services were held in the Cathedral in honor of Famine victims on November 28-30.

– compiled by Taisa Welhasch

### Chicagoans picket The New York Times

by Luka Kostelyna

CHICAGO – Tuesday, November 18 was an unpleasant day: cloudy, constant rain, unfriendly. However, the planned demonstration in front of The New York Times office at 111 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, took place in the downpour.

The Chicago Ukrainian community's objective for the demonstration was to demand that the New York Times disown the Pulitzer Prize unjustly awarded to Walter Duranty and to encourage the Times publisher to do the right thing by printing an expose of Duranty's duplicity in promoting Stalin's agenda on the front pages of The Times, as well as The Times' complicity with Stalin.

In his dispatches from Moscow, Duranty not only covered up the Famine-

Genocide in Ukraine in 1932-1933 but also argued against its existence. He hid the truth about the genocide from Times readers while admitting, in private, that millions were dying of hunger.

According to a dispatch sent by George A. Gordon, chargé d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Berlin (dated June 5, 1931) "Duranty stated that 'in agreement with The New York Times and the Soviet authorities' his official dispatches always reflect the opinion of the Soviet regime and not his own."

The Illinois Division of Ukrainian Congress Committee of America (UCCA) organized the noontime demonstration. More than 50 people, who arrived by bus and car, took part in the

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Pickers in Chicago outside The New York Times office.

### Protesters gather at Globe and Mail office

TORONTO – The Ukrainian community in Toronto picketed the office of The Globe and Mail, which distributes The New York Times, at noon on Tuesday, November 18, in solidarity with other Ukrainian communities across North America to demand that The New York Times return Walter Duranty's Pulitzer Prize.

Duranty who won the 1932 Pulitzer Prize, refused to report the truth about the Famine raging in Ukraine, even as he

privately told diplomats and others that millions had died.

The event was organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Toronto Branch (UCC-Toronto), at the request of the Ukrainian World Congress and the UCC-National. About 110 community activists participated in the action, led by Olya Odynsky-Grod, chair of the Justice Committee of the UCC-Toronto.

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Toronto demonstrators outside The Globe and Mail.

## THE 70th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

### CONFERENCE ADDRESS: Gareth Jones, a voice crying in the wilderness

*Following is the text of the presentation by Dr. Margaret Siroli Colley delivered at Columbia University on November 10 during the international conference on the Famine-Genocide.*

For almost 70 years, my uncle, Gareth Jones, the first named journalist to expose the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide has been conveniently "airbrushed" out of history, by being the first and main casualty in the politics of acknowledgment of the Holodomor.

His only crime was his journalistic pursuit of the truth. Sticking his head above the parapet, he refused to be silenced on righting the moral injustices of the Soviet-perpetrated Famine, which from first-hand knowledge he clearly knew to be true. Tragically, he paid the same ultimate price as many others who displeased the Stalinist regime.

Gareth Jones was kidnapped and murdered under mysterious circumstances by bandits in North China just over six months after his last series of articles for Randolph Hearst in 1935, where he repeated his famine observations of March 1933.

You may ask: Who was Gareth Jones? Well, he was born in 1900 in Barry, South Wales. He was educated first in his father's school, and then attained two first class degrees, at the Universities of Aberystwyth and Trinity College, Cambridge, in French, German and Russian.

In 1930, he became a foreign affairs advisor to former wartime Prime Minister David Lloyd George and first visited Russia and Ukraine in August 1930. On leaving Moscow, on August 26, 1930, he wrote to his parents from Berlin. I should like to quote a few passages from that letter:

"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. The winter is going to be one of great suffering there, and there is starvation. The government is the most brutal in the world. This year thousands and thousands of the best men in Russia have been sent to Siberia and the prison island of Solovki. In the Donetz Basin conditions are unbearable. Many Russians are too weak to work."

One should note that the convention of the time meant that the word "Russia" was used in the West to describe all parts of the Soviet Union.

On his return to Britain, he was summoned to David Lloyd George's country home in Churt, where he met Lord Lothian. Lothian, impressed with Gareth's diary notes, introduced him to the editor of the London Times, who subsequently published three unsigned articles titled "The Real Russia."

Gareth wrote: "The success of the Five-Year Plan would strengthen the hands of the Communists throughout the world. It might make the twentieth century a century of struggle between Capitalism and Communism."

Soon after Gareth's return from the Soviet Union, Ivy Lee of Wall Street, New York, the then-renowned public relations advisor to big business, engaged Gareth Jones' services, especially for his in-depth knowledge of the Soviet Union.

Gareth arrived in New York in May 1931, and shortly after his arrival he was invited to accompany a young Jack Heinz II, of Heinz Ketchup fame, for an exten-

sive six-week tour of Russia and Ukraine in the late summer.

Gareth had kept a very extensive diary of their visit which Jack Heinz later transcribed into a small book, titled "Experiences in Russia - 1931: A Diary," - in which Gareth wrote the foreword:

"With knowledge of Russia and the Russian language, it was possible to get off the beaten path, to talk with grimy workers and rough peasants, as well as such leaders as Lenin's widow and Karl Radek [interantional Communist leader and journalist]. We visited vast engineering projects and factories, slept on the bug-infested floors of peasants' huts, shared black bread and cabbage soup with the villagers - in short, got into direct touch with the Russian people in their struggle for existence and were thus able to test their reactions to the Soviet government's dramatic moves."

Time does not permit me to quote from the book, but there are several references to starvation and deaths where "peasants had been sent away in thousands to starve."

After a year in the employ of Ivy Lee and due to the fact that the United States was suffering from severe financial depression, Gareth returned to David Lloyd George for another year and unbeknown to many, he assisted the former wartime prime minister in writing his

station when he entered into conversation with some peasants. They were bewailing their hunger to him and were gathering as a crowd, all murmuring, "There is no bread," when a militiaman appeared. "Stop the growling," he had shouted to the peasants, while to Gareth he said, "Come along; where are your documents?"

An OGPU (secret police) man appeared from nowhere, and Gareth was submitted to a thorough and grueling set of questions. After his fate had been decided the fortunate Gareth was allowed to proceed on his way.

He had piled his rucksack with many loaves of white bread, with butter, cheese, meat and chocolate, which he had bought at the foreign currency stores. Gareth believed that, "To see Russia one must travel 'hard class,' and go by a slow train. Those tourists who travel 'soft class' and by express trains, get only impression, and do not see the real Russia."

Gareth was later to write in *The Daily Express* in April 1933:

"In every little station the train stopped, and during one of these halts a man came up to me and whispered in German: 'Tell them in England that we are starving, and that we are getting swollen.'

"In one of the peasant's cottages in which I stayed we slept nine in the room.

**... it is fitting that here at Columbia University, the home of excellence for American journalism, that Gareth's ghost has come back to haunt those who stopped at nothing to silence his conscience.**

"War Memoirs."

In London, in September of 1932, Gareth learned through several informed sources, including Malcolm Muggeridge, of reports emanating from Moscow of a severe famine crisis in the Soviet Union. Prof. Jules Menken of the London School of Economics, an eminent economist of the time, told Gareth that he dreaded this winter, when he thought millions would die of hunger and finally stated that "There was already famine in Ukraine."

In light of this information, on October 15 and 17, Gareth wrote two prophetic articles published in the Cardiff Western Mail titled: "Will There Be Soup?" where he painted a very bleak picture of the coming Soviet winter.

Before returning to the Soviet Union, on February 23, Gareth, through his connections with Lloyd George, became the first foreign journalist to be invited to fly with Adolf Hitler to a Frankfurt rally, just four days before the burning of the Reichstag. He wrote in *Western Mail*:

"If this aeroplane should crash, the whole history of Europe would be changed. For a few feet away sits Adolf Hitler, Chancellor of Germany and leader of the most volcanic nationalist awakening which the world has seen."

Before leaving Germany he wrote in the *Western Mail*:

"The Europe of 1933 has seen the birth of the Hitler dictatorship in Germany. What will it see in the Soviet Union?"

Then on March 1, 1933, in keeping with his usual frenetic lifestyle, Gareth was in Moscow, where he embarked on a tour of Ukraine.

On his way to Kharkiv he narrowly escaped being arrested at a small railway

It was pitiful to see that two out of the three children had swollen stomachs. All there was to eat in the hut was a very dirty watery soup, with a slice or two of potato, which all the family including myself, ate from a common bowl with wooden spoons.

"Fear of death loomed over the cottage, for they had not enough potatoes to last until the next crop. When I shared my white bread and butter and cheese one of the peasant women said, 'Now I have eaten such wonderful things, I can die happy.' I set forth again further towards the south and heard the villagers say, 'We are waiting for death.' Many also said, 'It is terrible here and many are dying, but further south it is much worse.'"

On March 29, 1933, in Berlin, immediately on Gareth's return from the Soviet Union, he issued a press release which 1931 Pulitzer Prize winner, H.R. Knickerbocker, released through the *New York Evening Post Foreign Service*.

Similar statements then appeared in the British press, including the then Soviet-sympathetic *Manchester Guardian*, which quoted Gareth:

"I walked alone through villages and 12 collective farms. Everywhere was the cry, 'There is no bread; we are dying.'"

Knickerbocker commented that:

"The Jones report, because of his position, because of his reputation for reliability and impartiality, and because he was the only first-hand observer who had visited the Russian countryside since it was officially closed to foreigners, was bound to receive widespread attention in official England, as well as among the public of the country."

On March 31 Walter Duranty made his

outrageous and prompt rebuttal to Gareth's press release:

"Since I talked with Mr. Jones I have made exhaustive inquiries about this alleged famine station ... There is serious food shortage throughout the country with occasional cases of well-managed state or collective farms. The big cities and the army are adequately supplied with food. There is no actual starvation or death from starvation, but there is widespread mortality from diseases due to malnutrition ..."

In that same rebuttal, Duranty wrote his infamous words:

"But - to put it brutally - you can't make an omelet without breaking eggs."

Immediately on his return to Britain, Gareth wrote at least 20 articles. In fact, over the previous four years he had published between 40 and 50 articles in Britain, the U.S.A. and other countries.

The *New York Times* on May 3 printed a letter of reply from "Mr. Jones" to Walter Duranty's article of March 31, in which Gareth said that he stood by his statement that the Soviet Union was suffering from a severe famine. The censors had turned the journalists into "masters of euphemism and understatement," he wrote, and "Hence they gave 'famine' the polite name of 'food shortage' and 'starving to death' was softened to read 'widespread mortality from diseases due to malnutrition.'"

Countering Duranty's rebuttal in the *New York Times*, Gareth concluded by congratulating 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."

On May 8, 1933, Gareth wrote a long letter to the editor of the *Manchester Guardian* in support of Muggeridge's series of three articles in which he concluded:

"I hope fellow liberals, who boil at any injustices in Germany, or Italy, or Poland, will express just one word of sympathy with the millions of peasants, who are the victims of persecution and famine, in the Soviet Union."

After Gareth's visit to the Soviet Union in 1933, he was banned from returning. In a letter to a friend he wrote:

"Alas! You will be very amused to hear that the inoffensive little 'Joneski' has achieved the dignity of being a marked man on the black list of the OGPU and is barred from entering the Soviet Union. I hear that there is a long list of crimes which I have committed under my name in the secret police file in Moscow and funnily enough espionage is said to be among them. As a matter of fact Litvinoff [Soviet Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov] sent a special cable from Moscow to the Soviet Embassy in London to tell them to make the strongest of complaints to Mr. Lloyd George about me."

While working at *The Western Mail* and unable to return to the Soviet Union, Gareth gave many public lectures titled "The Enigma of Bolshevik Russia" throughout Britain and Ireland in 1933, and then across the United States in late 1934.

In October 1934, after one year in the wilderness, Gareth embarked on a "World-Wide-Fact-Finding Tour," with his eventual destination to be Manchukuo - otherwise known as Japanese-controlled Manchuria. He wanted to find out what the Japanese were intending to do, in light

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## THE 70th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

# A quest for truth, and justice, by relatives of Gareth Jones

by Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The story of two relatives of Gareth Jones – the Welsh journalist who has become known as one of the very few foreign correspondents who reported the truth about the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine as it was happening – begins with their own search for the truth.

Dr. Margaret Siriol Colley and Nigel Linsan Colley of Nottingham, England, knew the story of their courageous uncle and granduncle – but not all of it. What they knew was that Jones was murdered in 1935, allegedly by bandits, while he was traveling in Manchukuo, as Japanese-occupied Manchuria and Inner Mongolia were called.

“He was a legend in our family, and a mystery,” Dr. Colley explained.

“We wanted to find out why he was murdered, and then we worked back from there,” added her son Nigel.

The result was Dr. Colley’s book “Gareth Jones: A Manchukuo Incident,” in which she wrote: “Gareth’s soul has never been laid to rest and his family speaks of him frequently, as if his death occurred only yesterday. His mother considered that her beloved son had been the first victim of World War II. ... She had lived her life through him and it was the stories of her youthful experiences [in Ukraine] that gave Gareth the interest in foreign travel.”

Mr. Colley provided additional materials and editing for the book, and he is the responsible for the website dedicated to Gareth Jones ([www.colley.co.uk/gareth\\_jones](http://www.colley.co.uk/gareth_jones)).

Mother and son had undertaken a huge task. “We were very ignorant – all we knew was that we had a lot of historical information to give to the world,” Dr. Colley, a physician, explained. Mr. Colley, whose field is computers, elaborated: “In 1990 we found documents in Gareth’s parents’ house. It was like a time capsule. His mother kept everything.”

The Colleys are cautious in their conclusions about Jones’ early demise, and Dr. Colley noted: “We have no proof, but we feel he was targeted” – that he was a planned “victim of bandits” in reprisal for his truthful reporting from the USSR, and perhaps because of fear by certain quarters that he would likewise report the truth about Japanese intentions in China.

During their brief visit to the United States last month, the Colleys gave presentations on Saturday, November 8, at a symposium on the Famine-Genocide held at the Shevchenko Scientific Society in New York and at a meeting of the Ukrainian American Professionals and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey held in East Hanover, N.J. In addition, Dr. Colley spoke at Columbia University on November 10 during the international conference on the Famine. The Colleys also paid a visit to the Ukrainian National Association, where they met with editors of *The Ukrainian Weekly* and *Svoboda*, as well as UNA executive officers.

Their trip to the United States was facilitated by Russ Chelak, a New Jersey businessman and Ukrainian activist with a background in political science, who hosted them at his family home in Mendham, N.J. Mr. Chelak is the U.S. distributor for Dr. Colley’s book, and has invested heavily in promoting it.

### The story begins

It was natural that the young Jones would ultimately turn his attention to Ukraine. His

mother, Annie Gwen Jones, worked in Hughesovka (or Yuzivka, which is present-day Donetsk), named for the steel industrialist John Hughes, as a teacher for the children of the industrialist’s son Arthur Hughes. According to Dr. Colley, “it was a lifelong goal of Gareth’s to travel to Ukraine, where his mother was a teacher as a young woman.” He studied Russian at Cambridge and was fluent in the language, and became research advisor to David Lloyd George, the former British prime minister.

In August of 1930 Jones, then 25 years old, first traveled to the USSR. On a postcard written to his family from Berlin once he was out of the USSR, he warned of food shortages, misery and discontent among the populace. Of his contacts with people in Ukraine he noted that “the peasants hate the Communists”; of the Soviet regime he wrote that “the government is the most brutal in the world.” He authored 10 articles as a result of his first trip to the Soviet Union, among them a series of articles in the *London Times* which appeared under the heading “The Two Russias” (in accordance with common, albeit incorrect, usage at the time, the entire USSR was referred to as Russia).

The following year Jones visited the USSR with the young Jack Heinz III (of Heinz ketchup fame). Afterwards, an anonymous diary about their experiences and meetings with ordinary people was published. The book mentions starving peasants and notes that “peasants had been sent away in thousands to starve.”

Already in 1931, Jones had written articles published in such papers as the *London Times* in which he referred to starvation among the people. In the autumn of 1932 two articles by Jones were published in the *Western Mail*; they were headlined “Will There Be Soup?” – a reference to the people’s dire circumstances as winter was approaching.

In March and April of 1933 Jones continued to write of the fate of people suffering under Stalin’s regime after he took a 40-mile walking tour through the countryside of Ukraine, during which he visited a dozen collective farms. A story published in the *New York Evening Post* on March 29, 1933, quoted a peasant as saying: “There is no bread; we are dying.” Thanks to Pulitzer Prize winner H.R. Knickerbocker, a news release written by Jones describing starving people in Ukraine was published in various newspapers through the *New York Evening Post Foreign Service*.

### Duranty’s denials

Merely two days later came the infamous denial of the Famine penned by Walter Duranty of *The New York Times*. Under the headline “Russians Hungry, But Not Starving,” Duranty wrote that there was no famine, only food shortages and “widespread mortality from diseases due to starvation.” That rebuttal also contained Duranty’s often-cited words: “But – to put it brutally – you can’t make an omelet without breaking eggs” (written in reaction to what Duranty described as the “mismanagement of collective farming,” the “conspiracy” in agricultural commissariats and the “mess of Soviet food production.”)

Dr. Colley noted that Eugene Lyons, in his 1937 book “Assignment in Utopia,” described how the foreign press corps in Moscow was assembled by the head of the Soviet Press Office, Konstantin Umansky (or Oumansky to use the French-based spelling then in vogue) “to conspire as to how they could repudiate

Gareth Jones’ Berlin report, especially since they were being inundated with inquiries from their home news desks about his revelations.”

“Duranty then took it upon himself to deny there was a terrible famine situation,” she continued, and the result was the aforementioned article published in *The New York Times* “condemning Gareth Jones for falsifying the news.” She cited Lyons’ words: “Poor Gareth Jones must have been the most surprised human being alive when the facts he so painstakingly garnered from our mouths were snowed under by our denials.”

“Duranty’s reaction was to denigrate Gareth,” Dr. Colley related. Jones’ response to Duranty appeared as a letter to the editor of *The Times* on May 13, 1933. He stood by his story and charged that the censors had turned the journalists into “masters of euphemism and understatement,” thus, “they gave ‘famine’ the polite name of ‘food shortage’ and ‘starving to death’ was softened to read ‘widespread mortality from diseases due to malnutrition.’”

### “A marked man”

By March 1933, Dr. Colley stated, “Gareth was a marked man.” When he interviewed Soviet Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov, he was accused, in no uncertain terms, of espionage. As a result, he was banned from the USSR, she continued. Upon his return, Gareth wrote at least 20 more articles and lectured about what was truly happening inside the USSR throughout England and Ireland in 1933, and in the United States in 1934.

Jones was kidnapped and murdered under mysterious circumstances by bandits in North China, Dr. Colley related, just over six months after his last series of articles for *Randolph Hearst* in 1935, where he repeated his famine observations of March 1933. He was murdered on August 14, 1935, just a day short of his 30th birthday.

Writing in the Kyiv-based newspaper *Den*, Dr. James Mace, former staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, noted that Malcolm Muggeridge, who is often cited as the journalist who first reported the true facts about the Famine in Ukraine, “in his memoirs ... seems to have forgotten altogether the man [Jones] who actually broke the story of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide under his own name.”

He added, “Perhaps he felt a little guilty that his courage in this situation was not quite as great as the Welshman’s who had the bad luck to have been murdered in China in 1935, probably to pre-

vent him from telling the world that the new state of Manchukuo was not nearly as nice a place as its Japanese sponsors wanted the world to believe.” (A version of Dr. Mace’s article was printed in *The Weekly* on November 16.)

However, Dr. Colley cited a curious coincidence in Muggeridge’s book “Winter in Moscow”: a character named Wilfred Pye seems to actually be her Uncle Gareth. Indeed, the incidents witnessed in Ukraine by Pye were exactly those reported by Jones. “It was very hurtful for someone whose uncle had died” to not have Muggeridge acknowledge his work, she stated. Furthermore, Jones had written in support of Muggeridge, praising his articles (which appeared without a byline) in lengthy and detailed letters to the *Manchester Guardian*.

Dr. Colley told those who had come to listen to her presentations about her uncle: “His only crime was his journalistic pursuit of the truth. Sticking his head above the parapet, he refused to be silenced on righting the moral injustices of the Soviet-perpetrated Famine, which from first-hand knowledge he clearly knew to be true. Tragically, he paid the same ultimate price as many others who displeased the Stalinist regime.”

Her words at Columbia University, perhaps, were most poignant: “This year, the honest and truthful reporting of my uncle has at last been rediscovered and vindicated for its original accuracy, over his 1933 public spat with Walter Duranty, within the columns of *The New York Times*. Nevertheless, it is fitting that here at Columbia University, the home of excellence for American journalism, that Gareth’s ghost has come back to haunt those who stopped at nothing to silence his conscience.”

### A plea to the Pulitzer Board

Earlier this year Dr. Colley and her son Nigel had penned a letter to the Pulitzer Prize Board with “a personal plea to revoke the 1932 Pulitzer Prize from the infamous journalist, Walter Duranty.” (The text of their letter was published in *The Weekly* on July 20.)

They argued that “the Pulitzer Prize should be revoked from Walter Duranty, not just for his falsification of Stalin’s ruthless execution of the Five-Year Plan of Collectivization, but also for his complete disregard for journalistic integrity. Through abusing his position of authority as *The New York Times*’ reporter in the Soviet Union, he villainously and publicly denigrated the truthful articles of

(Continued on page 12)



Dr. Margaret Siriol Colley and her son Nigel Linsan Colley with copies of books about Gareth Jones and his mother.

## THE 70th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

### *San Diego's Ukrainian community marks solemn anniversary with concert*

by Vera Skop

SAN DIEGO – The Ukrainian American community of San Diego gathered at the parish center of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, on November 9 to commemorate the Ukrainian Holodomor of 1932-1933. This genocide by famine, which claimed 10 million victims, was perpetrated by the Communist leadership in the USSR in order to finally consolidate control over Ukraine.

The program, masterfully created by choir director Bohdan Klymkowych, was a unique presentation of musical pieces, historical facts and personal accounts, which flowed from one artist or presenter to the next without applause or interruption until the end of the solemn event.

The stirring concert began with the Commemoration Ensemble of San Diego singing Mykola Leontovych's "The Lord's Prayer." Luke Miller briefly left the choir to read a factual account of the tragic events in Ukraine during 1932-1933, why they had occurred, and why they are still concealed and denied. A very moving violin and cello arrangement of Myroslav Skoryk's "Melody" was then performed by Natalka and Yuri Kytasty.

Life in Kyiv during 1932-1933, through the eyes of an 11-year-old girl whose father was one of the liquidated intelligentsia, was emotionally delivered by Halyna Kytasty. "Ave Maria" was then sung by the young, rising artist, Anastazia Dalesandro.

"Four Ears of Corn," beautifully written

and read by Halyna Hrushetska retold the story of how her mother was sentenced to five years in prison for concealing four ears of corn from the authorities who, under order, had confiscated all food and livestock. She escaped prison to return to her children only to find them already unconscious and bloated. Her children died shortly afterwards.

The depths of the Holodomor's horrible history were engraved into the audience when kobzar-bandurist Andriy Kytasty played and sang his composition "Duma" about the year 1933 (words by Oles Veretenchenko, and based on musical themes of Leonid Haydamaka). The choir then carried the listeners to the symbolic final resting place of the cranes in Bohdan Lepky's song "Chuyesh Brate Mii."

A moment of silence was broken by a bugle mournfully sounding "Taps," played by Mike Miller in an adjoining courtyard. Ending the program, the choir sang "Vichnaya Pamiat" or Eternal Memory and then Oleksander Koshetz's powerful arrangement of "Prayer for Ukraine," (words by Alexander Koneckij, music by Mykola Lysenko).

After the program, the audience partook of rye bread and "kolyvo," a traditional funeral dish of cooked wheat kernel and honey that symbolizes resurrection.

The event was sponsored by the House of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Business and Professional Association, St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, and St. Mary Protectress Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

### *A quest...*

(Continued from page 11)

my uncle, and ashamedly did so, whilst being fully aware of the ongoing famine. Indeed, if you were seeking a means of restoring the international prestige of the Pulitzer Prize, then you ought to consider bestowing the award posthumously to Gareth Jones for his valiant and truthful international exposure of the Soviet Genocide-Famine of 1933, and in doing so help commemorate all the defenseless victims of Stalin's inhumanity."

In October Dr. Colley wrote also to the publisher of The New York Times, Arthur

Sulzberger Jr.: "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." (See The Weekly, November 9.)

Neither the Pulitzer Board nor The Times responded to the Colleys' letter.

The Colleys' quest for the complete truth about the work of their uncle and granduncle, as well as his murder, continues. Dr. Colley and her son have already begun work on a prequel to the book "Gareth Jones: A Manchukuo Incident," which was originally published in 2001 and re-released in 2002. Their next book will be devoted to Jones' articles about the USSR, including his groundbreaking reports on the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in

### *Chicagoans picket...*

(Continued from page 9)

active protest. Protesters carried signs with appropriate messages such as: "New York Times Collaborated with Stalin," "New York Times Guilty of Covering Up Murder of 10,000,000 Ukrainians," and "New York Times: Lies Fit to Print." Leaflets detailing the charges against The New York Times were distributed to passers-by.

The president of the UCCA's Illinois Division, Orest Baranyk, had a prepared letter to the publisher of The Times, which he read to the demonstrators and observers. Mr. Baranyk, along with the UCCA's Illinois vice-presidents, Julian Kulas and Pavlo Bandriwsky, attempted to personally deliver the letter to a representative of The Times but was stopped by the building's large security detail. After some heated arguments and strong persuasion, Mr. Baranyk forced the issue and was able to present the letter to a representative for delivery to The Times office.

### *Protesters gather...*

(Continued from page 9)

The crowd was greeted by the resident of the UCC-Toronto, Markian Shwec, who told those gathered that "with your participation here today, you have done the right thing for your nation and for the memory of the 7 million, men, women and children who perished in the Holodomor. Now it's up to the New York Times to do the right thing."

The event brought together a wide cross-section of the community, including younger and older members, newly arrived Ukrainian Canadians, and those born in Canada. Those who gathered actively participated by chanting slogans, including "New York Times: Do the Right Thing!"

### *Sacramento parish events recall Famine-Genocide*

by Alex Kachmar

SACRAMENTO, Calif. – On Sunday, November 9, at St. Andrew Ukrainian Catholic Church of Sacramento, the public had an opportunity to learn about the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine 70 years ago.

The commemoration commenced right after the 4 p.m. liturgy followed by a panakhyda (requiem service) celebrated by the Rev. Valeriy Kandyuk under the Commemoration Cross constructed on the church property by three parishioners brothers Mykhaylo and Stepan Koltutskiy, and Ivan Lorczak. The Ukrainian Heritage Club of Northern California paid for the materials, and the secretary of the club Mykola Bilous initiated the idea.

After the panakhyda, Halyna Lorczak, cantor of St. Andrew Church, read a statement about the Holodomor prepared by Bohdan Storozuk, a longtime parishioner of St. Andrew's Parish.

Following this the people retired to the parish center, where a Holodomor display was set up by the Ukrainian Heritage Club of Northern California and the cultural program continued. The materials and display, as well as the program, were prepared by Ola Herasymenko and Halyna Lorczak.

The program was opened by president of the Ukrainian Heritage Club of Northern California, Yuriy Olinyk. A teenager, Oksana Heletyuk, clearly and distinctly read a poem, followed by the "Poem about the Holodomor" written by Mykola Rudenko and read by Ms. Lorczak, Ms. Herasymenko-Oliynyk and Mr. Bilous. Oksana Herasymenko, a visiting bandurist from Ukraine, concluded the program with Ukrainian songs.

Present to commemorate this event were 48 plus people – this in spite of a late beginning, 4 p.m., on a Sunday afternoon marked by with rain, winds and a couple of tornadoes in the area.



The Rev. Valeriy Kandyuk officiates at a memorial service outside St. Andrew Church.



The builders of the Commemoration Cross: (from left) Stepan Koltutskiy, Mykhailo Koltutskiy and Ivan Lorczak.



# FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

## The 1941 Kolomyia provisional postal card

### Background to an infamous pact

The spring and summer of 1939 were uneasy ones for many citizens of Europe – countries were disappearing and the whispers of war were in the air. In March of 1938 Austria had been annexed by Nazi Germany; by October of that year the German-populated Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia was occupied by Germany, while Poland took the regions of Silesia and Teschen. The following month, further parts of Czechoslovakia were awarded to Hungary.

In March of 1939, several significant border rearrangements took place. The remainder of Silesia and Moravia – the Czech portions of Czechoslovakia – were incorporated into Germany. That allowed Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine to declare their independence (March 15, 1939), but within days the latter entity had been absorbed by Hungary. Later in the month, the Memel region of Lithuania was annexed by Germany. In April, fascist Italy, Germany's ally, invaded and occupied Albania. Over the ensuing months, the two largest dictatorial powers in Europe – Germany and the USSR – turned their attention to Poland.

Late in the evening of August 23, 1939, the foreign ministers of the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany signed a 10-year Pact of Non-Aggression in which: "Both High Contracting Parties obligate themselves to desist from any act of violence, any aggressive action, and any attack on each other, either individually or jointly with other powers."

The benign-sounding language of the treaty document that was announced to the world, however, belied the fact that the agreement also contained a Secret Supplementary Protocol whose language was much more sinister. Included in this clandestine text was the statement that: "In the event of a territorial and political rearrangement of the areas belonging to the Polish state, the spheres of influence of Germany and the USSR shall be bounded approximately by the line of the rivers Narew, Vistula and Sian."

The two powers saw this accord – frequently also referred to as the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact after the two foreign-minister negotiators – as clearing the way for their ultimate objective: the division of the Polish state. Inter-war Poland was considerably larger in size than it is today, and included large eastern swaths of Belarusian-, Lithuanian-, and

Ukrainian-populated regions.

### Treaty ramifications

On September 1, 1939, Germany marched into Poland from the west. Two days later France and Britain – honoring their defense obligations with Poland – declared war on Germany setting off World War II. On September 17, the USSR declared that the Polish state did not exist and advanced into Poland from the east. The two invading armies met in the historic city of Brest-Litovsk on September 19; Warsaw surrendered on September 27.

The German-Soviet demarcation line that was eventually worked out to divide Poland ended up somewhat further east than originally envisioned in the Secret Protocol, and the southern length of the new boundary ran very closely along the present-day Polish Ukrainian border. In other words, Germany occupied the Polish part of inter-war Polish lands, while the Soviet Union marched into the eastern (Belarusian-, Lithuanian- and Ukrainian-inhabited) areas. The Soviet Union even issued a set of five victory stamps in April of 1940 purportedly showing Red Army soldiers being welcomed by their beleaguered brethren from western Belarus and western Ukraine (i.e., from former eastern Poland; see Figure 1).

This divisional status was the situation for the next 21 months, but it proved to be a time of horror for the "newly liberated" populace of western Ukraine. Although Soviet rule was at first relatively benign, mass arrests, disappearances and deportations soon became commonplace as the Russian Soviet occupiers sought to integrate their new lands into the USSR by terror. Estimates place the number of Ukrainians shipped to Siberia and Kazakhstan at half a million, out of a western Ukrainian population of about 7 million. It is no wonder then that on June 22, 1941, when Germany broke its agreement and invaded the Soviet Union, its military forces were initially greeted as liberators.

### Resuming postal operations in Kolomyia

The Soviet army pulled out of Kolomyia – a western Ukrainian city some 160 kilometers (100 miles) southeast of Lviv – on July 1, 1941. In the heady days that followed, the citizens of the city set about a process of Ukrainization. On July 3, an interim Ukrainian District Administrative Committee was set up for both the city and the county of Kolomyia. On July 8 the

region was occupied by Hungarian forces – allied with Germany – pending the arrival of the Nazi Wehrmacht. The Ukrainian Committee assigned its individual members to various administrative branches. The general supervision of the county was entrusted to Roman Levitsky, while postal affairs were delegated to a Mr. Marushchak.

During its brief time of occupation, the Hungarian military administration showed no interest in the postal affairs of the Kolomyia region. It left the opening of the post office and postal operations to the future German administration. Although official postal services did not exist, private correspondences were still delivered by available postmen.

Since all of the interior furnishings of the post office building in Kolomyia were

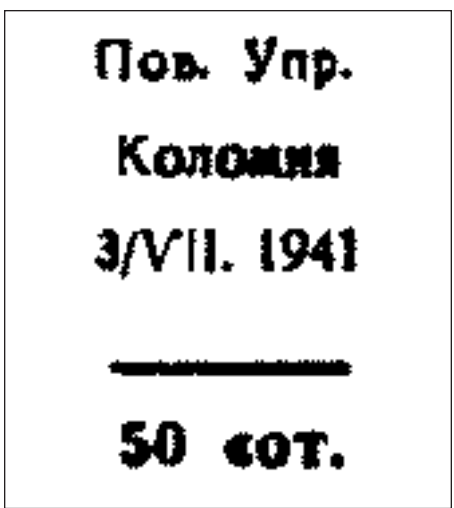


Figure 2. The Ukrainian inscription printed onto the Kolomyia provisional postal card (enlarged).



Figure 3. A Kolomyia provisional postal card mailed under the German occupation.

destroyed by the Soviet army during its retreat, Postmaster Marushchak faced a difficult reconstructive task before normal postal operations could be resumed. During the course of the clean-up, it became obvious that there were no postage stamps available for use. However, 7,000 Soviet postal cards, priced 20 kopeks each, were found in good order and it was decided to press them into service.

On July 21, 1941, shortly before the Kolomyia post office was to reopen, Postmaster Marushchak formally requested permission from the Ukrainian Administrative Committee Chairman Mr. Levitsky to overprint the cards into Ukrainian postage. He received official sanction the same day (the texts of both

documents have been preserved).

The transformation of the postal cards took place as follows. The Soviet coat of arms in the upper left corner was overprinted with a large Ukrainian trident emblem, while the imprinted Soviet 20-kopek stamp in the upper right received the following Ukrainian-language inscription: "Пов. Упр./Kolomyia/3/VII. 1941/50 сот." (District Administration/Kolomyia/July 3, 1941/50 sotyky; see Figure 2). The date is when the Ukrainian Committee formally took up its duties following the retreat of the Soviet army.

All 7,000 available cards received the overprints, which were applied with black ink. Within a few days, almost the

(Continued on page 19)



Figure 1. A propaganda postage stamp set issued by the USSR to commemorate the "liberation" of western Ukraine and western Belarus. Shown on every stamp are happy peasants greeting members of the Soviet armed forces.



Figure 4. This extraordinary Kolomyia provisional postal card was likely purchased during the Hungarian occupation of Kolomyia (i.e., shortly after the cards were overprinted), but mailed during the German occupation when additional German franking was required. The markings indicate that 18 pfennigs of postage are due.

## Pianist Roman Rudnytsky performs with Zaporizhia's symphony orchestra

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio – Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky traveled to Ukraine in mid-October to perform as soloist with the symphony orchestra of the city of Zaporizhia on October 24. He performed the Schumann Concerto in A minor. The conductor for this concert was Vadim Gnedash from Kyiv. The orchestra in its part of the program played the Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 1.

The concert took place in the Mikhail Glinka Concert Hall – the main concert hall of the city – and the hall was filled to capacity. Mr. Rudnytsky received a standing ovation at the conclusion of his performance.

During his days there, he was interviewed on a live TV program broadcast to the whole Zaporizhia Oblast. Mr. Rudnytsky also talked to and performed for the music students of the Platon Maiboroda Secondary Music School (“uchylische”) in Zaporizhia. He also traveled to the regional town of Orikhiv



Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky

– about 35 miles from Zaporizhia – to be a special guest at a concert in the cultural hall of that town, honoring the memory of his mother, opera singer Maria Sokil-Rudnytsky, who grew up in the area. At this concert, announcements were made that plans are afoot to name the music school in Orikhiv after Ms. Sokil and

also establish a vocal competition named after her in Zaporizhia. The competition would be national at first but in several years' time, would very likely become international in scope.

After his concert in Zaporizhia, Mr. Rudnytsky traveled to Britain, where he played five recitals. He has performed frequently in Britain – two or three times annually – and his previous concert trip there was last June.

Mr. Rudnytsky has now played in nearly 80 countries of the world.

After the conclusion of his 13th Australian tour last summer (17 concerts), he went to the eastern Caribbean in mid-September to play four recitals – on the islands of Barbados, Grenada, and St. Vincent – organized through the Public Affairs Office of the U.S. Embassy in Barbados. Mr. Rudnytsky has played in 27 countries since 1984 under the auspices of U.S. Embassies – first, through the U.S. International Service (USIS) and then, since this agency's abolishment in 1999, through the “public diplomacy” programs of the Embassies.

His most recent concerts took place between November 8 and 11, when he played recitals and conducted master classes at Nebraska Wesleyan University in Lincoln and the University of Kansas in Lawrence.

Mr. Rudnytsky's next concerts will take place aboard the cruise ship Oriana of the British P&O Co. This cruise, from December 26 to January 9, 2004, will begin and end in Barbados and will call at the following ports: Aruba, Colon (Panama – at the Caribbean end of the Panama Canal), Limon (Costa Rica), Grand Cayman Island, Costa Maya (Mexico), the island of Cozumel (Mexico), Ochos Rios (Jamaica), and the island of St. Lucia. Mr. Rudnytsky will play six different recital programs on board. This will be his 30th cruise for P&O as classical pianist on board (and 33rd in all).

His concerts in 2004 so far will take place in such places as Britain, Southeast

(Continued on page 20)

## Zaporizhia Oblast plans to honor famed opera singer Maria Sokil

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio – Plans are under way in the city of Zaporizhia, Dnipropetrovsk and the town of Orikhiv (Zaporizhia Oblast) to honor the memory of famed Ukrainian opera singer Maria Sokil (1902-1999), who came from the Zaporizhia region.



Opera singer Maria Sokil

Through the initiative and efforts of well-known Ukrainian singer Vasyl Klimenko, head of the vocal department of the Platon Maboroda Secondary Music School in Zaporizhia, plans are now being formulated to initiate a competition for young singers in Zaporizhia, to be named after Maria Sokil. The competition would be national at first and in a few years would become international. Also, the secondary music schools in both Zaporizhia and Dnipropetrovsk are planning to establish music scholarships in the singer's name for the vocal students there.

On October 22 of this year, there was a special concert and program dedicated to the memory of Maria Sokil in the town of Orikhiv, which is about 35 miles from Zaporizhia. In this concert, young vocal students from the “uchylische” of both Zaporizhia and Dnipropetrovsk took part. A banner was strung over the stage of the local cultural center (where this program took place) – reading “Maria Sokil – 101 Years.” A young lady

in national costume read out to the packed hall Maria Sokil's biography, with brief interruptions while the young vocal students came out and each performed a short work. Mr. Klimenko also performed several works as well.

Concert pianist Roman Rudnytsky, the elder son of Maria Sokil, who was in Zaporizhia at this time to perform the Schumann Concerto as soloist with the symphony orchestra of that city, also traveled to Orikhiv for this concert and was introduced to the audience as a “surprise guest.” He was greeted with the traditional bread-and-salt ceremony, made a few remarks to the audience, and performed works by Mendelssohn and his father, composer/conductor Antin Rudnytsky (1902-1975), for the audience.

Present at this concert, and also making remarks in the program, were local and regional government officials.

Mr. Klimenko mentioned at this concert that there are plans to name the music school in Orikhiv after Maria Sokil.

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Maria Sokil was born in the village of Zherebets' (now called Kirov) in the Zaporizhia district on October 19, 1902, and attended the conservatory in Dnipropetrovsk for her initial vocal studies. She made her operatic debut in Kharkiv in 1927. Her future husband Antin Rudnytsky (1902-1975) also made his conducting debut there at the same time she performed in the opera there until 1930, when they both went over to the Opera in Kyiv.

Later, from 1932, Maria Sokil performed at the Lviv Opera and, with her husband (they married in 1931), toured a number of countries in eastern and central Europe for the next several years coming for concerts in the U.S. and Canada in 1937 and then again in 1938-1939 and then remaining in the United States when World War II started.

Maria Sokil and her husband subsequently continued their musical activities in several different ways for many years in the United States. Maria Sokil died on January 20, 1999, in Youngstown, Ohio, at the age of 96.

## Cultural Fund's concert series presents Khoma, Bagratuni and Vynnytsky

by Yaro Bihun

WASHINGTON – Cellists Natalia Khoma and Suren Bagratuni and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky have performed in the capital area before. November 16, however, was the first time the three joined forces here on the same stage, and from the outset, the audience at the Lyceum, in Alexandria, Va., sensed this would be something special. And it was.

After establishing their ensemble by opening the second concert in The Washington Group Cultural Fund's 2003-2004 series with George Frederick Handel's Sonata for two cellos and piano in G minor, Ms. Khoma and Mr. Vynnytsky took over the first half of the program with a diverse selection of compositions that included César Franck's Sonata in A major, Mykola Lysenko's elegy “Sum”, and “Lost Tango,” a piece for cello and piano written by Mr. Vynnytsky himself.

Mr. Vynnytsky has been a featured performer in a number of concerts sponsored by the TWG Cultural Fund over the past few years; indeed, three years ago he shared the stage with Ms. Khoma in one of those concerts. This was the first time, however, that the Washington

area audience was treated to a performance of one of his own compositions.

Both Mr. Vynnytsky and Ms. Khoma began their music studies in Lviv, and, according to the normal progression in Soviet times, they moved on to Moscow. Mr. Bagratuni's career path was similar, except that it began in Yerevan, Armenia. Later, with numerous prizes in international competitions and noteworthy performances under their belts, all three would settle in the United States, where they now perform, teach and, in other ways, are active in the performing arts.

Ms. Khoma, who is married to Mr. Bagratuni, is on the faculty of Michigan State University and University of Connecticut School of Music and is the organizer of the “Children and Music: The Natalia Khoma Fund in Memory of Wolodymyr Czyzyk” which provides music training, instruments and financial aid to young, gifted Ukrainian music students in need; Mr. Vynnytsky is a visiting member of the piano faculty at the University of Connecticut and music director of the Music and Art Center of Greene County; and Mr. Bagratuni is professor of cello at the Michigan State University and conducts master classes world-wide.

Following intermission, Mr. Bagratuni

began with the Sonata for solo cello by the Armenian composer Adam Khudoyan; Mr. Vynnytsky took a solo turn with Franz Liszt's Mephisto Walzer from Lennau's “Faust,” and then joined Mr. Bagratuni in Dmitri Shostakovich's Sonata in D minor to conclude the concert.

Present in the audience were represen-

tatives of embassies of Ukraine and Armenia, including Ukraine's chargé d'affaires, Sergiy Kyslytsya.

During the intermission, TWG President Ihor Kotlarchuk presented the organization's achievement award to the Cultural Fund's director, Laryssa

(Continued on page 19)



Suren Bagratuni, Volodymyr Vynnytsky and Natalia Khoma acknowledge audience applause following their performance of Handel's Sonata for two cellos and piano.

## Art by Bohdan Soroka of Lviv to be exhibited in New York City

NEW YORK – Bohdan Soroka, the distinguished artist from Ukraine, will once again exhibit his works in New York in a solo exhibition to be held at the Self Reliance building on Second Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets. The exhibit is sponsored by the Vekhovynty Plast Sorority and Branch 64 of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America.

The exhibit opening will be held on Friday, December 12, at 7 p.m.; the exhibit will be on view on Saturday and Sunday, December 13-14, at 10 a.m.-7 p.m.

Mr. Soroka last exhibited in New York, as well as Cleveland, Chicago and Washington, in 1998-1999.

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Bohdan Soroka, born in 1940 in Lviv, is a leading graphic artist, as well as a painter in the monumentalist style. A graduate of the Lviv Academy of Art (1964), he is longtime chairman of the department of graphic design at the Academy. Mr. Soroka's work in bookplate design was awarded a prize at the International Ex-Libris Competition held in Vilnius, Lithuania, in 1989.

Throughout his artistic career Mr. Soroka has held a number of solo exhibits of his work in Lviv (1988, 1989, 1995, 1998 and 2000), Kyiv (1987, 1990), as well as abroad, in Toronto, Ottawa and Edmonton (1991, 2000-2001); Munich (1993, 2000); Paris (1995); London (1996); and the United States (1992, 1998-1999).

In addition, he has participated in select



"Pokhid Hnomykiv" (Procession of the Gnomes), 2001.

group exhibitions, among them: Contemporary European Bookplate Exhibition – Brussels (1972), "Twelve Ukrainian Artists" – Calgary (1991), "Work on Paper" – Edmonton (1993), "Lviv '91 – 'Vidrodzhennia,'" The Biennial of Ukrainian Art - Lviv (1991), and "Sources of Freedom" Exhibition of Contemporary Art – Berlin, Wroclaw and Lviv (1997).

Mr. Soroka's works are on permanent exhibit in numerous galleries, museums and other institutions, such as the Ukrainian Museum of Art (Kyiv), Taras Shevchenko Museum (Kyiv), Kaniv Preservation Museum, National Museum (Lviv), Picture Gallery (Lviv), Museum of Religious History (Lviv), Library of the Academy of Sciences (Lviv), Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation (Toronto), Ukrainian Free University (Munich), Niagara Falls Gallery and Museum, and the Lithuanian National Library (Vilnius).

## Works reflecting Ukraine of 1933 displayed in N.J.

by Oleksander Kopitonenko

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. – Throughout the month of November the graphic art of Mykola Mykhaylovych Bondarenko was on view at the Ukrainian Orthodox Consistory.

The artist was born in 1949 in the village of Dmytrivka in the Sumy region and completed his professional studies in 1972 at the Kharkiv School of Art. After graduating, the artist moved to the village of Uspenky, where he taught drawing and worked as an interior designer.

Currently, the artist works as a graphic designer, with his primary media being the linocut, both black and white, and color. The artist's works have been exhibited in Ukraine, Russia, Poland and Slovakia, and he has taken part in joint exhibits in Italy, Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, Bulgaria and Latvia.

The themes of Mr. Bondarenko's works are varied: portraits, landscapes and illustrations to literary works. Cycles of works include "Ukraine 1933: A Cookbook," "Slovo o Polku Ihorevim" (Epic of Ihor's Campaign), "Shevchenkiana," "Khata Moya, Bila Khata" (My House, White House).

The artist is currently working on a series titled "Znyschenyi Kham" (The Ruined Temple) and is continuing work on his portrait series of the citizens of the Sumy region, who have left their native land and have made a name for themselves in faraway countries, and who remained Ukrainian.

His exhibit at the consistory was titled "Ukraine 1933: A Cookbook."

From early childhood, Mr. Bondarenko loved to listen to the old people reminiscing about village life in the olden days. Having learned about the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, he attempted to reproduce it graphically, but was not satisfied with the few sketches he made.

The artist wished to tell about this tragedy in his own, different way. He considered the fact that, although entire families and entire villages were annihilated by the Famine, some individuals managed to survive. What was it that helped them defy death by hunger while next to them their relatives and friends

## Zenon Holubec to be featured artist at Yonkers event

by Olga Rudyk

YONKERS, N.Y. – The work of noted artist Zenon Holubec of Glen Spey, N.Y., will be featured in an art exhibit organized by members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (UNWLA), Branch 30, to be held during the branch's annual Christmas bazaar on Sunday, December 14, at St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 21 Shonnard Place, at 9 a.m.-1 p.m.

Members of the UNWLA in this large Ukrainian community in Westchester County have always been intent on promoting, as part of their work, Ukrainian artists both within the community and in the county, providing additional exposure both for the artist and to richness of Ukrainian culture. Special emphasis is also placed on drawing younger generations of Ukrainian Americans to such events.

\*\*\*

Zenon Holubec is perhaps best-known for his bas-relief sculptures in wood, which are characterized by flexible linearity and emphasis on composition.

In writing of his work, Christina Welyhorsky-Senkiw notes that "The art of Zenon Holubec epitomizes the dichotomy inherent in the works of artists with dual cultural roots ... his love for historical and literary themes, his lyricism and mystical attachment to nature, his perpetuation of icon art – are hallmarks of a traditional Ukrainian romantic sensibility... . On the other hand, ... his intense interest in the formal and material elements of his work is characteristic of modern 20th century art. By blending these two artistic traditions intelligently, Zenon Holubec successfully resolves the tensions of cultural duality and presents us [with] an exhibit of original, highly professional work."



Bas-relief, wood, "Ternia" (Thomas), 1993.

\*\*\*

Mr. Holubec was born in 1927 into the family of Mykola Holubec, art scholar, writer and journalist – one of the leading historians of Ukrainian art and commentator on artistic life in Galicia, or western Ukraine.

As a post-war refugee, he entered the University of Innsbruck in Austria to study architecture and fine arts. Upon immigrating to the United States, he enrolled at the Art Institute of Chicago from which he graduated in 1958, having specialized in interior design. Subsequently, Mr. Holubec

taught design at Chicago's International Academy. Since 1970, his work has been devoted to sculpture, especially low-relief.

\*\*\*

Taking part in the Christmas art exhibit and bazaar will be a native Yonkers artist, Nancy Zakotiria. A young artist with an eye for color, design and fashion, Ms. Zakotiria will display various fine works of art, including Christmas ornaments, hand-made crafts, ceramics and jewelry.



"Madonna," 1993.

(Continued on page 27)

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## A crippling legacy...

(Continued from page 8)

dozens of stories about the Famine-Genocide and Duranty's mendaciousness, found in mainstream newspapers published from Moscow to Montreal, Wichita to Kingston. This bountiful harvest seems to discomfort some folks. Columbia University's David Klattel alleged in the current issue of the Columbia Journalism Review: "Whoever funded [this campaign] spent a good deal of money." Wrong. A few thousand dollars in printing costs, certainly, but those who signed and sent in our cards paid their own postage. The remarkable volume of mail sent in signals an unambiguous expression of international revulsion at the thought that Duranty might be left grasping his unmerited Pulitzer. It is not evidence of a well-endowed global conspiracy of the sort some paranoiacs mutter about.

Sig Gissler, administrator of the Pulitzer Board, has acknowledged how our efforts "significantly increased awareness of the Famine of 1932-1933." True, and we did just as much to further expose the greatest of the Famine deniers, although there was nothing new in underscoring just how perverse a scoundrel Duranty was. Everyone admits that, although, oddly, Duranty's willful prostitution of the most fundamental principle of journalism, the duty to report accurately rather than just regurgitating party propaganda, seems not to have troubled those charged with shepherding journalism's most prestigious award.

What our initiative never tried to do was "airbrush" Duranty out of history, as Bill Keller of The New York Times pleaded recently. Quite to the contrary, we want Duranty remembered for what he was, a shill for the Soviets, a man whom his contemporary, Malcolm Muggeridge, described as "the greatest liar of any journalist I have ever met." Why the Pulitzer Board would want to keep such a scamp on their honor role defies explanation. Duranty's continuing hold on a Pulitzer sullies all Pulitzers, past, present and future.

Those who made the unconscionable decision not to revoke Duranty's award will have to live with their choice. Perhaps Arthur Sulzberger, publisher of The New York Times, will still return this prize, or at least instruct his editors to stop listing Duranty in their annual paean to that newspaper's Pulitzer recipients, for surely no decent journalist can feel comfortable sharing this distinction with the reprobate in their midst. Or was it just naive of us to assume that those on the receiving ends of our epistles would be capable of rendering anything other than the Pharaical findings they did?

The crippling legacy of this unparalleled horror for Ukraine, described as a post-genocidal society by Prof. James Mace, needs to be analyzed thoroughly. And bringing to justice those responsible for this communist crime against humanity, and others, must become a priority. Canada could help for some perpetrators are not only alive but here amongst us, enjoying their pensions.

As I reflect on the events of this past weekend, I am comforted by knowing that in the early evening of the day on which the Pulitzer Board soiled itself with sophistries I slowed down to give an elderly lady a ride. In doing so I showed a small kindness, perhaps the best thing I could have done on that day for a survivor of Stalinism, my godmother.

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## Critics say...

(Continued from page 2)

there are grounds for suspecting that criminals or terrorists are using them.

He says the official explanation that the law is necessary to combat organized crime and terrorism is just a pretext. "Although the text of the law doesn't sound very dangerous, unfortunately, in Ukraine, the best laws are transformed into the worst possible thing in practice," he explained.

He also said he believes the real reason for the law will become clear as the presidential campaign picks up pace. "Those Internet publications which publish opposition points of view will be closed or will be difficult to access," he said.

The Internet holds the promise that people all over the world can communicate freely and receive information without fear of censorship. But as RFE/RL's Internet expert, Rich Malak, said, many governments do not share that ideal and put a lot of effort into trying to control the Internet. "It's quite easy for a government, if they're willing to put a lot of resources into it, to control access to the Internet within the country," he noted.

Mr. Malak said the most common way to attack free Internet traffic is to use technical means. Many of these were originally developed to protect computer systems from damaging digital viruses but are now exploited by censors. Controls using electronic filters can be applied to Internet "providers" within the country – the set-ups that facilitate communication between a computer user and the websites.

"Countries – for example, like China or Belarus – they restrict the Internet service providers who set up connections to the Internet in the countries and so, therefore, they effectively control every-

thing about the Internet because everybody has to get Internet through those providers. So, for example, in China there are 30,000 people employed by the government who just work on finding websites which are against the government and work on putting them into filtering systems so people cannot get to those websites within the country. And when they try to go to those websites, they are given a simple webpage that tells them they were trying to access an illegal site and if they continue to try to do it they can be prosecuted," Mr. Malak said.

Information providers play a cat-and-mouse game with censorship authorities. Mr. Malak said the fate of the Internet in Ukraine depends on how much effort that country's government puts into trying to control it. "The easiest way to keep your Internet site working in a country that is only moderately dedicated to blocking is to move it out of the country," he added.

Mr. Lyschenko said his publication, *Ukrainska Pravda*, has contingency plans in case the government tries to hamper its work. "Ukrainska Pravda is a mirror that exists beyond Ukraine's frontiers, so that if there is a danger, we can work in the West. That [does] mean that the website address will be moved. In case of serious attempts to hinder us, there is danger, but there are ways to circumvent this," he stated.

The Ukrainian measure will become law if a majority approves it on the second reading – normally held within three months.

Mr. Lyschenko said Internet journalists are certain that many lawmakers who voted in favor of the draft law at its first reading were not aware of its implications. They plan to lobby legislators to eliminate portions of the law potentially harmful to the freedom of the Internet before its next reading.



## Wasył (William) Zakoturia, 66

Native Staten Islander William Zakoturia, 66, of New Springville, a retired carpenter, died Friday, November 21, 2003, at St. Vincent's Hospital, New York City.

Born in Ukraine, William Zakoturia was driven out from his village of Bobrivnyk in Poltava at the age of 6 by the Germans during World War II. He walked across Europe as a refugee with his family to Germany. Along the way, he was a witness to the battle of Dresden, as well as many other conflicts while caught in the crossfire. He lived in a German camp in Ausberg for two years, in Liege, Belgium, for six years, and immigrated to the United States in 1952, settling in Brooklyn, New York.

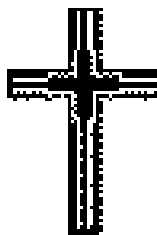
William graduated from East New York Vocational High School as Valedictorian with Arista Honors and chose to work with his hands as a carpenter, building one- and two-family homes in Staten Island, Long Island and New Jersey for over 35 years. He belonged to the Union Local 20 and Nassau/Suffolk. William served in the United States Army from November 16, 1961, to October 31, 1967, during the Cuban crisis.

Fishing was his passion. Bill fished from the Canadian Indian Reservations through Key West, Florida, Bahamas and Mexico. He took pride in his gardening and produced the largest neighbourhood tomatoes.

William enjoyed spending time with his family and friends. He loved history and held many discussions and debates on historical facts with family and friends. He was very proud of his heritage and helped to build the Ukrainian Consulate in New York City. Cooking Ukrainian meals was a pleasure for him and an even greater pleasure was giving out his Ukrainian recipes. He was also an active member of The Holy Trinity Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Manhattan. He built the altar there.

William is survived by his wife Maria of 37 years of marriage and their daughter, Halia. He is also survived by his mother Olena, two brothers Walter and Greg, and one sister Valia.

He was laid to rest on November 24, 2003, at Saint Andrew's Cemetery, South Bound Brook, New Jersey.



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## Ukrainian Rochesterians...

(Continued from page 5)

A poem, titled "Gentle Footsteps," written by Dr. Christine Hoshowsky, and read by Joseph Fischer, reminded all that no matter what one's nationality, we "bequeath our gentle footsteps in mutual friendship and good fortune – today, tomorrow and through all time."

Presentation of the greetings and proclamations from President George W. Bush, New York Gov. George Pataki, Acting Chief of Mission Volodymyr Yatsenkivskiy of Ukraine's Embassy to the U.S., Sen. Hillary Clinton (D-N.Y.), Metropolitan Constantine of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., U.S. Reps. Thomas Reynolds and Louise Slaughter, Assemblyman Joseph Morelle, Rep. James T. Walsh, Monroe County Clerk Maggie Brooks, Greece Town Supervisor John Auberger, marked the commemoration of the Ukrainian American Centennial in Rochester, N.Y.

After keynote speeches by Sen. Michael Nozzolio and James Alesi, the audience adjourned to a reception as balloons sailed skyward to the strains of "God Bless America." Thus, the celebration crescendoed as it began – amidst sun and song.

Following the formality of speeches, patriotic songs and official greetings, the people eased into wandering around the monument, picture-taking, casual con-

versations and tasting a variety of hors d'oeuvres. It was evident that the audience was pleased with the successful efforts of the Centennial Committee.

The Centennial Committee – whose members are Roman Kucil, chairman; Dr. Nataliya Shulga, vice-chairwoman; Frank Wolkowych, vice-chairman; Dr. Christine Hoshowsky, historian; Jerry Andrushko, treasurer; Alex Loj, public relations; and Lydia Dzus, secretary – continues its work in preparing the time capsule about Ukrainians in Rochester, a commemorative brochure and a historical video.

## Ottawa chair...

(Continued from page 4)

Ukrainian community in Ukrainian. He then thanked the members of the chair's advisory Executive Committee and expressed warm words of appreciation to Dr. Kis, Dr. Irena Makaryk, Irena Bell, Dr. Natalie Mychajlyszyn and to his wife and daughter for their support. Dr. Arel also expressed words of profound gratitude to his mentor, the late professor Bohdan Bociurkiw, who introduced him to Ukrainian studies.

The evening ended with guests enjoying a reception sponsored by the university's faculty of graduate and postdoctoral studies.



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## The 1941 Kolomyia...

(Continued from page 13)

entire quantity was sold out. After the reopening of the Kolomyia post office by the Deutsche Post Osten (German Post East) in late July, these cards remained in postal use, but only with the addition of available circulating stamps (Figures 3 and 4). Purchase of these remaining cards was limited to one per person.

### Some postal card details

Although at first glance all of the Soviet overprinted cards seem to be the same, in fact four different types are known; they differ in the imprinted Russian-language slogans that appear between two lines in the bottom third of the card. Each slogan presents a postal instruction: 1) Write your return address on each postal mailing, 2) Write correct, exact and legible addresses, 3) Use air mail, and 4) Use an address postal card to give address data.

Not many Kolomyia postal cards have been preserved and they are not at all easy to locate. This scarcity is due to a number of factors: the small quantity originally produced, the difficult subsequent wartime conditions, and the ensuing half century of Soviet rule, during which time it was unsafe to possess items showing the trident in Ukraine.

It was not until 1979 that confirmatory evidence was published in the Ukrainian philatelic press that the Kolomyia postal cards were indeed an officially sanctioned postal emission. Up until then many collectors were not even aware of the existence of these cards or, if they were, they frequently called into question the cards' authenticity. Not surprisingly, the price of these cards is quite steep. A mint card is worth at least \$100, while a used specimen might fetch \$150 or more.

Unlike the period of Ukrainian inde-

pendence at the close of World War I – when many different remaining Russian empire postal stationery items were overprinted with a trident and new value – the Kolomyia provisional postal card is the only example of philatelic Ukrainianization that occurred during World War II.

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

## Cultural Fund's...

(Continued from page 14)

Courtney. (The award, as he explained, would have been presented at the organization's annual meeting, but Ms. Courtney was unable to attend.) The TWG Cultural Fund, which Ms. Courtney founded in 1994, sponsors concerts, recitals, art exhibits and other cultural programs to acquaint the greater Washington area with the culture of Ukraine.

In recent years, the Cultural Fund has coordinated its efforts with the Embassy of Ukraine and has presented its annual concerts series and other programs under its patronage. The next scheduled concert in the Cultural Fund's 2003-2004 Music Series on March 14 will feature pianist Valentina Lisitsa.

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## Could Georgia's...

(Continued from page 2)

Shevardnadze For A New Georgia bloc; then, on November 10, Mr. Abashidze expressed support for the embattled Georgian president as the opposition demands for annulling the ballot gained momentum.

In Ukraine, regional policies to thwart separatism were implemented in the Donbas and Crimea, which regional "parties of power" (Regions of Ukraine [Donbas]; and Party of Economic Revival of the Crimea in 1991-1995 and People's Democratic Party in 1997 [Crimea]) were allowed to run as their personal fiefdoms. In the Donbas and Crimea, this has led to the stifling of opposition activities and the independent media. The two Donbas oblasts and the city of Sevastopol were the only three regions where the main opposition party, Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine, failed to cross the 4 percent parliamentary threshold in the 2002 elections.

The extent of media freedom and access to the media by the opposition were crucial to Georgia's "velvet revolution." The chairman of Georgian State Television resigned after criticism by

President Shevardnadze over the broadcaster's airing of the views of both the authorities and the opposition. Georgia's independent-media rating in Freedom House's 2003 "Nations in Transit" assessment is closer to that of Romania than the CIS average, which is where Ukraine is ranked. The greater extent of freedom for independent media thus makes Georgia more akin to Ukraine under President Kravchuk than to Ukraine under President Kuchma. The latter has a poor record of upholding media freedoms. In Ukraine, the state television and two independent channels (1+1, Inter), which broadcast throughout Ukraine, are controlled by Viktor Medvedchuk, head of the presidential administration.

Both the outgoing Georgian and Ukrainian presidents have faced obstacles to finding successors able to act as neutral "umpires" over warring clans and interests. Zhiuli Shartava, whom Mr. Shevardnadze originally selected as his successor, was executed shortly before the fall of Sukhum in 1993; Zurab Zhvania demonstratively broke with Mr. Shevardnadze in 2001. Neither country has been able to create the unified "party of power," which is essential in order to establish an authoritarian regime. After Georgia's "velvet revolution," the demoralized pro-Shevardnadze camp is unlikely to be able to thwart a victory by National Movement leader Mikhail Saakashvili.

Ukraine's ruling elites have been similarly tainted since the Kuchmagate crisis began in November 2000. The front-runner, Mr. Yushchenko, has a difficult choice to make: he can either choose to build bridges with moderates in the presidential camp who seek to gentrify themselves from oligarchs into businessmen, or he can unite with the Socialists and the populist Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc on a more anti-oligarch and anti-Kuchma platform.

Mr. Yushchenko's strategic choice is further complicated by the Communists, another factor that differentiates Ukraine from Georgia, where the Communists have been totally eclipsed as a political force. In Ukraine, there is a major division between the Communists and the essentially national-democratic Our Ukraine.

The Communists view Mr. Kuchma and his oligarchic allies as the lesser of two evils in comparison with Mr. Yushchenko. In the event of a second-round runoff between Mr. Yushchenko and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych, the Communists are likely to back the latter. The power bases of both Mr. Yanukovych and the Communists are in the Donbas.

## Pianist Roman Rudnytsky...

(Continued from page 14)

Asia (Brunei, Sarawak, Sabah, Thailand), Poland (soloist with the orchestra of Lublin in the Prokofieff Concerto No. 1 in D Flat in early April), Pacific islands of Micronesia, and parts of Latin America, as well as at least one P&O cruise. He will also play in Barbados in late March as part of the main music festival there, called the "Holders Festival," having being invited to do so after his recital at the Ambassador's Residence in Barbados last September.

On August 14, 2004, Mr. Rudnytsky will play his first recital in the "Music at the Grazhda" summer concert in New York State.

Mr. Rudnytsky continues as a member of the piano faculty of the Dana School of Music of Youngstown State University in Youngstown, Ohio, where he has been since 1972.

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## Gareth Jones...

(Continued from page 10)

of their desire to expand territorially.

Following an earlier interview with Randolph Hearst in Wales during the previous July, Gareth was invited to be a guest at St. Simeon's, Hearst's American estate on January 1, 1935. Here he was commissioned to write a series of articles for Hearst's New York American. These were printed on January 12 and 13, 1935, in which he was given a further platform to reassert his previous 1933 observations of famine in Ukraine.

Leaving the States on January 18, he spent six weeks in Japan, where he interviewed a number of very influential politicians – one being Gen. Araki Sadao, who had designs on expanding northward into Soviet Siberia.

After traveling extensively around the Pacific basin, Gareth had some transport laid at his disposal for an extensive trip into the wilds of Inner Mongolia by the German Wostwag Company – now known to be a trading front for the OGPU.

On his journey he discovered a Chinese town that had been newly infiltrated by the Japanese and where troops were massing. Apprehended for a number of hours, he and his German companion were advised to take one of three routes back to the town of Kalgan. One was safe and the others infested by bad bandits. Despite taking the recommended route, they were both captured two days later. His companion was released, but Gareth was held for 8,000 pounds ransom. Tragically, he was killed on August 12, 1935, after 14 days in captivity, and on the eve of his 30th birthday.

Paul Scheffer, the well-respected editor-in-chief of the non-Nazi Berliner Tageblatt – and who previously became the first journalist banned by the Soviets in 1929 for his negative reporting of the

Five-Year Plan – and who was a close friend of Gareth's, wrote a front page editorial on August 16, 1935:

"The number of journalists with Gareth Jones' initiative, and style, is nowadays, throughout the world, quickly falling, and, for this reason, the tragic death of this splendid man is a particularly big loss. The International Press is abandoning its colors – in some countries more quickly than in others – but it is a fact. Instead of independent minds, inspired by genuine feeling, there appear more and more men of routine, crippled journalists of widely different stamp who shoot from behind safe cover, and thereby sacrifice their conscience. The causes of this tendency are many. Today is not the time to speak of them."

For almost 70 years Gareth's articles have been almost, but not quite, forgotten.

And now is the time to speak.

This year, the honest and truthful reporting of my uncle has at last been rediscovered and vindicated for its original accuracy, over his 1933 public spat with Walter Duranty, within the columns of The New York Times.

Nevertheless, it is fitting that here at Columbia University, the home of excellence for American journalism, that Gareth's ghost has come back to haunt those who stopped at nothing to silence his conscience.

And to end, I would like to thank you, Prof. [Mark] von Hagen, for the honor of speaking at this prestigious platform, which has allowed me to finally put my uncle's soul to rest – by recognizing at this conference his courageous role in one of the greatest barbaric episodes in humanity.

As a final word, I would like to point out that the Welsh are not English.

Like Ukraine, we are somewhat of an oppressed minority and I would think that Gareth Jones, who very much appreciated his Welsh ancestry, took added pleasure in helping Ukrainians.

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# COMMUNITY CHRONICLE: Minneapolis parish marks 90th jubilee

by Dr. Michael J. Kozak

MINNEAPOLIS – St. Constantine's Parish and its pastors, the Very Rev. Canon Michael Stelmach and the Rev. Michael Rozmarynowycz, solemnly observed the 90th anniversary of its existence on Sunday, October 19.

That morning, a pontifical divine liturgy was celebrated by Bishop Richard Stephan Seminak, assisted by the pastor; the Rev. Rozmarynowycz served as deacon.

Prior to the divine liturgy, the bishop and clergy were escorted to the church via a procession, which included members of the Church committee and the altar boys, Taras Potichko, Nazar Hutsal, Dmytro Hutsal, Michael Kolomeychuk, and Petro Kolomeychuk.

At the entrance to the church, the bishop was greeted by Dr. Walter Anastas and Daria Silvan with the traditional Ukrainian bread and salt. Parish school children Sophia Hutsal and Taras Tatoryn presented a bouquet of flowers.

The beauty of the pontifical divine liturgy was enhanced by the singing of the choir directed by Jurij Ivan. In his homily, delivered in both Ukrainian and English, the bishop urged the faithful to follow the Church's teachings and strive to improve the world full of hatred, crime and immortality. He also urged the parishioners to keep the faith and to preserve the cultural heritage of our Ukrainian ancestors.

Later that day a banquet held at the Ukrainian Center was attended by over 200 parishioners and invited guests. Special guests in attendance were the clergy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Churches and their spouses, including the Very Rev. Eugene Kumka of Ss. Michael and George Church, and the Very Rev. Petro Siwko of St. Catherine's Church. Also among the guests were several descendants of the pioneer founders of St. Constantine's Parish.

The banquet was organized by a special jubilee committee, which included Michaeline Raymond, Ursula Lucyk, Nadia Doroschak, Sally Gallagher, Ada Metz, Dr. John Doroschak and Mykola Megits. Michael Solonyka and Michael Pawlyshyn served as masters of ceremonies.

An impressive addition to the program was a performance by the parish school children under the guidance of their teachers, Lesia Hutsal, Olha Nawalana and Mr. Ivan. Participating school children, including Christine Potichko, Nazar, Petro and Sophia Hutsal, Aleksa and Taras Tatoryn, Tania Nawalana, Andrew Hodynsky, Andrea, Vasylo and Elisabeth Drush, and Michael and Petro Kolomeychuk, presented a recital dedicated to the 90th anniversary.

Their presentation was followed by a performance by the children's choir, under the direction of Mr. Ivan, of "Holy and Almighty God." Andrea Drush, accompanied on the piano by Oksana Bilyj, sang "Zoria Moya." Sophia and



Children perform at St. Constantine Parish's 90th anniversary celebration.

Iryna Anastaziewsky skillfully presented three musical compositions on the piano. Nazar Pawlyk recited the poem "Zore Moya," which was written by his mother Donna Pawlyk. She followed her son by reciting "Our Jubilee," and then finished with the very patriotic poem "Molytva za Ukrainu" (Prayer for Ukraine).

Myroslava Kisilevich, an accomplished and versatile artist, masterfully performed a composition by Victor Kosenko titled "Courranta." A proper conclusion to the performance part of the program was the song "Ave Maria," as sung by Denice Tatoryn, with piano accompaniment by Oksana Bilyj.

After a delicious dinner planned by Ms. Raymond, Bishop Seminack extended his greetings. He also talked about the deep emotions he felt when he recently set foot for the first time on Ukrainian soil, while attending the Synod of Ukrainian Catholic Bishops in Lviv.

Dr. Michael Kozak presented a short history of the parish in Ukrainian and English. He stressed the fact that the small and humble parish was established 90 years ago and has grown into a vital and impressive religious community. He underscored that at present Ukrainian Catholics have an important obligation to assure that those who will come after us will exercise proper concern and effort in the preservation of our Church, our rite and the cultural treasures of our Ukrainian ancestors.

To conclude the celebration, the Rev. Stelmach praised the parishioners for their generosity and their achievements while building the church. Dr. Robert Panchyshyn extended greetings on behalf of descendants of the founders of the parish. Greetings were also read from Archbishop Metropolitan Stefan Soroka, and from Archbishop Harry Flynn of the Roman Catholic archdiocese.

Finally, Dr. Anastas extended greetings on behalf of the local Ukrainian credit union, as well as greetings from the Ukrainian Center and the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM).

This historical event of the Ukrainian community was concluded with a prayer conducted by the Very Rev. Kumka.

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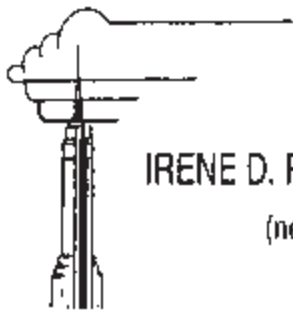
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## “Focus Teamwork” ...

(Continued from page 1)

taries Michael Turko (Branch 63), Mychajlo Spontak (Branch 204) Bohdan Semkiw (Branch 240), and Stephan Kolodrub (Branch 137).

Stefan Hawrysz, long-time UNA advisor and auditor, began the sessions with a prayer to the Almighty.

After adoption of the agenda and approval of the minutes from the 2002 meeting of the General Assembly, the first order of business was to establish the planning committees as follows:

- Organizing Committee: Ms. Kozak, Mr. Hawryluk, Ms. Lysko, Mr. Hawrysz and Mr. Prinko;

- Fraternal Committee: Myron Kuropas, Michael Kuropas, Mr. Oscislowski and Mr. Skyba;

- Canadian Committee: Mr. Kachkowski, Mr. Groch and Mrs. Moroz;

- Financial Committee: Michael Kuropas, Mr. Luchkiw and Mr. Serafyn, as well as Ms. Lisovich, who as the UNA treasurer serves on the committee ex officio. This committee prepares the budget for 2004.

At the time of the General Assembly meeting, the following members had not submitted any reports to the board: Messrs. Iwanciw, Pylypiak, Liscynsky and Prinko, and Mrs. Bachynsky.

All other members of the General Assembly had prepared written reports for the meeting, and only addenda to those reports were delivered during the session. Written reports were received also from the UNA publications' editors-in-chiefs, Irene Jarosewicz of Svoboda and Roma Hadzewycz of The Ukrainian Weekly, as well as Soyuzivka's Director of Hospitality Nestor Paslawsky.

The UNA's three full-time executive officers presented highlights of their reports before the entire assembly.

Treasurer Lisovich reported that the economy and financial condition of the company continues to present challenges. However, the UNA remains on a slow path to financial recovery, currently holding \$64,342,000 in admitted assets as of September 30, 2003, vs \$63,842,000 as of December 31, 2002. Soyuzivka, an asset with a recorded value of over \$2,843,000 (from a statutory accounting reporting standpoint) is designated as a non-admitted asset and, as such, is not included in the above net asset figure.

Reversing the decline of previous years, the UNA experienced a marked improvement in its reserve position, as the adjusted surplus of \$7,124,000 rose markedly as of September 30, 2003, from \$5,835,000 for the year ending December 31, 2002 – a 22 percent increase.

Aside from the improvement of the reserve position, several other highlights marked 2003. Annuity sales continue to be strong and for the past nine months fall just under \$2 million.

The Soyuzivka deficit of \$750,000 as of December 31, 2002, has been successfully reduced.

The UNA's two newspapers, after a \$252,000 deficit for the year ending December 31, 2002, in the nine months ending September 30, 2003, show a demonstrable improvement in their financial situation. The combined deficit for Svoboda and The Weekly of \$137,000 for the first nine months of 2003 is in line with the projected budget. However, the steady decline in subscribers remains a concern.

National Secretary Kozak focused her remarks on the need to build membership and increase revenue. On the positive side, annuity sales are very strong and were the prime catalyst for revenue growth this year. The aging of the UNA's branch secretaries,

(Continued on page 25)

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## “Focus Teamwork” ...

(Continued from page 24)

the need for professional expertise in view of the more complicated insurance products available and the development of appropriate long-term strategies for the rejuvenation of the UNA remain her prime focus.

Ms. Kozak also reported that UNA membership stands at about 46,000 in the United States and Canada. The membership growth rate remains inadequate and overall responsiveness of the branches, aside from a few active ones, needs substantial improvement. All of these issues are being addressed in the design of a new marketing campaign that includes new brochures, ads and sales tools.

The last U.S. Census 2000 indicates that there are over 850,000 Americans of Ukrainian descent in the country. This provides a huge potential resource for UNA, Ms. Kozak noted.

President Kaczaraj underlined the financial results, summarized the general performance of the company and outlined the strategic direction the organization should adopt.

The Auditing Committee, represented by Messrs. Zaviysky and Serafyn, reported on the independent audit they conducted prior to the commencement of the General Assembly's annual meeting. At the conclusion of their report, the chairman of the Auditing Committee made a motion to accept the reports of all members of the General Assembly.

During the 35th Convention of the UNA in May 2002, a resolution was passed by the delegates requesting that the UNA rejoin the UCCA.

Mr. Hawrysz, a long-time UNA activist, addressed the General Assembly members, emphasizing that the time had come to cast differences aside for the good of the community, and proposed a resolution that the

UNA restore its membership in the UCCA.

The resolution, which was reprinted in its entirety in last week's issue, passed unanimously. The General Assembly was united in its belief that the UNA should take the directive and lead our community in the restoration of harmony and peace.

The UCCA, an umbrella organization of Ukrainian civic associations in the United States, was founded at the First Congress of Ukrainian Americans in Washington, on May 25, 1940. Its chief promoters were four fraternal insurance associations: the Ukrainian National Association, the Ukrainian Workingmen's Association (today the Ukrainian Fraternal Association), the Providence Association of Ukrainian Catholics in America and the Ukrainian National Aid Association. Prior to the schism, the UCCA had grown to encompass about 70 political, social, scholarly, professional, economic, religious, women's, young people's and veterans' organizations of a national status and 65 local branches. As a result of the 1980 rift, representative memberships had dropped to 42 organizations as reported in 1990.

President Kaczaraj expressed his pleasure with the result of the vote in this way: “The UNA desires to be a unifying force in the community. We will continue to retain all of our present memberships in Ukrainian national organizations with the express desire of bringing about a spirit of cooperation and harmony that will lead to our community having one strong, unified voice in the public arena.”

The afternoon was dedicated to a series of open and closed sessions dedicated to strategic planning for our publications, development plans for Soyuzivka, marketing plans to stimulate membership growth and fraternal activities.

As part of these sessions, Treasurer Lisovich presented a Power Point presentation on the history of the UNA to be used for

seminars, membership meetings and solicitations. This will be available on CD and/or DVD, and is the first in a series of marketing materials that is available for distribution.

The Financial Committee's proposed budget, presented by Ms. Lisovich was accepted.

Other noteworthy decisions were made:

- Going forward, members, when moving to a new address, will be given the option to switch to a branch closer to their new home. This will allow them to participate in local branch events and allow them to participate in the decision-making process of the branch, which includes vot-

ing for convention delegates. If a member prefers to remain with his/her present branch, he may elect to do so.

- The UNA wants to increase its visibility in the community and expand its educational and charitable projects. A new educational resource guide for teachers and students has been revised to be used by U.S. high schools as part of their Famine curriculum. In response to today's media and visually oriented society, the resource includes a Power Point presentation as a visual aid. This is being prepared also in Ukrainian to be used in schools of Ukrainian studies.

The meeting adjourned on Saturday

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## New Jersey

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Newark*	734 Sandford Ave.	973-373-7839
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## Amid uproar...

(Continued from page 1)

The opposition factions, led by the Our Ukraine political bloc, have on several recent occasions blocked the work of the Parliament by storming to the front of the session hall at the beginning of the work day and preventing the proceedings from going forward. This time, however, Chairman Lytvyn broke the paralysis by catching the lawmakers off guard with a list of the national deputies who were celebrating birthdays that day, among them Yulia Tymoshenko, a central figure in the opposition camp. The move effectively lifted the heavy atmosphere in the hall and allowed for normal work – for a time.

The issue that recharged the air in the session hall was the matter of the minimum wage. The government budget had recommended that the minimum wage

temporarily fall to 205 hrv after the New Year, after lawmakers had previously voted to raise it to 237 hrv as of December 1. In the week prior to the passage of the budget, government officials, including First Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, had explained that “considering the reality of the situation” and “the real possibilities within the budget” the government could not allow for such a rise in government minimum pay and pension, while reducing its source of revenues by reducing the income tax to 13 percent, as the new budget foresaw.

While the government underscored that the scheduled wage rise to 237 hrv would still take place, but not until November of next year, opposition forces noted that the reduced wage, if enacted, would be the first reduction in the minimum wage since Ukraine gained its independence.

When some lawmakers questioned the legality of reducing the minimum wage within the budget as a whole, the

Verkhovna Rada pro-presidential majority tried to pre-empt possible problems by quickly passing a separate bill on November 25 that adjusted the wage hike scheduled for December 1 from to 237 hrv to 205 hrv. President Kuchma signed that bill into law the next day.

It was a simple human error that caused the political temperature in the session hall to finally shoot through the roof on budget day and resulted in at least one red face when it was noted during final debate on the budget that Mr. Lytvyn had improperly identified the November 25 bill that lowered minimum pay.

As recorded in the official transcript from the session, Mr. Lytvyn had incorrectly identified the serial number of the bill that lawmakers had passed as the bill

introduced by opposition leader Oleksander Moroz of the Socialist faction, which recommended that the minimum wage be raised to 305 hrv, not lowered to 205 hrv.

While it was evident that the verbal misquote was a simple, correctable error, the confusion that followed only made a difficult day for the national deputies that much more stressful.

In the end, the lawmakers approved a budget that raised the level of spending for 2004 by 14.9 percent and expected revenues by 14 percent over the 2003 budget. It envisaged a deficit of 5.3 percent of spending. Total revenues in 2004 were expected to be 60.7 billion hrv (\$11.4 billion), and budget outlays were predicted to reach 64.2 billion hrv (\$12.04 billion).

## Works reflecting...

(Continued from page 15)

perished? He went around questioning the old-timers who told him about their unbelievable “menu.”

And so the idea was born in the artist's head to portray not the emaciated peasants, but rather the “food” which they were forced to ingest in order to survive.

At first he tried to paint several more common weeds that were consumed by the starving people, raw or prepared. Then the idea to produce a series of graphic depictions of this vegetation was born. His sketchbooks contain drawings from nature of cough-grass, clover, hemp, sweet-flag, burdock, rush (cane), nettle, thistles, lime tree and acacia buds, from which 50 engravings have been made.

Almost each engraving depicts a window, the cross-like frame of which symbolizes the heavy cross carried by those condemned to death. Every windowpane symbolizes the hope to survive the famine. On such a background are depicted weeds and some other plants consumed by the starving people during those horrible times. On the right windowpane is the “recipe” for preparing this ersatz-food.

Several of the engravings show the self-made tools, which helped the peasants to chop, grind, sieve, squeeze and otherwise prepare the weeds. To own such tools meant risking one's life.

The most touching and alarming for the viewer are the depictions of domestic animals – a cat, or a dog, fleeing to who

knows where, so that they would not be caught and eaten; carcasses of dead cows or horses, which the starved populace did not hesitate to eat; and the panicky eyes of fledgling birds in a nest, which is about to be robbed by the hand of a starving person.

Noticeable in these engravings is the absence of any accusations of those who wrote the scenario of the Famine, and of those who only too eagerly helped in this criminal action. Only the hammers and sickles on the iron rods with which the village activists probed everywhere, looking for the hidden grain of peasants, point to the perpetrators of the Famine. Also, blood on a knife blade reminds the viewer of the horrible crime that was committed in 1932-1933 in Ukraine.

## NEWSBRIEFS

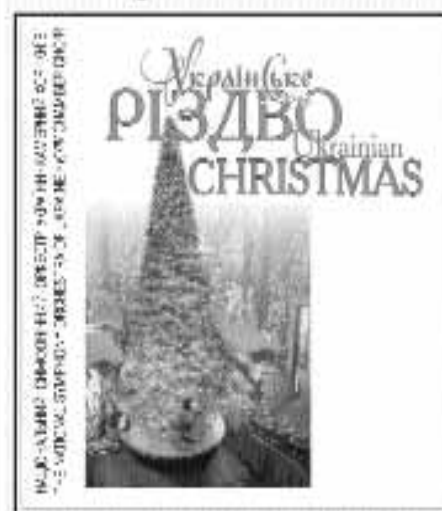
(Continued from page 2)

backed by NATO assistance, will speed up over the next two years and by 2006 the country's military force will be reduced to 200,000. (RFE/RL Newline)

### WB supports corporate restructuring

KYIV – The World Bank has earmarked \$30 million for a long-term, low-interest loan to Ukraine to help reorganize 160 enterprises in six Ukrainian regions, Interfax reported. Some 600 advisers from Western consulting firms are to render assistance in this reorganization effort and train 350 Ukrainian managers in 2004-2007. (RFE/RL Newline)

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# Soyuzivka's Datebook

**December 11**  
Hrydo Aluminum Christmas Party

**December 12**  
UNWLA Branch 95 Christmas Party

**December 13**  
Micros Christmas Party and  
Ulster Correctional Christmas Party

**December 14**  
NY Self Reliance Credit Union  
St. Andrew's Eve Luncheon,  
12 noon

**December 24**  
Ukrainian Christmas Eve Dinner,  
Traditional 12-Course Meal, 6  
p.m., \$27.50+per person  
overnight package available

**December 31**  
New Year's Eve formal banquet and  
zabava with Tempo, \$85 per  
person. Overnight packages  
available. Stay 3 nights 4th night  
FREE! (see ad for details).

**January 6, 2004**  
Ukrainian Christmas Eve Dinner,  
Traditional 12-Course Meal, 6  
p.m., \$27.50+per person  
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**February 14, 2004**  
Valentines Day Weekend, Dinner  
and Show

**February 21, 2004**  
Napanoch Fire Department Banquet

**February 28, 2004**  
SUNY New Paltz Sorority Semi  
Formal Banquet



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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Sunday, December 14

**YONKERS, N.Y.:** The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 30, is holding a Christmas bazaar and special art exhibit featuring the work of Zenon Holubec of Glen Spey, N.Y., and Nancy Zakotiria of Yonkers, to be held at St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall, 21 Shonnard Place, at 9 a.m.-1 p.m. As part of the bazaar there will be Ukrainian holiday baked goods, as well as Christmas cards and honey. Proceeds from the day's sales will be donated to the UNWLA "Bulochky i Moloko" (Buns and Milk) fund for elementary school children in Ukraine.

### Wednesday, December 17

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America, New York Branch, invites its members and the general public to a lecture presented by Bohdan Kramarchuk, manager, Product Assurance and Performance Management, ITT Avionics, on "Product Assurance - Reliability Engineering and Quality Control" at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. Sign-in/networking begins at 6:45 p.m.; the lecture begins at

7:30 p.m. For further information refer to the UESA website: www.uesa.org. To receive announcements about these and other UESA events send a blank e-mail to: uesa-event-subscribe@yahoo.com.

### ADVANCE NOTICE

### Wednesday, December 31

**BALTIMORE, Md.:** A New Year's Eve "zabava" (dance) will be held at the church hall of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 2401 Eastern Ave. The dance begins at 9 p.m. and will feature a live new band, Novyi Schlach. Admission: \$30 per person, (cost includes buffet). For further information contact Oksana, (410) 828-6922.

### CORRECTION

**NEW YORK:** The opening of Bohdan Soroka's exhibit of graphic art was incorrectly listed in the November 30 issue of The Weekly as opening on December 7, at the building of the Selfreliance Association, 98 Second Ave. (between Fifth and Sixth streets, at 7 p.m. The exhibit opens on Friday December 12, and will be on view Friday-Sunday, December 12-14.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

Preview items must be received no later than one week before the desired date of publication. No information will be taken over the phone. Items will be published only once, unless otherwise indicated. Please include payment for each time the item is to appear and indicate date(s) of issue(s) in which the item is to be published. Also, please include the phone number of a person who may be contacted by The Weekly during daytime hours. Information should be sent to: Preview of Events, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

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