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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Helsinki Commission leaders' resolution urges fair election in Ukraine

WASHINGTON — A resolution "urging the government of Ukraine to ensure a democratic, transparent and fair election process for the presidential election on October 31" was introduced on May 5 in the Senate by Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.), co-chairman of the Helsinki Commission, together with Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.) and Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.), ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

An identical version was introduced in the House of Representatives by International Relations Committee Chairman Henry Hyde (R-Ill.), together with Helsinki Commission Chairman Rep. Chris Smith (R-N.J.) and Tom Lantos (D-Calif.).

The measure, which has been designated as Senate Concurrent Resolution 106 (the full text of the resolution appears on page 6), underscores that "the establishment of a democratic, transparent and fair election process for the 2004 presidential election in Ukraine and of a genuinely democratic political system are prerequisites for that country's full integration into the Western community of nations as an equal member, including into organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)."

Sen. Campbell noted: "The Helsinki Commission, which has long monitored and encouraged human rights, rule of law and democracy in Ukraine, continues to be a stalwart supporter of Ukraine's development as an independent, democratic and market-oriented state."

"It is abundantly clear that a small clique have a vested interest in perpetuating the outmoded status quo," continued the senator. "Ukrainian authorities need to radically improve the election environment if there is to be hope for these elections to meet OSCE standards. The question is whether their perceived self-interest will trump the interest of the people of Ukraine."

Rep. Smith stated: "I have been a steadfast supporter of human rights and democracy in Ukraine, and I value independent Ukraine's contribution to security and stability in Europe." He explained that "the stakes in the upcoming elections are high, not only with respect to the outcome, but also as a fundamental indicator of Ukraine's democratic development."

"Ukraine remains at a crossroads," Rep. Smith added. "Developments with respect to democracy have been discouraging over the last few years. The elections represent a real chance for Ukraine to get back on the road to full respect for the tenets of democracy, human rights and the rule of law. The United States stands in solidarity with the people of Ukraine as they strive to achieve these essential goals."

Ukrainian studies endowment at Columbia reaches \$1 million

by Andrew Nynka

NEW YORK — Columbia University's Low Memorial Library, billed as the architectural centerpiece of the 250-year-old Ivy League academic powerhouse, played host to a number of diplomats, dignitaries and guests who gathered here on May 8 in support of Ukrainian studies at the school. The announcement of two major milestones for that initiative capped what organizers of the gala fundraising banquet called "a successful evening for the future of an interdisciplinary program of Ukrainian studies at Columbia University."

"As many of you know, two years ago, the Ukrainian Studies Fund and the Shevchenko Scientific Society launched a new Columbia initiative and fund-raising program to further enhance Ukrainian studies," Dr. Mark von Hagen, a professor of history at the school, said in a speech during the dinner.

"That endowment, after tallying the donations from this evening's event as of yesterday's mail, now stands at approximately \$860,000 and our initial aim has been to reach \$1 million for that endowment," Prof. von Hagen said.

In somewhat of a surprise announcement made toward the end of the evening, Dr. Bohdan Kekish, president and CEO of the Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union, said that his



Andrew Nynka

Prof. Mark von Hagen of Columbia University (left) applauds as Dr. Bohdan Kekish announces a \$140,000 gift from the Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union. In the background is Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky, head of the organizing committee for the banquet held to support Ukrainian studies at the university.

organization had agreed to cover the difference.

"We are pleased to announce that the credit union is donating \$140,000 — we have reached the \$1 million goal," Dr. Kekish announced. That donation, coupled with an earlier gift of \$250,000, put the credit union's total contribution to the endowment fund at \$390,000.

Dr. von Hagen pointed out that money

from that endowment had already been used to support two courses recently offered at Columbia University. Prof. Frank Sysyn, director of the Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and director of the Hrushevsky translation project, was involved in teaching

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Historic medal awarded to Filip Konowal is found

by Christopher Guly

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

OTTAWA — Lubomyr Luciuk, the 50-year-old research director of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association (UCCLA) has spent the last decade helping to draw attention to the heroism of the late Filip Konowal, one of several thousand Ukrainian-born immigrants who served with the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the first world war. Konowal was the only Ukrainian Canadian to be awarded the British Empire's highest bravery medal for his actions, as a member of the 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion, in single-handedly taking out three German positions and killing 16 German soldiers over a two-day period in August 1917 in France.

Up until recently, the missing link in Konowal's legacy has been the whereabouts of his Victoria Cross.

Sold for \$3,750 (about \$2,750 U.S.) to the Ottawa-based Canadian War Museum in 1969 by a dealer who had purchased it from Konowal's second wife, the medal mysteriously disappeared about four years later. But now, Dr. Luciuk believes it has been found.

A week before Easter, he received an e-mail message from a British war-medal enthusiast in England notifying him that Konowal's VC was to be sold at an auction

in Hamilton at the end of May.

Dr. Luciuk, who teaches political geography at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, and holds a Ph.D. in geography from the University of Alberta in Edmonton, says he immediately contacted Wendy Hoare of Jeffrey Hoare Auctions Inc., based in London, Ontario, which had issued a news release announcing the May 30 sale of the "historically important Victoria Cross awarded to Acting Corporal Filip Konowal."

Dr. Luciuk says that Ms. Hoare assured him the medal was "genuine" and that the individuals, who remain anonymous but who consigned the VC to the auction house for sale, had the "legal right to do so."

She also told him the medal's asking price was listed at \$120,000, though the medal is believed to be worth about \$250,000 (Canadian).

Dr. Luciuk then alerted Joe Geurts, director and chief executive officer of the Canadian War Museum, who subsequently contacted the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. After seizing the medal, the RCMP began an investigation prior to releasing it to the museum for authentication.

While experts have yet to determine whether it is Konowal's VC, even more questions remain unanswered as to how it got lost in the first place.

As Dr. Luciuk said: "When was it removed, who removed it, where has it been in the last 30 years and how did the prodigal medal end up in London, Ontario?"

The story he's heard is that Konowal's VC was "misplaced" around 1973 when it was removed from its case to be photographed and allegedly not returned to its proper place.

The Ottawa-based War Amputations of Canada, which re-ignited interest in the missing medal at an August 2000 tribute to Konowal jointly organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association (UCPBA) of Ottawa, claims the VC was loaned "to persons" outside the museum for an exhibit.

Dr. Luciuk believes that somebody "stole" the medal. "The medal was removed and sold," he said. "Whether it was sold to whoever put it up for auction, or whether the original person died and passed it on, I don't know."

In November 2000, War Amps founder and CEO Cliff Chadderton, a second world war veteran who lost his right leg during combat overseas and who personally knew Konowal, wrote to RCMP Commissioner Guiliano Zaccardelli and called for an investigation into the medal's disappearance.

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ANALYSIS

On the border between Europe and Asia

by Roman Kupchinsky

Romano Prodi, the president of the European Commission, told a gathering in Dublin on May 5 that he sees no place for Ukraine in the European Union. Mr. Prodi motivated his stance by claiming that there was no more room left in the EU for Ukraine – the line had been drawn. As an alternative, Mr. Prodi put forth the idea of a “circle of EU friends,” a zone of cooperation stretching from the Baltic to North Africa.

And while Mr. Prodi's words need not be taken as either wise or as gospel, they do betray the true feelings of many EU leaders. Ukraine, as far as they are concerned, belongs in Eurasia.

After reading about Mr. Prodi's pronouncement, I recalled a trip I once made throughout southeastern and central Ukraine in the spring of 1996.

While passing through a village in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast I wandered through the colorful local outdoor market. The sellers were elderly as well as young women from the village. I approached one stand selling bread and jokingly asked the ladies “Girls, how does it feel to be in Europe?” They looked at me dubiously and replied in a mixed Ukrainian-Russian “surzhyk” “Uncle (“Diadku”) What do you mean? This is not Europe, this is Ukraine.” Six years later at a conference optimistically called “Ukraine in Europe” sponsored by the European Union in Brussels, the moderator of a panel discussion was a very articulate young lady from Kyiv. She went on and on presenting solid arguments on why Ukraine should be allowed to join the European Union. Afterwards we were introduced and I

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asked her if she lived in Europe. “No, I live in Kyiv” was her honest reply. I smiled and let the topic drop, knowing that her answer was spontaneous.

On May 1, the European Union admitted 10 new member-states into the Union. From tiny Malta to Poland, Europe expanded eastward and stopped on the borders of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. The continent, it seems, was once again divided into two camps.

Ukraine was not admitted into the European Union for three reasons. The first being that the president of the country and his closest cohorts had totally discredited Ukraine in the eyes of the world. The second reason was that Europe and the United States have historically rejected Ukraine as a European country. The third, lesser reason, relates more to the two anecdotal stories described above. Ukrainians themselves by and large find it difficult identifying with Europe. So why should Europe invite the unwilling?

There is no need to dwell on the first reason at length. Most of the world equates Leonid Kuchma with crime, massive corruption and unbridled greed. Once, while I was riding in a taxi with Myroslava Gongadze in Washington, the driver, an Ethiopian, asked us what language we were speaking. I replied “Ukrainian.” He looked at us through the rear view mirror and said, “Ah, yes, that is the country where the president killed that journalist.”

The second reason, while more complex, is replete with examples. Former President George Bush's “Chicken Kiev” speech prior to independence in which he urged Ukrainians not to leave the USSR was not an anomaly or, as Mr. Bush now claims, a mistake by some speechwriter. Those were not only his feelings but the policy of his administration. Margaret

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Kuchma criticizes EU for bullying Ukraine

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Belarus, and Ukraine Report

Speaking at the European Economic Forum in Warsaw on April 29, President Leonid Kuchma urged the European Union to clearly define Ukraine's European integration prospects. “Only God knows where Ukraine is today, even though we have chosen a strategic direction towards Europe long ago,” Mr. Kuchma said.

“We are not asking much from the EU today, we just want to know one thing – whether the EU would like to see us part of the union. ... Over the last few years we have not received any clear signals that Ukraine is welcome in the European Union,” he said.

Furthermore, Mr. Kuchma told journalists in Warsaw that the Ukraine-EU meeting at the level of foreign ministers in Dublin earlier the same day sent a “negative signal” by failing to make a decision on granting Ukraine market-economy status. “The decision was not made,” he said. “They are still chasing the hare around.”

After returning to Kyiv, the president compared Ukraine's relations with the EU to a bullfight. “This whole thing reminds me of a ‘corrida,’ where Ukraine is a young bull running after the red cloth while [the EU] is standing still,” Ukrainian Television quoted him as say-

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ing. “[However], the red cloth has somewhat faded in the sun and is not as bright as it used to be, so we are not rushing so eagerly towards it.”

A week earlier Mr. Kuchma openly admitted that Ukraine may not obtain EU membership in the foreseeable future. Speaking at a forum in Kyiv on the country's economic strategy in 2004-2015, the president stressed that Ukraine's final goal is full-fledged EU membership, but added that “haste is inappropriate.”

It should be remembered here that in his annual address to the Verkhovna Rada in 2002 Mr. Kuchma predicted that Ukraine would become a member of the World Trade Organization in 2002-2003, while in 2003-2004 it would hold talks with the European Union on associate membership and sign the relevant agreements.

What's more, Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov – who is the government's plenipotentiary for European and Euro-Atlantic integration but is also seen as the main promoter of the Single Economic Space of Ukraine with Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus – said in an interview with the Kyiv-based weekly Biznes on April 26 that Ukraine has “adjusted” its European integration priorities. “Ukraine's unalterable course toward integration with Europe is not at all equivalent to EU entry,” Azarov said. “We are focusing not on joining the EU but on the creation of economic, social and legal standards in Ukraine that could allow us not to beg for EU membership but calmly decide – join [the EU] or not.”

NEWSBRIEFS**No place for Ukraine in EU**

KYIV – Ukraine, Russia and Moldova have no chance of gaining membership of the European Union, even in the distant future, EU Commissioner for Enlargement Gunter Verheugen said on May 12. Mr. Verheugen said the most these countries could expect was very close economic ties with the EU, the Ukrainian service of German TV channel Deutsche Welle reported. According to the commissioner, the EU's economic development takes priority over further enlargement in the future. On May 3, the Financial Times reported that EU President Romano Prodi said there are no prospects for the former Soviet republics of Ukraine and Belarus to become EU members. According to Mr. Prodi, who steps down in October, the EU would likely be complete after admitting the three outstanding applicants – Bulgaria, Romania and Turkey – and the countries of the western Balkans, including Croatia and Serbia-Montenegro. Instead of offering EU membership to other countries, Mr. Prodi predicted the creation of a “ring of friends” for Europe – a zone of cooperation stretching from the Baltic Sea through the Middle East to North Africa. Ten countries in central, eastern and southern Europe entered the EU on May 1. (Interfax-Ukraine)

Kuchma says Ukraine's place is in EU

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine has congratulated the leaders of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia on joining the European Union, Interfax reported on May 4, quoting the presidential press service. “Ukraine has always welcomed the process of EU enlargement as a logical and inseparable component of [the policy of] strengthening common European values [and] expanding the area of stability, security, prosperity, and democracy on the European continent,” Mr. Kuchma said in a congratulatory telegram. “At the same time, we are convinced that the large-scale project named ‘United Europe’ that is being implemented today will not acquire a logical completion without Ukraine.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yanukovich reacts to Prodi's statement...

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich on May 6 said European integration remains the country's basic foreign-policy priority, Interfax reported. “Ukraine is not changing its strategic plans,” Mr. Yanukovich said, commenting on a recent statement by European Commission President Romano Prodi that Ukraine has no place in the EU. “We must build a

Europe in our state.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

.. but says EU membership not essential

KYIV – Ukraine's Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich said in a May 3 interview in Kyiv with RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service that Ukraine's strategic goal is to raise the standard of living in the country to Western European standards, adding that the country's potential membership in the European Union is of secondary importance. “Will it matter for Ukrainians whether they are in the EU or not if they start to live as well as [EU citizens]?” Mr. Yanukovich said. “Is it not better for us, figuratively speaking, to build a Brussels in Donetsk or Lviv, instead of traveling to this European capital in a third-class train car?” (RFE/RL Newsline)

PM stresses being in sync with Russia

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service on May 3 that Ukraine and Russia should simultaneously join the World Trade Organization (WTO), despite the fact that Kyiv is somewhat ahead of Russia in accession talks with the WTO. “What will Russia do if Ukraine becomes a WTO member ahead of Russia?” Mr. Yanukovich asked. “We should take this into account, since the [Ukrainian-Russian annual] trade turnover of \$20 billion is a serious matter. ... The reason tells us that we should act synchronically.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rada seeks dismissal of oblast chief

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada on May 12 passed a resolution calling on President Leonid Kuchma to fire Zakarpattia Oblast Chairman Ivan Rizak in connection with the tumultuous Mukachiv mayoral election that the opposition Our Ukraine bloc believes was falsified by local authorities, the Ukrainska Pravda website reported. The resolution was supported by 238 lawmakers from Our Ukraine, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and the Center caucus, as well as 17 legislators from pro-government factions and 10 independent deputies. The resolution also calls on the internal affairs minister to fire the oblast police chief and his deputy. Moreover, the resolution appeals to Procurator-General Hennadii Vasyliiev to file a protest against the Mukachiv election commission's decision giving the election victory to Ernest Nuser and to open criminal proceedings against those guilty of rigging the election and beating lawmakers in Mukachiv on election day. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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INTERVIEW: Cardinal Lubomyr Husar on developments in Church affairs

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Cardinal Lubomyr Husar is archbishop major of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church. The Church has been at the forefront of religious news in Ukraine and abroad for the last several months in connection with two unconnected events that have affected the UGCC.

The first was a series of letters sent by Orthodox bishops from across the world to the Vatican at the end of last year expressing reservations and even condemning any possibility that the UGCC should be recognized as a patriarchate. It led to a visit by Cardinal Walter Kasper, president of the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity, to Moscow to meet with the leadership of the Russian Orthodox Church, including patriarch Aleksei II.

The second major event in the Church recently was the formal announcement by Cardinal Lubomyr that the UGCC had begun the transfer of the Metropolitan See from Lviv to Kyiv in connection with the ongoing construction of a new cathedral and metropolitan residency. Cardinal Husar met with The Weekly on April 21 to discuss these matters in detail. The following is an edited version of an interview that took place in the UGCC Government Liaison Office in Kyiv.

Your Beatitude, how is the fundraising for the patriarchal sobor, the Cathedral of the Resurrection of Christ, proceeding?

Yesterday at a meeting I found out from our priests, who came from different eparchies in Ukraine, that it seems now there is a second wave of collections from within Ukraine. It seems that the contributions are coming in not badly as far as I know. But ultimately it would have to be Bishop Vasyl (of the Kyiv-Vyshhorod eparchy) who would have the detailed information.

There is interest [everywhere], so far as I know. When I have traveled to different parts of the world I have seen the interest. People are willing to contribute, which is very encouraging.

When is the building project scheduled for completion?

This morning I was at the building site. I spoke with the foreman. They have really taken up our requirement that when we assemble for our synod at the beginning of October, we will be able to bless the crosses for the domes. There will be five crosses. The builders are working to that date. They are very consciously working towards that purpose. It seems that things are going not badly.

The foreman today mentioned that they are a little behind because of specific complexities in the construction that they have uncovered and have to resolve, but they are well determined to keep the date.

For us it will be a very important moment, all the bishops will be here and it is important that we jointly do this. It is an edifice that will belong to the entire Church, so I think it will be very important and proper that all the bishops be gathered together here to take part in the blessing ceremony.

Could it be that the first liturgy would then take place within the sobor structure at that time even in an unfinished state?

No, only the crosses will be blessed and then a crane will set them in place. The domes will be finished already. The outside of the church will then be completely built and very visible from the right bank of the Dnipro River.

For the rest of the schedule [of construction] you would have to speak with Bishop Vasyl, but so far as I know, the earliest possible date [for the opening of the sobor] would be the fall of next year. This means that we could enter the church and celebrate. But it could be up to two years, that is the spring of 2006, before the work on the church will be finished.

Of course, the decorative work will take several years more after that. This is a big building and studies will be needed to be done and most likely a competition will take place. Ultimately there ought to be a basic unified approach, even if the execution is divided up among several artists. We need an overall plan so that the church is looked at as a single unit.

Will it be a traditional Byzantine-style rendering?

That is still to be determined. The artists who will take part in the [competition] will need to take a look at the completed church and then they will have to determine what could be the best way of doing it.

Which means that all styles will be considered?

We will set no limitations prior to receiving the designs. Certainly the style has to be recognized as for a church of the Byzantine tradition, even if it is a modernist expression. The building itself is somewhat modernistic in its approach. So this will be the challenge to the artist, to present it properly.

Your Beatitude, you are now in Kyiv, but this is just the beginning of the transfer from Lviv, as you mentioned to me several weeks ago. How long will it take to complete the move – years, decades – and specifically what is involved here?

This is precisely what has to be very clearly decided. We have to take into consideration that Kyiv has a central position in Ukraine, but that the majority of Greek-Catholics reside in the west of Ukraine and that certain aspects of Greek-Catholic Church life is intimately involved with that part of the world.

Now, how much and to what extent to transfer to Kyiv will be primarily a problem of determining how not to affect the normal function of Church life in western Ukraine and yet tying what can be tied to the central office here.

Certainly, we have this office (communications and government relations), which by its nature belongs in Kyiv. I think that anything that will be connected with the archbishop major and his curia would naturally have to follow. But then we will have to see about the various metropolitan commissions concerned with Church life and social life of the faithful.

We wish to proceed without undue haste. We have to consider what will be the best

for the functioning of the Church. It is not simply: move everything to Kyiv simply because it has to be in Kyiv. What has to be in Kyiv has to be in Kyiv. What is better set and better functioning where it is now, in Lviv for example, ought to stay there. I would not set deadlines on this, whether we have to do this within a year, two years or five years. I think that life will dictate it.

What is important is that the major archbishop, the head of the Church, is in Kyiv with his immediate staff and coordinators.

And what will happen to Lviv?

Traditionally we have had one metropolitan see. That was Kyiv, from the very beginning until the early 19th century when it became impossible to have a metropolitan in Kyiv. Then the Holy See, as a remedy, made Lviv the seat of the Metropolitan in 1807. Now we are in a position to go back. Definitely Lviv will remain an arch eparchy. But, no, it will not remain a metropolitan see as in the traditional sense. There can only be one. According to tradition, it has to be Kyiv.

Lviv will be an arch eparchy with important offices of metropolitan significance for Ukraine. As I said, the majority of people are there and so it is easier to function there. Maybe in the far future, maybe we will divide Ukraine into smaller metropolias – but that is for the future. We are now discussing how to resolve this canonically. We have not yet made any absolute conclusion. What's obvious is this: the seat and head of the Church is in Kyiv. Secondly, Lviv remains an important center, the living center of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

What this will mean practically – what type of offices, what type of functions – this is to be determined.

In your opinion can St. George's remain one of the most important religious and spiritual centers of the Church?

For 200 years we have looked at Lviv and at St. George's as our spiritual center. I think that now we will have to start looking at our sobor in Kyiv, for that is

where we come from.

As with our people in Ukraine as well, but especially for those who today live outside Ukraine, when they left Ukraine St. George's was the spiritual center. When they, those in Brazil or Canada, had troubles and problems they wrote to the metropolitan in Lviv asking for help and support and so on. It was through Lviv that these different settlements, especially in the New World, but also in Western Europe, were established as a stable structure of the Church. It is natural that the people look to Lviv, because it was through Lviv that they received their position.

The other side of this problem is that some people in Lviv have expressed disappointment that what has been theirs for so long now moves to Kyiv, which is not even Catholic.

There may be some objective value to this statement because between Lviv and Kyiv in terms of the Greek-Catholic Church there is, of course, a large difference. Lviv has been our center for 200 years, but not forever. I think we have to realize that the baptism (the christening of the Kyivan Rus state by Grand Prince Volodymyr in 988) took place in Kyiv; the Union of Florence was announced in Kyiv; the Union of Brest was announced in Kyiv.

This has been the seat of the metropolitan, the head of the Church. This is why all Orthodox bishops, heads of their Churches, sit in Kyiv, and properly so. With all due respect for Lviv, it is not the capital of Ukraine. Now that we finally can be in the capital, and especially since we have a strong history here, we have to be consequent with this.

Will there be a separate bishop appointed for the Lviv Eparchy?

Yes, there will be an archbishop. Not just in symbolic title, but also as an office it will remain an arch eparchy, no doubt about this.

Has there been any further dialogue

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Quotable notes

“Paradoxically, in the past 10 years the pro-Western Ukrainians have found support and understanding in the United States rather than in the European Union. The European side has proposed nothing new apart from the idea of a ‘buffer zone,’ which is already 100 years old. [This zone] is a sort of gray territory between Russia and the West, intended to serve the sole purpose of not erecting any barriers to their, Russia's and the West's, partnership.”

– Ukrainian writer Yurii Andrukhovych in *Berliner Zeitung* on May 2, as quoted by the *Ukrainska Pravda* website and cited by RFE/RL Belarus and Ukraine Report.

S. Res. 202: an update

Below is a list of the current co-sponsors of Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell's Senate Resolution 202, the resolution on the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine that unequivocally calls the Famine a genocide, which was introduced by the Colorado Republican on July 28, 2003. The senators are listed in the order in which they signed on as co-sponsors; new sponsors are indicated by an asterisk. At present the resolution's sponsors include 11 Republicans and 21 Democrats.

The measure, whose official title is “A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the genocidal Ukraine Famine of 1932-1933,” was referred to the Senate's Committee on Foreign Relations on July 28, 2003, where it has been stalled.

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.)
Susan Collins (R-Maine)
Patty Murray (D-Wash.)
Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.)
John McCain (R-Ariz.)*
Herb Kohl (D-Wis.)*

NB: Of the 19 members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 10 are co-sponsors – Republicans Allen, Voinovich and Coleman, and Democrats Biden (the ranking minority member), Sarbanes, Boxer, Kerry, Feingold, Corzine and Dodd – of S. Res. 202, while nine committee members – Republicans Richard Lugar (Ind.), Chuck Hagel (Neb.), Lincoln Chafee (R.I.), Sam Brownback (Kan.), Michael Enzi (Wyo.), Lamar Alexander (Tenn.) and John Sununu (N.H.), and Democrats, Bill Nelson (Fla.) and Jay Rockefeller (W.Va.) – are not. Sen. Lugar is the Foreign Relations Committee chairman.

Tributes to James E. Mace from the United States, Canada and Ukraine

Following are additional tributes to the late Dr. James E. Mace, renowned researcher of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide, who died in Kyiv on May 3.

The death of Jim Mace is a tragedy for all who have known him and have admired his work, but it is especially shocking for someone who first met Jim when he was a graduate student at the University of Michigan – decades ago. Even then, Jim was not only a student but also a colleague and a friend. It is very hard to accept that we shall not see him again, that we shall not read his articles, and will not hear his voice.

– Roman Szporluk, director, Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University.

Jim, a professor of history at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and frequent contributor to the Ukrainian press, became a hero to the Ukrainian community for his role in the oral history project on the Ukrainian Famine and his persistent advocacy of the genocide thesis, that the Famine was man-made and that Stalin played the key role in this deliberate starvation of the Ukrainian population. He was respected among historian colleagues for his path-breaking and solid study of the politics of Ukrainianization and the rise of Ukrainian national bolshevism in the 1920s.

I'd like to relate an episode that illustrates a great deal about Jim's character. At the last International Congress of Ukrainian Studies in Chernivtsi, Jim gave one of the plenary addresses in his

perfect Ukrainian with a thick Oklahoman accent. After the talk he asked me if I could relay several hundred dollars to his invalid niece in Oklahoma. When I thought he must be earning \$150-\$200 a month maximum at Kyiv-Mohyla and that he was parting with two-three months salary, I was very impressed and humbled by his act.

Finally, one of Jim's last appearances, if not his very last at an American university, was here at Columbia where he spoke at our Holodomor conference in November. We are honored by that association. *Vichna yomu pamiat!*

– Mark von Hagen, professor of history, Columbia University; president of the International Association for Ukrainian Studies.

With the sudden death of Jim Mace, Ukrainian studies, the Ukrainian community and Ukraine itself lost a passionate voice, proponent and friend. Jim was buried as a hero of Ukraine, with a lying-in-state in the building that once housed the Central Rada, a liturgy at St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox Cathedral and interment at Kyiv's famous Baikove Cemetery.

The road that transformed this native American, born in Oklahoma of partial Cherokee ancestry, into a Ukrainian patriot and activist had three major turning points. The first was his program of doctoral studies with Prof. Roman Szporluk at the University of Michigan, which gave Jim an academic interest in modern Ukraine, its people and history.

Jim's book on the emergence of Ukrainian national communism alone would have assured him an important place in Ukrainian and Soviet studies. However, it was Jim's destiny to confront the Terror-Famine of 1932-1933. First as a research assistant to Robert Conquest and then as staff director of the congressional commission on the 1932-1933 Ukrainian famine, Jim carried out extensive research on the subject, including a large oral history project.

As Jim faced numerous denials of the Famine not only by Soviet officials and Western fellow travelers but also by mainstream academics and journalists, he began to develop the moral outrage that transformed his academic interest into a commitment to a cause – that of establishing the truth about the famine. This marked the second turning point of Jim's life – the period of the 1980s, in which he insistently raised the question of the Famine, forcing the academic establishment at least to acknowledge that it happened.

Jim's third turning point came after Ukrainian independence, when he resolved to live and work in Ukraine. He lived like a Ukrainian on a salary that was far short of Western standards, in a very modest apartment, sharing all the travails of intellectual life there. He struggled with the ambivalence of independent Ukraine toward the famine and did his utmost to ensure its appropriate recognition. Perhaps his most salient contribution of this period was to persuade the Ukrainian government and

society not only to recognize the famine as a historical fact but also to acknowledge it as an intentional attempt at genocide. Although Jim had no illusions about Ukraine's government or society, he loved Ukraine and worked tirelessly for its betterment. It is entirely appropriate that Ukrainians everywhere now recognize Jim's role not only in academia but in the making of contemporary Ukraine.

– Zenon Kohut, director, Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, University of Alberta.

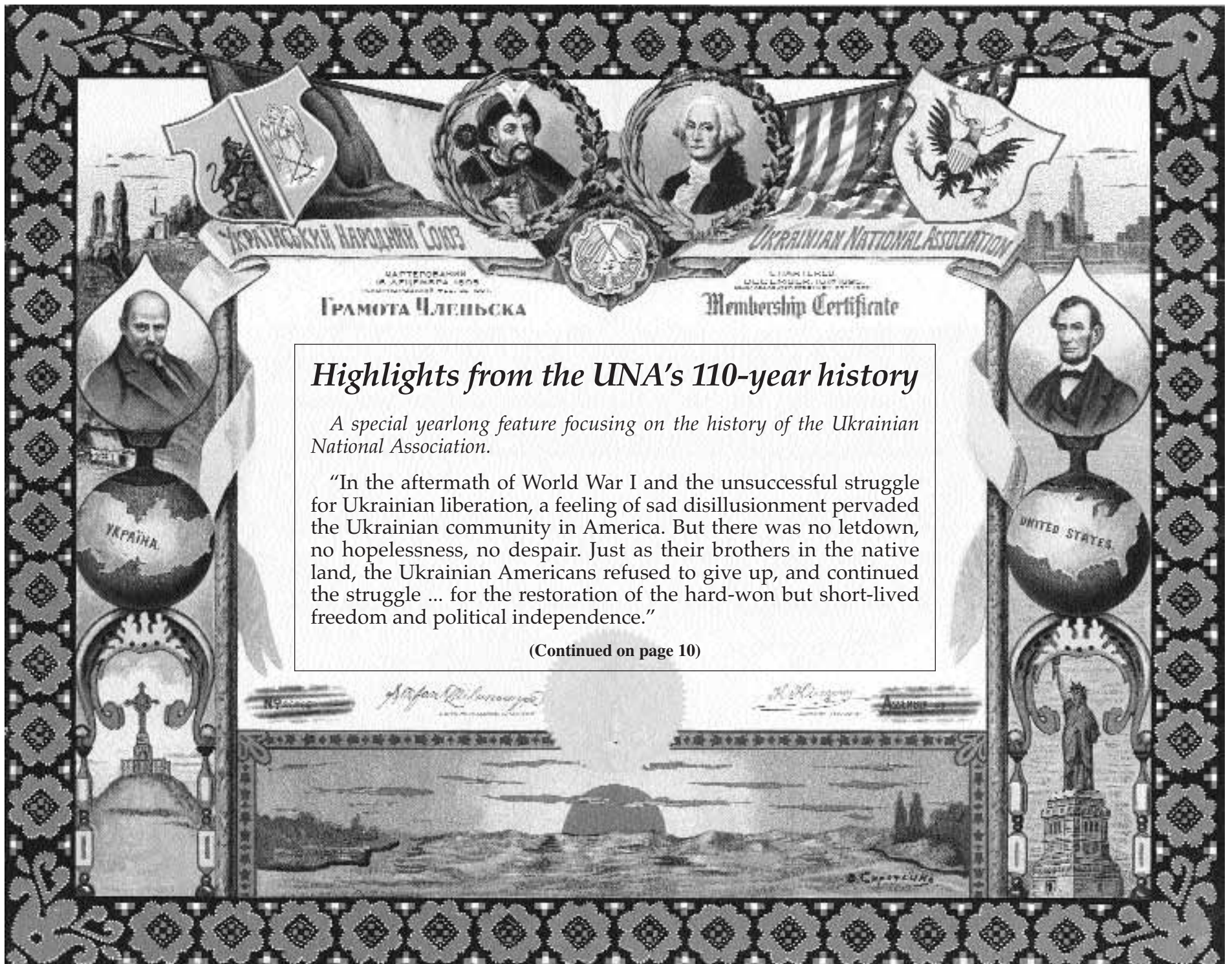
The unexpected death of Jim Mace is a shock, not only because of his youth, and not only because an important scholar has passed on, but because Ukraine has lost another important voice in the ongoing struggle to define its future course.

The last time I corresponded with him, he ended with "Cheers from Wonderland," which might have indicated irony or sarcasm if not for the passionate commitment to Ukraine evident in the message that preceded it. Rather, his benediction was evidence of wit and insight (or "through-sight" to follow on his Looking Glass trail) that is always sorely needed – regardless of place or time.

To his wife, his family, and his colleagues, may you have grace and peace in a time of grief. May Prof. Mace himself rest in peace. *Vichna yomu pamiat!*

– Rob DeLossa, past president, American Association of Ukrainian Studies; manager, *aaus-list*.

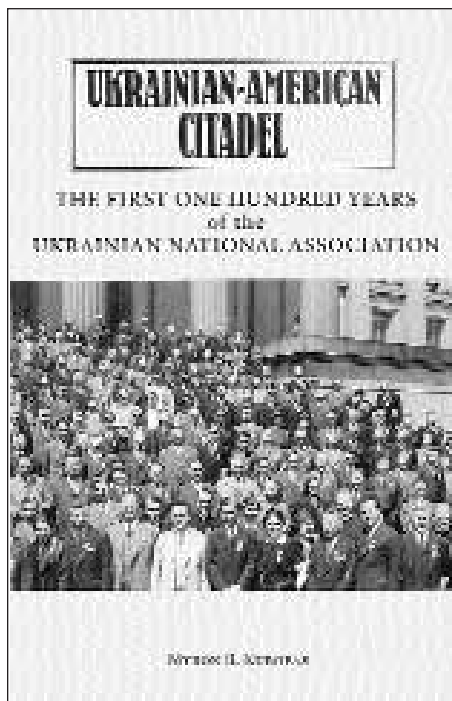
(Continued on page 25)





THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

“Ukrainian-American Citadel”: from the pages of UNA history



Following is part of a series of excerpts from “Ukrainian-American Citadel: The First 100 Years of the Ukrainian National Association,” by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, published in 1996 by East European Monographs of Boulder, Colo. The excerpts are reprinted with the permission of the author. The book is available from the author for \$25, plus \$2.50 shipping, by writing to: Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, 107 Ithamwood Drive, DeKalb, IL 60115.

Chapter 3, Part III The Struggle for Church Autonomy

Another important battle waged by the American Circle was the struggle for Rusyn Catholic Church autonomy, a goal fiercely opposed by the Irish-dominated Latin-rite hierarchy in the United States. In 1890 Rome issued a papal decree mandating that all Rusyn priests wishing to emigrate to America in the future would have to follow a complicated, multi-step procedure involving: a formal request to their bishop in Ukraine; processing of the request by the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith of the Eastern Church; and forwarding of the request to the Latin-rite bishop of the American diocese in which the priest planned to work. In order to be accepted, the priest had to be celibate, a provision that discriminated against Rusyn Catholic priests.

Other decrees issued by Rome in 1892, 1895, 1897 and 1902 discriminated against Rusyns even more. The papal encyclical *Orientalum Dignitas*, for example, promulgated by Pope Leo XIII in 1895, declared that Greek-Catholics should join the local Latin-rite church in those areas where no Greek-Catholic church existed. Latin-rite Catholics, however, were forbidden to attend Greek-Catholic services. At the same time, American bishops often refused Rusyn priests permission to travel to other dioceses to tend to the spiritual needs of Rusyns, even when such visitations were requested; awarded parish tenure rights for brief periods of time, usually no longer than six months; and treated Rusyn Catholic priests in a condescending, occasionally hostile manner. These pronouncements and practices only served to increase the resentment of Rusyn Catholic priests and provid-

ed much ammunition for the propaganda mill of the Russian Orthodox Mission, which argued that Rome would never treat Eastern-rite Catholics as equals. In cases where a Rusyn priest defied his Latin-rite ordinary, retribution was swift. Pavlo Tymkevych, for example, was excommunicated for organizing a parish without the local bishop's sanction.

Problems with their own Catholic bishops, the threat of Latinization, the rapid inroads the Russian Orthodox Mission was enjoying within the Rusyn Catholic community, and increasing conflicts between Galician-Rusyn and Uhro-Rusyn priests convinced the American Circle that the best solution was an autonomous Rusyn Catholic Church with its own, independent bishop subject only to Rome.

Formal petitions for a Rusyn bishop were made to Rome at the 1890 Wilkes-Barre convention of Rusyn priests, at the 1897 GCU convention, and at the last conclave of all the Rusyn clergy in 1899. Svoboda began calling for a separate Greek-Catholic exarchy as early as June 28, 1900. Father Stefanovych reiterated the need for a separate bishop in a Svoboda article on October 3, that same year. A similar unequivocal stand was taken by the Association of Rusyn Church Communities in the United States and Canada, an organization established by the American Circle in 1901. All such petitions and requests were ignored by Rome.

By 1902, the American Circle had lost its patience. In a Svoboda article titled “Skazhim sobi pravdu v ochi” (Let's Be Honest With Ourselves), Father Ardan criticized the policies of the Holy See and the cavalier attitude of Latin-rite bishops in the United States, concluding his censure of their actions with the call: “Proch z Rymom” (Away from Rome). Later, Ardan informed Bishop Hoban of Scranton that he no longer considered him his superior and requested that he strike his name from the diocesan roster. Hoban responded by excommunicating Ardan.

Undaunted, Father Ardan pushed for a convention of the recently organized Association of Rusyn Church Communities to settle the question of a separate exarchy for America's Greek-Catholics once and for all. At a conclave held on March 26, 1902,

(Continued on page 27)

Errata

Wrong headline

“Pictures of babies” should have been the headline to Joseph Hawryluk's most recent installment of his column “Insurance Matters” (May 9). Due to a technical error, the headline from his previous column was not replaced. In addition, the response to “Just Starting Out” should have been addressed to “Dear New Parent.”

Wrong date

The last two lines of the January 2004 Recording Department Membership Report (May 9) contained the wrong date. The figures for Total Inactive Members and Total Membership were for 1/2004, not 12/2004.

Young UNA'ers



Isadora A. Lee, daughter of Christiane and Tod Lee of Cohoes, N.Y., is a new member of UNA Branch 13. She was enrolled into the UNA by her parents.



Julian Augustin Kane, son of Sean M. Kane and Ramona T. Pakula-Kane of Detroit, is a new member of UNA Branch 82. He was enrolled by his grandparents Benjamin and Lida Pakula.



**Insure and be sure.
Join the UNA!**

We're taking our dad out to Suzy-Q for

FATHER'S DAY!

Hope to see you there, too!

The Ukrainian National Association congratulates all fathers, grandfathers and great-grandfathers, and wishes each and everyone

MNOHAYA LITA!

Come celebrate the 20th annual “Father's Day”

Sunday, June 20, 2004

10:00 a.m. – Divine Liturgy at Holy Trinity Ukrainian Catholic Church

1:00 p.m. – Special Father's Day luncheon

3:00 p.m. – Welcome greetings by Stefan Kaczaraj, UNA President

“Cheres” Carpathian Folk Ensemble
under the artistic direction of Andriy Milavsky

“One of the best purveyors of authentic Ukrainian folk music in the U.S. today.” – Joseph Hickerson retired head of the Archive of Folk Culture at the Library of Congress in Washington, DC

For reservations at the luncheon please call Soyuzivka.
Tel: (845) 626-5641

Come visit Soyuzivka again this summer!

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Ukraine's place is in Europe

On May 1, there was much celebration as 10 new countries – Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia – joined the European Union.

"Today, we see the will of the previous generations being fulfilled. Europe and the world are finding again the opportunities that were once lost in the war and in the tragic post-war divisions," said former Solidarity Chairman and former Polish President Lech Walesa, speaking at a flag-raising ceremony for the new European Union member-countries. His sentiments were shared by leaders of other neophyte EU members. Estonian President Arnold Ruutel said that EU enlargement will banish the final remnants of the Iron Curtain; while Hungarian Prime Minister Peter Medgyessy and Austrian Chancellor Wolfgang Schuessel cut down a barbed-wire, Iron Curtain-era fence on the border between the two countries – a tangible expression of the fact that the Iron Curtain, like the Berlin Wall before it, is no more.

At the same time, however, the EU's eastward expansion has drawn a new dividing line across Europe, as "Europe" now stops at the borders of Ukraine, Belarus, Russia and Moldova.

And the prospects for the European countries now outside the EU are dim. EU Commissioner for Enlargement Gunter Verheugen on May 12 stated flat out that Ukraine, Russia and Moldova have no chance of gaining membership in the EU and that the most they could expect is close economic ties with the union. His words echoed those of EU President Romano Prodi, who said on May 3 that there are no prospects for Ukraine or Belarus to join the club. Instead, Mr. Prodi held out the possibility of a "circle of EU friends," a zone of cooperation, as he described it.

Was this their answer to the question posed just a few days earlier by President Leonid Kuchma, who had asked the EU to clarify the prospects for Ukraine's integration? "We are not asking much from the EU today, we just want to know one thing – whether the EU would like to see us part of the union," he said.

To be sure, Ukraine's president and his administration themselves have been much less than clear about their intentions, vacillating between the West and the East, pursuing something they dubbed a "multi-vectored" foreign policy. Mr. Kuchma himself recently said that "haste is inappropriate" in seeking full-fledged EU membership, while Vice Prime Minister Mykola Azarov observed that Ukraine has "adjusted" its European integration priorities, noting that "Ukraine's unalterable course toward integration with Europe is not at all equivalent to EU entry.... We are focusing not on joining the EU but on the creation of economic, social, and legal standards in Ukraine that could allow us not to beg for EU membership but calmly decide – join [the EU] or not." And, Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich commented that European integration is secondary. "Will it matter for Ukrainians whether they are in the EU or not if they start to live as well as [EU citizens]?"

These comments, taken together with recent developments such as the accord on a Single Economic Space encompassing Russia, Ukraine, Kakakstan and Belarus, have left many wondering what, really, are Ukraine's goals. Speaking at Columbia University, former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual put it succinctly: "The question for Ukraine is whether its leaders see the country as a part of Europe, and, if so, will they take the necessary steps to make a European Ukraine a reality."

Putting all this confusion within Ukraine aside, however, we need to pose several questions to the West and to the United States, which in the past have expressed lofty visions of a Europe whole and free, and of a democratic Ukraine with a role in that very same Europe. Have you truly given up on Ukraine? Have you decided that Ukraine does not belong in Europe – despite its centuries-old ties with Europe? Have you determined that Ukraine's place is with Russia? If so, keep doing nothing to draw Ukraine into the European Union, keep turning "Europe" into a club, keep making the dividing line between the EU and those outside it clearer and clearer.

Then Brussels can become the new Yalta. And then, someday someone will ask: Who lost Ukraine?

May
18
2003

Turning the pages back...

Last year in May we reported that Ukraine's vice prime minister, Dmytro Tabachnyk, called on the Verkhovna Rada to turn to the United Nations to have the Great Famine of 1932-1933 recognized internationally as genocide. Speaking on May 14, 2003, during a special session of the Parliament held in conjunction

with the 70th anniversary of the Soviet-perpetrated Famine in which from 7 million to 10 million Ukrainians were starved to death, Mr. Tabachnyk said there is no doubt that the Great Famine was a crime against humanity, but that a special effort needs to be made to have the United Nations recognize it as genocide, just as the United States did in 1988, in the report of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine.

Empty rows marked the parliamentary session hall while Mr. Tabachnyk spoke, with at least half of the legislative body absent, including the faction of the Communist Party, most of whose members still cling to the old Soviet party line – there was hunger (holod), but not forced starvation (Holodomor).

The next day, the Verkhovna Rada passed a resolution declaring the Great Famine of 1932-1933 "an act of genocide against the Ukrainian nation." The resolution, which the Parliament barely managed to pass (it took two ballots to find the minimum 226 ayes required for passage, and 183 deputies of the 410 present abstained), stated that "the terrible truth of those years must be publicized by the state, inasmuch as the Famine of 1932-1933 was organized by the Stalin regime and should be publicly condemned by the Ukrainian nation and the international community as one of the largest genocides in history."

Source: "Ukraine's vice PM calls on Rada to seek U.N. recognition of Famine as genocide," by Roman Woronowycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 18, 2003, Vol. LXXI, No. 20; and "Verkhovna Rada declares Famine of 1932-1933 act of genocide," by Roman Woronowycz, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, June 1, 2003, Vol. LXXI, No. 22.

FOR THE RECORD

Congressional resolution on Ukraine's presidential election

Following is the full text of Senate Concurrent Resolution 106, which was introduced in both the Senate and the House of Representatives on May 5. (See story on page 1.)

Whereas the establishment of a democratic, transparent, and fair election process for the 2004 presidential election in Ukraine and of a genuinely democratic political system are prerequisites for that country's full integration into the Western community of nations as an equal member, including into organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO);

Whereas the government of Ukraine has accepted numerous specific commitments governing the conduct of elections as a participating state of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), including provisions of the Copenhagen Document;

Whereas the election on October 31, 2004, of Ukraine's next president will provide an unambiguous test of the extent of the Ukrainian authorities' commitment to implement these standards and build a democratic society based on free elections and the rule of law;

Whereas this election takes place against the backdrop of previous elections that did not fully meet international standards and of disturbing trends in the current pre-election environment;

Whereas it is the duty of government and public authorities at all levels to act in a manner consistent with all laws and regulations governing election procedures and to ensure free and fair elections throughout the entire country, including preventing activities aimed at undermining the free exercise of political rights;

Whereas a genuinely free and fair election requires a period of political campaigning conducted in an environment in which neither administrative action nor violence, intimidation, or detention hinder the parties, political associations and the candidates from presenting their views and qualifications to the citizenry, including organizing supporters, conducting public meetings and events throughout the country, and enjoying unimpeded access to television, radio, print and Internet media on a non-discriminatory basis;

Whereas a genuinely free and fair election requires that citizens be guaranteed the right and effective opportunity to exercise their civil and political rights, including the right to vote and the right to seek and acquire information upon which to make an informed vote, free from intimidation, undue influence, attempts at vote buying, threats of political retribution, or other forms of coercion by national or local authorities or others;

Whereas a genuinely free and fair election requires government and public authorities to ensure that candidates and political parties enjoy equal treatment before the law and that government resources are not employed to the advantage of individual candidates or political parties;

Whereas a genuinely free and fair election requires the full transparency of laws and regulations governing elections, multi-party representation on election commissions, and unobstructed access by candidates, political parties, and domestic and international observers to all election procedures, including voting and vote-counting in all areas of the country;

Whereas increasing control and manipulation of the media by national and local officials and others acting at their behest raise grave concerns regarding the commitment of the Ukrainian authorities to free and fair elections;

Whereas efforts by the national authori-

ties to limit access to international broadcasting, including Radio Liberty and the Voice of America, represent an unacceptable infringement on the right of the Ukrainian people to independent information;

Whereas efforts by national and local officials and others acting at their behest to impose obstacles to free assembly, free speech, and a free and fair political campaign have taken place in Donetsk, Sumy and elsewhere in Ukraine without condemnation or remedial action by the Ukrainian government;

Whereas numerous substantial irregularities have taken place in recent Ukrainian parliamentary by-elections in the Donetsk region and in mayoral elections in Mukacheve [Mukachiv], Romny and Krasnyi Luch; and

Whereas the intimidation and violence during the April 18, 2004, mayoral election in Mukacheve, Ukraine, represent a deliberate attack on the democratic process: Now, therefore, be it Resolved, that the Senate –

(1) acknowledges and welcomes the strong relationship formed between the United States and Ukraine since the restoration of Ukraine's independence in 1991;

(2) recognizes that a precondition for the full integration of Ukraine into the Western community of nations, including as an equal member in institutions such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), is its establishment of a genuinely democratic political system;

(3) expresses its strong and continuing support for the efforts of the Ukrainian people to establish a full democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights in Ukraine;

(4) urges the government of Ukraine to guarantee freedom of association and assembly, including the right of candidates, members of political parties, and others to freely assemble, to organize and conduct public events, and to exercise these and other rights free from intimidation or harassment by local or national officials or others acting at their behest;

(5) urges the government of Ukraine to meet its Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) commitments on democratic elections and to address issues previously identified by the Office of Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) of the OSCE in its final reports on the 2002 parliamentary elections and the 1999 presidential elections, such as illegal interference by public authorities in the campaign and a high degree of bias in the media;

(6) urges the Ukrainian authorities to ensure – (A) the full transparency of election procedures before, during and after the 2004 presidential elections; (B) free access for Ukrainian and international election observers; (C) multi-party representation on all election commissions; (D) unimpeded access by all parties and candidates to print, radio, television and Internet media on a non-discriminatory basis; (E) freedom of candidates, members of opposition parties and independent media organizations from intimidation or harassment by government officials at all levels via selective tax audits and other regulatory procedures, and in the case of media, license revocations and libel suits, among other measures; (F) a transparent process for complaint and appeals through electoral commissions and within the court system that provides timely and effective remedies; and (G) vigorous prosecution of any individual or organization responsible for violations of election laws or regulations, including the application of appropriate administrative or criminal penalties;

(Continued on page 20)

RECOLLECTIONS: Working with Dr. James E. Mace

by Olya Samilenko

There are many people who can speak with greater authority than I about Jim's scholarship and his many accomplishments after the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine completed its work. My memories are more personal, and, of course, undeniably subjective. We met in graduate school at the University of Michigan in the mid-1970s. Ten years later Jim hired me to assist him in writing the Report to Congress. I've selected a handful of my most vivid recollections of what it was like to work with Jim and to be his friend. Jim's capacity for living was so enormous that it's still painful for me to think of him in the past tense, let alone muster the composure it takes to write the fitting tribute to him that he deserves from a friend.

Jim headed up the commission, but the final Report was never meant to be the product of any one person. It was the collaborative effort of many extraordinary, hard-working and talented individuals from the Ukrainian community who paved the way for the commission's work. These individuals, too numerous to name here, ultimately came together with other people, both Ukrainians and non-Ukrainians, in a common effort to correct a great historical injustice. Jim was the facilitator, the linchpin, the glue, if you will, that held the report-writing enterprise together from beginning to end. Without his physical presence, superhuman stamina and extraordinary scholarship, the kind of document for posterity that was produced could never have been written.

I was part of the core staff who helped him during the first two years of the commission's existence, which culminated in the two-volume Report to Congress. My job was to translate oral testimony at the hearings from Ukrainian and Russian into English, to process checks for the free-lance translators of the oral histories, and to research the topic of the Famine in Soviet literature for eventual inclusion in the final report. I was also a secretary, a very mediocre one, as I recall. Walter Pechenuk was our computer guru, editor and typist. He was the most organized and neatest member on board. Sue Ellen Webber had the dubious distinction of being our param-

Olya Samilenko is a former staff member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. Currently she is associate professor of Russian at Goucher College in Baltimore.

bulatory colleague, who tirelessly and assiduously traversed the country recording the oral histories that gave the report its ultimate shape. Take away either of these individuals and I don't think the report could have been written.

Our small permanent collective occupied two adjacent cramped rooms on the fifth floor of a granite building located on 18th and K streets, which was aptly called the Van Guard Building. The rooms were windowless, physically removed from Capitol Hill, hopelessly cluttered with Jim's massive collection of files. Above all they were forbiddingly devoid of charm. Furthermore, given Jim's penchant for chain smoking, the little cubicles always seemed to contain a small ocean of stale smoke that clung to our clothes and flavored our morning coffee.

The physical accommodations definitely left something to be desired; even so, the days I spent working in those cramped quarters with Jim, Walter and Sue Ellen were some of the happiest in my life. I think that this was because, for the first time in my life I was caught up in an ideal that was larger than myself. I think Walter and Sue Ellen also felt this. We were all infected with Jim's enthusiasm for the project, which was boundless. He lived and breathed the report. Each new day brought with it new twists and turns in his drafts, which he invariably read to us with ill-concealed relish. Despite the fact that the topic was by nature exceedingly gloomy and humorless, once Jim had your ear, you had no choice but to share his enthusiasm for the particular concept that had grabbed him by his shirt collar that particular day.

Although by the time Jim began the Famine project, he was the foremost authority on the Famine, he didn't have a clue as to how to structure the report so that it would leave an indelible mark on its readers – the members of Congress. What he didn't want was a dry compilation of facts and statistics, sandwiched between thick layers of scholarly analysis. After a lot of brainstorming with the five public commissioners and members of the hromada (our community), he finally decided to organize the report around the survivors.

As it turns out this was an inspired decision. It was precisely the wrenching oral testimonies of the victims that gave credence to the main thesis that the Famine was not a product of nature, but that it was artificially manufactured by

(Continued on page 16)



The things we do...

by Orysia Paszczak Tracz

Polyn – the bitter wormwood

“Hirke yak polyn” – Bitter as wormwood. That's the phrase uttered by Ukrainians if something is really bitter, or is so figuratively. Polyn/wormwood (*Artemisia*) really is as bitter as it comes.

Wormwood is used medicinally by Ukrainians and, in the past, also had a symbolic, ritual purpose. There are many varieties of polyn: Austrian polyn (*Artemisia austriaca* or *repens*), polyn Bozhe derevo or God's tree (*Artemisia abrotanum*), polyn estragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*), and a few others. One, polyn *zvychainyi* (ordinary polyn – *Artemisia vulgaris*) is also called *chornobyl*. Yes, the same *chornobyl* as the name of the ill-fated city in north-central Ukraine which, on April 26, 1986, became the site of the worst nuclear accident in the world.

Then there is polyn *hirkyi* (bitter polyn, or *Artemisia absinthium*), the main ingredient of the liqueur absinthe. In the past, excessive drinking of absinthe in Western Europe caused accumulation of wormwood's toxic properties in the body, often resulting in death, although some researchers place part of the blame on other toxic ingredients blended into the liqueur.

In the North American prairies, wormwood sage, the same ordinary polyn, is considered a noxious weed. But it is a special plant for Native Americans, as it is used in ritual and medicinal ceremonies, especially for smudging, as an incense.

Because it is so pungent, it was used ritually (especially during the feast of Ivan Kupala – Midsummer's Night, the shortest night of the year) to keep away the “*nechysta syla*” (unclean, i.e., evil spirit) and the *rusalky* (the water nymphs who lured you to the water and tickled you to death). Young women wore garlands of polyn as belts, and wove it into the wreaths for their heads. The polyn belt was also believed to protect against various internal illnesses.

On the feast of Makoveya, the first harvest celebration in early August, bouquets of medicinal plants are blessed in church, and polyn must be included.

If the stuff is so bitterly nasty, why is it consumed?

Because, as a medicinal plant, it works. Ukrainians, both in North America and in the homeland, swear by it. It is an excellent aid for digestion and improving the appetite. It can be taken as a tea and as an infusion in alcohol (*horilka*, i.e., vodka) – it was then called *polynivka*.

It is also mixed with other medicinal plants, depending on the need and purpose. It helps the pancreas, spleen and liver, and increases stomach secretions. It has anti-inflammatory and antiseptic properties, and helps with many fevers (malaria, cholera). It is also used for gynecological problems, for tuberculosis, and to cure alcoholism.

Externally, compresses, rinses and soaks are applied. Polyn helps in insect bites, eye problems and wounds that are slow to heal, as well as in dermatological problems. And if you need to soak aching feet, do it in warm water steeped in polyn. Caution is advised, as extended ingestion can be poisonous, and polyn should not be used by pregnant women, because it is an abortifacient.

Most varieties of polyn itself are greyish, and some have a yellow tinge to the stem and yellow flowers. *Chornobyl* has a pink tinge and pink flowers. The dried stems of both also make strong and very practical brooms. The plant was also believed to induce sleep, and was placed under the pillow to counter insomnia.

On your next walk, take a look at the weeds in vacant lots. Only in urban North America are the plants considered weeds. To most Europeans they are practical and beneficial medicinal plants. And the tall grey polyn is prominent among them.

UNWLA appeal regarding a project to commemorate the Famine-Genocide

The Ukrainian National Women's League of America invites the Ukrainian community throughout the world to join us in a project that the UNWLA has initiated to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine (1932-1933). As many of us know, Ukraine and Ukrainian history are often neglected or misrepresented by the media and in educational materials utilized by schools. The media and textbooks often present inaccurate information about Ukraine. Important facts about historical events are ignored or glossed over as insignificant. One historical event that has suffered this fate is the Holodomor – the Great Famine of Ukraine.

In an attempt to bring attention to the Holodomor, the UNWLA has designed a program to encourage public awareness of the man-made famine that claimed millions of lives and has become the forgotten genocide of the 20th century.

At the start of the project, the Executive Committee asked UNWLA members, their families and their friends to visit their local libraries to find out if these libraries have literature pertaining to the Famine. If there were no appropriate books on the subject, they were requested to ask librarians to purchase such books and add them to their permanent collections. Additionally, we reminded UNWLA members that libraries have limited space, and books that are not in demand by library patrons are routinely replaced by books that are in greater demand. For this reason, all project participants were encouraged to borrow all available books on the Famine.

We invite all other Ukrainians to assist us in this important endeavor by visiting their own local libraries and making certain that historically accurate information about the Holodomor is available or becomes available.

These efforts will have numerous benefits. It will help ensure that the non-Ukrainian public has access to information about the Great Famine in Ukraine. Librarians who discover that there is interest in this topic are likely to reassess their collections and adjust them accordingly. Children of Ukrainian descent, who often have to explain their ancestral roots without adequate documentation, will have access to such documentation and evidence in their local libraries.

Promoting awareness in the Famine will also have an impact on education. In the State of

(Continued on page 19)



Olya Samilenko with Dr. James E. Mace.



Soyuzivka

for all seasons

August 1-6, 2004

SOYUZIVKA GOLF WEEK!

If you're a golf enthusiast, join us for a week of fun and play golf at the area's premier courses. Weekly price includes: 5 nights stay, daily breakfast & dinner, tee-shirt, 4 1/2 rounds of golf (Monday- Thursday) and transportation to and from golf courses. Tee-off with a welcome reception Sunday night. Daily awards and prizes lead up to a final awards banquet. Daily golfers are also welcome!

Week Course Schedule (subject to change):

Monday-	Nevelle Golf Course
Tuesday	WallKill Golf Club
Wednesday	Concord Golf Club
	-8 am start, 1 pm lunch, 2 pm scramble at the sister course
Thursday-	Grossingers Golf Club- 10 am start

Golf Week & Sports Jamboree

GOLF PACKAGE RATES:

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REPORT FROM THE FIELD: Will the chestnuts bloom again in Ukraine?

by Yuriy Bihun

Anyone who has walked down Khreschatyk in late April when the horse chestnuts are blossoming knows how this spontaneous burst of flowering trees is intimately linked to the annual rite of spring in the heart of ancient Kyiv. The appearance of the showy, spiked efflorescence the color of pale spring sunshine is a natural phenomenon that marks the return to life in the streets and parks of the city.

However, this alluring yearly ritual shouldn't be taken for granted and may come to an abrupt stop unless scientists in Europe learn to control a strange insect that threatens the common horse chestnut tree throughout the continent and has just parked itself outside the great gates of Kyiv.

This March, an international symposium in Prague brought entomologists and researchers from throughout Europe to study the problem. The horse chestnut tree (*Aesculus hippocastanum* L.) – not a true chestnut – is native to the northern hemisphere mostly in the Balkans, Caucasus, Asia Minor and the Himalayas. In late summer, children play with the inedible, dark-brown seed, gleaming like the coat of a fine race-horse, that litters the streets and parks of Europe.

The tree is also widely planted in North America and a closely related species known as “buckeye” is widespread in eastern and central states. The hardy tree – relatively resistant to pollution and urban abuse – has been widely planted since the second half of the 17th century as an ornamental in the city parks, boulevards and public gardens of Europe.

The first decorative horse chestnuts were planted in Kyiv from planting stock imported from Paris in 1868. Kyiv is a city of parks and green spaces – there are over 200 parks and five botanical gardens. During a visit to Ukraine, French President Charles de Gaulle posed the question, “Is Kyiv a city in the garden or garden in the city?”

Over the last decade this common tree has become endangered by a moth-like insect called the horse chestnut leafminer (*Cameraria ohridella*). Although no one seems to know the exact origin of this mysterious organism, it appears that this insect is exotic to central and northern Europe and the spread of the infestation has followed a circuitous pattern. The pest gradually radiated from the original place of occurrence located in Macedonia to Austria, Hungary, Germany, Slovakia and the Czech Republic.

The situation in the Czech Republic is an alarming harbinger for Ukraine. In 1993 the leafminer was first noted in isolated populations in southern Moravia originating from Austria. By 2003 the occurrence of the insect was noted in all regions of the Czech Republic, and for last three years all chestnut trees in Prague were heavily infested.

Because the insect overwinters in the fallen leaves, the only control is total elimination and burning of the leaves, which will slow the rate of spread. The dramatic appearance of the damaged leaves has attracted a lot of public interest and, during the fall of 1998, many European municipal authorities organized raking of the leaves, their composting or burning in communal incinerators.

Yuriy Bihun is a Vermont-based forest resources analyst and 2003-2004 Fulbright Scholar at the Ukrainian State University of Forestry and Wood Technology in Lviv.

Even relatively wealthy economies like Germany and Holland have not developed an effective strategy to deal with the epidemic.

The almost total absence of natural enemies is one of the reasons for its large-scale outbreak. Larvae of this tiny moth destroy the horse chestnut leaves, forming large mines in which they pupate. The insect does not interrupt the flowering, but by midsummer the leaves turn brown and curl, feigning premature autumn. The miner may have up to four generations per year with an exponential growth rate so that the infested trees are usually completely defoliated at the end of the season. Repeated defoliation will diminish the tree's ability to accumulate enough reserves for winter and next spring.

The combination of drought, pollution and insect damage can lead to stress that predisposes the tree to other insects and disease that will lead to a spiral of decline and eventual mortality. Like the loss of the American elm in the later half of the 19th century, the disappearance of these street trees will dramatically affect the aesthetics and environment of urban areas.

What, then, are the perspectives in Ukraine? Large-scale infestation of parks and shade trees has been visible in Lviv and western Ukrainian cities but is still in the early stages of the blight. Nowhere are the horse chestnut trees planted as densely in a streetside monoculture as Kyiv, and the city is just starting to show signs of the infestation. In the early stages of the manifestation of the infection, massive dying off of horse chestnuts is unlikely, but the long-term impacts of the leafminer are harder to predict.

Insecticides used against larval and adult stages are rather effective, but their use poses an ecological hazard and requires proper application and careful dosage for the highest effectiveness. Cost for such a treatment is estimated to be \$5 to \$30 (U.S.) per tree – an option out of the question under the current economic situation in Ukraine.

There are other examples of successful integrated pest management (IPM) strategies in Western Europe. In addition to insecticides, sex pheromones and other biological agents seem to be the most promising for controlling the horse chestnut leaf miner. Even if the financial resources for these methods were available in Ukraine, these methods will require rather intensive experiments to test their efficacy and proper design. Their practicability must be further investigated in the upcoming growing seasons.

Compared to challenges of a collapsing infrastructure, dirty politics, poverty, crumbling façades, AIDS, corruption and lingering nuclear contamination, the problem of horse chestnut seems trivial in comparison. Nonetheless, if the economic cost for control is astounding, it will be dwarfed by the millions it may cost for

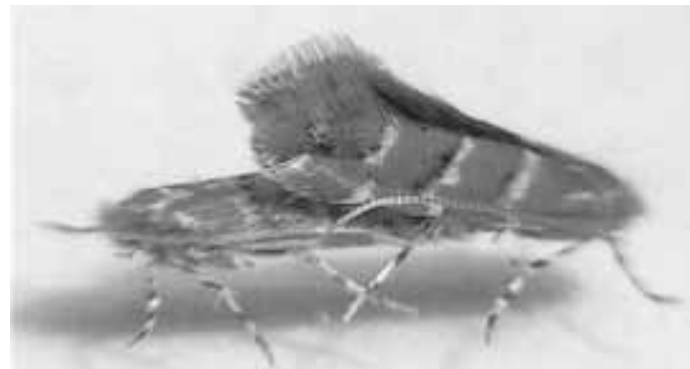
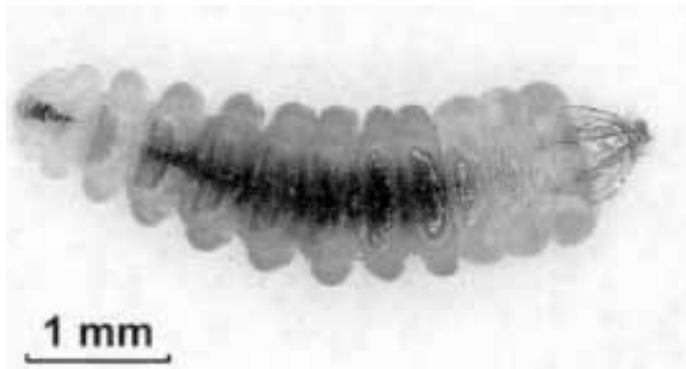
(Continued on page 17)



Kyiv's famous “kashtany” – horse chestnuts – in bloom.



The infested foliage of the horse chestnut tree.



The culprit: *Cameraria ohridella* – the horse chestnut leafminer – as a larva (left) and as an adult.

Highlights from the UNA's 110-year history

(Continued from page 4)

That is how Anthony Dragan begins his description of the UNA between the two world wars. He goes on to write that Ukrainian Americans "responded generously to various fund drives, organized rallies, sent memoranda and letters of protest in constantly seeking to attract world public opinion to the plight of Ukraine."

The UNA, as usual, was in the forefront of these activities. The organization's 15th Convention, held in Philadelphia in October 1920, resolved to send a memorandum to the president and secretary of state of the United States to protest against the annexation of western Ukrainian lands by Poland. The convention also approved a donation of \$5,000 toward relief for Ukrainian war victims.

This was the convention also that decided to transform Svoboda, which since 1915 was being published thrice a week, into a daily newspaper. Another major topic was a proposal to merge all Ukrainian fraternal benefit societies in America into one organization, and, to that end, a special committee was appointed to study the matter and make recommendations. (The merger never took place due to unfavorable responses from other societies.)

The convention was attended by 169 delegates. At that time the UNA had 12,237 members, insured for a total of \$9,583,250. Total assets of the UNA stood at \$586,317.98.

Other convention news: Semen Yadlovsky was elected as UNA president.

At about the same time, official representatives of the independent Ukrainian government began arriving in the United States, along with the first political refugees. In mid-1921 representatives of the Western Ukrainian National Republic (WUNR) set up a mission in Washington, and a fund drive, called the National Defense Loan, was conducted. Over a two-year period the fund raised \$138,500 for the needs of the WUNR's government in exile.

The UNA Executive Committee selected President Yadlovsky and Omelian Reviuk to represent the UNA on the Ukrainian delegation that traveled to Washington to deliver a formal protest to the president and the U.S. Congress against the enslavement of Ukraine and Polish atrocities committed against Ukrainians.

Source: "Ukrainian National Association: Its Past and Present, (1894-1964)," by Anthony Dragan (translated from the original Ukrainian by Zenon Snylyk). Jersey City, N.J.: Svoboda Press, 1964. The border featured in this special feature is reproduced from a UNA membership certificate dating to 1919.

CORRECTION: Last week's installment of "Highlights from the UNA's 110-year history" contained three superfluous lines on page 4. The last three lines on that page should have been deleted. The text that appears on page 11 (where the article jumps) should follow the first paragraph that appears on page 4.

Historic medal...

(Continued from page 1)

The Mounties informed Mr. Chadderton that the VC was entered on the missing article databank of the Canadian Police Information Center and that the RCMP had asked Interpol to include the item in its databank to protect it "from being sold by international auction houses without prior knowledge of the true owner."

Mr. Chadderton suspects the medal's disappearance was "an inside job" at the museum and blames officials there for taking "no action" to recover it. "The War Museum was negligent in its duty to the Canadian public by failing to engage the normal criminal investigation," says Mr. Chadderton, who also serves as chairman of the National Council of Veteran Associations (NCVA), which posthumously awarded Konowal its Order of Merit.

In a recent letter to Canadian Heritage Minister Hélène Chalifour Scherrer, the NCVA called for "a major investigation" to determine "any possible dereliction" of duties by museum staff regarding the missing medal. "It is preposterous to accept the explanation from the War Museum that the medal was merely 'misplaced,'" wrote Mr. Chadderton.

"Museum staff took no action to further the investigation until the medal showed up at the auction," he said in an interview.

However, Dr. Luciuk credits Mr. Geurts for "acting instantly" to save the Victoria Cross from sale.

"Other than the original thief, there are no bad guys in the story," Dr. Luciuk explains. "Not even Jeffrey Hoare, which issued a press release well in advance of the sale and which alerted people to the sale of this rare medal."

Eagerly anticipating the outcome of the museum's process to verify whether the medal is Konowal's, the UCCLA is planning to further honor a man who was only one of 94 Canadians to receive a VC since the Crimean War.

The association has asked the Ukrainian government to issue a postage stamp in his memory.

In October, Canada Post Corp. will issue a

commemorative stamp featuring the VC and the names of all the Canadian recipients, including Konowal.

The UCCLA lobbied the federal Department of Veterans Affairs to set up a new headstone at Konowal's previously nondescript grave at Ottawa's Notre Dame Cemetery, as well as setting up trilingual (English, French and Ukrainian) markers in Toronto, where a branch of the Royal Canadian Legion was named after him; in New Westminster, British Columbia, home of the 47th Battalion; in Ottawa, home of the Governor General's Foot Guards (the regiment he first joined); and at a crossroads where the village of Kudkivtsi, his Ukrainian birthplace, was once located.

Dr. Luciuk said the UCCLA is also attempting to erect a trilingual plaque in Lens, France, the site near Vimy Ridge where Konowal earned the VC. King George V presented Konowal with the medal as he lay in an English army hospital with a severe head wound.

Currently, there is a Konowal monument at the Selo Ukraina Memorial Park in Dauphin, Manitoba. In addition, Dr. Luciuk and Ron Sorobey, a member of the UCPBA in Ottawa and a former serving officer with the Ottawa-based reserve unit the Cameron Highlanders, authored a trilingual booklet in 2000 titled "Konowal: A Canadian Hero."

"This is a guy who really persevered despite some pretty hard blows in his life," explained Dr. Luciuk.

Though his origins in Russian-controlled Ukraine spared him the interment his countrymen from western Ukraine under Austro-Hungarian control would face in Canada for years after he arrived here in 1913, Konowal lost his wife, Anna, to the Great Famine in Ukraine. His daughter Maria, who was also left behind in Ukraine, survived.

The day after he returned to Canada leading a peace parade through Ottawa's streets on July 20, 1919, Konowal got caught up in a dispute involving two Ukrainian Canadians in Hull, a

(Continued on page 11)

SUMMER FUN






Memorial Day Weekend at Soyuzivka! May 28-31, 2004



Friday— Pub Night with Askold Buk & guests. Bar opens at 8 pm with music to follow.

Saturday— BBQ & Grand Opening of expanded Tiki Bar, opening of pool, and Zabava with Fata Morgana

Sunday— Brunch, Paintball games 12 noon– 4 pm, and ala carte dinner with music by Askold Buk Trio- \$25.95++ per person (see menu below)

Sunday Dinner Menu

Appetizer— Scallop Ceviche wrapped in smoked salmon with a mango-papaya vinaigrette or Wild Mushroom puff pastry tower.

Entrée Choices— Veal Chop with horseradish mashed potato, baby vegetable and sauce chasseur
 Tuna Loin and herb crusted fillet mignon with a risotto pancake and horseradish-Dijon sauce
 Peppered Duck Breast with polenta, ratatouille and bell pepper infused veal stock.
 Pistachio Crusted Salmon on bed of vegetable couscous with a lobster sauce.

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BOOK NOTES

Autobiography of Archbishop Stephen Sulyk is memoir and history

"I Am With You Always," by Stephen Sulyk. Enumclaw, Wash.: Pleasant Word, a division of WinePress Publishing, 2004. 655 pp.

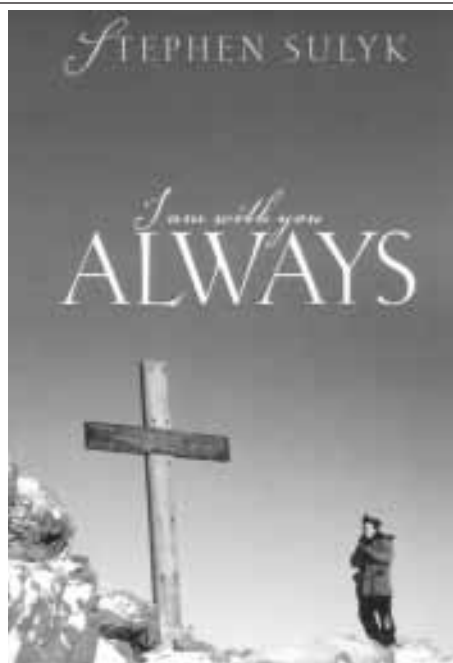
Archbishop-Metropolitan Emeritus Stephen Sulyk, leader of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States in 1981-2001, has written an autobiography that chronicles his life from Balnycia, his native village in the western Ukrainian region of Lemkivschyna, to the post-war refugee camps in Germany to a new life in the United States. His book is both a memoir and a history of important events in the life of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The title of Archbishop Sulyk's book, "I Am With You Always" (taken from Matthew 28:20), reflects the author's firm belief that divine providence guided him throughout his life – as readers will see from the various turning points detailed in the book.

"From my life's journey," he writes in the book's epilogue, "it is very evident that God was leading me and coming to my aid in all circumstances. He guided my steps constantly, and He was with me always. He poured into my heart the grace of vocation to the holy priesthood and blessed all my endeavors."

The story begins in a small village in Lemkivschyna, located in the Carpathian Mountains, where the author was born in 1924 into a family of seven children. Archbishop Sulyk writes about his parents and grandparents, village life, his schooling and various formative experiences of his youth, including membership in the Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization.

He goes on to speak of experiences dur-



ing World War II, while he was still a student, the German occupation of Ukraine, and of the lives of refugees fleeing the advance of the Soviet army. In 1944 the author became one of those refugees, fleeing to the West and ultimately to the safety of the American zone in Czecho-Slovakia.

The author goes on to tell of his seminary studies in Germany and later in the United States (where he emigrated after the war), as well as his pastoral work in parishes in Nebraska, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Texas and New

Jersey. Much of the book is devoted to his two decades of service as the metropolitan for Ukrainian Catholics in the U.S.

Archbishop Sulyk speaks also of his participation in the World Synod of Bishops, the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops and the Bishops' Synod of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, providing a behind-the-scenes look at these important Church structures and their functioning.

In addition, the book covers such pivotal events in the history of the Ukrainian Catholic Church as the release from the Soviet gulag of Metropolitan Josyf Slipyj, who led the Church as its patriarch; the celebrations of the Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine-Rus'; the rebirth of the Ukrainian

Catholic Church in Ukraine; the election of the first Slavic pope and his favorable attitude toward Ukrainian Catholics; as well as Pope John Paul II's historic visit to Ukraine.

The memoir ends on a note of sadness as Archbishop Sulyk notes that his plans for retirement are unexpectedly altered by his successor and, as a result, he moves from Philadelphia, the seat of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in the United States.

After 50 years of active ministry in the United States, Archbishop Sulyk now resides in Lansdale, Pa.

The book is available from Pleasant Word, a division of WinePress Publishing by calling 1-877-421-7323, or by logging on to www.pleasantword.com. It is also available online from www.amazon.com.

Historic medal...

(Continued from page 10)

city in Quebec now known as Gatineau that is located across the river from Ottawa.

According to Dr. Luciuk, Konowal came to the aid of a friend who was being attacked by a man allegedly involved in bootlegging. "The attacker barricaded himself inside a house. Konowal grabbed a knife from the restaurant next door and went up to the door of the house and tried to get in. He shoved the knife through the door and killed the guy," related Dr. Luciuk. "Konowal dropped the knife on the ground and stood there until the police came."

Konowal spent six years in a Montreal

asylum on grounds of insanity attributed to a head wound he sustained during the war. Following his release, he worked as a janitor on Parliament Hill in Ottawa. His heroism remained largely anonymous, though the prime minister at the time, Mackenzie King, was aware of the VC winner in his midst and had him transferred to work for him as a special custodian.

Konowal – who by then had remarried a widow, Juliette Leduc-Auger – died in Ottawa in 1959 at the age of 72.

Dr. Luciuk hopes that once authenticated, the Victoria Cross that went AWOL will be on permanent public display at the new War Museum, which is scheduled to open in May 2005 so that "all Canadians can learn about the sacrifices of people like Konowal."

The Washington Group 2004 Leadership Conference

Celebrating Our 20th Birthday

June 11 - 13 at the Key Bridge Marriott, Arlington, VA

Conference Schedule

Friday, June 11

7:00 - 10:00 Reception at the Embassy of Ukraine

Saturday, June 12

8:00 - 9:00 Registration

9:00 - 9:15 **Introductory remarks**
George Masiuk, Conference Chairman
Ihor Kollarchuk, TWG President

9:30 - 11:45 **Ambassadors' Forum**

Amb. Oleh Bilorus
Amb. William G. Miller
Amb. Steven Pifer

2:00 - 2:00 Lunch

Address by Hon. Mykhailo Reznik
Ukrainian Ambassador to the United States

2:15 - 4:15 **Ukraine on the Eve of Elections**

Dr. Nadia Diuk, National Endowment for Democracy
Eugene Fishel, U.S. Department of State
Amb. Nelson Ledsky, National Democratic Institute
Dr. Taras Kuzio, Resident Fellow, University of Toronto
Orest Deychakivsky, moderator, CSCE

6:00 - 7:00 Cocktail hour

7:00 - 9:00 Banquet

"TWG Through the Years - a Retro Look"

Presentation by Natalie Sluzar, TWG's First President

9:00 - 1:00 **Dance: to the music of TEMPO**

Sunday, June 12

9:30 - 11:30 **Improving Our Professionals' Organizations**

Irena Kurovychyck, UNWLA ("Spovuz Ukrainok")
Andriy Wowk, UESA (Engineering Society)
Representative, UMANA (Doctors Society)
Representative, UABA (Lawyers Society)
George Masiuk, moderator, TWG

11:30 - 1:00 Brunch

Address by Kostyantyn Morozov (invited)

1:00 - 2:00 **Traditional East European Folk Music**

Alexander Fedoriouk, cimbalom
Marko Dreher, violinist
Singer Beata Salak

Conference Registration Form

Name _____ Profession _____
Home Address _____
Business name _____
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Conference Package - admission to all conference events and all meals

	Before 6/4	After 6/4
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All others	_____ x \$285*	\$305* _____

*If you are not a TWG member or if you have not paid your dues for 2004, the extra \$35 charge will be used to provide you with either a one year associate membership or with a credit toward your full membership

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Panels only (includes breakfast)	_____ x \$125 _____
Panels only (for students with valid ID)	_____ x \$60 _____
Friday Evening Embassy Reception	_____ x \$40 _____
Saturday Luncheon	_____ x \$55 _____
Banquet and Dance (\$150 per couple)	_____ x \$85 _____
Dance only	_____ x \$35 _____
Dance only (student rate)	_____ x \$20 _____
Brunch and Cultural event	_____ x \$50 _____

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Check ___ or VISA # _____ Exp. date: _____
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Conference, P.O. Box 11248,
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For more information:

George Masiuk: (202) 863-7317 (d)
(703) 960-0043 (e)
Ihor Kollarchuk (703) 548-8534 (e)
Web: <http://TheWashingtonGroup.org>

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Ukrainian studies endowment...

(Continued from page 1)

both of the classes, one of which he taught together with Prof. von Hagen.

"I would also like to thank Frank at this point for being one of the best friends of Ukrainian studies at Columbia for his bringing us to the attention of both Petro Jacyk in his time and Roman Procyk and the board of the Ukrainian Studies Fund more recently," Prof. von Hagen said.

Moments earlier, the noted Eastern European history professor announced a second milestone for Ukrainian studies at the school, which would honor the renowned Ukrainian scholar George Y. Shevelov. "In his honor we are happy to announce the launching tonight of a campaign for the George Y. Shevelov endowed instructorship in the Ukrainian language," Prof. von Hagen told the 240 people who gathered for the dinner under the library's elaborate main rotunda.

Dr. Shevelov (1908-2002), a prominent Ukrainian linguist whose monumental work "A Historical Phonology of the Ukrainian Language" was first published in 1979, was also a professor of Slavic philology at Columbia University from 1958 to 1977.

Referring to a separate endowment, Prof. von Hagen added that, "Since 1995, when the late Dr. Petro Jacyk wrote his first check to Columbia," the university had hosted one scholar a year in a variety of disciplines that focused on Ukraine. "The original \$500,000 from Dr. Jacyk was supplemented with a later gift of \$100,000 and merged with the donations from the FOCUUS I [Friends of Columbia University Ukrainian Studies] dinner and now stands close to \$750,000," Prof. von Hagen said.

In the evening's keynote address, Carlos Pascual, the former U.S. ambassador to Ukraine and the current coordinator for U.S. assistance to Europe and Eurasia, moved slightly from the topic of Columbia University and spoke with regard to the Ukrainian state.

"The great challenge for Ukraine is no longer the consolidation of a Ukrainian state," the former ambassador said. "The question for Ukraine is whether its leaders see the country as a part of Europe, and, if so, will they take the necessary steps to make a European Ukraine a reality."

The ambassador also touched on state relations between Ukraine and the United States. He said the two countries are going through "a period of unequal expectations," but he found developments on another level encouraging.

"I do know that Ukrainians want to take control of their lives," the former ambassador told the audience. "I have seen an awakening of civil society that will make you proud. I believe that today Ukrainians see themselves as Ukrainians."

Ambassador Pascual also spoke about the importance of Ukraine's next presidential election. The October 31 election will have "a bigger impact on Ukraine than any other event" has had on the country in its 13 years as an independent nation, he said.

In his remarks at the dinner, Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky made the case for developing a program of Ukrainian studies at Columbia University. "You are supporting the expansion and development of truth with regard to Ukraine," he said.

Schools such as Columbia University "are the schools that train the people who help spread the truth," said Dr. Vitvitsky, head of the banquet organizing committee.

The evening also spotlighted the work of Ukrainian American Chris Washburn and the popular New York-based Latin jazz band See You On The Other Side (S.Y.O.T.O.S.). Prof. Washburn is an assistant professor and director of the Louis



Members of the FOCUUS II organizing committee and the Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union stand together for a photograph.



Andrew Nynka

Ukraine's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Valeriy Kuchinsky (center) and his wife, Alla, join former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual moments before the gala banquet.

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: February 2004

Amount	Name	City
\$108.00	Kolinsky family (in memory of Bohdan "Bo" Kolinsky)	Wethersfield, Conn.
\$105.00	Jaroslav and Vera Kryshtalsky	Forest Hills, N.Y.
\$100.00	Z. Majuk John Nowadly	Capitola, Calif. Fairfax, Va.
\$55.00	Ihor Szeremeta	Princeton, N.J.
\$50.00	American Ukrainian Medical Foundation (in memory of Dr. Stephen Dudiak)	Grosse Pointe, Mich.
	Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17 Thomas Urchuk	Passaic, N.J. North Bergen, N.J.
\$45.00	Steve Ilkiw The Kytasty Foundation	Montreal, Quebec Poway, Calif.
\$25.00	Ihor and Natalie Gawdiak Zenon and Dozia Krislaty Oksana Piaseckyj Ann Sedorak Ihor Strutynsky Ihor Sydor Orest and Judy Tataryn	Columbia, Md. Cleveland, Ohio Sunny Isles, Fla. Detroit, Mich. Bronx, N.Y. Cos Cob, Conn. San Jose, Calif.
\$20.00	Roman Olijnyk Nadia Palczynski Vera and Alexander Pokora Helen Tatarsky	Radnor, Pa. Woodhaven, N.Y. Pickerington, Ohio Warren, Mich.
\$15.00	Max Barelka Ihor Chorneyko	Chandler, Ariz. Dundas, Ontario
	Stephen Hlynsky Olenka Kmetyk-Byramji Eugene Lylak Roman Melnyk N. Pawluk Andrew Yarosh	Lodi, N.J. Boonton Township, N.J. Rochester, N.Y. Toronto, Ontario Huntsville, Ala. Madison, Wis.
\$10.00	Andrew Fenchak Halyna and Stan Jakubowycz Stanislawa Kovach W. Lysko Sofia Maystrenko Helen Sager G. Stolarskyj	Huntingdon, Pa. Brick, N.J. Stratford, Conn. Alexandria, Va. Somerset, N.J. Blairsville, Ga. Winnipeg, Manitoba
\$5.00	Merle and Bonnie Jurkiewicz Olga Karmazyn Adrian Kochan Roman Kokolskyj Mary Malenczuk Joseph Sachno Michael Scyocurka Zorianna Siokalo	Toledo, Ohio Aliquippa, Pa. Towaco, N.J. Montclair, N.J. Syracuse, N.Y. Lookout Mountain, Ga. Laguna Woods, Calif. Newtown, Pa.
\$2.00	Lada Lishchynsky	South Orange, N.J.
TOTAL: \$1,195.00		
<i>Sincere thanks to all contributors to The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund.</i>		
<i>The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund is the sole fund dedicated exclusively to supporting the work of this publication.</i>		

Armstrong Jazz Performance Center at Columbia University. Together with the S.Y.O.T.O.S. band, Prof. Washburn performed several original jazz arrangements of well-known Ukrainian melodies.

The audience, however, saved its strongest applause of the evening for Dr. von Hagen, who noted that "a new generation of non-Ukrainians ... have adopted Ukraine as their intellectual cause and life."

Maria Sonevytsky, Ukrainian Studies Fund Coordinator at Columbia University, called the event "undeniably auspicious for the future of Ukrainian studies" at the school.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Prof. von Hagen extended his gratitude toward Leonard Mazur and Dr. Vitvitsky, president and vice-president, respectively, of the Ukrainian American Professional and Businesspersons Association of New York and New Jersey. They "offered to undertake this wonderful second gala benefit evening for Ukrainian studies at Columbia University," Dr. von Hagen said.

The FOCUUS II Organizing Committee included Alexandra Baranetsky, Oksana M. Bauer, Chris Bonacorsa, Inya Chehade, Walter Chudowsky, Larysa Melnyk Dyrszka, Orest Fedash, Roma M. Hayda, Adriana Helbig, Stefan Kaczaraj, Lydia Kossak Kernitsky, Volodymyr Kurylo, Iryna Kurowyckyj, Nadia Kihiczak Kuzycz, Roman Kyzzyk, Ihor Laszok, Roma Lisovich, Nadia Matkiwsky, Mr. Mazur, Adrianna Melnyk, Miriasia Mychalczak, Areta Pawlynsky, Mr. Procyk, Andrew Rak, Petro Rybchuk, Ms. Sonevytsky, Stefan Tatarenko, Oksana Trytjak, Mr. Vitvitsky, Andriy Wovk, Myroslava Tomorug Znayenko and Ihor Zwarycz.

Chicago community gives a rousing welcome to Vitalii Klitschko

by Volodymyr Pavelchak

CHICAGO – April 24 was an extraordinary day that will be remembered by boxing fans and Ukrainians around the world. This was the day when Vitalii Klitschko captured the World Boxing Council title of world heavyweight champion by defeating South African Corrie Sanders.

Ukrainians everywhere had awaited anxiously with expectation that a Ukrainian boxer might someday capture the world championship boxing title. Many traveled to Los Angeles where the well-publicized fight took place, just as some of them had traveled to other cities in the U.S and Europe where Ukraine's Vitalii and Volodymyr Klitschko had recently been featured in major boxing events. But most Ukrainians here and elsewhere either watched the fight on cable TV or waited for news about the results of the Los Angeles championship fight on the night of April 24.

In Chicago, excitement and anticipation over the Klitschko-Sanders championship fight reached a fever pitch because weeks earlier it had been announced by the city's Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Committee that, win or lose, Vitalii Klitschko had promised to fly to Chicago the day after his championship fight for two city events – first, a welcoming ceremony to be attended by hundreds of Mr. Klitschko's Chicago boxing fans and, later that evening, a formal banquet with 400 guests who would convene at Chicago's elegant Union League Club to celebrate Vitalii and Volodymyr Klitschko and their longtime advisor and confidante, Mayor Oleksander O. Omelchenko of Kyiv.

The two events were conceived, organized and hosted by Chicago attorney Marta Farion whose energetic chairmanship of the Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Committee has made the committee one of the most active in the city's history via a continuous program of exchanges between Chicago and the capital of Ukraine since 1991.

Chicago's welcoming ceremony was staged on a chilly Sunday afternoon, April 25, in the city's historic Water Tower Square with thousands of blue and yellow balloons and flags and hundreds of Klitschko fans from Chicago's Ukrainian community and other fans and supporters of Vitalii Klitschko from other Chicago communities. The world championship victory of Vitalii Klitschko, just hours earlier in Los Angeles, was celebrated loudly and colorfully by several speakers, children in Ukrainian dress and the Chicago Ukrainian brass band Berkut, which provided musical entertainment.

Also in attendance were members of Chicago's news media and dozens of passers-by who stopped during their shopping routines to join the celebration of Ukraine's newest sports star as the Chicago Police Department controlled pedestrian and vehicular traffic around the always busy square.

At the welcoming ceremony in late afternoon, Ms. Farion introduced Roman Yatskivskyi, of the local Klitschko fan club, who greeted the enthusiastic audience and openly shared his dream of organizing the next Klitschko boxing match at Chicago's United Center, the city's celebrated arena that hosts the Chicago Bulls NBA team and the Chicago Blackhawks NHL team.

After an enthusiastic celebration of Vitalii Klitschko's victory a night earlier,

Volodymyr Pavelchak is vice-president of the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. (known by its Ukrainian acronym as USCAK) and secretary of the Lions Ukrainian Sports Club.



Dr. Paul Nadzikewycz welcomes Vitalii Klitschko with bread and salt.



Volodymyr Yalovyi, Vitalii Klitschko, Marta Farion, Ivan Plusch, and Volodymyr Prysiashniuk at the banquet.

Ms. Farion announced to the large crowd that the Klitschko delegation would arrive in Chicago somewhat later than had been planned and that Mr. Klitschko would miss the welcoming rally. The large crowd was disappointed, but knowing about the banquet scheduled for later that night, hundreds of Klitschko fans and supporters of all ages walked several blocks into Chicago's famous Loop to

stand outside and wait in front of the city's old and distinguished Union League Club for their Ukrainian boxing hero to arrive in the Windy City.

A few hours later, after more than 400 banquet guests were already seated inside the crystal-filled banquet hall, the Chicago street corner at 65 West Jackson Boulevard and the home of one of Chicago's most distinguished private

clubs since 1879 erupted with screams and song as Vitalii Klitschko emerged from a Chicago police-escorted limousine with entrance music provided by the Ukrainian Jazz Band of Chicago.

As Mr. Klitschko made his long and slow way into the grand dining room, the Ukrainian Jazz Band reached deeper and more than 400 attendees rose in a thunderous standing ovation. At the end of his long entrance, the tall and muscular Mr. Klitschko was greeted with traditional Ukrainian bread and salt, while the enthusiastic audience chanted "Klych-ko, Klych-ko."

It had taken Mr. Klitschko some time to make his way into the Union League ballroom because, once inside the building, he had stopped to acknowledge his very young fans – the dozens of Chicago's children and aspiring young boxers who were so obviously thrilled to see their hero and wanted his autograph on their small boxing gloves. The WBC champion patiently accommodated their wishes.

With Mr. Klitschko's late but dramatic entrance, it took awhile for the banquet's large audience to settle down to salad and speeches. After the playing of the two national anthems by the Ukrainian Jazz Band, Ms. Farion of the Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Committee opened the evening as follows.

"We are proud that the most prestigious world heavyweight championship boxing title belongs to a Ukrainian," she said. "And we are grateful to him that he made this effort on the day after the fight, and spent eight hours on an airplane from and to Los Angeles, to be with us for three hours at this celebration. We appreciate his loyalty to the Ukrainian community and to his fans. Today we celebrate the domain of Ukrainian sport. We all recognize how profoundly Ukraine's visibility and identity in the world can be shaped by the achievements of its athletes. Their influence on public awareness is profound. The impact of Ukraine's sports champions on public awareness of its independence has been a very visible and profound shift in world understanding that Ukraine is a real and well-defined place in this world that exists independently of its neighbors."

The evening's star attraction, Mr. Klitschko, whose dinner was continuously interrupted by enthusiastic fans asking

(Continued on page 22)



The crowd gathers for a rally at the Chicago Water Tower Square.

Woskob Family Gallery presents exhibit of Ukrainian art



Kateryna Kornychuk, "Ukrainian Songs (III), A Mallow."

by Liliana M. Naydan

STATE COLLEGE, Pa. – Downtown State College, home to Penn State University's main campus, is located just south of the geographic center of Pennsylvania in a lush green valley of rolling farmlands. Many Ukrainians who pass through the region observe that the supple Appalachian Mountains surrounding the town and the university remind them of the Carpathians.

Like their Ukrainian counterparts, these mountains have served as a backdrop and an inspiration for various Ukrainian artists who have visited the town, including the painters Mykola Kumanovsky and Ivan Baldukha, and well-known writers such as Yuri Andrukhovych, Natalka Bilotserkivets, Oleh Lysheha, Lina Kostenko and Oksana Zabuzhko.

Now, as a result of the generous efforts of the Woskob family, State College not only hosts and inspires these artists, but has an ideal venue where they

can exhibit their artistic visions and the cultural heritage of the Ukrainian people.

The Woskob Family Gallery is housed within the newly constructed Penn State Downtown Theater Center. The center, which is intended for use by both the university and the town, is centrally located at 146 S. Allen St. amid State College's most popular shops, restaurants and cafes.

The Downtown Theater Center was developed through a joint effort between Penn State and the Woskobs, who settled in State College in the 1960s after emigrating to the United States following the war. Alex Woskob, owner of AW & Sons, tells the story of his and his wife Helen's escape from the Soviet Union during World War II and of their struggles to succeed in America in his newly published memoir in English translation, "Memoirs of My Life" (Kyiv: WUS Publishers, 2004).

George Woskob, who runs GN Associates with his wife Nina, built the center, transforming what had been a run-

down Danks department store building into a remarkable hub of cultural activity.

"Having the gallery in the theater was my mother's idea," George Woskob said. "She and my father came to visit when the place was still under construction, and she immediately saw how ideal the space would be for a gallery. Her vision became a reality; it's her way to give back to the community she loves so much."

As Helen Woskob put it, "My vision was to create a comfortable atmosphere where artists could display their works and musicians could perform."

The Downtown Theater Center opened one year ago – on May 19, 2003 – and since then has served as a venue for numerous performances and exhibits, including the current exhibit of the Woskob Private Collection of Ukrainian Art, which opened with a reception that hosted more than 150 people on Saturday, April 17, and will remain open to the public through May 31.

As Helen Woskob observed, the exhibit is important because Ukrainian art was hidden behind walls of oppression until 1992. "We've shown our collection in New York and Washington, but we've never had the chance to show it here," says Mrs. Woskob. "We're very excited to show our art in our hometown, in our own gallery that our son built."

The works contained in the exhibit are by 17 Ukrainian artists of the 20th century, among them, Alexander Archipenko, Jacques Hnizdovsky, Alexander Ivakhnenko, Mykola Kumanovsky, Rem Bahautdyn and Roxanne Naydan. The latter two attended the reception and had the opportunity to speak with guests about their work.

As Ms. Naydan remarked, "I feel extremely honored to be included with artists who have influenced and inspired me to bring my experience of Ukrainian art to the canvas. We all appreciate the Woskob's generosity and their invitation to share their national heritage with the community."

Dr. Michael Naydan, Roxanne's husband and professor of Slavic and East European languages at Penn State, attended the reception and addressed the guests. As he observed in his remarks, the collection "gives us a glimpse into Ukrainian history and Ukrainian art – a look into the Ukrainian heart and soul that have suffered so much over the centuries yet have remained so resolute in keeping the faith and in striving for freedom against all odds."

As Prof. Naydan continued in his opening remarks, "The art you see here

ranges from an art of statement that echoes some of the most tragic events of Ukrainian history to purely aesthetic works that reflect the joy of nature, the joy of creation, the joy of imagination."

Following the reception, Michael Bernosky, a professional actor and Fulbright scholar who spent a year in Ukraine researching Taras Shevchenko for a play he is writing about him, read excerpts from Prof. Naydan's soon-to-be-published translation of Yuri Andrukhovych's novel "Perverzion." Additionally, Ukrainian violinist Vasyl Popadiuk from Toronto dazzled the crowd in attendance with a one-man concert, playing pieces ranging from classical to high-energy dance melodies.

Guests of the Woskobs truly got a taste of Ukrainian culture from the events of the afternoon. Ukrainian businessman Andriy Kurylko of Tyrone, Pa., noted: "This is an extraordinary event for Ukrainians of Central Pennsylvania. I was stunned by the quality of the art and the generosity of the Woskob family. This was a wonderfully planned event."

"We feel so fortunate that we have a gallery of this stature in an academic town," noted Nina Woskob. "It's ideal because we can display Ukrainian art to a public not as familiar with our country and our culture. We're lucky to have the opportunity to reach out and present our Ukrainian background to this international and academic community."



Olena Zviagintseva, "Venice."

Woskob Private Collection includes works by 17 artists

The works featured in the Woskob Private Collection of Ukrainian Art Exhibition that opened April 17 at The Woskob Family Gallery in the Penn State Downtown Theater Center in State College, Pa., are by 17 Ukrainian artists, among them, the world-renowned Alexander Archipenko (1887-1964) – a leading figure in the modern art movement, and such internationally recognized artists as Alexis Gritchenko (Olexa Hryshchenko) (1883-1977) and Jacques Hnizdovsky (1915-1985), whose works are found in museum and personal collections worldwide.

The exhibition offers a cross-section of work by artists from various generations and with various links to Ukrainian art, encompassing native as well as resident artists, émigré and diaspora as well as artists of Ukrainian descent born in the

United States.

Among artists represented in the exhibition who were born in the first decades of the 20th century are:

- Mykola Malynka (1913-1993), whose studies were interrupted by the Stalinist repression of the late 1930s and the war. Malynka's paintings, done in the realist tradition, revert to subjects of a historical and ethnographic character.

- Viktor Zaretsky (1925-1990), an artist who was actively engaged, along with his wife and fellow artist Alla Horska, in the movement for creative and intellectual rights in the 1960s in Kyiv. Horska was murdered in 1970; Zaretsky's work was not allowed to be exhibited from 1970 to 1984. With the declaration of Ukrainian independence in 1991, the Ukrainian Academy of Art has

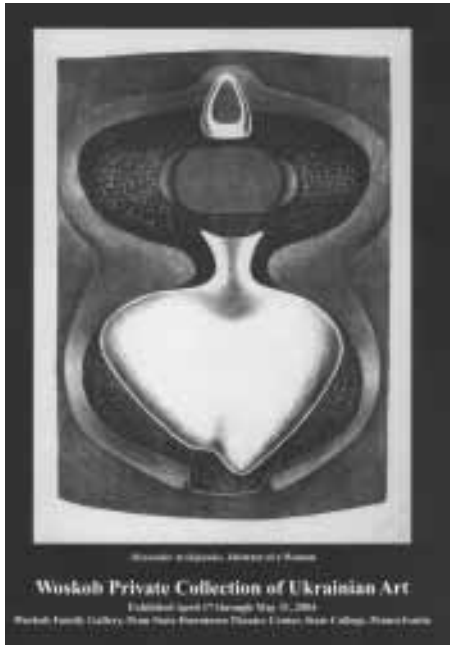
(Continued on page 15)



Alexander Ivakhnenko "Spasa" (The Blessing of Fruit at the Feast of the Holy Redeemer).

Woskob Private Collection...

(Continued from page 14)



Cover of the exhibition catalogue, bearing Alexander Archipenko's "Abstract of a Woman."

instituted a prestigious prize, bearing Zaretsky's name, to be awarded to promising young artists.

- Mykola Storozhenko (1928-), professor of painting and iconography at the Ukrainian Academy of Art, recipient of the Shevchenko State Prize, and a frequent participant, since 1979, in exhibitions in Eastern Europe.

- Rostyslav Zviagintsev (1938-), a Merited Artist of Ukraine, who works in the tradition of the Ukrainian school of realism. Zviagintsev was born in Russia, studied in Dnipropetrovsk and Kyiv, and today lives and works in Rivne.

Among the earliest of the so-called new émigré artists from Ukraine is the Kazan-born artist Rem Bahautdyn, who, since having managed to escape from the USSR to the West in the early 1970s, has established his reputation in the United States as a master in precious metal bas-relief compositions that delineate in exquisite technique historical, religious and ethnographic themes.

Also represented in the exhibition are artists of the generation who were born in the late 1940s-early 1950s and who,

for the most part, studied at the Kyiv State Art Institute or the USSR Academy of Arts, went on to become members of the Artists' Union, and have had their work exhibited nationwide in Ukraine.

Among these artists are Valentyna Bystriakova, a native of Kyiv, who is represented in the collection with works on the Chernobyl theme; and the painter and graphic artist Alexander Ivakhnenko, known for his illustration of the classics of Ukrainian and Russian literature.

Artists of the 40s and 50s generation, whose life and artistic development during the Brezhnev years was not along established lines but instead was marked by repression, include the prolific artist Mykola Kumanovsky, a native of the Khmelnytskyi region, for whom the city of Lviv in western Ukraine proved to be pivotal in his artistic and personal development.

As noted in the exhibition catalogue, "His [Kumanovsky's] graphic art is detailed and expressive, often delving into the grotesque and the absurd. Some of his most accomplished work as an illustrator includes over 30 illustrations to the Ukrainian translation of Samuel Beckett's 'Watt.' ... He is at heart a neo-symbolist engaged in transcending the mere objectification of reality to convey a deep inner spirituality through color, light and the linear nature of his painting."

Kumanovsky visited Penn State as an artist-in-residence and exhibited his works in galleries in New York, Washington and Philadelphia. He continues to reside in Lutsk.

Among recent émigré artists from Ukraine, who now live and work in the United States, is the artist Ivan Baldukha (born in 1954), who works primarily in the area of religious art. His latest project was the painting of religious murals and the iconostasis at the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Coopers City, Fla.

Among the generation of artists born in the 1960s, who live and work in Ukraine, and whose work is exhibited extensively in Ukraine as well as is starting to be exhibited also in Europe or in the United States, are the following:

- Kyiv-based painter Leonid Bernard, whose work is characterized by an overall originality of created images;

- Serhiy Karpenko, an artist with no formal training who is known for his refined, filigreed carvings in wood;

- award-winning artist and Soros Foundation grant recipient Kateryna Kornychuk, known for her work in etching, lithography, and painting;

- Olena Zviagintseva, who exhibits nationwide in Ukraine and internationally;

- Tadjikistan-born artist Svitlana Novhorodska-Kucherenko, who studied at the Dnipropetrovsk Art Institute, and exhibits in Ukraine and beyond its borders;

- Mykola Muliarets, whose work is characterized by a profound philosophical and mystical worldview; and

- Ruslan Kutnyak, who studied in Dnipropetrovsk and Kyiv, as well as in Cheltenham, Great Britain.

New Jersey-born artist Roxanne Naydan, who holds degrees in fine arts and painting from Kean College and William Paterson College, is represented in the exhibition with four landscape

paintings. Apart from teaching and design work, Ms. Naydan exhibits her work in numerous group and juried shows in Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

As noted in the exhibition catalogue, Ms. Naydan's paintings "are part of a search where ideas, images, memories and emotions central to the artist are relived and revealed. The landscapes are metaphors for the more remote conditions of the human spirit. The skies, waters, roads, forests and fields – subjects that she continually reinterprets – are symbols of solitude, joy, sadness and longing. They log the flow of her life and mirror a quiet space within."

Additional works forming part of the Woskob Collection of Ukrainian Art may be viewed by accessing: www.artukraine.com. Follow the Woskobijnyk link on the art gallery tab for "The Private Art Exhibit of the Woskobijnyk Family" website.

– Ika Koznarska Casanova



Mykola Kumanovsky, "The DNA of Ukraine."

Immigration History Research Center gathers \$1.87 million for heritage preservation projects

MINNEAPOLIS – The University of Minnesota Immigration History Research Center (IHRC) has concluded a banner year in its capital campaign, "Stories Worth Remembering: Stories Worth Telling." Gifts totaling \$1,875,000 have been received since the beginning of the campaign in the form of cash, pledges and bequests for the purpose of preserving America's immigrant heritage.

The endowment has also earned \$300,000 in matching funds from a Challenge Grant awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). To receive the balance of the \$500,000 grant, the center must raise an additional \$1 million between now and July 2005.

The goals of the endowment are to establish the IHRC directorship and endowed chair in immigration history research in the department of history; to enhance archival services through curatorships and fellowships; to expand programs for ethnic communities; and to promote scholarship in immigration history.

Notable gifts received in 2003 include many individual donations as well as:

- \$150,000 from Estonian Archives in the U.S. Inc. to establish a graduate fellowship in Estonian American Studies;

- \$90,000 from the Order Sons of Italy in America toward an endowed curatorship in Italian American Studies;

- \$50,000 from the American Latvian

Association toward the establishment of a graduate fellowship, with an additional \$21,000 pledged by the American Latvian Youth Association Latvian Welfare Association, and World Federation of Free Latvians;

- \$40,000 combined from the Elmer L. and Eleanor J. Andersen Foundation and Gov. and Mrs. Andersen personally;

- \$25,000 from the Francis Maria Foundation for Justice and Peace in Warner, N.H., toward a graduate fellowship in Arab American studies;

- \$25,000 from the UNICO Foundation and \$10,000 from the Twin Cities chapter of UNICO National for a graduate fellowship in Italian American Studies;

- \$10,000 from the Heritage Foundation of the 1st Security Federal Savings Bank, Chicago, for the Ukrainian American Studies Fund.

"We deeply appreciate the help of our friends who so generously support the work of the center," said IHRC Director Rudolph J. Vecoli, adding, "We've come a long way together; I invite you to help us to reach home."

To find out more about the IHRC's programs and fund-raising, readers may visit the website at <http://www.umn.edu/ihrc>, or write or call: IHRC, 311 Andersen Library, 222-21st Ave. S. Minneapolis, MN 55455, telephone, (612) 625-4800; e-mail, ihrc@umn.edu.

U.S. Embassy awards grants to Ukrainian public libraries

Embassy of the United States

KYIV – The U.S. Embassy on April 28 awarded grants to 16 Ukrainian public libraries to open free public Internet centers as part of the Library Electronic Access Project (LEAP). The goal of this program is to provide Ukrainian citizens with free and open access to information.

At the opening of a seminar for the winners of the grant competition, U.S. Ambassador John Herbst congratulated the directors of the winning libraries. "Ukrainian libraries can play an important role in the strengthening of democracy in Ukraine. In this important election year, the need for access to information is particularly acute. These Internet centers will ensure that more Ukrainian citizens have free access to information available on the Internet," the ambassador underscored.

Since 2001 the U.S. government has devoted more than \$1.4 million to improving Ukrainian citizens' access to information by opening free Internet centers in public libraries. Libraries receive grants of up to \$24,000 for computer equipment, software, two years of

Internet access and training. These 16 grants bring the total number of Ukrainian libraries that have received LEAP grants to 76.

The 16 libraries that won grants in the LEAP IV competition are: Bila Tserkva Central City Library, Kyiv Oblast; Horodok Central Regional Library, Khmelnytskyi Oblast; Horokhivska Central Regional Library, Volyn Oblast; Dzhankoy Central Regional Library, Crimea; Dykanka Central Library, Poltava Oblast; Dolyna Centralized Library System, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast; Zhydachiv Regional Centralized Library System, Lviv Oblast; Zdolbuniv Central Regional Library, Rivne oblast 9; Kalanchak Centralized Library System, Kherson Oblast; Nizhyn Central City Library, Chernihiv Oblast; Okhtyrka Central City Library, Sumy Oblast; Pryluky Central City Library, Chernihiv Oblast; Terebovlia Central Regional Library, Ternopil oblast 14; Kherson Centralized Library System, Kherson Oblast; Lutsk Centralized Library System, Volyn Oblast; and Druzhkivka Central City Library, Donetsk Oblast.

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Working with...

(Continued from page 7)

the Soviet regime in order to bring
Ukraine to its knees.

Spread out before me are yellowed
photographs and newspaper clippings
from the various hearings that we con-
ducted throughout the country. It seems
amazing to me how many of the elderly
victims, several of my own relatives and
many others who are no longer with us,
trusted Jim enough to step forward and
give damning testimony against their for-
mer Soviet oppressors. In these old pho-
tos Jim is always listening intently to the
speaker. Or he is unobtrusively standing
in the background, letting the people tell
their story in their own words.

I know for a fact that he knew and
remembered each survivor's narrative as if
it were his own. Each person mattered to
him. He couldn't change the course of destiny or
bring back lost lives, but with the power
entrusted to him by the commission's man-
date he wanted desperately to bring mean-
ing and dignity to each person's anguished
past. What he ended up doing was giving
the survivors themselves a kind of eternal
life that transcended the immediate purpose
of the commission, which was to prove that
the famine had been created artificially.

Jim's knowledge of the political land-
scape of Ukraine during the first two
decades of the Soviet regime was
astounding. He not only knew the
movers and shakers behind the genocide,
but he literally burned with the desire to
posthumously bring the culprits to jus-
tice. In the many conversations he had
with me and Walter, and visitors to our
office, he made Skrypnyk and his court
of scoundrels come to life in a way that
always convinced me that somehow he
had know them personally in a former
life. He was so good that I could not help
thinking that he was a born professor. I
think he, too, thought so. In his herring-
bone jacket and navy vest, he certainly
looked the part. Unfortunately, this was
one dream that never came true for him.

Throughout the life of the commis-
sion, Jim was an indefatigable worker,
sometimes (in those pre-Windows days)
working away on two or even three com-
puters at one time. Moments of inspira-
tion would descend on him suddenly,
sort of like an epileptic fit. When Walt
and I heard the sounds of moving chairs
in Jim's office next door, we would stir
uneasily because that meant that Jim was
about to fly into our office and take pos-
session of our computers. Jim's entrance
was always the same. The ubiquitous
cigarette came in first, dangling from his
clenched teeth, FDR-style. Jim followed
his bad habit, running, never walking to
one of our computer stations, where he
would immediately start hammering
away at the keys, vengefully and loudly,
as ashes fell from the cigarette in a gray
shower that soon covered the keyboard
and as a layer of smoke blotted out
Stalin's name on the computer screen.

Jim knew just about everyone in the
Ukrainian community, and everyone
knew him. I, on the other hand, knew no
one. This was partly because I was too
busy working part-time teaching jobs
around Washington and partly because I
was married to a Russian whose friends
consisted of his colleagues in the
Russian section of Voice of America.
Jim's decision to "Ukrainianize" me
actually changed the course of my life.
One of the first things he did in the way
of prepping me for the job was to give
me a rundown on the political orientation
of the community, the three immigra-
tions, the religious controversies, the dif-
ference between the Melnykivtsi and the
Banderivtsi. It took a while for all the

(Continued on page 17)

Working with...

(Continued from page 16)

information to sink in, but when it did it was worth it, because I felt more at home, not so much with the older generation of survivors around whom I had grown up, but with the younger crowd, who had many valuable things to contribute to the crafting of the report.

Jim never tired of explaining the nature of what it was like to be Ukrainian (as he understood it) to Walter and me. This he did over three-martini lunches, brief coffee breaks and countless airplane landings. Initially, Jim's obsession with Ukrainian history and culture seemed a bit odd (after all, he himself was not Ukrainian), but then I realized that his painstaking analyses of our morals and mores was an expression of a profound empathy. Growing up in Oklahoma predisposed him to understanding the unique character of people who till the soil, as well as their problems. He identified with what he understood to be simple, high-minded and kind-hearted people who deserved better than what history had consistently dished out to them. To the end of his life he strove to make life better for Ukraine and its people.

For a serious academic, Jim had a wicked sense of humor that was irreverent, often unrepeatable, but completely lacking in malice. He had a way with words that made me double up with laughter. The odd thing was that in all the years I knew him I don't think Jim ever actually said anything bad about anyone. He got along fabulously with Rep. Dan Mica, the chair of our commission. He couldn't wait for Myron (Kuropas), Ulana (Mazurkevich), Oleh (Weres) and the other commissioners to make their appearance so that he could regal them with his progress. He thoroughly relished his conversations with Alexander Motyl. He even liked my irascible spouse and was liked in return. Everyone was "good people," because Jim was blessed with a vision that focused on the best in all people – especially Ukrainians. The ultimate irony is that, not having one drop of Ukrainian blood coursing through his veins, he loved Ukrainians more than they loved themselves.

Ultimately, Jim was a kind, generous and loyal friend. But one of the things that I loved most about him was that he wasn't a fake. He didn't pretend to be something he wasn't. He went through many metamorphoses in the course of his life, as we all do, but he was born an "Oakie from Muskogee," as the song goes, and he was proud of it. He used to display a dog-eared sepia photograph of two relatives in cowboy hats that looked for the world like they were related to Jesse James. He was proud of his outlaw lineage, and wore it as proudly as he did his bola tie.

When I left the commission to pursue a teaching career in the late 1980s, Jim and I lost touch for about 15 years. Last spring I received an e-mail from him out of the blue. He had been thinking about me and wondered how I was getting on. And so, we resumed our friendship via e-mail, without missing a beat, the way it usually happens with good friends.

Once or twice a week, late at night, at maybe two or three o'clock in the morning, Jim would take to his pen and write me half a page or so. Maybe in mid-life it was his way of reaffirming his connections with friends. Maybe he was lonely. I don't really know, but the fact that he had tracked me down meant a great deal to me.

He wrote exceptionally well, and in his letters he could fit a great deal onto a single page. He bemoaned his physical decline, mentioning that he had been pronounced clinically dead during an operation. But he assured me that his near-death experience in no way persuaded him to consider giv-

ing up all his vices. He suspected that he did not have long to live, but I think he wanted to go celebrating life rather than cowering over a boiled egg.

He loved Kyiv, loved everything about the city – including the fact that one could live there on the cheap. He loved his second wife, Natalie. He even relished being at the center of political instability and corruption, and toyed with the idea of renouncing his American citizenship in order to run for public office.

He was not without regrets. One was that he basically missed seeing Willy, his son, grow up into a young man. He worried that Willy was not an idealist like his old man and that all he wanted to do was to be a lawyer and make a wad of money.

Another – bitter – regret, was that he had never held a professorship at an American University. Sadly, not all that he had done for the Ukrainian community, not even an impressive 15-page single-spaced list of publications had gotten him an endowed chair at Harvard. I'm sure now that he's gone there will be many good things said about him and many posthumous awards given him, but it would have been better for the Ukrainian community to have done this one big thing for him so that he could have died in his own country and not in what essentially remains a foreign land to all of us.

Will the chestnuts...

(Continued from page 9)

removal, disposal and replanting. It will tax the resources of a public services sector already relegated to the basement.

To tackle the problem, Ukraine needs to be part of the larger European scientific community working on these problems. Research funds need to be allocated and planning on the local level needs to be community-based and collaborative if these efforts are to initiate effective control and protection. Using IPM is one way; aggressive leaf collection and composting for mulch or even biomass for energy production are progressive techniques that may be cost-effective alternatives.

The task requires support from government and communities if Ukraine's citizens want to continue to stroll under the shade of these venerable old trees and enjoy the annual ritual of spring flowers for generations to come.

* * *

See: <http://www.uochb.cas.cz/~natur/cameraria/> for excellent materials on this leaf miner. (Editor's note: the photos of the larva and adult leafminer on page 9 are taken from this website.)



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The Ukrainian Institute of America, founded in 1948, is a nonprofit organization dedicated to promoting the arts, culture and history of Ukraine.

Krylati Sports Club has active winter season



The Krylati men's team that competed in the Underdome Indoor Soccer League.

by Mark Howansky

YONKERS, N.Y. – The Krylati Sports Club of Yonkers, NY did its best to stay active during the harsh winter that we just endured. (And now that spring is finally here, its teams can't wait to get outside and shake off the cabin fever.) Throughout the winter, the club's three youth soccer teams, men's soccer team and recreational volleyball program all held weekly practices at local school gyms and also participated in various leagues and tournaments.

Slawko Kiciuk and Steve Schur oversaw the volleyball and youth soccer programs, respectively. Zenyk Pavlyshak, who recently arrived from Drohobych, Ukraine, with a master's degree in physical education and many years of professional soccer experience has stepped in as head soccer coach.

The volleyball program, with the help of tournament director Sammy Warycha, also hosted a volleyball tournament at Lincoln High School on April 17, where 12 adult teams and six youth teams participated.

Krylati's three youth soccer teams took part in the Yonkers Soccer Federation's Indoor League during the winter. The Under-12 team was coached by Steve Schur, U-10 by Darek Dzvonchik and Peter Teniuk, and U-8 by Joe Gahsler.

On Wednesday nights, from January

28 through March 17, the Krylati men's soccer team took part in the Sports Underdome Indoor Soccer League at the impressive artificial turf "bubble" in Mount Vernon, N.Y. This year, the team won the league for the first time in its four years of competing. See the table below for more detailed results.

In the spring, the Krylati Men's Soccer Team will continue its quest for a second consecutive Eastern District Soccer League (1st Division) Title. At the winter break, the team stood in second place, with a record of 5 wins, 1 tie and 1 loss. To win the title, they will have to leapfrog the strong Czechoslovakia team, which were undefeated at the break (8 wins, 0 ties, 0 losses). After served more games in April and May, the EDSL cup games will be played May 23 through June 13.

The team also plans to take part in the various upcoming Ukrainian American soccer tournaments in the spring and summer, including the Great Lakes Cup (Detroit, Memorial Day Weekend) and the East Coast Cup (Glen Spey, Fourth of July Weekend).

For more information readers may contact the Krylati club president, Mark Howansky, at (201) 864-5751 or mark-howansky@yahoo.com.

SPORTS UNDERDOME INDOOR SOCCER LEAGUE

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Team	Points	Wins	Ties	Losses	GF	GA	+/-
Yonkers Ukrainians	16	5	1	1	49	21	+18
Independence	15	5	0	2	60	27	+33
Yonkers Portuguese	13	4	1	2	52	22	+30
Angelino	9	3	0	4	40	44	-4
Benefica	8	2	2	3	29	40	-11
Yonkers Riverhawks	0	0	0	7	14	90	-76

1st Place Match Result:

Yonkers Ukrainians 6 – Independence 2

UNWLA appeal...

(Continued from page 7)

New York, for example, high school students must pass an examination called the State Regents exams. Currently, the exam covers topics of universal importance. One of these topics is the Holodomor. Clearly, someone worked very hard to ensure that this topic was included in the core exam materials. The examination is periodically revised and updated. Those topics that are deemed inappropriate or not sufficiently significant are eliminated. Raising public awareness about the Great Famine can help ensure that this subject is not one of those selected for oblivion. Similar academic challenges and opportunities also exist in other states and other countries.

Ukrainians throughout the world, let us work together to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great Famine in a meaningful way, not just through somber ceremonies but through a program that makes certain that the world does not forget the history of the Holodomor or its millions of victims.

Other nations and ethnic groups do this for their children and grandchildren. Let's do it for ours and for our Ukraine!

Groups or individuals interested in working on this project in their communities may contact UNWLA for assistance or support. Please contact us by telephone at (212) 533-4646 or by e-mail at unwla@org.

Iryna Kurowyckyj, president
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Congressional resolution...

(Continued from page 6)

(7) further calls upon the government of Ukraine to guarantee election monitors from the ODIHR, other participating states of the OSCE, Ukrainian political parties, candidates' representatives, non-governmental organizations, and other private institutions and organizations, both foreign and domestic, unobstructed access to all aspects of the election process, including unimpeded access to public campaign

events, candidates, news media, voting, and post-election tabulation of results and processing of election challenges and complaints; and

(8) pledges its enduring support and assistance to the Ukrainian people's establishment of a fully free and open democratic system, their creation of a prosperous free market economy, their establishment of a secure independence and freedom from coercion, and their country's assumption of its rightful place as a full and equal member of the Western community of democracies.

Cardinal Lubomyr...

(Continued from page 3)

between the UGCC and either the Moscow Patriarch of the Russian Orthodox Church or the Vatican regarding the matter of the letters by Orthodox bishops denouncing a UGCC Patriarchate or the recent meeting between the Moscow Church and Vatican officials? Has it gone any further?

No, we have had no reaction through this day, as far as I know. None whatsoever from either side.

We will certainly try to make our position understood. We have been trying to make ourselves understood to all those who spoke up at the occasion of Cardinal Kasper's visit to Moscow, that is the Holy Father and the Curia, Cardinal Kasper himself, as well as Patriarch Aleksei II of Moscow and the various Orthodox Churches that spoke out at the instigation of the patriarch of Moscow.

However, we will also approach the Catholic patriarchs and the Catholic episcopal conferences to try to explain to them in greater detail what the whole thing is all about and why we have been asking the holy father so insistently to put his seal on a Patriarchate, on this reality that is the UGCC.

At what point in time would the UGCC be ready to declare itself a Patriarchate even without the Holy Father's recognition?

We will absolutely not do that. We have decided that we will be absolutely loyal to existing Church law and the intention of the Ecumenical Council, both of which acknowledge the establishment of Patriarchates for the Eastern Catholic Churches, but when the need arises.

This is our point of departure in our recent attempts because the history [of UGCC attempts to form a Patriarchate] goes back to the 17th century, but this was under different circumstances.

So today, after the Second Vatican Council, we base our case – to use the legal terminology – on the expressed will of the Second Vatican Council, which has been given some precision by the Code of Canon Laws of the Eastern Churches. Most recently in apostolic instruction for bishops it has been repeated that the Eastern Churches should have this when necessary and where necessary and so on.

We do not wish to do anything on our own behind the back, so to speak, of the

Holy Father. We have taken this road and we will adhere to it because we feel this is the proper way to do it.

Have there been any recent communications whatsoever between the UGCC and the Russian Orthodox Church?

No there has not been. Probably the last was four or five years ago when a commission was established at the desire both of the Holy See and the Moscow Patriarchate. It was a commission of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Moscow Patriarchate and the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, whose work was to take place under the auspices of both the Vatican and the Moscow Patriarchate, but it never got off the ground.

There was no meeting; there has been no response from the UOC-MP to this initiative to this day. Cardinal Kasper spoke of it during his visit. Now there is an attempt to establish a different commission, which will not specifically relate to Ukraine, to settle differences between the Vatican and the Moscow Patriarchate. We do not intend to take part, but if it gets off the ground, that is good. However, the earlier initiative never went anywhere.

Do you believe all the publicity surrounding a Patriarchate for the UGCC – the controversial letters by the Orthodox bishops; the Vatican's response; the visit to Moscow by Cardinal Kasper, etc. – has helped or hindered the cause for a UGCC Patriarchate?

We have had a real windfall because this was publicity for which we did not have to pay a single penny. We really benefited greatly because some stations that never actually report anything on the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church spoke of the visit and, actually even spoke of the establishment of the Patriarchate. This has been priceless publicity. We are grateful.

Your Beatitude, you have mentioned that the move to Kyiv cannot be considered simply a physical move, without reason or cause, but must be seen as a step forward in developing the All-Ukrainian Church. Have any concrete steps been developed in moving forward in this manner. Has there been any dialogue with the other Orthodox Churches in Ukraine on reconciliation?

We are interested in establishing good contacts with everybody. With some of the Churches, with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, we have no difficulties in discussing things. We are planning some joint initiatives for the future, perhaps scientific cooperation, liturgical collaboration, perhaps some social projects.

There are occasional meetings; we occasionally have joint molebens and public prayer stations. We are happy about that. But it has not gone very deep. We have not as yet established any real dialogue to assess the situation and to see how to conduct ourselves in the future.

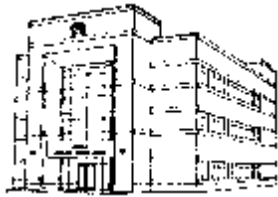
Unfortunately, we have not had any contact with the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Moscow Patriarchate, although we would not be at all averse, on the contrary, we would be very happy to have that contact. Not in terms of an ecumenical approach, in the sense of how we could get close, but in the sense of a discussion of common problems. There are many aspects of our ecclesiastical life that we could learn from one another, that we could support one another in a certain sense.

There are real, common interests. I would be real happy if we could begin a discussion in such a way. It would be the normal thing to do among neighbors, if nothing else. I regret that we have not been able to estab-

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(Continued on page 21)

Cardinal Lubomyr...

(Continued from page 20)

lish contact, at least in this way. I think that it could be very meaningful and I believe it would help us to get to know one another.

I have always insisted on this: East and West in general, that means the Latin West and Byzantine East with the [historical] addition of Moscow cannot get closer because they do not know one another. When I reflect closer, I cannot really say that we Ukrainians, and especially including Ukrainian Greek-Catholics, can say that we know the ways of thinking and the ways of acting of the Russian Orthodox. Nor am I convinced that they know what we really want and what we really stand for.

Ultimately we do not really know. We know a lot of aspects. We have a lot of experiences. But in any meaningful dialogue one ought to enter into the mindset of the other person. We can foretell with a certain amount of accuracy the way of acting of the Moscow Church. But do we really know what makes them tick, as they say? Why do they behave in such a way? Why do they think in such a way? Why do they speak in such a way?

We have generalized, stereotyped answers, but I feel that it is not really enough, ultimately, just to remain at this level. We should really make an effort to get into their mind, just as we would wish that they would understand us.

This process should take place through simple, quiet, unpretentious dialogue, without pretending to have any great aims, such as that now we are going to sit down to resolve how we should unite. I think that this would be going much too far. I think it would be sufficient to sit down and talk about things of common interest and to get to know each other much better. This would be a good beginning.

The Moscow Patriarchate has warned the UGCC more than once not to proselytize in Kyiv and the eastern regions. They also have cited the size of the patriarchal sobor as an example of the aim of the UGCC to gather converts. It has asserted in the past that the size of the church is so large because the UGCC intends to find converts to fill it up. How do you reply to such allegations?

We do not intend to proselytize, that is to try to start convincing people of other convictions, of other faiths, to become Greek-Catholics. We, first of all, have to cater to our own faithful who are more numerous than we had expected, even in Kyiv itself.

Now that we have the Church of St. Basil, people are beginning to awaken to their background. We will not fill up the sobor at the cost of anyone else. This is not our intention. We are not really interested in filling it up, in the sense that it has to be bursting with people wall to wall.

The sobor is a symbol of our unity all over the world. People from different countries, different settlements, which have been away from Ukraine for a hundred years, their children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, should be awakened to the fact that this is the place of origin from which they came. And not so much that they belong here for some sort of static or economical reason, but that this is the source of their Christian life, which for their own benefit they ought to maintain because these are their roots.

There are many people in eastern Ukraine who of their own accord will wish to become Greek-Catholics, or at least will come to our Church. We are not going to stop them. We are not going to turn them away, if they feel at home. We tell them who we are. We will warn them, we are Catholics. Even though we are of the Byzantine tradition, we are in communion

with the Pope, the successor to St. Peter in Rome.

I do not think that we ought to say stop living and stop breathing simply because someone says, "This is my territory, this is my country, stay away." Well, it is not.

We are as much at home in Kyiv as we are anywhere else in Ukraine. Such is our history. We cannot deny our history, nor do we wish to do so. We do not intend to proselytize or to use the classic Ukrainian term, to take part in "dushekhvatstvo" (soul stealing), which is a very expressive term. We certainly do not intend to do such.

We are going ahead. We wish to work for the growth of our Church. If every Orthodox confession will also try, we, together, could do a lot. But simply to keep telling us, "Don't do anything because you don't have the right to do it" – well, who forbids us, who is it that tells us we have no right?

We have been here; we are not going into a mission territory untouched by anyone. We evangelized this part of the world. We have been here for all these centuries, not just as Greek-Catholics but as the Kyivan Church, specifically in communion with the Holy See, the see of Peter.

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Chicago community...

(Continued from page 13)

for an autograph or a photo, finally faced the large Chicago audience after the jazz ensemble's performance of two songs that symbolize the ongoing relationship between the two sister-cities – "My Kyiv" and "Chicago." The music brought the large Chicago audience to its feet again and served as another thunderous and appreciative welcome to Mr. Klitschko, who then spoke briefly to the finally quiet crowd.

Speaking quietly, Mr. Klitschko said he had been moved by such a warm welcome and repeatedly thanked his fans for their support. He said he was deeply touched by the children's greeting, as they are so innocent and genuine that it is impossible to forget. He added, "Today, once again I realized that what I am doing in the boxing ring is needed not only for me, but for all my fans and supporters who travel around the world to support me in times of victories as well as time of defeats, when moral support is especially needed. I really appreciate all your support. On behalf of my brother Volodymyr and myself, I assure you that we will do everything possible so that the world boxing championship titles belong to Ukrainians!"

Afterwards the large Chicago audience roared its approval, as did the guests of honor seated at an elevated dais which included members of the Kyiv delegation (Ihor Lyson, chairman of Kyiv City Council; Volodymyr Prysiazhniuk, head of the Budget Committee; Andriy Ivanov, City Council member; and Volodymyr Herasymchuk, head of the foreign relations department). Unexpectedly absent from the Chicago events were Kyiv Mayor Omelchenko, represented by his first deputy, Volodymyr Yalovyi, and

Vitalii's brother, Volodymyr, who also was not able to attend the Chicago events.

The Chicago banquet presented awards and greetings from the Office of the Mayor of Chicago, the Chicago Kyiv Sister Cities Committee; the Ukrainian Sports Club Lions, represented by Ivan Losko; the Ukrainian Soccer Club Kryla, represented by Taras Jaworsky; and the Ukrainian Sports Federation of the U.S.A. and Canada, represented by this writer.

Mr. Yalovyi, representing Mayor Omelchenko, presented awards of recognition and gifts to the Chicago-Kyiv Sister Cities Committee for the many years of promoting close ties between the two cities. The banquet's longest speech was delivered by Ivan Pliusch, who captured everybody's attention with his wit and political commentary, and his enthusiastic support of Ukraine's champion boxer.

Other distinguished guests attending the Chicago banquet included Archbishop Vsevolod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, Bishop Richard Seminack of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Executive Vice-President of the Jewish United Fund Peter Friedman, Congressman Luis Gutierrez, Congressman Danny Davis, Cook County Treasurer Maria Pappas, State Treasurer Judy Barr Topinka, State Rep. Cynthia Soto, representatives of the Chicago mayor and the Illinois governor, various Chicago business leaders and representatives of Chicago's boxing associations and sports media.

Commercial sponsors of the Chicago events included MB Financial Bank, Self Reliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union and the Heritage Foundation of First Security Savings Federal Bank. Motorola Inc. sponsored a private luncheon at the Mid-America Club for the Kyiv delegation with the presidents of Chicago's leading business and international organizations.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Procurator disputes claims about election

KYIV – Procurator General Hennadii Vasyliiev told the Verkhovna Rada on May 12 that the polling-station protocols of the disputed April 18 mayoral election in Mukachiv submitted to investigators by the Our Ukraine bloc are “unreliable,” the Ukrainska Pravda website reported. Our Ukraine claimed that, according to the polling-station protocols, its candidate, Viktor Baloha, won the election with 19,385 votes, while rival Ernest Nuser, who was supported by the presidential administration, garnered 13,895 votes. Mr. Vasyliiev said the investigation found that the final protocol attesting Mr. Nuser’s victory was unreservedly signed by all members of the local election commission, who represented different political parties. Mr. Vasyliiev also said five criminal cases have been opened in connection with violations of public order and the theft of ballots during the Mukachiv election. (RFE/RL Newsline)

SBU cites rivals’ use of “support groups”

KYIV – Deputy Chairman Ihor Dryzhchanyi of the Security Service of Ukraine (known by its Ukrainian acronym as SBU) told the Verkhovna Rada on May 12 that both Ernest Nuser and Viktor Baloha had organized “support groups” in Mukachiv for the April 18 election, UNIAN reported. According to Mr. Dryzhchanyi, Mr. Nuser’s “supporters” organized the arrival of some 200 persons from the Zakarpattia, Lviv, Vinnytsia and Zaporizhia oblasts, who were lodged “in a private area” of town, as well as provided with “means of communication and transport.” On the other hand, Mr. Dryzhchanyi added, Mr. Baloha’s supporters also gathered a group of people at a “sports center” in order to use them for “rendering physical support to Our Ukraine representatives” in Mukachiv. Additionally, Mr. Dryzhchanyi said, some 200 persons from Ukrainian nationalist organizations arrived in Mukachiv to render direct support to Mr. Baloha. The SBU is currently investigating whether individuals from these groups were involved in illegal activities on election day in Mukachiv, Mr. Dryzhchanyi said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine celebrates Victory Day

KYIV – A parade of veterans and a solemn rally were held in Kyiv on May 9 to commemorate the 59th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany, Ukrainian media reported. Addressing the rally, President Leonid Kuchma said Europe should not forget that Ukraine paid a price of 8 million lives for liberating Europe from fascism, Interfax reported. Traditionally on Victory Day, Mr. Kuchma visits the grave of his father in Novgorod Oblast, Russia. His father died there as a Soviet soldier in 1942. Similar gatherings also took place in other Ukrainian cities, including a 130,000-strong rally in Dnipropetrovsk. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Activists jailed for anti-PM protest

KHARKIV – A district court in Kharkiv on May 5 found two Our Ukraine members guilty of defaming Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich during an unauthorized rally in the city on May 1, Interfax and UNIAN reported, quoting the Our Ukraine press service. Yevhen Zolotariov and Ivan Varchenko received prison sentences of 15 and 10 days, respectively. The two men and other opposition activists reportedly staged a performance called “The Last Shirt for Yanukovich from the Ukrainian People,” during which they took off their shirts and placed them in front of the oblast administration office in Kharkiv. The court ruled that the performance insulted Mr.

Yanukovich’s honor. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Filaret’s visit to Odesa is foiled

KYIV – Patriarch Filaret, head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate has rescheduled his visit to Odesa that was originally planned for May 5, Interfax reported. “The reason for canceling Patriarch Filaret’s visit was an aggressive community of believers of the [Ukrainian Orthodox Church] Moscow Patriarchate led by the organization Common Fatherland headed by Valerii Kaurov,” said an unidentified local priest who is subordinate to the Kyiv Patriarchate. “Filaret must not come to Odesa, otherwise unrest will begin,” Mr. Kaurov reportedly warned the Odesa mayor’s office. The Moscow-subordinate Ukrainian Orthodox Church has 15 churches in Odesa, while three are under the jurisdiction of the Kyiv Patriarchate. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma upbeat about Yanukovich

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma on April 28 said he has no doubts that Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich will be confirmed as the presidential candidate of the pro-government coalition by upcoming congresses of all the political parties in this coalition, UNIAN reported. In mid-April Mr. Yanukovich was proposed as a presidential candidate by leaders of pro-government groups in the Verkhovna Rada. Commenting on the reported announcements that some pro-government parties want to field their own presidential candidates, Mr. Kuchma said, “It’s only a game to show off their own significance.” The president also said he is sure that Mr. Yanukovich’s previous criminal record will not impair his presidential bid. According to press reports, Mr. Yanukovich was sent to a corrective colony for juvenile criminals in 1968 and convicted to two years in prison in 1970 for inflicting injuries of “medium severity.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma says election more important ...

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma said on April 16 that the primary task of the pro-government coalition that has proposed Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich as its single presidential candidate is winning the presidential election in 2004, not pursuing constitutional reforms, Interfax reported. Mr. Kuchma added, however, that Ukraine needs constitutional reforms and stressed that the pro-government coalition is supporting such reforms with “both hands.” The president harshly criticized the opposition for blocking the constitutional reforms and not proposing any development programs for the country. “Unfortunately, those who were shouting for democracy and a change of the power system for a long time have proved to be impotent,” Mr. Kuchma said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

...as deputies mull new reform push

KYIV – Viktor Musiaka from the pro-government Ukraine’s Regions parliamentary caucus wrote in the Kievskii Telegram weekly on April 17 that the Verkhovna Rada can prepare a new constitutional-reform bill “very soon.” According to Mr. Musiaka, lawmakers may take as a “basis” for their new reform push one of the two constitutional reform bills that have already been endorsed by the Constitutional Court. Mr. Musiaka said he believes, echoing Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn, that it is impossible to hold a repeat vote on the bill that was voted down on April 8. Meanwhile, Socialist Party Chairman Oleksander Moroz said in an interview with the same weekly that it is legally possible for the Verkhovna Rada to bypass a first-reading procedure and adopt another constitutional reform bill – of which he is the author – already within its current session which closes this summer. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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THE WORLD, CLOSER TO HOME

Tributes...

(Continued from page 4)

It is very hard to believe that Jim is gone. He seemed larger than life. I first met him 21 years ago when he came to Edmonton to deliver the 1983 Shevchenko Lecture on the 50th anniversary of the Ukraine Famine. I was a student at the time, but working at CIUS. Jim arrived full of life, a bit brash and irreverent as I recall, but intensely, occupied with his subject matter.

It's fair to say that he was at loggerheads with the U.S. academic community in the area of Slavic/Ukrainian history – he was far ahead of his time in terms of what some people were prepared to accept. ... Jim made Ukraine his home and that over the past decade his life's work has been very much vindicated. No one today can discuss the Holodomor without citing Jim's books and articles. No single scholar has had as much impact on one of the century's greatest tragedies.

In 2003, when Jim was invited to Columbia to speak on the Holodomor, he felt himself vindicated. It must have been a great moment for him, returning to his native soil the recognized expert on the Famine.

Jim was warm, generous and extremely good natured. Those who read his daily column in Den can hardly fail to miss this side of him. He also had a wicked and delightful sense of humor. He will be greatly missed.

– David R. Marples, professor of history, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

As a doctoral candidate at Harvard University, I shared at one time an office with Jim Mace. He was then conducting research on the Famine of 1933. I was fascinated by his work, especially because my mother, a survivor, had told me many stories about the period. The

stories concerned the switch from Ukrainian to Russian in her school in the village of Kaharlyk (Kyiv Oblast); the arrest in 1929 of her father, Ivan Omelianovych Vlasenko; the nightly visits of the grain collectors, after her father's fields, orchards and all food had been confiscated; the use of "shompoly" to pierce floors and walls in search of wheat. "De pshenytsia?" they would yell, frightening the fatherless children.

Growing up in Peru, I was not able to comprehend everything my mother told me. Jim's patient explanations helped to place my mother's narrative in perspective. Her story was being confirmed by the hundreds of narratives on Jim's desk.

Jim was instrumental in urging my mother to write some of her reminiscences for the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. This was the first time that someone took interest in her as an eyewitness. Words could not express her gratitude.

– Natalia Pylypiuk, professor of Ukrainian culture, language and literature, University of Alberta; president, Canadian Association of Slavists.

I met Jim Mace some 25 years ago, when he was finishing his doctoral dissertation. What impressed me then was that not only this young American, with no ties to Ukrainian heritage, chose to specialize in Ukrainian history, but that he was so confident that with no Ukrainian background he could master the subject. There was no intellectual arrogance in Jim's decision tackle a domain that was not popular in American academic circles, only a sense of challenge and a conviction that with hard work and dedication he could do it.

... When the Center for European Studies at the University of Quebec in Montreal organized the first international conference on the Famine-Genocide in March of 1983, by then Dr. Mace

charmed the audience with his extensive knowledge and his persuasive logic. It was on the occasion of this two-day conference that Victor Malarek wrote a front-page report for Canada's leading newspaper, the Globe and Mail, and opened the door to a subject which the Canadian media previously shunned. Ukrainian independence did not bring the recognition of Ukrainian history that the Ukrainian diaspora and Jim Mace had expected. It was at once amusing, heartening and sad to see Jim teaching Ukrainians, in Ukraine, to respect their own history, culture and language. I often met Jim in Kyiv where he became a celebrity to some and a thorn in the side of others. His work on the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine and his research, which made possible Robert Conquest's "Harvest of Sorrow," gave Prof. Mace the deserved recognition as the foremost authority on Ukrainian Famine-Genocide.

Now, with the parting of Jim Mace, the Ukrainian academic milieu will have to produce new cadres to carry on the work pioneered by this noble American.

– Roman Serbyn, professor emeritus, University of Quebec at Montreal.

I remember once, when he was derisively asked why he had bothered to come to Ukraine, he answered, "Your dead have called me." Only the soul of genius could have understood that, maybe because his ancestors were Indian and he understood that Ukrainians have often felt as if bound to a reservation.

Another time, during a television talk show, he said that the key to the history of Ukraine is a key to Pandora's Box. I understood then that this was a special person. James Mace was searching for that key to Pandora's Box, but not to open it – for it had opened up long ago and much of what was inside had already escaped. He wanted to finally close it and lock it.

– Lina Kostenko, poet.

I know why his heart didn't hold out. How could a foreigner, which he was nonetheless, have withstood all that he discovered, gathered, analyzed and told the world of. James was a life-loving, happy person. In January or February of 1992, he came to see me and said he wanted to work [at Kyiv Mohyla Academy]. Soon afterwards we saw him regularly on campus among the students, speaking English forthrightly and walking around in shorts. At first people were taken aback, they were not used to such openness here.

– Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, president of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy.

Jim understood that history consists of that which we are able to preserve ... I am from a large village – 5,000 residents – with five cemeteries, several built after as a result of 1932. When an oral history was taken of the events of the Famine several years ago, only 42 people were left to say they recalled it ...

James took a huge task upon himself: to help Ukrainians come to know who they are.

– Viktor Yushchenko, national deputy and presidential candidate.

Correction

Last week's news story about the death of James E. Mace ("James E. Mace, Famine researcher from U.S., dies in Kyiv at age 52" by Roman Woronowycz) provided incorrect information about a publication with which Dr. Mace was associated. The book "Famine in the Soviet Ukraine 1932-1933: A Memorial Exhibition, Widener Library, Harvard University" was prepared by Oksana Procyk, Leonid Heretz and Dr. Mace.

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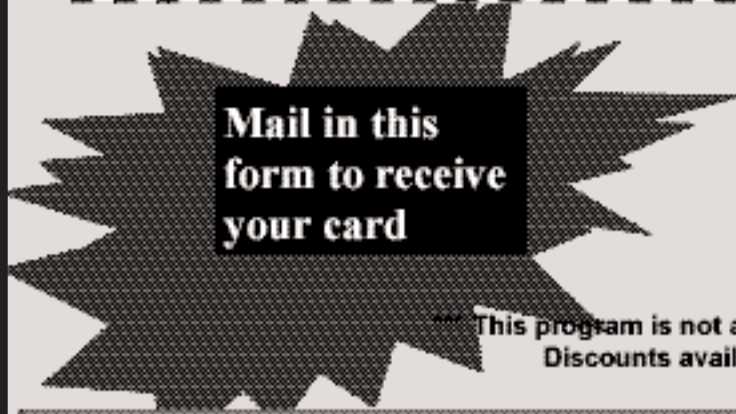


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(Continued from page 5)

nine Galician priests (Arđan, Bonczewsky, Dmytriw, Konstankevych, Makar, Nizhankovskyj, Pidhoretsky, Simialo and Tymkevych) and 16 lay delegates representing eleven communities, discussed a total of nine questions regarding the future of the Greek-Catholic Church, including the most crucial one: "Should we American Rusyns recognize the pope of Rome as the head of the Rusyn Church or not?" After much heated debate, they resolved that: "Those gathered here consider the matter of breaking with Rome to be absolutely essential for the future good of the Rusyn Church and people in America. Nevertheless, due to the gravity of such a step, we think it necessary to carefully consider all of the nuances of such an action in an open discussion with

the entire community before any further action is taken."

Other resolutions adopted demanded the formal acceptance of the name Ruska Cerkov (in English) for all Rusyn churches. Names such as "Greek Catholic," "Hungarian Greek Catholic," and "United Greek Catholic," all used by Rome and local Latin-rite bishops in the past, were rejected. They also asked for a guarantee of Rusyn Catholic Church autonomy with complete independence from Latin-rite Catholic bishops and priests; the immediate nullification of all guidelines set down by the Congregation de Propaganda Fide which governed the Rusyn Catholic Church in America; and the appointment of a Rusyn bishop in the United States elected by Rusyn priests and representatives of church lay councils and directly responsible to the pope and not to the Congregation de Propaganda Fide. The resolutions passed

at the Harrisburg conference elicited much discussion in articles which appeared in Svoboda between April 3 and June 5.

Rome attempted to mitigate the growing conflict with acts of token recognition. The appointment of Father Andrew Hodobai, an Uhro-Rusyn, as the "Apostolic Visitor" to Rusyn Catholics in 1902 was boycotted both by the Galician and, eventually, the Uhro-Rusyn priests. The battle for a bishop continued for the next five years with the American Circle and Svoboda leading the way. In "Pro Popivskyi Galir" (About Priest's Collars), Father Makar defended the right of Rusyn Catholic priests to eschew the wearing of "Roman" collars. Demands for a Rusyn bishop were repeated once again in Union in America, a publication of the Rusyn Church Association on October 12, 1902, and at a congress of Rusyn-Galicians in Yonkers, on December 26, 1903.

In an editorial titled "Zmlyuitesia nad Amerykanskoju Ruseiu" (Have Mercy on American Rusyns), Father Arđan argued that a Greek-Catholic bishop was needed in the United States to stop the growing exodus of Greek-Catholics to the Russian Orthodox Church. Father Konstankevych reviewed the struggle of Rusyn Catholics to establish an independent Catholic Church in a Svoboda article addressed to "all honest and informed" Rusyns. Father Arđan then published an editorial reviewing the role of the Latin-rite Catholic Church in America as a vehicle of Americanization. A similar editorial appeared on July 14, 1904, regarding Rome's treatment of America's Slavic immigrants in the United States. As Latin-rite bishops continued to press for control of the growing Rusyn Catholic Church, the battle became more intense. On September 29, 1904, Svoboda reported on a confrontation which occurred between Father Konstankevych, who refused to turn the Shamokin church deed over to the local Latin ordinary, and Father Hodobai who, in that instance, supported the bishop. With their patience at an end, the American Circle began to seriously consider other options. On November 29, 1906, Svoboda published an article by Father Nestor Dmytriw titled "Yakyi Kinets?" (To What End?) in which the venerable priest actually advocated conversion to Orthodoxy as an alternative to absorption by America's Latin-rite Catholic Church.

In the end, efforts by the American Circle, Svoboda, and the RNS membership to establish an independent Catholic Church in the United States succeeded. On March 26, 1907, Rome appointed Father Soter Ortynsky, a Basilian monk from Galicia, the first bishop for Rusyn Catholics in America. Consecrated at St. George's Cathedral in Lviv on May 12, Bishop Ortynsky arrived in the United States on August 27.

On the border...

(Continued from page 2)

Thatcher equated Ukraine to the state of California at about the same time. Decades earlier, The Washington Post denied the very existence of a Ukrainian nation during the debate on the building of a monument to Taras Shevchenko in Washington. Even Walter Duranty was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for disinformation about Ukraine. The list is a very long and odious one.

At the same time, it is worthwhile recalling that while the Ukrainian SSR was judged incapable of becoming an independent Ukrainian state by both governments and academia in the United States, Great Britain and Germany, there existed the obligatory Cold War rhetoric about "Captive Nations" and "liberation." At that time, one American pundit stated that the Republicans wanted only to liberate Washington from the Democrats and not Eastern Europe from the Red Army.

Strobe Talbott, President Bill Clinton's former Russia expert, wrote in his memoirs "Russia Hand" that the Czech Republic should be allowed to join NATO because the Czechs had suffered greatly under communism. But so had his beloved Russians, Ukrainians (whose existence he most likely never acknowledged), Belarusians and the Central Asians. For some unexplained reason the suffering of the Czechs was deemed greater than those of their Eastern neighbors and, therefore, they deserved membership in NATO – and by extension, in the EU.

Ukraine, without a doubt, has an outlaw administration. But when compared to Silvio Berlusconi, the Italian president, or the long list of French politicians who seem to be permanently on trial for corruption, Ukraine seems to fit in just fine.

Besides, Ukraine has indeed done much, or as much as some of the new member-states, to be admitted to the EU. If Cyprus, a world center for criminal shell companies protected by the laws of that country can be

admitted, why not Ukraine? Cyprus, with its ethnic divisions between Greek and Turkish populations and its inherent potential for instability, is deemed European, while Ukraine is not. Then what is Ukraine? Asian?

Today one can only hear rhetoric disguised as "policy" coming out of Brussels and Washington. Slogans such as "Strategic Partnerships," "Special Relationships" "Partners for Peace," "Circle of Friends" are but a substitute for a well-thought-out and long-term foreign policy. In reality, these catchy phrases are meant to be placebos to calm the non-entrant "Eurasians," while the borders are fortified between them and "civilized Europe."

If the EU and the United States are truly worried by Russian hegemony over the former republics of the USSR and view the creation of a Single Economic Space as a step in that direction, then it is up to them to find room in the European Union for Ukraine. They just can't have their cake and eat it.

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Soyuzivka's Datebook

- | | |
|---|---|
| May 15, 2004
Wedding – Stephan Kowalczuk and Alexandra Raut | July 2-4, 2004
Fourth of July Festival with zabavas |
| May 21, 2004
Rochester Fire Company Banquet | July 4-11, 2004
Plast Camp – Tabir Ptashat, Session Two |
| May 21, 2004
Ellenville Retired Teachers Lunch | July 10-17, 2004
Discovery Camp, Session One |
| May 28-31, 2004
Memorial Day Weekend
Friday pub night with band,
Saturday with Fata Morgana, and
Sunday with Askold Buk Trio | July 17-24, 2004
Adventure Camp, Session One
Discovery Camp Session Two |
| June 3, 2004
Ellenville Teachers School
Related Association Banquet | July 18-23, 2004
Chemney Youth Camp, Session One |
| June 5, 2004
Wedding – Kukuruza/Peter and Szaruga/Anna Marie | July 24-31, 2004
Discovery Camp, Session Three
Adventure Camp, Session Two |
| June 7-10, 2004
Clergy Days | July 25-30, 2004
Chemney Youth Camp, Session Two
Scuba Diving Course (revised dates) |
| June 13, 2004
80th Birthday Party, Tony Percoco | August 1-6, 2004
Soyuzivka Golf Week |
| June 14-18, 2004
UNA Seniors' Week | August 6-8, 2004
2nd Annual Sports Jamboree (see ad) |
| June 18-20, 2004
Adoptive Parents' Weekend, sponsored by the Embassy of Ukraine and the UNA | August 8-21, 2004
Traditional Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp with Roma Pryma Bohachevsky |
| June 20, 2004
Father's Day Program | August 14, 2004
Miss Soyuzivka Weekend |
| June 20-July 2, 2004
Tennis Camp | August 14-22, 2004
Club Suzy-Q Week |
| June 27-July 4, 2004
Plast Camp – Tabir Ptashat, Session One | August 21, 2004
Roma Pryma Bohachevsky Dance Camp Concert |



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, May 23

CHICAGO: The Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art invites the public to a poetry reading by Bohdan Boychuk. A member of the New York Group, Mr. Boychuk will read in Ukrainian from his new book titled "Kyivski Ekslibrysy" (Kyivan Ex Libris) at the institute, 2320 Chicago Ave., at 1:30 p.m. Introductory remarks will be by Prof. Bohdan Rubchak. For additional information call the UIMA, (773) 227-5522.

Sunday, May 30

HORSHAM, Pa.: The Tryzub Ukrainian

American Sport Center will hold its annual Memorial Day picnic and dance at Tryzubivka, County Line and Lower State roads, beginning at 1 p.m. The picnic will offer both Ukrainian and customary picnic fare. Music will be by the Karpaty Orchestra of Philadelphia. Also that day, there will be the finals of the third annual Ukrainian Nationals international youth soccer tournament. The tournament commences on Friday, May 28, in the evening (under the lights) and runs through Sunday, culminating in an awards ceremony. General admission: \$3. For more information call (610) 868-1400 or (215) 362-5331.

Pianist Laryssa Krupa to appear with New Sussex Symphony

NEWTON, N.J. – Pianist Laryssa Krupa will be guest soloist with the New Sussex Symphony performing the Tchaikovsky Piano Concerto No. 1 on Saturday, May 22. The all-Tchaikovsky program will be conducted by Karen Pinoci, featuring Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet" Overture and the "Sleeping Beauty" Suite.

The concert will be held at First Presbyterian Church of Newton, 54 High St., at 7:30 p.m. Tickets: \$10, general admission; \$5, students and seniors. For more information call (973) 579-6465.

Ms. Krupa is a graduate of the Peabody Conservatory of Johns Hopkins University, where she studied with Fernando Lares and Leon Fleisher. She made her New York debut in 1983 at Carnegie Recital Hall.

Her professional experience includes performances with orchestras, in solo recitals with chamber ensembles in the United States, Canada, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Italy and Ukraine, where she performed as soloist with the Rome Festival Orchestra and the Lviv Philharmonic Orchestra.

Ms. Krupa was co-founder and music

director of the Nova Chamber Ensemble, which has held annual concert series in New York City and New Jersey since 1985, and with whom she has recorded and performed numerous American premieres.

The pianist has also had several concert tours in the United States and Ukraine with the Lysenko String Quartet of Kyiv.

Ms. Krupa frequently performs two-piano repertoire with her husband, concert pianist Alexander Slobodyanik, with whom she performed at the Australian International Chamber Music Festival, New Paltz Piano Summer in upstate New York and Merkin Concert Hall in New York City.

This fall, in October, she and Mr. Slobodyanik, as co-founders of the Morris International Festival of the Arts, which reopened at the Morristown Community Theater in Morristown, N.J., in 1994, will be honored by the Community Theater and will also take part in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of its opening.

Ms. Krupa is currently on the faculty of the County College of Morris.

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EASTERN UKRAINE

June 4-15 — 12 days — LVIV-Bakhchisaraj-YALTA-KYIV-Kaniv \$2300

PYSANKA

June 15-25 — 11 days — LVIV-lv. Frankivsk-Jaremche-Kolomyja-CHEERNIVTSI-Khotyn-Kam. Podilskij-KYIV \$2350

KALYNA

July 1-15 — 15 days — LVIV-Pochaiv-TERNOPIL-YALTA-Symferopil-Bakhchisaraj-KYIV-POLTAVA \$2850

SOKOLY

July 16-25 — 10 days — KYIV-LVIV-Yaremche-Kolomyja-Khotyn-Kam. Podilskij-YALTA-KYIV \$1850

POLONYNA

July 25-Aug. 5 — 12 days — ODESA-Kherson-YALTA-Bakhchisaraj-Symferopil-KYIV \$2100

INDEPENDENCE TOUR I

Aug. 13-27 — 15 days — LVIV-Pochaiv-TERNOPIL-YALTA-Symferopil-Bakhchisaraj-KYIV-POLTAVA \$2850

INDEPENDENCE TOUR II

Aug. 17-31 — 15 days — YALTA-Symferopil-Bakhchisaraj-KYIV-POLTAVA-CHEER-KASSY/Chyhyryn-Subotiv-UMAN-Moryntsi-Kyrylivka-ODESA \$3050

SMEREKY

Aug. 17-29 — 12 days — YALTA-Symferopil-Bakhchisaraj-KYIV-POLTAVA-Cherkassy-Chyhyryn-Subotiv-UMAN-Moryntsi-Kyrylivka \$2750

BEREHYNIA

Sep. 5-16 — 12 days — KYIV-Kaniv-POLTAVA-ZAPORIZHIA-Khortyycia-Kherson-ODESA \$2100

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