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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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Vol. LXXI No. 14 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 2003 \$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Demographer advises Ukrainian groups to take a close look at U.S. Census stats

by Andrew Nynka

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – A closer look at U.S. Census data shows that many Ukrainian organizations could be ignoring hundreds of thousands of self-declared Ukrainians living in the United States, a specialist in the field of demographics told a summit of Ukrainian organizations on March 29.

"We are creating a recipe for failure," said Dr. Oleh Wolowyna, president of Informed Decisions Inc., during a summit devoted to looking at demographics and communication in the Ukrainian American diaspora.

"Unfortunately many of our community leaders do not understand much of the data on our community," Dr. Wolowyna, a demographer who has been analyzing census data from 1970 through 2000, said during the 2003 Summit of Ukrainian American Organizations.

According to U.S. Census data collected in the year 2000, 893,000 people self-identified themselves, at least to some degree, as Ukrainians. Of that number, Dr. Wolowyna said that it is esti-

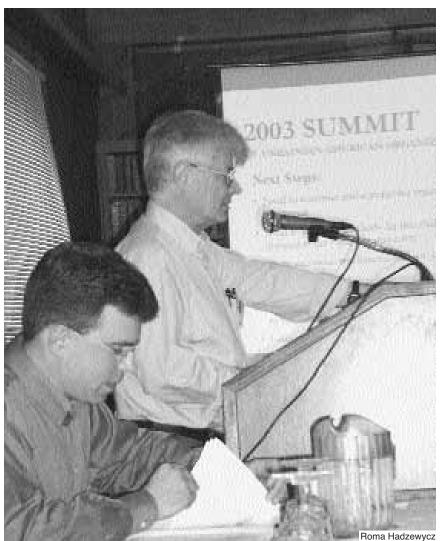
mated that only 116,000 speak Ukrainian at home.

"We're missing out," Dr. Wolowyna said, referring to those organizations that require their members to speak Ukrainian or look down on members who don't use that language. Some 777,000 self-declared Ukrainians, or roughly 87 percent of the total, threaten to be pushed away from participating in organizations which could badly use their help.

Speaking after the conference, which was held at the Ukrainian National Association's Soyuzivka resort, many of the participants related a sense of astonishment regarding Dr. Wolowyna's presentation. Several said they were completely unaware of the trend and said that they doubted Ukrainian organizations were addressing the situation.

The U.S. Census is regarded by experts as the most reliable source of data on the Ukrainian community because of its ability to take a large, representative sample of the population in the United States. Dr. Wolowyna said

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Dr. Oleh Wolowyna delivers the keynote address at the 2003 Summit of Ukrainian American Organizations held at Soyuzivka. Seated is one of the summit's organizers, Andrij Wowk.

Controversy arises over whether battalion, and Ukraine, are part of U.S.-led coalition

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The Communist parliamentary faction introduced a draft bill in the Verkhovna Rada on April 2 ordering the recall of the Ukainian army's special contamination clean-up battalion currently being deployed to Kuwait. The faction introduced the resolution in response to a speech by U.S. President George W. Bush on March 26 in which he named Ukraine as part of the anti-Iraq coalition.

Ukraine's Parliament had ratified a recommendation from the National Security and Defense Council to send the army's 19th Battalion, which specializes in nuclear, biological and chemical (NBC) clean-up to Kuwait on the day the Iraq war started after Kuwaiti officials extended a request for that specific type of humanitarian support.

Amid much concern by the public and politicians, Ukrainian government officials have emphasized repeatedly that the battalion's mission is exclusively and inviolately humanitarian and precludes any possibility that it could take part in combat or even that

it could enter the area of conflict.

Petro Symonenko, the head of the Communist Party, said that President Bush's enumeration of Ukraine as part of the coalition is evidence that Ukrainian authorities had deceived the nation and had more on their mind than simply a peace-keeping effort.

"The speech by the American president only brought to light what we have been saying all along: that Ukrainian state leaders had every intention of being in partnership with the U.S. in Iraq," stated Mr. Symonenko.

During parliamentary debate on the resolution to send the 19th Battalion to Kuwait, National Deputy Symonenko had stated that Ukraine's soldiers would become war casualties should they be forced to go to the Persian Gulf

The controversy came as accusations from a U.S. publication threatened again to darken U.S.-Ukraine relations over illegal arms shipments to Iraq. This one arose after Newsweek published an article in which it mentioned "Ukrainian arms dealers" as the

(Continued on page 21)

New York credit union donates \$250,000 to Ukrainian studies at Columbia University

by Illya Labunka

NEW YORK – The Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union has donated \$250,000 to the Ukrainian Studies Fund's Columbia University Project. The major donation sets the cornerstone for the establishment of a new \$1 million endowed fund projected to support Columbia University's new Center for Ukrainian Studies.

The fund is the first of several to be established at Columbia and, once endowed, it will support the teaching of primarily new courses in Ukrainian history and other traditional disciplines of Ukrainian Studies. These courses will be offered as part of the center's new interdisciplinary curriculum.

Self Reliance's monumental gift is the largest, single donation received by the Ukrainian Studies Fund for this goal to date.

"We hope that the center of Ukrainian Studies at Columbia will provide many opportunities for our youth, enabling them access to the study of Ukraine's history and related socio-political disciplines at the highest academic level. This center will become a beacon of knowledge about Ukraine in America," said Dr. Bohdan Kekish, president and CEO of the Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union, during a gift conveyance ceremony attended by representatives of Columbia

University and the Ukrainian Studies Fund.

For more than 50 years Self Reliance New York has been actively addressing the needs of the Ukrainian community. The Self Reliance New York credit union offers numerous financial services and supports a broad range of important Ukrainian cultural and national endeavors.

The Columbia University Project envisions a multi-phase expansion of Ukrainian studies at one of the most prestigious and influential American universities. It will financially strengthen the Center of Ukrainian Studies, thus enabling it to engage a variety of lecturers and specialists to teach a rich curriculum focusing on Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Studies Fund's project also hopes to establish funds supporting additional key activities at Columbia: scholarships for undergraduates and graduates, acquisition and processing funds for the university library's Ucrainica collection, and organization of colloquia and seminars on Ukraine.

Significant ground has been covered in reaching the project's objective. Two distinguished Ukrainian organizations – the New York-based Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Studies Fund – have pooled their resources to jointly facilitate the introduction of the new curriculum on Ukrainian history at Columbia.

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ANALYSIS

Ukrainian president revitalizes CIS, gets Russia's backing for 2004 elections

by Taras Kuzio *RFE/RL Newsline*

When the presidents of Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakstan arrived in Moscow on February 22-23 the talks with their Russian counterpart, Vladimir Putin, focused on the planned creation of a free-trade zone. At the informal CIS summit in Kyiv in late January, Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma said the best way to revitalize the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), which he had long criticized as moribund, was to shift from a political focus to an economic one. He added that expediting the creation of a CIS free-trade zone – which has been discussed since 1994 – is crucial in that respect.

At their talks in Moscow, the presidents of the four "core" CIS states defined as their ultimate objective a single economic space within the CIS, which the other eight CIS states were invited to join. They also agreed to establish an Organization for Regional Integration, to be based in Kyiv and headed by a Kazak, that would oversee the creation of that single economic space, in stages, through the establishment of free-trade zones.

Such free-trade zones call for deeper integration than that envisaged within either the CIS Customs Union or its successor, the Eurasian Economic Community (EEC), which President Kuchma had always ruled out Ukraine joining. Russia's minister for economic development and trade, German Gref, said the free-trade zone would require synchronization in the customs, currency, legislative and budgetary spheres.

When Mr. Kuchma was elected chairman of the CIS Council of Heads of State at its Kyiv summit last month, he stressed that this would not result in any changes in Ukraine's policy of pursuing integration into Euro-Atlantic structures. On January 31 the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry said in a statement that integration with Russia and within the CIS "is an important guarantee of the successful implementation of Ukraine's policy of European and Europe-Atlantic integration."

This "To Europe with Russia" foreign-policy ideology has been assiduously promoted since 2000 both by President Kuchma's oligarchic allies and by Russia itself. Viacheslav Igrunov, deputy head of the State Duma Committee on the Commonwealth of Independent States, said after last weekend's summit, "We [Ukraine and Russia] need to integrate the post-Soviet space so that we can both integrate together to Europe. Integrating to the East, we are [simultaneously] integrating to the West." This assertion was paraphrased by the Ukrainska Pravda Internet publication as "To Europe through Vladivostok."

Opposition Ukrainian politicians, however, take issue with both the Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry's and Mr. Igrunov's reasoning. Our Ukraine National Deputy Borys Tarasyuk, a former Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister, said he believes a CIS free-trade zone conflicts with Ukraine's goal of EU membership and the creation of a free-trade zone between Ukraine and the EU.

Our Ukraine National Deputy Yurii Kostenko added that Mr. Kuchma's support for the new initiative shows Ukraine has no foreign-policy concept at all. He added that such moves "discredit Ukraine

Dr. Taras Kuzio is a resident fellow at the Center for Russian and East European Studies, University of Toronto. both in the West and in the East. Nobody understands a country that demonstrates an absence of any kind of [foreign-policy] vector."

Ukraine's deeper integration into the CIS, Ukrainian critics have pointed out, will become a negative influence on the country's democratization process. Democratization throughout the CIS since the late 1990s has been in reverse. Prof. Oleksander Derchachov of the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy wondered in Ukrainska Pravda on February 24: Given that most CIS states are super-presidential regimes, won't deeper integration in the CIS negatively affect Kuchma's program of political reform that is aimed at transforming Ukraine into a parliamentary-presidential republic?

But Ukrainian officials continue to insist that a CIS free-trade zone will not contradict Ukraine's "European Choice." Serhii Pyrozhkov, vice-chairman of the National Security and Defense Council, believes that if the free-trade zone helped Ukraine and Russia join GATT this would also, in turn, assist their integration into the EU. Russia, however, unlike Ukraine, has never expressed an interest in joining the EU (or NATO).

Mr. Gref, moreover, has admitted what Russian and Ukrainian officials, including Mr. Kuchma, denied – namely that, "If these moves are synchronized in the economy, this could encourage needed political changes." Suspicions within Ukraine have been aroused as to the real aims of Russia's concessions in allowing Mr. Kuchma to head the CIS and create a CIS free-trade zone.

Volodymyr Malynkovych, a liberal Russophone critic of both the national democrats and President Kuchma, called the new steps "political speculation." This was because Ukraine would never benefit economically from such a zone, which would, on the contrary, condemn it to be a second- or third-rate country dependent on Russia. Mr. Malynkovych believes that political integration would inevitably follow closer economic integration within the CIS. Similar opposition from the Ukrainian liberal spectrum came from a statement by the Yabluko Party headed by Mykhailo Brodskyi.

The "political speculation" to which Mr. Malynkovych referred is an anticipated attempt by Presidents Kuchma and Putin to influence the outcome of the October 2004 Ukrainian presidential elections, using the same tactics as Mr. Kuchma used in 1994 and Boris Yeltsin used in the 1996 Russian election. In 1994, Mr. Kuchma appealed to the more numerous East Ukrainian vote to back his calls for tighter economic integration with Russia. Both Messrs. Kuchma (1994) and Yeltsin (1996) sought to take the pro-CIS integration card away from the Communists.

If Viktor Yushchenko, a favorite for the 2004 elections, opposes the CIS free-trade zone, he could risk losing support in East Ukraine – where his popularity is already lower than in the west and central regions. In the March 2002 parliamentary elections, Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine failed to reach the 4 percent threshold in the two Donbas oblasts, which are home to one-fifth of Ukraine's population. Former Donetsk Oblast Chairman and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych could potentially gain from a repeat of President Kuchma's 1994 tactics if Kuchma backs his candidacy in 2004.

NEWSBRIEFS

Kyiv denies selling Iraq anti-tank missiles

KYIV – Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Markian Lubkivskyi on April 1 denied that Ukraine has supplied anti-tank Kornet missiles to Iraq, UNIAN reported. "Newsweek" reported on March 31 that Iraq has purchased 1,000 laser-guided Kornet missiles. The magazine cited unidentified Pentagon generals as saying that Ukrainian dealers sold about 500 Kornets to Iraq in January. According to Mr. Lubkivskyi, the report is "yet another attempt" to undermine Ukraine's international standing. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv reacts to mention in Bush speech

KYIV – Foreign Affairs Ministry spokesman Markian Lubkivskyi told journalists on April 1 that the ministry has never asked the United States to consider Ukraine a member of the "anti-Iraqi coalition," according to UNIAN. He was apparently referring to a statement made on March 29 by U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual, who said Kyiv consented to the U.S. request that Ukraine be mentioned during a speech U.S. President George W. Bush gave last week in Tampa, Fla., as a supporter of the U.S.-led military action against Iraq. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma pledges humanitarian aid to Iraq

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma told journalists in Kyiv on March 26 that Ukraine, "within the limits of its capabilities," will provide humanitarian assistance to Iraq, UNIAN reported. Mr. Kuchma also said Kyiv wants to participate in the postwar reconstruction of Iraq, but added that he does not know whether Ukraine will be "allowed" to do so. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Our Ukraine to become party?

KYIV – Our Ukraine held a forum of democratic forces in Kyiv on March 29, Interfax and UNIAN reported. Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko proposed that the bloc be transformed this fall into a broader social and political organization that would lay foundations "for a new, powerful, European-fashioned political party," Interfax reported. Mr. Yushchenko also told the forum that there are no "strategic differences" between Our Ukraine and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, adding that the two organizations could unite their efforts during the upcoming presidential-election campaign. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lytvyn seeks pontiff's intercession

ROME – In a meeting with Pope John Paul II on March 28, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn asked the

pontiff to address the Ukrainian and Polish peoples on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of a bloody interethnic conflict in Volyn, now in northwestern Ukraine. In 1943-1944, Poles and Ukrainians in Volyn killed each other in a bloody interethnic conflict, with an estimated 75,000 Poles and 35,000 Ukrainians dying. On February 13 Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski announced in a joint statement that Poland and Ukraine have agreed to honor the memory of all the victims of the conflict. "I asked the Pope to express his thoughts, in order to bring about deeper mutual understanding and reconciliation between Poland and Ukraine," said Mr. Lytvyn. "Remembering our past, drawing conclusions, we should make a step into the future, and I asked His Holiness to address the Ukrainian and Polish peoples on the occasion of these events." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Rada seeks explanation of arrest

KYIV - The Verkhovna Rada on April 2 requested that the procurator general inform lawmakers about the recent arrest of former Vice Prime Minister Leonid Kozachenko, UNIAN reported. Three agrarian groups the Ukrainian Agrarian Confederation, the Association of Farmers and Private Landowners, and the Ukrainian Grain Association – have asked the Parliament to look into the case against Mr. Kozachenko, who was responsible for agricultural reforms, and hold a debate on the situation on the Ukrainian grain market. According to the appeal, the abuse of office and taxevasion charges against Mr. Kozachenko were brought by incompetent people who, the document adds, might have been inspired either by "politicians who are ready to surrender state interests for pursuing their strictly personal interests," or by "foreign-influenced centers that are not interested in Ukraine's being a flourishing grain producer." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv lifts ban on U.S. poultry imports

KYIV – Ukraine has lifted a ban on U.S. poultry imports just three months after it came into effect, Interfax reported on April 1, quoting the chief of the State Veterinary-Medicine Department, Petro Verbytskyi. The import ban entered into force on January 1. Under an agreement reached in Washington last week, U.S. exporters must provide new certificates attesting that the poultry was treated with neither growth stimulants nor agents to ward off infection. According to ITAR-TASS, the poultry ban proved an obstacle to a U.S.-Ukrainian pro-

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Kyiv library is repository of largest collection of children's publications, many of them rare

by Roman Woronowycz Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV - The Kyiv Main Children's Library sits near the left bank of the Dnipro River in an area of the capital that is beginning to take on a contemporary feel. Unfortunately, the renovation that much of Kyiv is undergoing has barely begun to reach the library.

In a row of recently refurbished storefronts, it is the one façade that still retains a Soviet look. Asbestos tiles line the roof and wild ivy vines carelessly hang over the disheveled façade, which is painted a muddy shade of azure blue, a color only the now defunct Soviet system was capable of producing. Three rusted, pockmarked automobiles, old even by Ukrainian standards, sit on the broad walkway just outside the heavy iron, doubledoor main entranceway.

Across the front doors hangs a sign, "zachyneno" (closed) – because the library has been closed to the public since November, when leaky ceilings made the rooms uninhabitable for visitors.

The 95-year-old library looks as if it has spent all its years at this site, but in fact it has been located on Rusanivka, a manmade island on the left bank of Kyiv surrounded on three sides by canals, only since 1979. What is important, however, is not the building that houses the library or the site on which it sits, but the 265,000 children's books, periodicals and publications of every sort found within - 26,000 of which are considered rare and valuable. The library, founded in 1909 in a building in the center of Kyiv, holds the single largest collection of children's publications in Ukraine and one of the oldest in Europe.

While the Nazis shipped much children's literature out of Ukraine and the Soviet Union during World War II, the valuable archives of the Kyiv Main Children's Library were saved thanks to sly maneuverings and secret storage.

Within the current collection are periodicals dating from 1819 and a copy of an encyclopedia for women and teenagers published in Moscow in 1764 titled, "Everything Required for Women and Children."

The director of the Kyiv Oblast Department of Culture, Viktor Shlapak, acknowledged the past contribution and the current work of the library. Mr. Shlapak said that it remains at the forefront of children's education in Ukraine in developing new educational methodologies. He commended its sociological study "Books in the Family," and noted that the library is poised to become the regional information center for child development in Ukraine.

"The library is truly a distinguished and prominent institution," underscored Mr. Shlapak.

President Leonid Kuchma has proclaimed 2003 as the Year of Culture, which leaves some hope that this year will see improvements not only in Ukrainian puba decade, but also in the conditions of the libraries that hold the books.

Some changes are already evident as a result of the presidential edict and as part of preparations for the commemoration of the library's 95th anniversary next year. Reconstruction work began on the interior walls of the library in mid-March, after oblast officials finally released long-promised funding for capital restoration of its decaying structure, which will include a new roof and façade for the exterior and new floors, walls and ceilings on the

But, the library's essential value – its rare books and periodicals - continue to be stored on wooden shelving in the basement of the building, and while there is some temperature and humidity control, it can be considered only crude and makeshift at

And there are other ongoing problems. The library's vast store of publications has yet to be catalogued on computerized discs because the largest children's library in Ukraine does not own a single working computer. The 15,000 children who annually visit the library also do not have the ability to log on to a computer – the main learning tool of the 21st century – and that means no Internet access either.

The shortcomings do not end there. The library has 400 rare LP recordings, but does not own the required high technology sound system on which they could safely be played; it contains a children's cinema room, but the video player, the slide projector and other projection equipment look to be from about the same period as the books found in the underground storage.

Nonetheless, every effort is being made to find the required finances to modernize the place, because the library's collection and especially the children's periodicals from the 19th century are considered among the most rare and most complete in the Slavic world. Assistant director Liudmyla Solianyk, said the magazine collection, in particular, is priceless.

This I believe is the most unique aspect of our archive. There are no fuller collections of children's periodicals from the 19th century," explained Ms. Solianyk.

The treasure trove found in the basement stores consists of 10,000 copies of various magazines, including one dated from 1819 titled Children's Readings for the Heart and Minds. The periodicals collection contains 103 different titles, including rare mid-century and turn-of-the-century editions of Rodnik and Ohoniuk.

Dora Dobra, an obscure historical figure, is credited with establishing the children's library - the first of its kind in Ukraine – and with developing the vast collection that it contains today. Little was known about her until 1997, when the library's current director, Mykola Znischenko, published an academic thesis on her charitable work as a matron of children's literature.

Dobra, was a pedagogue and librarian by education, as well as a single mother whose family standing in life allowed her lishing, which has been ignored for at least to take an interest in developing a unique children's library. Her father was a banker and businessman while her mother and

uncle were physicians. In 1909, Dobra, then 43 years old, rented a three-room storefront on Prorizna Street, just off the Khreschatyk. She stocked her new library with books from her private collection and added to it children's publications from the collection owned by her family.

Ms. Dobra belonged to the Kyiv Frebelivske Society, a charitable organization of teachers, which organized nursery schools, children's playgrounds and activities for pre-schoolers in general. Through her ties to the society and with help from benefactors, she filled her library with books and periodicals from the publishing houses of Kyiv and Moscow, as well as Berlin and Paris. Today the collection owns books containing original etchings by famous German and French artists such as Dürer and Doret, according to Director Znischenko, who has run the library for the last 15 years.

Ms. Dobra lost personal control over the library in 1921 after Communist rule was asserted, but remained part of the workers' collective until her death. Soviet Ukrainian authorities recognized the value of the collection and re-named the library the First Children's Library of the Ukrainian SSR after taking control of it.

In the mid 1920s the library lost a good portion of its Ukrainian-language literature, which was moved to the Museum of Print and Publications, located in the Monastery of the Caves complex, where it is found today.

The library was saved from destruction after the Nazi occupation in 1941 by the heroic efforts of Tatiana Hiba, the library's director at the time. She immediately requested official registration and recognition for the library by the occupation force, which allowed it to continue to function. To ensure that the historic archives were not removed to Germany, and before they could be discovered, she



Mykola Znischenko, director of the Kyiv Main Children's Library.

entombed them in the basement of the building behind a wall of brick and debris.

Having survived Soviet and Nazi occupation - and the ideological and political pressures associated with them – today the library is experiencing the no less burdensome weight of economic instability. Yet Ms. Solianyk and Mr. Znischenko remain undaunted by what the future holds. Ms. Solianyk explained that even with the financial problems the library is currently experiencing, the overall work atmosphere is better.

"We no longer feel the pressure to promote the ideals of the Pioneers or the Communist Youth League [Komsomol], explained Mrs. Solianyk. "Now we can work on the basis of a wider humanitarian spectrum, on the children's moral and intellectual needs and on teaching them about the Earth and its environment."

UNA and community activist **Anna Haras dead at 82**

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Anna Haras, former supreme advisor of the Ukrainian National Association and an honorary member of the UNA General Assembly, died on Monday, March 31. She was 82.

Mrs. Haras was a UNA advisor from 1970 through 1986, serving four terms in that office. She was also secretary of UNA Branch 47 in Lehigh Valley, Pa., since 1968, and headed the Allentown **UNA District Committee.**

Since 1986 she has been an honorary member of the Ukrainian



Anna Haras, in a photo from her days as a UNA supreme advisor.

National Association's Supreme Assembly (today called the General Assembly), a distinction given to UNA leaders in recognition of many years of service to the organization.

Her community activity extended beyond the UNA, to the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which she served as head of the Lehigh Valley branch; the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, in which she held key posts both on the regional and national levels; and the Ukrainian National Women's League of America, in which she was a founder and longtime member of the organization's branch in Bethlehem, Pa.

Surviving are her son, Roman Haras, with his wife, Kateryna, and daughter, Mariyka; her daughter, Oksana Koziak, with her husband, Mathew; and siblings and other family members in the United States and her native Zakarpattia region of Ukraine.

The family has requested memorial donations to: Anna Haras Scholarship Fund, c/o Self Reliance National Federal Credit Union, 35 Main St., South Bound Brook, N.J. 08880.

A memorial service was held on April 4, and funeral services followed the next day with the funeral liturgy offered at St. Josaphat Ukrainian Catholic Church in Bethlehem, and burial at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Cemetery in South Bound Brook, N.J.

Quotable notes

We're also taking every action we can to prevent the Iraqi regime from using its hidden weapons of mass destruction. We're attacking the command structure that could order the use of those weapons. Coalition troops have taken control of hundreds of square miles of territory to prevent the launch of missiles and chemical or biological weapons. ...

All the nations in our coalition are contributing to our steady progress. ...

Czech, Slovak, Polish and Romanian forces, soon to be joined by Ukrainian and Bulgarian forces, are forward-deployed in the region, prepared to respond in the event of an attack of weapons of mass destruction anywhere in the region. ...

- President George W. Bush, speaking at MacDill Air Force Base in Florida on March 26.

U.S. Shevchenko Society president addresses Verkhovna Rada

HOWELL, N.J. – At the March 12 parliamentary hearings devoted to "The functioning of the Ukrainian language in Ukraine," which took place in Kyiv at the Verkhovna Rada, one of the invited speakers was the president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) in America, Dr. Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych.

Addressing an audience of the parliamentarians, as well as guests from all corners of Ukraine, Dr. Onyshkevych pointed out that in 1933, as the Soviet regime perpetrated the Famine-Genocide of the Ukrainian people, it simultaneously launched a program of Russification of the Ukrainian language, designed to lead to its eventual elimination, or linguicide.

Dr. Onyshkevych informed her audi-

ence that Ukrainians who emigrated to North America did so in order to preserve their identify - indeed often to save their lives – but have remained part of the Ukrainian people. There they established Saturday schools in which their children and grandchildren could study the Ukrainian language and culture. Ukrainian scholarly institutions in North America, such as the Shevchenko Scientific Society and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN), conduct their activity in Ukrainian, she explained.

The Ukrainian language, said Dr. Onyshkevych, represents that invisible thread binding Ukraine with the diaspora, and it must not be broken. She urged the lawmakers to create the best possible conditions for the functioning of the Ukraine - particularly in the news media and in publications.

"Only when a country and its language present the same face, will that country be strong and respected," concluded Dr. Onyshkevych.

The hearings were opened with an address by Volodymyr Lytvyn, the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada. Other major speeches were delivered by scholar Ivan Dzyuba and by Les Taniuk, chairman of the committee that organized the hearing. There were short presentations by 20 other national deputies and scholars.

Dr. Onyshkevych was invited to speak at these hearings on the state of the Ukrainian language in Ukraine because NTSh has been in the forefront

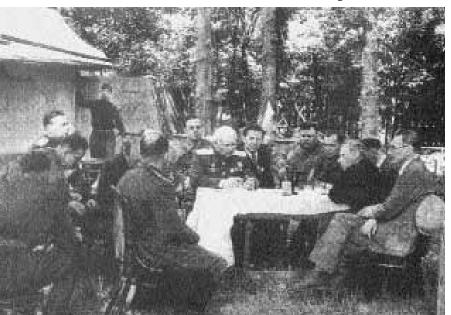
Ukrainian language in all areas of life in of efforts on behalf of the Ukrainian language for some time.

> For the last nine years the Shevchenko Scientific Society has been organizing sessions on this subject at American and international scholarly conferences. In Kyiv it initiated two scholarly conferences on Ukrainian orthography; in the United States, it organized seminars on Ukrainian orthography for editors of Ukrainian American newspapers.

> In addition, NTSh compiled and published a collection of scholarly articles on Ukrainian language. Both in Ukraine and in America, the society has been publishing and sponsoring scholarly works as well as providing scholarships and grants in the area of the Ukrainian language and Ukrainian studies in general.



Dr. Larissa Zaleska Onyshkevych as she concluded her address in the Rada.



The August 28, 1943, meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolshevik) of Ukraine at which the basis for the 1946 language rules ("pravopys") was adopted for the Ukrainian language.

UCU's vice-rector speaks on Patriarchate

Religious Information Service of Ukraine

LVIV - "The desire of Greek Catholics to bring the status of their Church up to the patriarchal level is a testimony to the normal development of an Eastern Church," said Prof. Myroslav Marynovych, vice-rector of external affairs and director of the Institute of Religion and Society at Lviv's Ukrainian Catholic University.

Prof. Marynovych spoke about this and other issues in an interview on March 22, given to respond to certain claims made by Russian Orthodox Patriarch Aleksei II, who commented on the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) in an interview for the weekly newspaper Kyiv Telegraph.

In his interview of March 14, Patriarch Aleksei asserted the canonicity of the Moscow-orchestrated Lviv Sobor of 1946, by which the UGCC united with the Russian Orthodox Church. Patriarch Aleksei also disapproved of the UGCC's plan to move its administrative center to Ukraine's capital, which, he claimed, might bring additional tension to the interreligious situation in Ukraine.

According to Prof. Marynovych, the unwillingness of Patriarch Aleksei II to admit that the Lviv Sobor in 1946 was forced upon Greek-Catholic hierarchs "always creates the impression of a lost chance for mutual understanding" between the UGCC and the Moscow Patriarchate. "Patriarch Aleksei II, in fact, repeated the standpoint of the Moscow Patriarchate. which was expressed long ago, adding only

(Continued on page 20)

Viacheslav and Larysa Briukhovetsky speak at Shevchenko Society

by Dr. Orest Popovych

NEW YORK - Higher education and cinematography in Ukraine may seem like unrelated subjects, but they blended seamlessly when presented jointly by the husband and wife duo of Dr. Viacheslav and Prof. Larysa Briukhovetska to a capacity audience at the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) on March 1. Dr. Briukhovetsky, the president of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy (KMA), traced the remarkable history of that august institution, with the aid of a film in which KMA students played the main part. Prof. Briukhovetska related how the new Ukrainian magazine Kino-Teatr was spawned by the students in her cinematography classes at the KMA.

In introducing the program, Larissa Onyshkevych, the president of NTSh in America, hailed both speakers as examples of how much one dedicated person can accomplish in his or her chosen field - Dr. Briukhovetsky as the founder of the reborn KMA and Prof. Briukhovetska as the founder of the only Ukrainian magazine devoted to cinema and theater. Then the proceedings were taken over by Prof. Vasyl Makhno, who introduced the speakers and ran the rest of the program.

In his talk "Kyiv Mohyla Academy – a Fortress of Ukrainian Spirit," Dr. Briukhovetsky recalled how the declaration of Ukraine's independence in 1991 led to the rebirth of the KMA, which had been closed by the Russians in 1817. By 1994, the KMA had acquired the status of a national university, comprising the

departments of humanities, sciences, social sciences, law, economics and information science.

Today some 2,500 students attend the KMA, vying for a range of degrees, from bachelor's to doctor degrees. There is also a department designed to prepare potential applicants for admission to the university. Similar preparatory programs exist at 13 collegiums established throughout Ukraine. The KMA has also established three daughter institutions the Academies at Ostroh and Mykolaiv and the University of Humanities.

An educational system of such magnitude exacts inordinate demands on one's time, said Dr. Briukhovetsky, acknowledging that 90 percent of his accomplishments he owed to his wife, herself a tireless worker in the field of Ukrainian culwonder. notea Briukhovetsky cheerfully, that a new encyclopedia has referred to him as "the husband of Larissa Briukhovetska."

After this introduction, Prof. Briukhovetska stepped up to the podium and acquainted the audience with the status of Ukrainian cinema in general and the magazine Kino-Teatr in particular. The magazine, of which she is the chief editor, was launched in 1994 on the initiative of students in her cinematography class at the KMA, who received for it a grant from the Renaissance Foundation. Its first few issues were written by the students, who were gradually supplanted by more authoritative authors.

Today, Kino-Teatr, an attractive illustrated magazine, publishes six issues a year, featuring interviews with actors, authors, producers and directors, as well as general information on the world of motion pictures and theater. Its editors organize roundtable discussions on subjects of interest, such as cruelty and violence on the screen, attend conferences and publish books. Prof. Biukhovetska presented to the NTSh library one of these books, "Poetic Cinema - the Forbidden School," which was compiled by her and published in Kyiv by Kino-Teatr jointly with Art-Ek.

The highlight of the program was the premiere of an informative artistic film about the KMA, shown here ahead of its first showing scheduled for Kyiv. Produced by Svitlana Zinovyeva and heavily staffed with KMA students, the film opens with a scene where the students are washing the statue of Hryhorii Skovoroda, the 18th century Ukrainian philosopher, in an act symbolizing the cleansing of today's Ukraine. Then viewers are guided through a dream-like sequence in which the history of the KMA is traced from its inception as the Kyiv Epiphany Brotherhood School in 1615, which was elevated to the Kyiv Mohyla Academy in 1632 by Metropolitan Petro

In the film, students move about on stilts through library stacks, campus grounds and past the portraits of KMA founders, benefactors and famous alumni. They are guided by a mysterious Kozak figure, who asks probing questions about books and learning, exhorting the students to make use of both. The Kozak introduces an array of names and faces of famous people who were associated with the KMA, such as teachers,

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Ukrainians participate in session of U.N.'s Commission on the Status of Women

by Nadia Shmigel

UNITED NATIONS – The 47th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) took place on March 3-14 at the United Nations headquarters in New York.

The Commission on the Status of Women was established as a functional commission of the Economic and Social Council by Council Resolution 11(II) of June 21, 1946, to prepare recommendations and reports to the council on promoting women's rights in political, economic, civil, social and educational fields. The commission's 47th session was preceded by two days of NGO meetings, panels and discussion at Barnard College at Columbia University.

Every year the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations (WFUWO), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status with the Economic and Social Council since 1993, participates in the sessions of CSW as an observer. It takes an active part in all NGO activities, the program for NGOs prior to the beginning of the CSW session and NGO side events. The WFUWO prepared a statement on violence against women, which was translated into all official languages of the United Nations and was available, as a U.N. document, (E/CN.6/2003/NGO/8) to state delega-

Nadia Shmigel, is NGO representative of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations.

tions and NGO representatives.

This year the Commission on the Status of Women focused on two thematic issues: participation and access of women to the media, and information and communications technologies and their impact on and use as an instrument for the advancement and empowerment of women; and women's human rights and elimination of all forms of violence against women and girls as defined in the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome document of the Special Session of the General Assembly titled "Women: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the 21st Century."

There were over 100 NGO side events, which reflected the two thematic issues of the commission. For example, "A Mental Health Perspective: Violence against Women and Human Rights, and the Role of the Media – a Panel Discussion with Audience Participation," sponsored by the NGO Committee on Mental Health, New York; and "Women and Human Rights – Trafficking and Prostitution – Panel Discussion" presented by the European Women's Lobby were among the many panels and presentations

The presenters in all side events reflected the international participation of women in the CSW, as they came from many countries and continents. In the corridors of the U.N. you could meet women in exotic dresses from Africa, among them a woman from Palestine in an unusually beautiful embroidered scarf,

which by its geometric design in crossstitch resembled Ukrainian embroidery. Among the participants were many women with doctorates, professors, journalists and community leaders.

The struggle to achieve equal rights for women in the world, and thus eliminate violence against women, has a long history. Its beginnings date to the establishment of the Commission on Status of Women in 1946; and its roots go back to the U.N. Declaration Against Violence Against Women (1993) and the Beijing Platform for Action (1995).

The following statement is found on the Internet page of the Division for the Advancement of Women. "In 2000, a comprehensive review and appraisal of progress made in the implementation of the Platform for Action was undertaken by the 23rd Special Session of the General Assembly (Beijing + 5) titled "Women 2000: Gender Equality, Development and Peace for the 21st Century." The assembly adopted a Political Declaration and Further Actions and Initiatives to Implement the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (the Outcome Document)."

Participating in select parts of the CSW and NGO side events were Maria Szkambara, president of the WFUWO, Luba Silecky, president of the Women's Association for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, and the following WFUWO representatives: Iryna Kurowycky, (president of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America),

Hanya Krill, (webmaster for the WFUWO.org website and certified United Nations journalist), Nadia Shmigel, Daria Dykyj, Olha Stawnychy, Marta Kichurowska-Kebalo, Slava Rubel president of the World Plast Command, Plaar Ukrainian Scouting Organization), and Ulana Kekish-Solodenko.

The women also participated in an evening reception arranged by the UNWLA New York Regional Council and the Women's Association for the Defense of the Four Freedoms for Ukraine, New York. Nadia Sawchuk, president of the UNWLA, New York Region, was master of ceremonies for the evening.

The WFUWO was joined by Olha Kobets, president of the Olena Teliha Society in Kyiv and vice-president of the National League of Women of Ukraine. Ms. Kobets came to the CSW session on the recommendation of WFUWO and the invitation of the U.N. Division for the Advancement of Women. One of her tasks on returning to Kyiv is to publicize the work of CSW and the struggle to attain equality for women. She is planning to use her journal Women's World and her radio program, as well as a press conference with the Kyiv news media, to heighten awareness of the issues discussed during the session. The NGO representatives of WFUWO held a working session at Mrs. Rubel's home on March 4 in order to exchange views and to plan our work for the future.

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Foundation established in memory of 9/11 victim Oleh Wengerchuk helps Ukraine's orphans pursue education

by Lydia Matiaszek

KYIV – On September 11, 2001, nearly 3,000 innocent people were killed in terrorist attacks against the United States that occurred in New York City, Washington and Pennsylvania. This tragedy affected millions – from the friends and family of those who were lost, to an entire country that realized its vulnerability despite its strength, as well as people around the world who reached out to support those affected.

Some people gave in to deep sorrow and despair; others pledged vengeance; but Dennis Cannelis, a computer software company CEO from Texas, chose a different way to deal with the loss of his friend, Oleh Wengerchuk. In July 2002 he founded the Oleh D. Wengerchuk Memorial Foundation (ODWMF) and invested \$10,000 to create a living legacy to his friend: a scholarship program for orphaned, underprivileged or handicapped children in Ukraine.

The foundation is based on the belief that each of us, through our education, kindness and courage, can make a positive impact on those around us. Mr. Cannelis recalls how Oleh touched those around him through his hard work, his love for the fine arts and Ukrainian culture, his love for social interaction, and his kindness in helping others to feel special about themselves. Simply put, he spread good will to others.

The foundation created in Mr. Wengerchuk's memory is confident that, although the world and Ukraine in particular are facing many challenges, the scholarship recipients through their studies and continued hard work in helping other orphans, will make an important contribution towards changing this situation.

The scholarship program is implemented in cooperation with Help Us Help the

Ludia Matiaszek, who lives in Kyiv, is a board member of the foundation established in memory of her brother, Oleh Wengerchuk. Children (HUHTC), a non-governmental organization in Ukraine headed by Maryna Krysa that has been working with orphans since 1996, and U-CARE, the American sister-organization of HUHTC headed by Vera Petrusha. Fifty-six students are currently enrolled in the scholarship program – 10 of whom are being funded by the Oleh D. Wengerchuk Memorial Foundation.

This writer, who has been based in Kyiv for nine years, works closely with HUHTC in the selection and monitoring of scholarship recipients. The scholarship covers: books and school supplies; a monthly stipend; clothing; tutors, when necessary; medical and dental expenses; and travel to Kyiv for quarterly reviews with HUHTC staff, including a staff psychologist who is available for counseling and evaluation.

The students come from across Ukraine and have diverse interests and personalities. However all have overcome tremendous hardships in life in order to pursue their dreams. They could have given in to the despair of their particular situations, but instead they emerged stronger, more committed to success, more sympathetic to others and more grateful for the opportunities they have been given. In addition to pursing their education, they participate in the HUHTC's summer camp program for orphans which takes place every year in the Carpathian Mountains (there were over 500 participants from across Ukraine just this past year). The older students are counselors and mentors for younger orphans at the camp. They also participate in other programs such as the humanitarian assistance delivered to orphanages throughout the year.

This year's ODWMF scholarships were awarded to the following students.

• Valerii Bezverkhyi was born August 30, 1982, Kyiv, with Pierre-Marie Disease, and moved to the Tsuripinsk internat for physically challenged children. His teachers said he was a very good student, responsible, hard-working and well-behaved, always striving to better himself and earn an educa-

tion. He was very active in school activities, such as concerts. He has participated in the summer camp program for a several years, and has exhibited strength of character and resolve, as exemplified when he managed the difficult hike to the peaks of the Carpathian mountains. Mr. Bezverkhyi is studying accounting at the economics technical school in Kamianets-Podilskyi, Khmelnytskyi Oblast.

• Ivan Bodnarchuk was born April 20, 1982, in the village of Koropets, Monastyrsky region, Ternopil Oblast. He was a very good student who finished school with high marks and distinction. His teachers describe him as a persistent and strong-willed individual who is very affable and has many friends. He chose the Pre-University Preparatory program at the prestigious National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, and has now been admitted to the sciences program where he is a chemistry major. Mr. Bodnarchuk participated in a number of HUHTC summer camps, and eventually worked his way up from participant to camp counselor.

• Maryna Dzhulai was born May 15, 1984, in the city of Poltava. She was a keen student, very attentive and well-organized. Her teacher commented that she has strong skills in reading comprehension and mathematical skills, an excellent memory, an ability to apply herself and work hard and persistence in achieving her goals. During her free time she enjoys horseback-riding and soccer. In 2002 Ms. Dzhulai enrolled in the economics and management department of the Poltava State Agrarian Academy, and is specializing in organizational management.

• Vitalii Kalchenko was born July 3, 1982, in Zaporizhia. He studied at the Molochansk school for orphans, where he also learned to paint and plaster. In 2000-2002 he studied choreography at the Molochansk Music School. He actively participates in various artistic endeavors, enjoys comedy and singing Ukrainian

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About Oleh Wengerchuk

Oleh Wengerchuk was born on October 3, 1944, in Vienna. His mother, Stefania Czorny, recalls his premature birth while bombs fell around the hospital and most of the medical personnel had taken refuge in the basement shelter. Besides being born two and a half months early and below acceptable birth weight, he had pneumonia and was not expected to survive. However, his mother's strong love for her child and faith in God saw them through.

Eventually, Oleh and his older brother, Ostap, moved to the United States with their mother from a displaced person's camp in Hannover, Germany. They faced many obstacles in starting their new life, but managed to persevere and gain an education.

Oleh at first majored in biology in college, but after serving in the U.S. Army during the Vietnam War, returned to pursue a degree in fine

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Oleh Wengerchuk

UACC meeting discusses diaspora activity and relations between the U.S. and Ukraine

by Oksana Bakum

NEW YORK – The executive of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council held an extended meeting here on January 25. UACC President Ihor Gawdiak reported on his participation in meetings with U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual and Undersecretary of State Steven Pifer. These meetings were attended by representatives of Ukrainian civic organizations, and the two officials briefed them on the state of U.S.-Ukraine relations.

Mr. Gawdiak also was among the Ukrainian leaders invited to the Embassy of Ukraine for the purpose of considering the present unsatisfactory and strained relationship between Ukraine and the United States.

In addition, the UACC chief extended his holiday wishes to the people of Ukraine via Radio Liberty and gave an interview on the topic "The Diaspora and U.S.-Ukraine Relations."

After the presentation of reports by officers, the executive turned its attention mainly to three issues: the work and immediate plans of the Ukrainian World Coordinating Council (UWCC), the eighth conclave of the Ukrainian World Congress (UWC) and the UACC convention

With regard to the UWCC, it was decided to postpone the approval of its by-laws, pending their complete review. The UACC president asked R.L. Chomiak to serve as his proxy at the February 11-18 UWCC meeting in Kyiv.

As regards the project of the museummemorial dedicated to the 1932-1933 Great Famine, the UWCC will create a committee in Kyiv responsible for carrying out the project. This action has been

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Projects in Ukraine, World Congress of Ukrainians highlight discussion at UCCA executive meeting

by Tamara Gallo

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

NEW YORK – The UCCA executive board met on Saturday, March 15, for a regularly scheduled meeting at its national headquarters in lower Manhattan. A moment of silence was offered in memory of Mykhajlo Spontak, the UCCA's treasurer and devoted community activist who passed away on February 14, as well as for Slava Stetsko, a member of Ukraine's Parliament and leader of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, who dedicated her life to the fulfillment of Ukrainian independence and its nation-building

Following the reading of the minutes of the previous Executive Board meeting, a discussion ensued about the UCCA's projects in Ukraine; preparations for the 19th Congress of Ukrainians in America; the upcoming eighth World

Congress of Ukrainians; and the 70th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine.

The focus of the UCCA's activity in Ukraine this year and next year remains the upcoming presidential elections slated for October 2004. Having actively participated in all of Ukraine's elections, most recently the March 2002 parliamentary elections with the fourth largest elections observer group, the UCCA executive board offered recommendations for continuing its civic education programs.

Roksolana Lozynskyj, speaking on behalf of the UCCA's Civic Education Commission, emphasized the need to provide the Ukrainian people with as much information as possible regarding the elections, their procedures and the candidates. The UCCA will research various grant opportunities from public and private foundations, and will issue an appeal to the Ukrainian American community for support.

The UCCA's Council on Aid to Ukrainians (CAU) presented a unique opportunity to produce and distribute "History of Ukraine," in CD format to all of Ukraine's schools, universities and public libraries. The manufacturer of the CD has agreed to update the "History of Ukraine" with a section dedicated to the Ukrainian diaspora in the United States.

The CAU's efforts in previous projects, such as the distribution of audiocassettes of Ukrainian folktales and Christmas carols to Ukrainian grammar schools and libraries, was a success, judging by the articles in Ukraine's newspapers and the notes of thanks from countless schools and libraries in Ukraine.

Furthermore, as Ukraine prepares for the upcoming presidential elections in 2004, the Organization for the Defense of Four Freedoms for Ukraine, under the patronage of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, is sponsoring the "Not To Be Forgotten" exhibit in the United States. This exhibit is dedicated to the years of repressive Soviet policies towards the Ukrainian people, highlighting the 1932-1933 Ukrainian Famine-Genocide. The funds raised during the tour will be used to display this exhibit in various cities throughout Ukraine as a pre-electoral campaign to inform the Ukrainian public about the atrocities of the past and develop a framework for Ukraine's nation-building process.

In commemoration of the 125th anniversary of Ukrainian immigration to the United States, the UCCA will sponsor an exhibit of Ukrainian American artists in Ukraine's major museums. This exhibit has received support from the Ministry of Culture in Ukraine, as well as the United States Embassy in Kyiv.

Additional projects will focus on the UCCA's campaign to revoke the Pulitzer Prize awarded to New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty, a denier of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, as well as efforts to counter attempts to give the Russian language legal status within Ukraine.

Preparations were discussed for the 19th Congress of Ukrainians in America, the quadrennial convention of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America. The greater Philadelphia area was chosen as the next site of the Congress of Ukrainians in America and will have as its theme "Unite, Brothers of Mine" – a reference to unity within the Ukrainian community and in commemoration of the 190th anniversary of

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The Ukrainian National Association announces:



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THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

Northern New Jersey District holds annual meeting INSURANCE MATTERS



Northern New Jersey District Chairman Eugene Oscislawski presents the district's \$200 donation for Soyuzivka Project Renaissance to UNA Treasurer Roma Lisovich.

by Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. - The Northern New Jersey District Committee of the Ukrainian National Association, which encompasses 19 branches, held its annual meeting here at the UNA Corporate Headquarters on Friday, March 7.

The meeting was brought to order by UNA Advisor Eugene Oscislawski, the district chairman, who welcomed branch representatives, district officers and members of the UNA General Assembly: President Stefan Kaczaraj, National Secretary Christine E. Kozak and Treasurer Roma

Mr. Oscislawski opened the meeting and called for a moment of silence in honor of leading UNA and Northern New Jersey District activists who had passed away during the past year. Andre Worobec was elected to chair the meeting, while Lon Staruch was elected to record the minutes. Sophia Derzko read the minutes of the last annual meeting, which were adopted with minor changes.

A three-member nominations committee was the elected; its members were Daria Semegen, Roma Hadzewycz and Julian Kotlar.

The district chairman delivered a report on the district's overall activity during the last year, highlighting such events at the Father's Day trip to Soyuzivka and New Jersey's celebration of Ukrainian Independence Day, which was held at the invitation of Gov. James McGreevey at the governor's residence, Drumthwacket.

He also noted the district's organizing achievements in 2002: 85 new members enrolled for insurance coverage of \$2,593,997, for an average policy face value of \$30,517. In fact, he said, though the district came in second in the 2002 organizing campaign, in terms of meeting its quota for new members, in terms of both the number of members enrolled and the total value of insurance written the district was in first place.

The auditing committee report was delivered by Stefan Welhasch, speaking for himself and colleague Christine Brodyn, who proposed a vote of confidence for the outing board of district officers.

The UNA's national secretary then took advantage of the meeting to present a check for \$170 as the district's organizing reward for 2002. She also presented an award to the district's top organizer, and the UNA's No. 2 organizer overall, Ms. Brodyn, who enrolled 17 new members insured for



UNA National Secretary Christine E. Kozak (left) presents an award to the Northern New Jersey District's top organizer, Christine Brodyn.

\$249,000 during the past year.

The Nominations Committee then returned to deliver its report, recommending the following slate of district officers for 2003-2004: Mr. Oscislawski, chairman; Mr. Kotlar, vice-chairman; Nina Bilchuk, secretary; Walter Honcharyk, treasurer; Ms. Hadzewycz (The Ukrainian Weekly editorin-chief), English-language press liaison; Irene Jarosewich (Svoboda editor-in-chief), Ukrainian-language press liaison; Christine Woch, organizing director; Maria Oscislawski, coordinator; Daria Semegen, Mr. Staruch and Maria Haluszczak, members-at-large; Ms. Brodyn, Mr. Welhasch and Lydia Ciapka, auditing committee. Wolodymyr Bilyk and John Chomko remain as honorary district chairmen. The slate was elected unanimously.

A discussion ensued about how organizing quotas are determined, with local UNA'ers arguing that these quotas should be lowered in order to be both more realistic and achievable. The Northern New Jersey District agreed that its quota for 2003 should be set at 100 new members.

The UNA president spoke briefly about the UNA's financial status, noting that the association has fewer members and, therefore, less income. Mr. Kaczaraj noted that losses continue at Soyuzivka, that investment income is down due to market trends, and that the deficits of the UNA's two newspapers increased in 2002, though their expenses went down. The best news came from the Ukrainian National Urban Renewal Corp., i.e., the UNA's Corporate Headquarters building, which saw an increase in income from rentals during 2002.

UNA Treasurer Lisovich picked up on the topic of Soyuzivka, noting that a new management team has been put in place at the resort and that during the springtime rooms will be refurbished and the dining room in the Main House will be renovated. As well, she noted that a group of Plast members has taken the lead in organizing the effort to mark hiking trails at Soyuzivka. She underscored that it is most important to market Soyuzivka as a venue for all sorts of events and groups: conferences, weddings, family reunions, etc. She added that there is great potential also in the non-Ukrainian market.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the district's plan of activity for 2003 was discussed. Thus far it encompasses a "Yalynka" Christmas program for children, a bus trip to Soyuzivka, participation in local festivals to promote the UNA, as well as several fund-raising events.

Mission Statement

The Ukrainian National Association exists:

- to promote the principles of fraternalism;
- to preserve the Ukrainian, Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian heritage and culture; and
- to provide quality financial services and products to its members.

As a fraternal insurance society, the Ukrainian National Association reinvests its earnings for the benefit of its members and the Ukrainian community.

Why today's women need life insurance protection

by Christine E. Kozak

UNA National Secretary

Women need life insurance protection for the same reasons men do: to provide for their loved ones. Why, then, is it that women in our society are underinsured, or worse yet, uninsured?

According to the Life Insurance Marketing Association, women who have their own life insurance coverage usually own half as much as men. Furthermore, 60 percent of women don't own individual life insurance protection (they may be covered under group insurance plans), and 36 percent don't have any life insurance coverage at all.

Let's look at some of the reasons that women should purchase life insurance policies, or upgrade the ones

In today's world, it takes two incomes to support a family. Just as the family needs two incomes, the family needs two substantial life insurance policies – one for each breadwinner. After all, what life insurance does is replace the income lost to a family when a breadwinner dies. The benefit paid by a life insurance policy can be crucial in paying an outstanding mortgage loan, funding a college education for a child, or paying off credit card or other debts.

Now, just because a spouse does not work outside the home does not mean the spouse does not work. A stav-at-home wife or mother is in charge of many important functions in the family. If she should die, her husband must then pay for someone else to take care of the children, transport them to school and various activities, and take charge of the household. A life insurance policy can help cover such previously unforeseen expenses for a family.

Single women, too, need life insurance. In many cases a single woman is the sole breadwinner for a family. What, then, happens if she should die? Who will take care of her family's financial needs?

Even single women without families should consider the benefits of a life insurance policy. They need life insurance to pay for the costs of any debts or funeral expenses, which otherwise would burden their relatives.

Women's needs also go beyond life insurance. Today's women need to look at the options available to ensure a secure retirement; no longer should they depend solely on Social Security benefits or the pension plans of their spouses. Remember, too, that just as there is a gender gap in salaries, there is a gender gap in Social Security benefits as these are based on the salary earned by a person when he or she was working.

In addition, statistics show that women receive only 54 percent of the pension income that men do. That is because women are, on average, part of the workforce for 11 years less than men because it is women who tend to take time off from their careers and jobs to care for children or aging parents. The result: they have saved less for their own retirement. Now add to that the fact that women live longer than men - an average of seven years more - therefore, they need to plan for a longer period of retirement.

The UNA offers annuity plans that can give its members peace of mind. A UNA annuity provides a source of guaranteed income for a woman's retirement years. And, these annuities can be used in the same way as an IRA – an individual retirement account.

The Ukrainian National Association's professional advisers can help members tailor an annuity to their needs today, and their needs for the future. An additional fact to consider is that the UNA does not charge a front-end load fee, or annual administration fees, so all your money is working for you. Annuity owners receive an annual report on the status of their plan, and they can withdraw a portion of all of their investment at any time after the first year. (Depending on the annuity, surrender charges may apply.)

In addition, the UNA now offers one-, two- and three-year short-term annuities to answer the needs of members who wish to invest their funds for a short

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Pulitzer by fraud

The Washington Times on March 29 carried a story by Natalia Feduschak reporting that Ukrainian Americans have begun a campaign to revoke the Pulitzer Prize awarded to Walter Duranty, the infamous denier of the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933.

The action apparently was begun by the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which issued a call to action in its Bulletin. From there, the UCCA exhortation to begin a letter-writing campaign directed at the Pulitzer committee (Sig Gissler, Administrator, The Pulitzer Prizes, Columbia University, 709 Journalism Building, 2950 Broadway, New York, NY 10027) was picked up by Internet users. Concurrently, others have urged the Ukrainian community to send letters to the publisher of The New York Times (Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr., Publisher, The New York Times, 229 W. 43rd St., New York, NY 10036) to pressure the paper to voluntarily give up the 1932 Pulitzer Prize obtained by fraud by its Moscow correspondent.

Duranty got the Pulitzer "for his series of dispatches on Russia, especially the working out of the Five-Year Plan." In fact, it was that Five-Year Plan for the Soviet economy that led to the genocidal famine that killed 7 million to 10 million in Ukraine. Duranty's reports were filled with glowing reports about the success of collectivization and the great Soviet "experiment." Later, Duranty denied there was a famine – although he told British diplomats that 10 million had died due to famine.

But that is not all. In 1987 Dr. James Mace, speaking at a conference on "Recognition and Denial of Genocide and Mass Killing in the 20th Century" cited a declassified State Department document: a memorandum written by a U.S. Embassy staffer in Berlin based on a conversation with Duranty that noted: "in agreement with The New York Times and the Soviet authorities," Duranty's dispatches always "reflect(ed) the official opinion of the Soviet regime and not his own." Thus, his reporting was not his own; moreover, it was Soviet propaganda. After receiving a copy of the document, Times Executive Editor Max Frankel responded: the revelation "doesn't seem to qualify as news. It's really history, and belongs in history books."

A major turnaround came on June 24, 1990, when Karl A. Meyer of The Times, writing in "The Editorial Notebook," acknowledged that what Duranty wrote from his Moscow post constituted "some of the worst reporting to appear in this newspaper" and noted that Duranty's misdeeds were detailed in "Stalin's Apologist" (1990). In that highly acclaimed book Dr. S. J. Taylor reports that, in his acceptance speech at the Pulitzer ceremony in May 1932, Duranty said the Bolsheviks "are doing the best for the Russian masses," adding that he had learned "to respect the Soviet leaders, especially Stalin, whom I consider to have grown into a really great statesman."

Still, The Times had yet to tell the whole truth. In a 2001 special supplement dedicated to the paper's 150th anniversary, Executive Editor Howell Raines explained to readers that, though its slogan is "All the News That's Fit to Print," "... important news slips by because our coverage reflects blind spots that we recognize only in retrospect ... We know we make mistakes, and we hate them, but we do not fear them to the point of timidity, as long as they are made in the course of intellectually honest work and are promptly corrected." Nonetheless, you guessed it, the Famine was not one of the mistakes acknowledged in that supplement.

Even more recently, the book "Written into History" (hardcover, 2001; paperback, 2002), which contains Pulitzer Prize reporting of the 20th century from The Times, lists Duranty among the paper's Pulitzer winners, but with the parenthetical notation "Other writers in The Times and elsewhere have discredited this coverage."

An editor's note and an asterisk, however, are not enough.

Questioned by The Washington Times writer cited at the top of this editorial, Catherine Mathis, vice-president of corporate communications for The New York Times Co., said: "The Pulitzer Board has reviewed the Duranty prize several times over the years, and the board has never seen fit to revoke it." She added, "In that situation, The Times has not seen merit in trying to undo history."

Perhaps The New York Times cannot undo history, but it can set the record straight. And part of setting the record straight would be to return Duranty's ill-gotten Pulitzer. To bring just a tiny measure of justice – albeit 70 years late – for the millions of victims of Stalin, there can be no Pulitzer Prize associated with Walter Duranty's name.

April **11** 1999

Turning the pages back...

Four years ago, Ukraine mourned Vyacheslav Chornovil, who was killed in an auto accident in the late night hours of March 25, on the road near Boryspil International Airport located outside of Kyiv.

Tens of thousands came to bid a final farewell to the human and national rights activist, former Soviet political prisoner, leader of Rukh and former presidential candidate. Indeed, Roman Woronowycz of our Kyiv Press Bureau reported that 50,000 lined the streets to witness the funeral procession and that 20,000 gathered for the final viewing at the Teacher's Building, the base of the independent Ukrainian government of 1918.

Marta Kolomayets, who worked at The Weekly in 1982-1984 and 1988-1996, including several stints in the Kyiv Press Bureau, wrote a reminiscence of the national leader.

"... He had one ideal, one principle, and he lived for it. Even in these last few months, when Rukh was splintered, he believed that in the end all would unite for a principle that was greater than that of clashing personalities: a united, democratic Ukraine.

"Few people see their dreams come true. Vyacheslav Chornovil, the political prisoner, the human rights activist, the journalist, the politician, the statesman, the presidential candidate, the beacon of the democratic movement, the spirit of Ukrainian nationalism, the Ukrainian patriot saw his dream become reality. He acknowledged that it was not yet the perfect Ukraine, not the kind of Ukraine he wanted to see, but it was a start ..."

Source: "Ukraine mourns Chornovil," by Roman Woronowycz, The Ukrainian Weekly, April 4, 1999, Vol. LXVII, No. 14, and "In memoriam: Vyacheslav Chornovil, champion of independent Ukraine," by Marta Kolomayets, The Ukrainian Weekly, April 11, 1999, Vol. LXVII, No. 15.

COMMENTARY

Was the Great Famine part of a genocidal campaign? Are Russians, Ukrainians equally culpable for Soviet crimes?

by Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky

Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky's remarks below are a slightly revised version of remarks first appearing in Ukraine List 196 that were prompted by Mikhail Molchanov's comments, directed to Prof. Rutland and appearing in Ukraine List 193, about the Famine and related issues, and by one remark by Peter Rutland, directed to Dr. Molchanov in Ukraine List 194, in which he refers to "Ukrainian nationalists."

The Molchanov-Rutland exchange arose in connection with Prof. Rutland's review of Dr. Molchanov's book "Political Culture and National Identity in Russian-Ukrainian Relations." In his response to the review, Dr. Molchanov made some of the following types of statements: "Regarding genocidal myth, I have yet to see the proof of the claim that the Famine 1933 was driven specifically by the party's desire to eliminate ethnic Ukrainians. That is what I characterize as myth, not the fact that millions died as a result of collectivization policies." "People were dying in ethnic Russian heartland as well, en masse. Ukrainian nationalist myth does not mention these 'details.' It sees Ukrainian suffering at the Russian hands, not Russian suffering from the hands of Russian (and Ukrainian) compatriots. The nationalist myth also glosses over the fact that 'genocidal' policies were executed by the local cadres, i.e., primarily by the Ukrainian party activists, on Moscow's command, of course."

Regarding the Famine and the question of evidence of it being a genocidal act, let me ask you to contemplate the following: A man is missing. He is missing because he lies bleeding of wounds in the home of a man known to be a sociopathic hit man for the mob and someone who has more than a dozen murders to his credit. A woman in the yard next door hears what seems to sound like cries and moans for help; she knocks on the hit man's door. He tells her she misinterpreted his cat's cries and sends her away. The body is buried in the backyard, and for years the hit man disclaims any knowledge as to the fate of the missing man. Then, finally, the body is discovered and the police also find out that the hit man had a bitter and longstanding animosity towards the missing man.

The hit man's "dream team" lawyers will argue that there's no direct evidence of any homicide. No one saw the stabbing. The knife was never found. There is no evidence that the hit man ever told anyone he was going to kill the missing man. Then they will argue that, even if the missing man was killed on the premises, it could have been by someone else. Then, even if the hit man had plunged the knife into the missing man, it was accidental – he was waving it around in a state of agitation and accidentally caused the stabbing. And lastly, even if it was not accidental, it was in self-defense because the missing man was threatening the hit man in the latter's own

Want to know what would happen? On the above facts, the hit man would be charged and tried. At trial, the prosecution would put together the jigsaw puzzle of circumstantial evidence as outlined above regarding who the hit man was, his animosity towards the missing man, where the missing man was found, the neighboring woman's offer of help, etc.

Then the judge would give the jury the standard instructions about how they are instructed to use their common sense and to apply their life experiences in interpreting the evidence, and he would instruct them that circumstantial evidence is just as valid as direct evidence. The judge would also instruct the jury that to convict, they must find guilt not beyond all possible doubt, but beyond all reasonable doubt. In all likelihood, the jury would convict, except, of course, if one of the jurors were someone like Mr. Molchanov.

Were Stalin and the Soviet Communists mass murderers? Did the Russians have a longstanding pathological hatred and fear of any manifestation of national normalcy by Ukrainians? Did they not in 1708 massacre some 15,000 women, children and any and all other living beings at Baturyn merely because Hetman Ivan Mazepa's headquarters had been at Baturyn? Did they not in the 19th century send Taras Shevchenko beyond the Urals for his highly threatening act of writing patriotic Ukrainian verse? Did they not in that century proclaim that the Ukrainian language had never existed, did not then exist and never would exist? And, did they not ban the use of the Ukrainian language in publications and other contexts?

Of course, by the time the Bolsheviks were taking over power, the level of Russian affection for Ukrainians was surging! That's why during the period 1917-1919, Volodymyr Zatonskyi reported that hatred of anything Ukrainian on the part of the Russian Communists and Russian proletariat in Ukraine was so great that he was almost shot by Bolshevik soldiers merely because he had had a Ukrainian-language publication in his pocket – even though the publication was a Communist one. One could go on and on, but I trust that is unnecessary.

Was the Famine part of a genocidal campaign against Ukrainians? To answer that question, you need to look at a number of different types of factors and issues.

They include: First, what are the facts relating to what happened? E.g., did people die? Did they die of famine? How many? Was food taken from them? Were they prevented from leaving their villages to search for food by a system of internal passports that had been imposed at about the same time as the Famine? Did the Soviets sell grain at the same time people were dying of Famine? Were offers of assistance made by those outside the Soviet Union and rejected? Did the Soviets lie about the

Second, what was the vertical context in which the Famine occurred? That is, what was the previous historical context of relations and attitudes between the Russians, and to some extent the Jews, on the one hand and the Ukrainians on the other hand during the decades and centuries preceding the event? And what happened during the decades after the event? In the criminal law, the analogous concepts are "prior" and "subsequent bad acts."

Third, what was the horizontal context of the Famine? That is, what were the political and economic climates, and what were the "nationalities" policies and practices in the Soviet Union during the years immediately preceding and succeeding the event?

And fourth, what are the appropriate conceptual categorizations applicable to the event at issue?

Regarding the facts: millions of Ukrainian peasants died over many months in 1932-1933 because their foodstuffs were forcibly taken from them by the Communists. They were prevented from searching for food elsewhere by an internal

(Continued on page 18)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UAVets at rally in support of troops

Dear Editor:

On Saturday, March 22, members of Ukrainian American Veterans Post 40 were proud to participate in a rally to "Support Our Troops" at Veterans Memorial Park in North Port, Fla.

The rally was sponsored by the VFW Post of North Port. There were about 300 people in attendance, mainly veterans and their families. The rally was opened by young naval cadets with the presentation of colors, the singing of the national anthem and the "Pledge of Allegiance."

The speakers emphasized that we should pray for the safety of our troops and their speedy return home to their families.

To some of us it seemed that it was just a while ago that we were young and being sent overseas to fight for our new country. And now it is happening again.

We are grateful to the new generation of heroes who protect us and our freedom while they face danger.

God protect our troops and God Bless America.

Jerry Zinycz Venice, Fla.

The letter-writer is a member of UAV Post 40.

For more info read "Stalin's Apologist"

Dear Editor:

Taras Hunczak's article on Walter Duranty just scratches the surface of this fascinating, malevolent and deranged personality. Anyone interested in learning more, including about his experiments with Satanism (no kidding!) might take a look at the fascinating biography by S.J. Taylor called "Stalin's Apologist."

Askold Melnyczuk Boston, Mass.

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

Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

ACTION ITEM

Famine Monument in Washington

Rep. Sander Levin (D-Mich.), co-chair of the Congressional Ukrainian Caucus, introduced a bill (H.R. 591) to erect a monument to the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. This bill proposes to allocate a plot of land in Washington, to honor the memory of the millions of victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide. The monument will be unveiled during commemorations of the 75th anniversary of Ukrainian Famine-Genocide in the year 2008.

Currently, more than 30 additional members of Congress have co-sponsored the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide Memorial Bill. The Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS) is requesting that members of the Ukrainian American community contact their representatives and urge them to co-sponsor this bill. Below is a sample letter. For further information readers may contact UNIS via phone, (202) 547-0018, or e-mail, unis@ucca.org.

SAMPLE LETTER

The Honorable (Name) U.S. House of Representatives Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative (Name):

As a member of the Ukrainian American community, I was pleased to learn of H.R. 591, introduced by Rep. Sander Levin, which would allocate a plot of land in Washington. for the Ukrainian American community to erect a monument to the victims of Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933.

This artificial famine was created by the Soviet regime, which in those years of plenty established unrealistically high quotas for foodstuffs and confiscated Ukraine's abundant harvest. Having flooded Ukraine with Red Army troops, who guarded the food storage facilities and Ukrainian borders, the Stalinist government methodically starved to death over 7 million Ukrainians – a quarter of Ukraine's rural population. Through physical elimination, the Soviet regime intended to suppress the Ukrainian nation and its desire for freedom and independence. However, the Ukrainian people continued to resist Communist oppression and after, 70 years of struggle, regained their freedom in 1991.

It is important that the memory of the innocent victims does not vanish. Knowledge of the horrors suffered by the Ukrainian nation will serve as a constant reminder that the world cannot rest as long as there exist oppressive regimes. It is our duty to prevent similar genocides from ever again happening. A monument to the victims of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide in the capital of the United States will demonstrate that our great nation will always fight, for the oppressed.

I respectfully urge you to join the co-sponsors of this bill and support its passage.

Sincerely,

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Slava was one of a kind

The recent death of Slava Stetsko marks the end of an era, a time during which Ukrainian nationalism came of age.

I was born into a Ukrainian nationalist family. My father was a member of the Ukrainian Veterans Organization (UVO) in the United States. In 1931, at the request of Col. Yevhen Konovalets, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), Tato helped establish the Organization for the Rebirth of Ukraine (known by its Ukrainian acronym as ODVU). He remained loyal to OUN and ODVU throughout his life, even during the early 1940s when the FBI, responding to growing pressure from America's powerful Communist-inspired Popular Front, investigated the organization. The Communists claimed that ODVU was part of a Nazi fifth column bent on sabotaging the American war effort.

For months, my father and other ODVU members had their bank accounts frozen and were forbidden by the FBI to leave town without permission. ODVU's membership dropped precipitously. Tato stayed the course.

ODVU was exonerated in 1943 and, when the war ended, FBI agents visited our home again, this time to inquire about Ukrainian Communists in America.

Tato was always proud of his nationalism. As a young boy I remember a huge portrait of Konovalets hanging in our living room. I also recall a visit to our home by Col. Roman Sushko, a member of the OUN Provid (Leadership). After the war, Tato took me to LaSalle Street Station to greet displaced persons who had been members of OUN. "Today," my father told me, "you will meet real Ukrainian heroes."

Not long after, my father and other ODVU members learned that OUN had experienced an unfortunate and deeply bitter split between the followers of Andrii Melnyk and Stepan Bandera. Forced to make a choice between the two factions, ODVU's leadership reasoned that the last international OUN conference was in 1939, and Col. Melnyk was elected head. From that moment on, ODVU came to be associated with the "Melynykivtsi." The bitterness between OUN(B) and OUN(M) was quickly transplanted to the United States as each side condemned the other for being "traitors" to the nationalist movement.

Many years later, I was elected national president of the Young Ukrainian Nationalists (MUN), an ODVU affiliate founded in 1933. Although I was never a "sworn" member of OUN(M), I, too, came to be associated with the Melnykivtsi.

Slava Stetsko, of course, was a leading member of the "Banderivtsi." I met her for the first time when I was a special assistant to President Gerald R. Ford. She visited my office in the Old Executive Office Building in 1976, requesting my help in her efforts to meet with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. She wanted Dr. Kissinger to understand that the Soviet Union would inevitably collapse and that it would be in America's interest to be more familiar with Ukraine's nationalist aspirations.

Dr. Kissinger was not interested. He had already decided that Europe should be divided into two permanent spheres of influence, one Soviet and the other American, a concept later floated by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, a State Department bureaucrat. To my deep dismay and chagrin, the so-called "Sonnenfeldt Doctrine"

came to be associated with the Ford administration.

I met Mrs. Stetsko a second time in 1987 when, thanks to my late friend, Walter Chopiwskyj, I was appointed a delegate to the international conference of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL). Convened in Taipei, Taiwan, the gathering was an eye-opener for me. Mrs. Stetsko was there representing the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN). The largest session during the conference was held in a high school gymnasium, with some 4,000 people, delegates as well as local citizens, in attendance. The featured speaker in English was Mrs. Stetsko.

Later, I requested a one-on-one breakfast meeting with Slava and she graciously agreed. For the first time I had an opportunity to speak with her at length. I reviewed ODVU's history and shared my feelings regarding how unnecessary and harmful the split within OUN was in the United States. She listened politely and sympathetically. She agreed that it was all unfortunate and ended by saying: "I know your father and respect him." Before we parted, she suggested I visit her if I was ever in Munich.

In 1989, as it happened, Lesia and I had accumulated enough frequent-flyer miles to fly to Europe. We rented a car in Munich and drove to Budapest and back, staying in Munich for two weekends, back to back. Both times, our host was Mrs. Stetsko.

She brought us to the cemetery where her husband, Jaroslav, is buried, not far from Dmytro Andrievsky and Osyp Boidunyk, two OUN(M) luminaries I had known during my tenure as president of MUN. Commenting on the differences that existed between her husband and the two Melnykites, Slava commented: "they are together now."

I met Slava one last time in Toronto a few years later. We greeted each other warmly.

As I reflect back on this woman's outstanding life and my brief moments with her, a number of thoughts come to mind.

Mrs. Stetsko's visit to the White House during my tenure there and her talking about the inevitable collapse of the Soviet Union, was an act of irrevocable faith in the Ukrainian cause. Who at that time seriously believed that Ukraine would ever be independent in our lifetime?

Also worth meeting is the fact that my ideological affiliation aside, Slava still believed it important to come to the White House to meet with me.

In contrast to other so-called "nationalist" leaders in our American diaspora, it is clear that Mrs. Stetsko was interested in going beyond the confines of our narrow nationalist ghetto. She championed the Ukrainian cause throughout the world and lived to witness Ukraine's resurrection. Testimony to the respect she commanded in Ukraine is the fact that she was twice elected to the Verkhovna Rada.

Slava Stetsko was one of a kind, a woman of strong faith, vision and determination. She was busy all of her life, and yet she spent two full days with Lesia and me while we were in Munich. Politically, she had nothing to gain and yet she was warm, gracious and sympathetic. We will always remember her as a very classy lady.

"Slava Ukraini. Heroyam Slava."

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

UMANA addresses the HIV/AIDS pandemic in Ukraine

by Maria Hrycelak, M.D.

CHICAGO - In the spirit of U.S.-Ukraine programs for information exchange and to foster professional interaction on the ongoing challenges of HIV/AIDS, a series of presentations was recently prepared on the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of HIV/AIDS. This public health effort was undertaken by authors-presenters from various private and public institutions in the United States, including many members of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America. (UMANA members are indicated below with an asterisk following their

The purpose of the program was to share information on specific patient-related clinical issues, as well as public health efforts as known to the authors, and to increase awareness of these experiences. The intent was to provide an opportunity for others to increase their knowledge base and more effectively tailor efforts against HIV/AIDS in their own communities. Presentations were prepared in English and translated into Ukrainian by translators in Lviv.

The program included an overview of HIV/AIDS by symposium coordinator Roxolana Horbowyj, M.D.*; afterwards, the topics of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of HIV-infected patients were addressed from various aspects.

Presentations described the U.S. public health response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic (Richard Klein, U.S. Food and Drug Administration), methods to reduce risks of viral transmission through blood transfusion in the U.S. (Askold Mosijczuk, M.D.*), and recent recommendations to minimize HIV transmission from mothers to newborns (Maria Hrycelak, M.D.*).

Current pharmacological management of

National Institutes of Health) was detailed, as were unique clinical issues often encountered in HIV-infected patients in the areas of neuro-psychiatry (George Jaskiw, M.D.*), kidney disease (Zenia Chernyk, D.O.*), lung infections (Truvor Kuzmovych, M.D.*) and skin changes (George W. Turiansky, M.D.*).

Global molecular epidemiology and HIV vaccine design (Vladimir Novitsky, M.D., Ph.D., Harvard AIDS Institute), as well as experience in program development to improve access to care in Africa (Richard Marlink, M.D., Harvard AIDS Institute) provided an international perspective on the challenges of HIV infection.

In August 2002, several of these presentations were published in an issue dedicated to HIV/AIDS (No. 149) of the Journal of the Ukrainian Medical Association (JUMANA). This issue was prepared and delivered for distribution at the IXth Congress of the World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations (WFUMA) held in Luhansk, Ukraine, on August 19-23, 2002. UMANA and the UMANA Foundation provided funds to support the translation of manuscripts and slide presen-

To broadly share such information, in December 2002, the Ukrainian Distance Learning (UDL) Network (www.udl.org.ua) launched the U.S.-Ukraine HIV/AIDS Symposium as a web-symposium in English and Ukrainian. UDL is a non-governmental organization whose mission is to develop and strengthen the Distance Learning System in Ukraine.

Web-symposium registration was free to all at the courtesy of UDL. The Ukrainian Federation of America provided further funding. The active web-cast of the program was held during the period of December 12-HIV-infected patients (Alice Pau, Pharm.D., 20, 2002, and included access to all presen-

tations and manuscripts in English and in Ukrainian, as well as moderated chat-room sessions and bulletin board discussions for each topic. Real-time English-Ukrainian translation was available for transparent communication. Statistics showed a severalfold higher-than-average registration rate per week, as well as above-average rates of conference-users logins into the program and participation in activities, as compared to the average in Ukraine for similar types of programs. In addition, it is noteworthy that several practical steps to further goals were identified during the program.

Efforts to help curb the HIV/AIDS epidemic continue. These include the production of a multi-media CD of all HIV/AIDS Symposium presentations narrated in English and in Ukrainian for free distribution to web-symposium participants,

(Continued on page 23)

HIV/AIDS in Ukraine: the sobering facts

Immuno-deficiency Virus (HIV) was identified in 1984 as the infectious cause of AIDS, the Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome. In Ukraine, HIV/AIDS was first identified in 1994. However, over the last several years, reported cases of HIV infection in Ukraine have increased 200 percent.

In 2002 up to 400,000 persons were estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS in Ukraine, according to the publication "Join the Fight Against AIDS," released in June 2002 by the United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (known as UNAIDS).

Regional HIV/AIDS statistics and features reported by UNAIDS at the end of 2001 indicated that the economic and political impact of AIDS affects all countries, and disproportionately, many developing countries. More than 95 percent of the new HIV infections in 2001 were estimated to occur in developing coun-

In the United States, Human tries: almost 50 percent of there are women, and about 50 percent are between the ages of 15 and 24.

> Despite abundant information on its pattern of transmission and advances in diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS, UNAIDS reports that many persons do not know they carry the virus and many millions more know too little about the virus to protect themselves against it.

> AIDS continues to be a serious disease that has an insidious onset, is difficult to treat and is ultimately fatal. AIDS is estimated to develop in over 90 percent of HIV infected persons who do not receive anti-HIV treatment. However, both HIV infection and AIDS are pre-

> In June 2001, President Leonid Kuchma declared 2002 as "The year of the fight against AIDS."

> > - Maria Hrycelak, M.D.

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UPDATE: Committee for the Development of St. John's School looks ahead

by Myron Martynetz

The prospect of closing the vibrant and nurturing St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark, N.J., after 63 years of academic excellence has brought together a team of concerned parents, friends and alumni who formed the Committee for the Development of St. John's School. The committee is examining both the commitment and desires of the Ukrainian American community in northern New Jersey, and the financial and enrollment needs of the school to determine a viable plan for the school's continued development.

When formed in late January, the committee did not anticipate the scope of the inquiry needed to answer the fundamental question of what it will take to have the school flourish in the future. The question requires an analysis of the educational needs, shifting demographics and financial strength of the community, and its future spiritual, cultural, as well as geographic make-up.

Financial condition

The committee's inquiry into the present financial condition of the school revealed that for many years the finances of the St. John Parish were intertwined with that of the school. When broken out for the January 1, 2002-January 1, 2003, fiscal year (which does not coincide with the academic year), the total parish expenses were \$681,600 and the total income was \$660,300, for a deficit of \$21,300 – due primarily to a \$65,000 shortfall in the school's budget of \$364,000. (Income for the Church portion of the parish budget actually revealed a surplus.)

Interestingly, out of a total of \$280,900 in envelope collections, \$253,200 was donated to the church and only \$27,700 to the school. This discrepancy can be accounted for due to the limited number of envelopes asking for donations to the school. The school's income is primarily dependent on the number of students paying full tuition (all students were required to pay at least half.)

Traditionally, tuition income was supplemented by donations. The school's financial situation also underscores the need for constant fund-raising and for the support of not only St. John's Parish, but the larger Ukrainian American community in northern New Jersey.

With the prospect of further deficits, St. John's Parish Council recommended that

Myron Martynetz is chairman of the Committee for the Development of St. John's School.

\$250,000 be raised by April 15 to guarantee that there would be funds available for the school to continue into the future. The committee's primary goal, therefore, was to raise these funds and increase enrollment.

Recruitment and enrollment

St. John's School cannot continue without a constant flow of students year to year. In recent years, recruitment efforts have waned. Now the committee has set up a recruitment subcommittee headed by Volodymyr Stashchyshyn. St. John's students have presented concerts in Elizabeth, Jersey City and Whippany to showcase the school. Open houses have been held. Twenty new students have been recruited for next year, which will help replace the 13 graduating eighth graders. More students are needed to ease the financial burden.

St. John's School is blessed with a talented student body almost equally divided between American-born and Ukrainianborn children. The blend is beneficial to both groups, as the American-born children help the new immigrants assimilate, and the new arrivals facilitate improved use of the Ukrainian language. After several years, the distinction is lost on the children, as they socialize and grow up together.

The school's culture is one of each child helping others, with eighth graders often working with the kindergarten and first grade teachers. There is healthy competition in each class, with the overall goal of having each student achieve his or her potential.

Some of our strongest supporters are non-Ukrainian spouses who seem to appreciate the benefits of a Ukrainian Catholic education more than those steeped in our ethnic heritage. The uniforms, discipline and traditional education are highly admired. The supplemental instruction in Ukrainian dancing, playing of traditional musical instruments and instruction in folk arts such as pysanka-drawing and embroidery are praised. The teachers are even considering a cooking club next year. Recent immigrant parents are learning the American concepts of volunteerism, and the work and responsibility that come with having a private school.

A St. John's website (StJohn2000.org) has been updated and is currently managed

by webmaster Corey Goldstein. The website contains the school calendar, enrollment information and photographs of school activities. An interactive alumni list allows alumni to contact the school and website to provide current e-mail addresses. Attempts are being made to form an alumni association to help in recruitment and also provide alumni with organized activities, group discounts to cultural events and further interaction regarding common concerns.

Fund-raising activity

Given the short time in which it needed to raise \$250,000, the committee has created the St. John's School Fund administered by Walter Kovbasniuk. Requests for donations have been sent out to all alumni (although many addresses are no longer current), all members of the Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union in Newark (many thanks to the credit union for allowing the committee to enclose pledge letters with their monthly statements), and to 6,000 individuals who identified themselves as Ukrainian in the 2000

(Continued on page 25)

St. John's students appeal to alumni for help

In an effort to save their school, students of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic School in Newark, N.J., have written open letters to alumni, Following is a selection of those letters.

Recently we received the sad news that St. John's will be closing at the end of this school year. Unless we get some help, my class will be the last to graduate from St. John's. This school has the most devoted teachers I know of. St. John's is a big part of our family and shaped us to be the responsible and productive people we are today.

Our school does many great things; for example, we have food drives to help the poor and needy, we go caroling to elderly people for the Christmas season, and we are educated with great knowledge, which will help us in later years.

It would be sad if this was the last year for our wonderful school to be open. We ask you to please make a donation or help us in any way that you can. You have attended this school, so you know how amazing St. John's is!

Sincerely, **Kristina Rakoczy**

Our pastor, Father Bohdan, recently announced in the church bulletin that there is a chance of St. John's School closing down in June. This is dreadful news to students, parents, teachers and parishioners

Our school is special because it gives us a Ukrainian cultural education. We learn how to sing Ukrainian songs and play on the sopilka. The teachers of our school contribute a great education for only one-third the pay of what teachers get in other schools.

We are asking you to give a donation or to send your child/children to our school.

Sincerely yours, Larissa Smyk

It has been brought to my attention that it is possible that St. John's School may close its doors by June. This is a sad time in St. John's history. I am asking you, the alumni, to help out the school by donating money. This school has served the Ukrainian community for over 50 years.

This is a rough time for students and parents because, if the school closes down, parents will have to find their children new schools. Also, students set a foundation of friendship. It would be a sad event if our school closed down, because this school teaches us about our religion and language. I am hoping that you are convinced by my letter and donate to our school.

Sincerely yours, Andrew Puzyk

I am writing to you because of the tragic news that our school might be closing down. Unless we get some serious help, we have no hope for the school that we all love so much. It would be awful if children like us no longer have the opportunity to be taught the way we are taught here at St. John's

We all enjoy coming in to school every day because of the friendly atmosphere around us. Please, make a donation so that in the future other children get the chance to go through what we went through at St. John's. If you have children of your own, consider sending them to our school, it will help us tremendously.

Please help the school in any way you can, – you can make a difference!

Sincerely, **Mariana Turkot**

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FOCUS ON PHILATELY

A Ukrainian patriot, philatelist and numismatist

by George V. Kedrowsky and Ingert J. Kuzych

Few people could hope to achieve half of what Volodymyr Kedrowsky accomplished during his busy 80-year life-span, yet it's difficult to put a label as to what exactly he considered himself. Was he a diplomat? A military officer? A statistician? A journalist? A film producer? Or a farmer? In reality, he was all of the above and more, but even while he wore numerous hats and juggled many professions, he consistently remained a collector: both of stamps and of banknotes.

Kedrowsky was born into a family of Ukrainian landholders in the Kherson region on August 13, 1890. The Kedrowsky family lands were located on the Inhul River, across from today's community of Pisky. The lands of his mother's family (the Lipskys) were located on the Inhulets River, north of Vysunske and west of Bereznehuvate (roughly 75 kilometers or 45 miles north of Kherson).

The Kedrowsky clan originally came from Prussia; in the ninth century the family was granted the arms of Ostoja. During the Polish-Lithuanian domination of Ukraine the Kedrowsky family received vast land grants. These areas were farmed, primarily for wheat. The noble lineage of the family was subsequently recognized by the tsar.

Volodymyr and his two younger brothers were educated at home, where they learned Greek, German and various Slavic languages. Their father passed away from pneumonia at the age of 32, so he and his two brothers left the Kedrowsky family estate and lived with their mother and her father (Mikola Onufry Lipsky) on his estate. It was as a youth that Volodymyr Kedrowsky developed his interest in philately. Initially he collected the stamps of imperial Russia.

Since Kherson is located on the Black Sea, it is not surprising that Kedrowsky grew up with an interest in pursuing a naval career. He attended and graduated from the Real Gymnasium in Kherson, specializing in naval architecture. He then attended the Odesa Imperial University from 1907 to 1911, graduating with a degree in statistics and economics.

During the summer months, when he was not attending class, he served as the first mate on a passenger ship. It was on a return voyage from the United States on one of these summer excursions that a world-wide mariner strike occurred and an order went out to disable all ships at sea. Kedrowsky happened to be at the helm of the ship when the message was received. In order not to endanger any of the passengers or antagonize the seamen, he deliberately ran the ship aground in the English

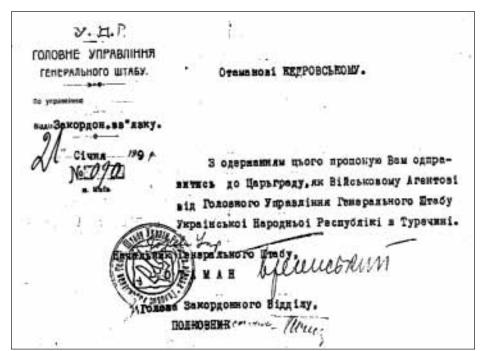


Figure 1. Ukrainian-language documents presenting Volodymyr Kedrowsky as military attaché to Turkey.

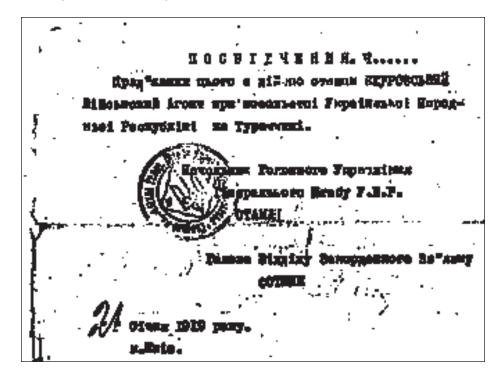




Figure 2. Ambassador Volodymyr Kedrowsky at the Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission in Riga.

Channel. Because of this event, it was unlikely that he would ever obtain a captain's license or his own command.

His chances of obtaining a position in the ship building industry were also in jeopardy because of his revolutionary reputa-



Figure 3. Cachet used by Volodymyr Kedrowsky when ambassador to Latvia; the inscription reads: "Ukrainian Diplomatic Mission in Latvia."

tion. Since his teenage years, Volodymyr had belonged to the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Party of Socialist Revolutionaries as well as being a member of Hromadas (clandestine student organizations) that promoted Ukrainian culture.

From 1911 to July 19, 1914, he worked at the Kherson Zemstvo (district office), serving as statistician and then as head of

(Continued on page 13)

Kedrowsky as collector

While serving in various Ukrainian governmental positions, Volodymyr Kedrowsky began to collect Ukrainian stamps and banknotes. During the time that he lived in Austria, he was able to organize his collection. He provided information for the stamp catalogue of Hugo Michel, Germany's leading philatelic reference. Printed in 1923 or 1924, the catalogue was the most complete and accurate reference of Ukrainian stamps at that time.

Kedrowsky also disposed of a large portion of his collection. The well-known German collector, dealer and auctioneer Heinrich Kohler of Berlin acquired many of his items. Kohler was purported to have amassed a most extensive collection of Ukrainian philatelic issues – over 32,000 stamps. How this collection was eventually disposed of is unknown. Kohler exhibited portions of his Ukraine collection in October 1926 at the International Philatelic Exhibition in New York City.

Shortly after coming to the United States, Kedrowsky donated part of his collection to the Library of Congress. Another portion (mostly duplicates) was in the permanent collection in the old Gimbel's Department Store in New York. The fate of these stamps is also unknown

In the late 1920s Kedrowsky contributed to and wrote articles for the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of New York City. Throughout the late 1920s and 1930s he

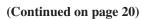




Figure 5. An unusual stamp remaining from the Kedrowsky collection: a 3.5-ruble value with an inverted Kharkiv III trident.

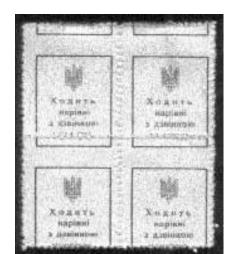






Figure 6. Blocks of four of Ukrainian 50-shahy money tokens (used in lieu of coins because of a metal shortage) showing curious varieties: A. double perforation and misperforation, B. a shift in the reverse inscription, and C. a color variation and misperforation.

A Ukrainian patriot...

(Continued from page 12)

the Bureau of School Statistics. In this position he gained experience in the administrative field that he later was able to draw upon during the creation of the newborn Ukrainian Republic. After graduating from the university, Kedrowsky married Martha Palka Odarik, whose family was from the Kherson area also.

On July 19, 1914, he was mobilized (conscripted for a year's service) into the Russian Imperial Army as an infantry machine gunner. From August 1914 to January 1915 he served in battle against the German army in East Prussia. In January 1915, after being promoted to master sergeant, he was assigned to a Machine Gun Company of the 253rd Infantry Regiment. There he was awarded the Order of St. George for valor in battle and, after recovering from wounds, he received orders transferring him to the 44th Training Regiment as a candidate for military school.

From July 1 to November 1, 1915, he was a cadet at the Odesa Military Academy, graduating as a second lieutenant with honors. (He was No. 1 in his graduation class.) When asked what assignment he wished, his reply was: "Whatever you wish me to have." He was assigned to the staff of the academy, where he was appointed a machine gun instructor. On May 1, 1916, he was promoted to first lieutenant and transferred to the Odesa Machine Gun Training Regiment in command of the Sergeant's School.

One year later, on November 1, 1916, he was promoted to major (shtabs-captain) and transferred to the Caucasian Native Cavalry Division that fought on the Turkish and Austrian fronts. From December 1, 1916, to June 15, 1917, he was in command of the Machine Gun Company of Ossetian Brigade in the Caucasian Cavalry Division, which saw action on the Galician and Romanian fronts against Austrian, German and Turkish armies.

When the Russian Revolution broke out in 1917, Volodymyr Kedrowsky immediately became involved in the Ukrainianization of military units of the army. At the second all Ukrainian Military Congress in Kyiv during June of 1917, he was elected a member of the Ukrainian Military General Committee, whose president was Symon Petliura (Petliura had also been an officer in the tsar's army). Kedrowsky was the vice-president of this committee.

He was also a member of the Ukrainian Central Rada (from June of 1917). On September 1, 1917, he was appointed under -secretary of war in the newly formed government and promoted to lieutenant colonel of the Ukrainian National Republic Army (Petliura was minister of war). He was also minister of war for a short period and a member of the General Staff in 1918. On March 13, 1918, in protest against the German occupation of Ukraine, he resigned from active service. From April 1, 1918 to October 15, 1918, he was in charge of the Statistical Bureau of Education and Libraries for the Kherson provincial government.

On October 17, 1918, he was appointed to the position of second quartermaster of General Headquarters (in charge of the entire army's supplies and mobilization), and promoted to colonel in the Army. This army went into battle against the German occupation of Ukraine and then later against in the newly formed Russian Communist (Red) Army. He is noted in history as the man who sent the first army into battle against the Communists. Under his command, the Communists in the Kyiv district were disarmed.

Sometime during this period he was given the title of otaman and in 1919 he was appointed military attaché of the Ukrainian National Republic to the Ottoman Empire.

Documents dated January 21, 1919, identify him with this title (Figure 1). Thereafter, from May to December of 1919, he was chief inspector of the Ukrainian Army.

In 1920 he was sent to Riga as the Ukrainian National Republic's minister-extraordinary (ambassador) to the Baltic states with a staff of eight people (Latvia and Lithuania, 1919-1920, Estonia, 1920-1921, and Finland, 1921; see Figure 2). He also served as vice-president of the Ukrainian delegation to the conference in Beldiringshoff, in which Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Ukraine took part. He served as a member of the Ambassadors Council for these six republics in Riga, Latvia (Figure 3).

In 1921, after the complete takeover of Ukraine by the Bolsheviks and recognizing that he was now a wanted person, Kedrowsky and his spouse did not return to Ukraine. Instead, they chose to go to Austria and moved to Baden, some 20 kilometers (12 miles) south of Vienna. There, Kedrowsky served as president of the Ukrainian League of Nations Association. He also served on the Congress of the Parliament of Ukraine. In addition, he was an active member, serving as vice-president, of the Association of Ukrainian Journalists in Europe, also referred to as the Ukraine Society of Journalists and Writers, (see Figure 4).

At about this time he did sneak back to his family home, where he found the main building burned to the ground and all of the family possessions destroyed or pilfered. The only item he was able to salvage was the key to the library door, which is presently in the possession of his son George (coauthor of this article). Fortunately, most of his extensive library was saved, since portions were moved to Riga when he was appointed ambassador and other sections had been transferred to his residence in the Kherson region.

During the period while he served as ambassador to the Baltic States and while living in Austria, Kedrowsky's four sons lived with his in-laws in the Kherson region. In 1923 he was notified of their starvation at the hands of the Soviets.

It was while he was in Austria that Kedrowsky prepared his memoirs, covering the period from 1917 through 1920. In December of 1923, he and Martha immigrated to the United States. Their sponsor was Volodymyr's uncle, Bishop John Kedrovsky, who had lived in America since 1902. Bishop John became Metropolitan Archbishop John of the Russian Orthodox Church in 1924.

Kedrowsky's memoirs were published in installments in the Ukrainian newspapers Svoboda, Ukrainskyi Holos, Narodna Volia, Narodne Slovo and others. In his book "Obrysy Mynuloho" (Essays on Bygone Days, 1966), he wrote about members of the Old Hromada (community) in Kherson and other prominent figures of the Ukrainian movement. In 1969, his book "1917-yi Rik," (The Year 1917, Volume 1) was published; it covered the period from February to September 1917. His memoirs give many details of the events in which he participated or witnessed. Of great interest are the numerous documents he cites. Many authors dealing with Ukraine and the revolutionary years have relied on these

Kedrowsky donated valuable materials to the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Science archives in New York City, including Petliura's original unpublished letters that the academy released in book form as "Symon Petliura: Statti, Lysty, Dokumenty" (Symon Petliura: Articles, Letters and Documents) in 1956. His extensive and unique library was purchased by his son George, who has donated many further books and documents pertaining to Ukrainian history and culture to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church's library in South Bound Brook, N.J. Earlier,



Figure 4. Volodymyr Kedrowsky's identity card, showing him as a member of the Association of Ukrainian Journalists.

Kedrowsky had donated portions of his library to the Library of Congress and to various universities.

Volodymyr Kedrowsky's first employment upon arriving in the United States was in the building construction industry. He quickly became active in Ukrainian American organizations and from 1926 to 1933 was co-editor of the Ukrainian daily newspaper Svoboda. This position involved many extra duties in Ukrainian American political and cultural organizations.

In subsequent years, he owned a farm in New Jersey, was a motion picture producer, a U.S. representative for the Ukrainian Canadian Motion Picture Co., and a liveperformance stage director, all the while continuing as a freelance correspondent. The economic depression eventually ended the film enterprises.

In March of 1932, Kedrowsky's wife, Martha, passed away, never having fully recovered from the trauma of earlier years when she learned how horribly her family had perished in Ukraine. In October of 1932, Kedrowsky married Katherine Schutock (sometimes spelled Shattuck), a graduate of City College, N.Y., and the owner of the Echo Stamps Co. store in New York City. Katherine was involved in many Ukrainian organizations and was a charter member and first treasurer of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. Their son George was born in 1936.

Economic conditions forced the closing of the philatelic business in the mid-1930s. Portions of the holdings were sold throughout the rest of the decade and up to World War II. From 1941 to 1955, Kedrowsky worked for the General Cable Corp. in Perth Amboy, N.J.

Kedrowsky served as secretary in the Ukraine Colonization Board in America and the United Ukrainian Organizations of

(Continued on page 20)

Additional information on Kedrowsky

An interesting historical footnote is brought out in Volodymyr Kedrowsky's memoirs of 1917. While mustering Ukrainians and Russians who were untainted by communism to a fight against the Germans and Austrians at the Ukrainian border, and being en route from Kyiv to a meeting of the Army Council, he recognized Leon Trotsky and Feliks Dzerzhinsky (first organizer of the Soviet Cheka, forerunner to the OGPU, NKVD and KGB) as prisoners of the Ukrainian troops.

As he recalled, the soldiers had these two men in their power and were going to shoot them. He said to them "no, soldiers, do not do this, we have enough army to fight them." Three weeks later, Trotsky became Soviet minister of war and later secretary of war. Had Kedrowsky not interfered, what would have been the history of the Russian Revolution?

Trotsky sent a corps into Ukraine that burned down 17 villages. This action was taken after the people of Ukraine refused to become Communist. Yet, Trotsky was born in the same Kherson district as Kedrowsky and they had attended the same school.

The Red Terror introduced by Dzerzhinsky and the Cheka in Ukraine in the years 1918-1922 was notorious for its mass killings, hostage execu-

tions, and sadistic torture. What misery might have been spared the Ukrainian people will never be known. Kedrowsky continued to second guess himself about this action for the rest of his life.

Kedrowsky's first wife had been threatened with execution in 1919 when Soviet authorities learned of her identity. The ordeal of standing with her face to the wall until peasants eventually overpowered the guards and released her, and then subsequently learning of the starvation of her four sons shattered her nerves. She died in New York in 1932 without ever fully regaining her health.

Kedrowsky's two younger brothers were executed for anti-Communist work. His mother died of shock after the death of the youngest. After being in the United States for several years, an immigrant who knew the family informed Kedrowsky of his other brother's execution. Although he had been living under an assumed name, someone had identified him as a Kedrowsky.

The blue and gold flag flown at the Second All-Ukrainian Military Committee Congress, held in Kyiv on June 18-23, 1917, was flown by Ambassador Kedrowsky at the Embassy in Riga in 1919, 1920 and 1921. He left this flag in the care of his only surviving son, George.

CONCERT NOTES: Leontovych Quartet and Tchekina in Old Alexandria

by Larissa Diachok-Wild

OLD TOWN ALEXANDRIA, Va. – It was a distinct musical pleasure to experience the expert musicianship of the prestigious Leontovych String Quartet, together with Tatiana Tchekina at the piano, at the third concert of the Music Series here at the Lyceum. This event, held on March 9, was sponsored by The Washington Group Cultural Fund, under the patronage of the Embassy of Ukraine.

Following a brief word from Ukraine's Ambassador Kostyantyn Gryshchenko,

marking the anniversary of the birth of Ukraine's foremost poet Taras Shevchenko, the program opened with a thoughtful and eloquent presentation of Beethoven's String Quartet in E-Flat Major, Op. 74 ("The Harp"). This work, so-called because of the plucked, rising arpeggios in the opening movement, belongs to Beethoven's Middle Period, a time for him of tremendous creativity.

Op. 74 is a wonderfully varied work, marked by a quiet lyricism and heroism. (It

was written in 1809, the year that Napoleon occupied Vienna, where

During the Leontovych String Quartet's performance with pianist Tatiana Tchekina (from left) are: Borys Deviatov, Vladimir Panteleyev, Jassen Todorov, Ms. Tchekina and Oleh Krysa.

Beethoven was living.) The elegant execution of this piece, under the masterful direction of first violinist Oleh Krysa, displayed virtuostic playing in all four strings. The group was able to move with restraint and grace through many intricate and difficult passages with a collective, intuitive collaboration. To be commended was newcomer, Bulgarian second violinist Jassen Todorov, who integrated well into all the works presented.

Especially moving were the sublime Adagio with its melancholy harmonies, and the stirring Presto, in which talented cellist Vladimir Panteleyev played with passion and precision.

A special treat was Myroslav Skoryk's Partita No. 6 for String Quartet, a piece dedicated to the Leontovych Quartet, which received its premiere in 1996 in the United States. The haunting Prelude, with its mesmerizing opening, exploits the viola's plaintive possibilities, played admirably by Borys Deviatov.

Maestro Skoryk's music held the audience with the characteristic tension he creates between tonality and atonality. Traditional harmonic and rhythmic structures are replaced with tonal clusters and shifting blocks of dissonance, punctuated by intense, erratic pulsations. And yet, evocative sonorities can be heard throughout the Partita, with wistful allusions to Slavic motifs and Ukrainian folk instru-

The remaining two pieces on the program were intentionally selected by the Leontovych Quartet in honor of the 50th anniversary of the death of Prokofiev, and the 20th anniversary of the death of Alberto Ginastera.

Prokofiev's Sonata for Two Violins, Op. 56, played by Oleh Krysa and Jassen Todorov, was composed in 1932 for the Triton Group in Paris, which promoted new chamber music. This piece consists of four short movements (fast-slow-fastslow), and is harmonically quite straightforward. Mr. Krysa led a sensitive exchange with Mr. Todorov.

Completing the program was the Quintet for Piano and String Quartet (Op. 29), written in 1962 by the brilliant Argentine composer Ginastera. This passionate work was written in seven movements: four central movements, interspersed with cadenzas for each instrument.

The Quintet employs polytonality and a wide palette of color. Sharp contrasts comprise an essential component of Ginastera's compositional technique. Other elements include sudden accents, syncopation and strong Latin rhythms.

Pianist Tchekina brought great vibrant energy and mastery to the demanding score, as did, indeed, each member of the

One of Europe's leading string quartets, the Leontovych Quartet has been in existence since its founding in Kyiv in 1971. It has won numerous international prizes, as have each of the players in their own right.

Since taking up residence in the U.S. in 1991, the quartet performs regularly in most major U.S. cities, as well as in Europe. The Ouartet also participates yearly at Connecticut's Music Mountain Festival and the Mostly Mozart Festival at Lincoln Center. It has recorded for Melodiya, Musical Heritage Society, Yevshan, Koch International Classics and Greystone Records.

Ukrainian Canadian Archives/Museum acquires a new home in Edmonton

EDMONTON - The Ukrainian Project. Both the Lodge Hotel and the Canadian Archives and Museum of Alberta (UCAMA) announced that on March 5, the acquisition of the Lodge Hotel and the Brighton Block on Jasper Avenue was finalized as a new home for

The Lodge Hotel, formerly the Pendennis Hotel, was first opened in 1904. The Lodge Hotel's sister, the Brighton Block, began construction seven years later in 1911-1912, and is one of Edmonton's most illustrious pre-World War I commercial buildings.

Although neglected for many years, in 2001 these venerable structures had their facades restored thanks in part to the financial support of the city of Edmonton and the Jasper East Village Main Street Brighton Block have been designated by the City of Edmonton as Municipal Historic Resources. Both are also under consideration for designation as Provincial Historic Resources by the

Khrystyna Kohut, president of the UCAMA board of directors, exclaimed, "I couldn't be more pleased with the prominent location of these buildings for our new home. I very much look forward to contributing to the revitalization of the Jasper East Block."

Founded by Hryhory and Stefania Yopyk, the UCAMA first opened its doors to the public in 1974 in a former

(Continued on page 27)



The future home of the Ukrainian Canadian Archives and Museum of Alberta.

Music library on Internet dedicated to anniversary of Hryhory Kytasty

POWAY, Calif. - The year 2002 marked the 95th anniversary of the birth of the most renowned composer, conductor and bandurist of the Ukrainian diaspora of the 20th century, Hryhory Kytasty. His genius not only added musical gems of secular and sacred music to the treasury of Ukrainian music, but was the driving force behind the famous Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus (www.bandura.org) at the time of World War II and the displaced persons camps, and through the long, trying years of the Russification of Ukraine.

As conductor of this group, Maestro Kytasty presented to the world – in the largest concert halls of America, Canada, Europe, and Australia, the beauty of Ukrainian song and the talents of its people. As a bandurist and teacher, he inspired and touched virtually every performing bandurist of the diaspora, and left a legacy as a kobzar and mentor unmatched to this day.

To continue the work and honor the memory of this great man, his family established The Kytasty Foundation (www.kytastyfoundation.org), California non-profit corporation whose mission is to provide an educational resource of Ukrainian culture by creating and maintaining a free library on the Internet of literature, music and history.

A special section features the entire collection of works by Maestro Kytasty that includes all of his original sheet music, books about him, and complete audio recordings of him conducting the UBC, as well as his solo performances. Andrij Kytasty, Hryhory's son, is the foundation's founder and current chief executive officer.

Additional goals of the Foundation are to further the accomplishments begun by the late Prof. Victor Kytasty (1943-2000), who also held an honorary doctorate from the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy in Ukraine. Since 2001 EERC (www.eerc.kiev.ua) has honored the graduating student with the highest marks on his or her thesis with the "Kytasty Award." The reward is named after Prof. Victor Kytasty, a former senior advisor to the EERC program, and acknowledges the personal and professional excellence that he exemplified. The foundation has established an annual fellowship that is given in conjunction with this award.

In 2003 the Kytasty Foundation will release a new CD recording of Hryhory Kytasty's Holy Liturgy, which was composed in 1956. This will be the first time it is performed in its entirety. Other nearterm projects include the recording and release of a CD of his epic compositions for soloists, choir and symphony orchestra: "Duma About Kempten" (the forced repatriation of refugees after World War II), and "Battle at Konotop" (the victory of the Kozaks over invading Russians in

To help revive the traditional bandura arts, which were suppressed in Ukraine during Soviet rule, the foundation is assisting masters, students and organizations with equipment donations, honorariums and exposure in its electronic library.

More information about upcoming activities will be announced in the press, and can be found on the website www.kytastyfoundation.org.

Washington's Shevchenko and his neighbors: if only they could converse

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON – Taras Shevchenko got a rare birthday gift this year – a welcome neighbor in the form of Tomas Garrigue Masaryk.

A 12-foot bronze statue of Czechoslovakia's founding father and first president was unveiled March 8 on a small triangle of land on the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and 22nd Street, N.W., a block away from Shevchenko's monument on 22nd and P Streets. It was a gift to the nation's capital from the Czech Republic and the American Friends of the Czech Republic.

As is noted on the monument, Tomas Masaryk (1850-1937) is honored as a "professor, creator of a democracy and champion of liberty." Ukrainians – especially a couple of generations of Ukrainian scholars and professionals – remember him also for the helping hand he extended to them as the president of Czechoslovakia from 1918 to 1935, when his government not only facilitated but helped finance the Ukrainian Free University in Prague and the Ukrainian Academy of Technology and Technical Husbandry Institute in Podebrady.

Unlike the Shevchenko statue, which Leo Mol (Molodozhanyn) created specifically for the Washington site, Masaryk's statue has a long history to it. Czech sculptor Vincenc Makovsky created it soon after Masaryk's death in 1937, but because of the Nazi and then Soviet occupation that followed it was not cast in bronze until the "Prague Spring" in 1968, only to be put back into storage when the Soviets quashed that political experiment. There it remained until its unveiling in Washington.

The statue depicts Masaryk in his later years, his head ever so slightly bowed and with a downward gaze. An overcoat draped over his shoulders, he holds in front of him a rolled-up Constitution of Czechoslovakia in one hand and his hat in the other. With his balding head and full mustache, Mr. Makovsky's Masaryk is reminiscent of most of the statues of Shevchenko in Ukraine and elsewhere, in sharp contrast to Leo Mol's young, vibrant and defiant Shevchenko standing ramrod straight a block away.

Kindred spirits in many ways, the Ukrainian poet and the Czech president, unfortunately, are positioned facing away from each other.

Both monuments stand on triangular plots of park land. Shevchenko's is many times larger, with space enough for a lawn, trees, shrubs, benches and a fountain. Masaryk's park, although less than one-fifth the size, stands right at the entrance to "Embassy Row," a mile-long stretch of Massachusetts Avenue lined with foreign embassies and diplomatic residences.

When the Shevchenko monument was unveiled in 1964, this fashionable area of the capital was a lonely place for statuary. The only other statues along or near Embassy Row at that time were that of Civil War Gen. George P. Sheridan of the Union army on his horse in the middle of a traffic circle bearing his name and the four bronze bison standing guard at the ends of a nearby bridge.

Within two years, however, some prominent and interesting new neighbors began to appear along Massachusetts Avenue. The first two – of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and of the 18th Century Irish revolutionary Robert Emmet – were unveiled in 1966. Appropriately, they are separated by at least a half mile and stand on opposite sides of the street.

Signifying his Anglo-American ances-



Taras Shevchenko in Washington ...

try, Churchill stands with one foot on embassy grounds and the other on U.S. territory, his right hand raised in a signature two-finger victory salute.

The statue of the Irish patriot Emmet, whose life was cut short by an English executioner in 1803 when he was 25, was presented to the United States when Ireland became independent in 1916, but had to wait a half century for its unveiling on Embassy Row. As Ukrainians have raised much of Shevchenko's poetry to the level of anthem, so the Irish hold in special reverence Emmet's final statement to the English court on the eve of his execution. In his last act of defiance in the face of death, the Irish patriot, among other entreaties, expressed his hope for a future Ireland with a phrase that most Ukrainians would recognize: "I wished to procure for my country the guarantee which Washington procured for America," Emmet told his oppressors many years before Shevchenko penned a similar appeal now inscribed on his monument in Washington.

In 1996 Lebanese Americans dedicated the Kahlil Gibran (1883-1931) Memorial Garden, directly across Massachusetts Avenue from the Winston Churchill statue, to honor their Lebanese American poet and philosopher for "the powerful simplicity of his words, which continue to inspire those who long for peace, search for love and strive for justice."

By far the most puzzling statue a tourist will encounter in Shevchenko's neighborhood stands – or, more precisely, sits – in front of the embassy of Croatia. It's that of St. Jerome (340-420), described on its pedestal as the "Greatest Doctor of the Church." It is a larger-than-life nude figure of the saint sitting in a semi-lotus position, studying a large book cradled on his feet.

One suspects that it is not St. Jerome who is being honored here, even though he is the patron saint of the Franciscan Fathers in Croatia, but the statue's creator, Croatia's most famous sculptor Ivan

Mestrovic (1883-1962), whom Auguste Rodin called "the greatest phenomenon among the sculptors" of his time. Sculpted in 1954, it was placed in front the newly opened Embassy of Croatia following the break-up of Yugoslavia.

The last statue before Masaryk's to be erected in this area was that of Mahatma Gandhi, whose name has become synonymous with non-violence and civil disobedience, a philosophy not found in the "Testament" (Zapovit) by his less forgiving Ukrainian neighbor two blocks away.

Its dedication in September of 2000 in a small triangular park on 21st Street and Massachusetts Avenue was unique in its brevity and simplicity, according to a report in The Washington Post. There were no microphones, speeches or music during the 10-minute ceremony, in which President Bill Clinton and the prime minister of India threw rose petals at the sandled feet of the lean, robe-clad figure of Gandhi striding on a low, rough-hewn granite pedestal.

If statues could talk to one another – and some people with imagination think they do late at night when, unlike New York, Washington sleeps – one can presume that Shevchenko would welcome his new and interesting neighbors and relish the opportunity to discuss the things that matter to people of their stature.

Considering Shevchenko's bad experience with involuntary military service, he probably would not go out of his way to engage Gen. Sheridan in a conversation, and one could presume that there would be some arguments with a few of the other honorees – civilized, of course, as befits gentlemen. (Isn't it a shame that not a single woman has been honored in this neighborhood.)

But if Shevchenko was allowed to invite only one guest next door for an all-night session over beer at the Brickskeller, which boasts of serving a thousand world brands of beer and helped quench the thirst of at least some of the 100,000 peo-

(Continued on page 20)





... and his neighbors, Tomas Garrigue Masaryk of Czechoslovakia (left) and Irishman Robert Emmet.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

tocol on mutual access to commodities and services markets, which, in its turn, is a prerequisite for Ukraine's entry admission to the World Trade Organization. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Ukraine, Mongolia to boost ties

KYIV - Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and his Mongolian counterpart Natsagiyn Bagabandi pledged in Ulaanbaatar on March 30 to step up bilateral cooperation in the political, economic, military and humanitarian spheres, Interfax and UNIAN reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Poland urged to help construct pipeline

KYIV - President Leonid Kuchma said on March 26 that the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline should be extended as soon as possible to the Polish port of Gdansk, UNIAN reported. He added that Poland, which has expressed interest in constructing this pipeline, has not been making any specific steps to this end. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kuchma: Melnychenko tapes bogus

KYIV - President Leonid Kuchma said on March 26 that the secret audio recordings allegedly made in his office by his former security officer Mykola Melnychenko should be examined in Ukraine and in accordance with Ukrainian laws, UNIAN reported. At the same time, Mr. Kuchma stressed that the Melnychenko tapes are "simply non-existent," adding that now this topic is of interest only for the Ukrainska Pravda website and the politicians who gravitate toward it. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Moldova names new envoy to Ukraine

CHISINAU - Former Foreign Affairs Minister Nicolae Cernomaz was appointed on March 26 as Moldova's new ambassador to Ukraine, Flux reported. Prime Minister Vasile Tarlev said Ukraine is "a strategic country" for Moldova, and expressed the hope that Mr. Cernomaz's experience will soon lead to an improvement in the two countries' political and economic relations. (RFE/RL Newsline)

KYIV - The Communist Party of

CPU supports UOC-MP claims

Ukraine recently released a statement accusing the Pylyp Orlyk Institute of Democracy (POID) and the US-Ukraine Foundation of ignoring a decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine issued on November 19, 2002, and discrediting the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP). According to the statement, the foundation and institute had been warned in advance of eviction from the building of the Monastery of the Holy Presentation of the Lord (UOC-MP) by February 23. On March 5, monks of the UOC-MP monastery and about 40 faithful had occupied the Kyiv building that houses the POID and the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation offices. The Kyiv Post reported on March 13 that the POID has filed a suit in court regarding the situation. The Communist Party's statement read in part: "The parliamentary faction of the Communist Party of Ukraine demands that political and other non-religious and non-governmental organizations stop interfering in the internal affairs of the Church and state, observe constitutional religious rights and freedoms, and ensure unimpeded transfer of the buildings of the Monastery of the Holy Presentation of the Lord to the Ukrainian Orthodox Church. We insist that this conflict be transferred from the political dimension to the dimension of observing the law and restoring the right of freedom of conscience to our citizens." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Why today's women...

(Continued from page 7)

period of time in a vehicle that offers a higher interest rate than savings accounts or CDs. These short-term annuities offer 3.75 percent, 4 percent and 4.25 percent annual percentage rates, respectively. They have no surrender charges.

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The Ukrainian National Association is an institution that today's women can trust for advice on life insurance, as well as their retirement and investment options. In fact, two-thirds of the executive officers at the UNA Home Office are women – something to consider when you don't know whom to call for assistance on such crucial decisions.

For more information, readers may call (973) 292-9800. The UNA is happy to be able to meet the needs of today's women.

Ukrainians participate...

(Continued from page 5)

Mmes. Szkambara and Kobets had an opportunity to meet with Valery Kuchinsky, Ukraine's permanent representative to the United Nations, and his wife, Alla. During the luncheon, the group learned about plans for the future of Ukraine's Mission to the United Nations. They also had an opportunity to ask questions regarding the Great Famine of 1932-1933 and the possibility of this tragedy being recognized by the United

Nations as genocide.

The WFUWO's future plans include close cooperation and support of all endeavors on behalf of Ukraine and the Ukrainian diaspora, as well as participation in all efforts to fulfill the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, which are: to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; and develop a global partnership for development.

UACC meeting...

(Continued from page 6)

initiated in the United States by the UACC with an announcement and an appeal for funds.

Nominated as delegates to the eighth congress of UWC, to be held on August 18-21, were: Mr. Gawdiak, Roma Dyhdalo, Volodymyr Procyk, Anatoli Falko, Mr. Chomiak, Eugene Stakhiv, Roma and Ihor Hayda, Pavlo Dorozynsky, Natalie Gawdiak and Bohdan Hawrylyshyn. Dr. Roman Baranowsky and Natalia Ivaniv were nominated as candidates for the UWC's St. Volodymyr the Great Medal.

The UACC convention will take place at the Ukrainian National Association estate Soyuzivka on November 15-16. Chairpersons of all branches and member-organizations should select their convention delegates and submit their names to the UACC office.

The convention committees will include: By-laws Committee, Ms. Dyhdalo, Zenon Wasylkewych and Mr.

Procyk; Nominating Committee, Alexander Prociuk and one representative from each branch; Program Committee – Andrew Lastowecky and Roma Shuhan; and the Convention Committee, Oksana Bakum and members of the Kerhonkson branch.

The president of the UACC National Council, Ms. Dyhdalo, presented her proposal for an endeavor that would involve the collaborative efforts of UACC and the Pedagogical Institute of the Ukrainian Free University. The institute conducts a yearly program for instructors of Ukrainian subjects, aiming to improve the professional level of such teachers in Ukraine. The proposed project, which was approved by the UACC executive, will provide a financial aid boost for the program, which would be established and disbursed by the UACC.

Also, the committee of teachers that annually prepares an accredited Ukrainian language exam in New York for high school students received the approval and support of the UACC executive.

Projects in Ukraine...

(Continued from page 6)

the birth of Taras Shevchenko and the 40th anniversary of the dedication of the Shevchenko monument in Washington. A special committee for the upcoming Congress was formed with Ihor Kusznir, head of the Philadelphia UCCA branch, as coordinator.

A discussion also proceeded regarding the upcoming eighth World Congress of Ukrainians, which is to be held in Kyiv on August 18-21. After a brief presentation of the delegate structure (13 from the UCCA and three from each national organization) and organizational framework of the Congress, the UCCA president proposed that four delegates represent the UCCA executive board with the other nine delegates to represent UCCA branches in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Yonkers, Florida and New Jersey. Additionally, recommendations were proposed for individuals from the UCCA to participate in the roundtable panel discussions pertaining to youth, new immigrants from Ukraine and the role of the Ukrainian language within the diaspora.

In an extensive discussion, members of the executive board conferred about the continuing campaign to focus more attention on the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide. The Ukrainian National Information Service (UNIS), the UCCA's Washington office, will prepare a press packet for the 70th anniversary commemorations of the Famine. The kit is to include a bibliography of reference material regarding the famine, statistics, an overview of Stalin's genocidal policy toward Ukrainians and other information.

The UCCA will send another letter to the Pulitzer Committee with an attached copy of Prof. Taras Hunczak's recent article about Duranty (The Ukrainian Weekly, March 2). Furthermore, the UCCA will begin a simultaneous informational campaign directed at The New York Times, reminding the newspaper's publishers and editors of the unethical standards of one of its revered correspondents. A collection of material is also being conducted by the UCCA to prepare a teaching guide that can be used in the high school curriculum as a history lesson in social studies courses.





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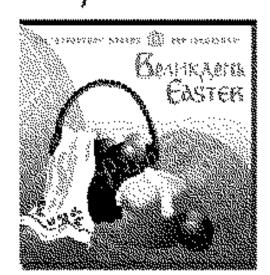
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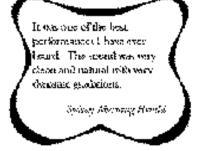
Please be advised that Branch 182 has merged with Branch 42 as of April 1, 2003. All inquiries and requests for changes should be sent to Mr Julian Kotlar.

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Was the Great Famine...

(Continued from page 8)

passport system imposed at about the same time. Offers of help from outside the Soviet Union were rejected and the occurrence of the Famine was denied. The cities, which were principally Russian and Jewish, did not suffer famine. The countryside, which was predominantly Ukrainian, did.

Dr. Molchanov seems to think that because others besides Ukrainians died during the Famine, it wasn't a genocidal act, and that, purportedly, "people were dying in [the] Russian heartland as well." Really? Where? But more importantly, that's like saying that since not only Jews were the objects of Nazi German racist and murderous actions and policies — given that Gypsies, Slavs, German Communists, political opponents and the mentally retarded were incarcerated and/or killed — the war against the Jews wasn't really based on anti-Semitism.

Also, some, perhaps not Dr. Molchanov explicitly, seem to think that to show that the Famine was part of a genocidal campaign one would have to show that the Famine was planned in advance and thus staged. That's like saying that since there's no evidence that the Nazis started World War II in order to be able to go after the Jews, the fact that the war allowed them, for example to force Jews into various centralized locations such as ghettos and then the camps, or that it allowed the Germans to send Einsatzgruppen into the Soviet Union might simply demonstrate perceived or misperceived dangers on the part of the Germans.

Further, note that, as a matter of fact, there is no evidence that the Nazis had planned or intended at all times to kill the Jews of Europe. The Nazis certainly made it plain that they wanted to eliminate the Jews from Europe, but there was a time when, for instance they were looking into the possibility of mass resettlement of Jews out of Europe to, for example Madagascar.

There's also no evidence that Hitler himself ever explicitly directed his people to exterminate the Jews, much less that he ever visited, knew or spoke about the camps. Someone could, hypothetically, argue that since there is no direct evidence in terms of an order or a even suggestion by Hitler regarding what should be done with or to the Jews, and although he certainly wasn't fond of them (as expressed in Mein Kampf), he didn't really intend that all the Jews of Europe be killed and that, perhaps, the camps were a huge and tragic misunder-

standing by his underlings caused by the exigencies of war.

On the odd chance that any of this regarding Hitler's personal intent were true, would it make any difference at all as regards our understanding of what the Nazis did to the Jews? That is, would we think that the Nazis' actions against the Jew during the Holocaust were not a genocidal action? Of course not. Why not? Because the convergence of the fact of the millions of victims with the context in which those who killed them did so provides overwhelming circumstantial evidence of genocidal action. As it does with regard to the Famine, even if there is no known direct order from Stalin, and even if there really were unplanned grain shortages.

It is naive to think of genocidal actions as though they were like political assassinations or mob hits. The Wansee Conference aside, given how late in the day it was, genocidal actions do not involve people sitting around a table discussing in advance the political and tactical pros and cons, followed by design of a plan and finally by the execution of the plan. Genocidal actions occur when opportunity meets predisposition and attitudes.

So again, did the Nazis plan World War II in order to have cover to eliminate the Jews? Did the Soviets plan a grain shortage in order to strike at the Ukrainians? Does it matter? No. Each seized the opportunities presented by war or grain shortages to further their respective political/ideological goals and to act on certain deep-seated animosities and fears. Again, where in criminal matters knowledge and intent are the issues, they are determined in the overwhelming majority of cases on the basis of circumstantial, not direct, evidence.

If the Famine was part of a genocidal campaign, what was the object of the campaign? The physical elimination of all persons of Ukrainian ancestry? No. The object was the prevention/elimination of Ukrainian nationhood. The object was the simultaneous beheading and castration of the Ukrainian nation so as to turn its remnants into a kind of identity-less lumpen that could then be molded to serve the empire's needs and interests, and so that it would not have any idea that it might have an identity or needs and interests different from those of the empire.

Think I'm kidding? Go to Ukraine and tell me why, alone among all other nations in the area, Ukraine's "leadership" has no concept of Ukrainian national interests. And tell me why, again alone among all of the nations in the area, Ukraine's "leadership"

exhibits little inclination to advance or protect the indigenous language and cultural heritage. Or why, in contrast to what our Russian or Polish friends know about their respective histories, Ukrainians know little of their history, and much of what they know is grotesquely distorted?

What is the evidence of the genocidal campaign, in addition, of course, to the millions of bodies? That's where the vertical and horizontal contexts come into play. Regarding the vertical, I've already mentioned some of the historical context above. Further examples can fill a book: the Russo-Sovs destroyed any and all vestiges of genuinely Ukrainian civil society and Ukrainian leadership, whether Communist or not. They destroyed Ukraine's culturemakers as well as its repositories of historical memory. Stalin gathered together, purportedly for a convention, and then murdered all of the blind Ukrainian kobzari who had assembled.

And what happened after the Famine? The continuation of the same policies, except perhaps somewhat expanded in reach. Ukrainian political leaders of even Galician Ukrainian organizations were assassinated, and then even when such were living in Western Europe (Yevhen Konovalets, Rotterdam, 1938). When the Soviets took control of Galicia in the 1940's, they killed or sent to Siberia anyone suspected of being a nationally conscious Ukrainian, no matter how non-political he or she may have been. My father's former colleagues at the Lviv Conservatory, even a 70-year old composer who had never had a political though in his head, were all sent to

Even after Stalin died, nothing changed as regards policies. Petro Shelest, Ukraine's First Secretary of the Communist Party from 1963, was deposed by Moscow in 1972 because the foolish Shelest had the gall to think it was possible to defend Ukrainian interests vis-à-vis Moscow and try to be something resembling a "national Communist." As late as 1979 popular Ukrainian folk singers who dared to write and sing songs that were patriotic even in a veiled way were simply murdered (Volodymyr Ivasiuk). The same thing happened to patriotic Ukrainian poets as late as 1986 (Vasyl Stus).

A sampling of the policies and practices that pre-dated and post-dated the Famine include: mass population transfers of Russians into Ukraine and Ukrainians out of Ukraine; and the Orwellian manipulations of history – so as to extol the Russians and denigrate the Ukrainians and make Ukrainians wholly ignorant of their own history, culture and language, to the point of changing the Ukrainian alphabet so that it would be the same as the Russian.

Let me add a personal note. My cousin's wife's father was a popular principal and teacher of Ukrainian literature and history in a village high school in central Ukraine. He also started a literary club at the school. In October of 1929 he was arrested. In February of 1930 he was executed in Kharkiv. The students in his Ukrainian literary club were all sent to Siberia. Incidentally, the large majority of the "investigators," "prosecutors" and "judges" were Jewish. But more importantly, I've never heard of any teacher of Russian literature being killed merely for doing his job too well.

Dr. Molchanov makes the point that "genocidal' policies were executed by the local cadres, i.e., by the Ukrainian party activists, [albeit] on Moscow's command." First, it is my understanding that up through World War II, most of the genocidal policies against the Ukrainians were executed by Russians, Jews and others. But the existence of Ukrainian cooperators proves what? There were Judenrate (Jewish councils) in the Jewish ghettos that cooperated/collaborated with the Nazis, and there were Jewish kapos in the concentration camps. Does that

somehow make the German Nazis less culpable?

What about the horizontal context? Given that at about the same time the Famine was taking place, the Soviets had just destroyed or were in the process of destroying anyone or anything with Ukrainian content or who sought to defend Ukrainian political, cultural or linguistic interests or rights, the answer is pretty obvious. The Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church was destroyed. The political, scientific and cultural elites were all destroyed. Galician Ukrainian patriots who had come east to help build a Soviet Ukraine, including my aunt, were destroyed.

And, in the 1930s, Stalin ordered that toady of every regime in Moscow, the Russian Orthodox Church, to resume the anathematizing of Ivan Mazepa during church services (that anathematizing had ceased in 1918). It was yet another recitation of the mantra that Ukrainians didn't exist, don't exist (except as "sharavariywearing, vodka-drinking and hopak-dancing caricatures to be trotted out, a la the Theresienstadt orchestra during the Nazis, to amuse the keepers and impress occasional foreigners) and wouldn't exist.

Fourth, as to the applicable conceptual scheme: genocide is defined as the partial or total destruction of a nation. That the Famine was part, albeit the most physically devastating part, of the long genocidal campaign against the Ukrainians is, on all of the available evidence, a no brainer.

Dr. Molchanov also speaks about what he refers to as one or another opinion constituting Ukrainian "nationalist myth." Regarding the allegation of "myth," and as a general proposition that is a rather comical comment in light of the Russians' centurieslong proclivity not merely for one big lie, but several. But specifically as regards Dr. Molchanov, if he thinks some specific view or claim advanced by someone to be mistaken, he is certainly entitled so to state and to buttress that statement with fact or argument. But it would befit Dr. Molchanov, a Russian or Russopile, out of a sense of decency to avoid such nonsense for the same reasons that Germans do so with regard to the Jews.

Both Prof. Rutland and Dr. Molchanov refer to "Ukrainian nationalist" this or that. What does that imposed moniker mean? I don't think that Prof. Rutland or Dr. Molchanov are referring to the views of members of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists in the 1930s or 1940s. So what are they referring to? (As an aside, pray tell, why is it that someone who seeks to defend the rights of Ukrainians to the same national prerogatives that the Russians, Poles, French or Americans assume is their birthright is a "Ukrainian nationalist"? Is it because some people assume that the national rights of Ukrainians are inferior to those of all others?) Let's just stick to facts. reasonable inferences and arguments, and let's leave impliedly deprecating monikers at the side of the road.

Lastly, Dr. Molchanov suggests a kind of moral equivalence between Russians and Ukrainians, and that, purportedly, the Russians suffered "from the hands of Russian (and Ukrainian) compatriots" too. Ah, one of the big lies surfaces yet again. Did Kyiv impose communism upon Moscow, or was it the reverse? Did Trotsky's Red Army invade and conquer Moscow from and for Kyiv, or was it the reverse? Was it the Ukrainians who destroyed the Russian Orthodox Church in the 1930s, or was it the reverse? Was it the Russian Orthodox Church that was destroyed by the Ukrainian Catholic Church in 1947, or was it the reverse? Was it nationally conscious Russian historians, poets, singers and high school teachers that were killed by Ukrainians, or was it the reverse?

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Western Ukrainian town is home to Ukraine's first Waldorf School

HORODENKA, Ukraine – After seven years of intense work, through international efforts, a Waldorf school opened its doors on June 12, 2002, in the city of Horodenka, western Ukraine, starting with a kindergarten program, appropriately named Stork's Nest ("Buzkove Hnizdo"), with the intent of expanding progressively into the grades as the school develops. Marianna Terletska, who has worked tirelessly for the past seven years, a graduate of the Waldorf Teacher Training in Odesa, is the pioneering teacher in Horodenka.

In 1995 Dzvinka Nykorak-Hayda, a certified Waldorf teacher presently teaching at the Detroit Waldorf School and director of early childhood training with the Waldorf Teacher Development Association in Detroit, was invited to train teachers in Waldorf pedagogy in Odesa by the German contingent of Waldorf education. While in Odesa, she was approached by members of the Kameniar Pedagogical Society and asked to help establish a Waldorf teacher training seminar in western Ukraine.

After visiting Horodenka in 1996, and affirming that this was a serious proposal, Ms. Nykorak-Hayda rallied experienced Waldorf teachers from the United States to return with her to Horodenka and train students teachers in a two-track seminar: one for the elementary grades and the other for early childhood.

Waldorf early childhood teachers Sally Muir of Birmingham, Mich., and Ms. Nykorak-Hayda of Warren, Waldorf elementary teacher John Trevillian of Detroit and Waldorf elementary and eurythmy teacher Ihor Radysh, and Waldorf elementary teacher Giannina Zlater both of New York, traveled to Mykhalche on the Dnister River, for three consecutive summers. They taught Waldorf pedagogy to 50 student teachers, 25 in the elementary studies, and twenty five in early childhood.

The student teachers came from all parts of Ukraine, such as Odesa, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Sumy, Ternopil, Lviv, Kolomyia, and Dolyna. The benefit of this seminar was that it was taught in Ukrainian. For the English speaking teachers, translations were done into Ukrainian. Ms. Nykorak-Hayda wrote and translated two handbooks in Ukrainian for pedagogical use by teachers.

After completion of the three-year seminar, next came the need to acquire property to establish a school. Spearheaded by Ms. Muir, Ms. Nykorak-Hayda and Mr. Radysh, fund-raising was done in the United States, Germany, Scotland and the Hague.

Two properties were identified, but due to bureaucratic red tape they fell through (but that is another story for another time). A former kindergarten complex of three buildings and beautiful grounds became available and was purchased with international funds in the heart of the city of Horodenka. The good will of contributors was instrumental in the acquisition of this property.

Volodymyr Radysh, a Camphill architect based in Scotland and a graduate of the New York Waldorf Elementary and High Schools, traveled to Horodenka on two occasions to draw up plans for renovation; he also donated time and funds for this project.

The members of the Kameniar Pedagogical Tovarystvo, headed by Ihor Terlytsky, have worked diligently, rolling up their sleeves to bring one of the school buildings up to western standards. Many supplies were donated by well-wishers in Austria. During summer vacations, German Waldorf students traveled to Ukraine to help with the renovations.

Ms. Nykorak-Hayda and Ms. Muir undertook sending items from the United States to furnish a complete kindergarten room, including carpeting, rocking chairs, child size furniture, fabric, utensils, dishes, toys, books, art supplies, teaching supplies, etc., as well as a fax machine and copier. This established a visual example for future Waldorf schools in Ukraine.

The school is flourishing due to Waldorf pedagogy that honors each child for who he or she is. It was Rudolf Steiner, an Austrian philosopher, who founded the first Waldorf school in Stuttgart in September of 1919. The school movement has grown to over 1,000 schools worldwide. Waldorf pedagogy is based on Steiner's conclusions.

Rahima Baldwin, writing in "You Are Your Child's First Teacher," explained the Waldorf approach as follows:

"In the elementary school (grades 1-8), all subjects are presented in a lively and pictorial way, because the elementary school child learns best when information is artistically and imaginatively presented.

"The same teacher stays with the same children from the first through the eighth grade, teaching the 'main lesson' subjects, which include language arts, mathematics, history, geography and all the sciences: zoology, botany, physics, astronomy, chemistry and physiology. This 'main lesson' is taught during the first two hours of the morning in blocks of three to six weeks per subject. Students create their own 'lesson books' as artistic records of their learning, rather than using textbooks or worksheets.

"During the rest of the day, special subject teachers fill out the curriculum with two foreign languages for all eight years, orchestra, choral singing, dance, arts, crafts, practical work such as gardening, farming, sewing, crocheting, knitting, woodworking, house building, etc., eurythmy (a form of movement to music, verse, rhythm) and physical education."

All students play in the school symphony and, therefore, are exposed to the finest music in the world – Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, etc. Every year the children perform in a drama, starting with simple plays in the early grades and culminating with a full-length Shakespearean production by the eighth grade.

In Horodenka, the work continues. Two of the three school buildings are in the process of renovation. Ihor Terletsky of Horodenka, initiator and visionary is tirelessly carrying on with the endeavor. The property across the street from the newly acquired school is available, and the hope is that, again with aid coming



The main building of Horodenka's new Waldorf school.



Pupils of a kindergarten class participate in a baking project.

from beyond Ukraine's borders, it could be purchased for a youth center, where young people at risk can gather for meaningful purposes such as community outreach, drama, music, art, care of the elderly, a food kitchen for the poor, library, computer learning center, etc. The founding American teachers keep close contact and mentor the developing school.

The children are the future of Ukraine and the world, and that is the focus of

this important endeavor. Gratitude is extended to those around the world who have donated their time, effort and funds for the Horodenka project. Presently there is an initiative to establish Waldorf schools in Lviv and Crimea.

For more information or to help these emerging schools, readers may contact: Dzvinka Nykorak-Hayda, 2555 Burns, Detroit, MI 48214; e-mail: dzvinbell@ Juno.com.



Student teachers at the Waldorf Pedagogical Training Seminar held with American teachers in Mykhalche.



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Kedrowsky...

(Continued from page 12)

sold off segments of his collections of other European nations.

Kedrowsky also had a vast collection of Ukrainian paper money (banknotes). Portions of his holdings were disposed of through the years. He was recognized for his expertise regarding Ukrainian paper cur-

rency by Borys Martos (a close friend) and Yakiv Zozulia, the authors of the fine reference work "Hroshi Ukrainskoi Derzhavy, 1917-1920" (Money of the Ukrainian State, 1917-1920), published in 1972. The coauthors made it a point to recognize Kedrowsky's contribution in their work.

Figures 5 and 6 show some of the noteworthy items remaining from Kedrowsky's collection.

Washington's Shevchenko...

(Continued from page 15)

ple who witnessed his unveiling on that hot summer day almost 40 years ago, it most likely would be Emmet.

There is much in what that young Irishman told the English court that Shevchenko would like and he would recognize the similarities in his own, later writings – as in Emmet's concluding entreaty:

"Let no man write my epitaph; for as

no man who knows my motives dare now vindicate them, let not prejudice or ignorance asperse them. Let them and me repose in obscurity and peace, and my tomb remain uninscribed, until other times, and other men, can do justice to my character; when my country takes her place among the nations of the earth, then, and not till then, let my epitaph be written. I have done."

And so the epitaphs of a handful of brave and creative men have been written – along Embassy Row, in Washington.

A Ukrainian patriot...

(Continued from page 13)

U.S.A. (Obiednania). He was also president of the Board of Alliance of the Association of Ukrainian National Councils, president of the Pan Ukrainian Society, and a member of the synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. He established the Ukrainian School in New York City, and was involved in the establishment of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church in New York City and St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in South Bound Brook, N.J.

From 1955 to 1963 he worked in the

State Department and was chief of the Ukrainian Service of the Voice of America, United States Information Agency. He retired in 1963 and continued to write and contribute to many publications. Some of the pen names he used throughout the years were: Mykola Shram, Khersonets, Petro Chevliy, Did Buchar and Batuninets (after the nearby village of his home). Volodymyr Kedrowsky passed away after a short illness on March 13, 1970.

Ingert Kuzych may be contacted at P.O. Box 3, Springfield, VA 22150 or at his email address: ingert@starpower.net.

Viacheslav and Larysa...

(Continued from page 4)

scholars and students, including a long list of hetmans who were either KMA benefactors, or alumni, or both. In the 17th-18th centuries, the KMA was the leading institution of higher learning in Ukraine, so that the list of people associated with it reads like a who is who among the Ukrainian elite of that period.

Once the plot arrives at the contemporary period, the surrealism gives way to reality and, in a role reversal, the modern students begin to mentor the Kozak. Now Dr. Briukhovetsky appears time and again, addressing the students as their mentor and father figure. The applicants

to KMA are shown taking the entrance exam, which is an objective, multiple-choice test (actually called "test" in Ukrainian), that is machine-graded. Those lucky ones who are admitted take the traditional KMA oath. Eventually comes the graduation, where at the commencement exercises we spot among the crowd of graduates the face of our familiar Kozak, wearing his cap and gown. In the final act, the KMA building is seen growing and growing in leaps, until it reaches the sky.

Today, the Kyiv Mohyla Academy is being referred to as the "Ukrainian Harvard," but we look forward to the day when a Frenchman will refer to the Sorbonne as the "French Kyiv-Mohyla Academy," concluded Dr. Briukhovetsky.

UCU's vice-rector...

(Continued from page 4)

some slight changes that are worth noticing," Prof. Marynovych added.

According to Prof. Marynovych, "It was probably the first time ever that the [Russian Orthodox] patriarch admitted what officials of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church have repeatedly stated, namely, the absence of clashes between the Orthodox and Uniates [Eastern-rite Catholics]. Not so long ago, the situation in western Ukraine was customarily described in Moscow as a religious war. The acknowledgement of the real state of things is an important step forward. It seems, however, that there has only been one such step. The patriarch's adamant desire to justify the results of the Lviv pseudo-sobor in 1946 despite 'the undoubtedly tragic circumstances' under which it was convened cannot but draw attention. In other words, today's patriarchal Moscow cannot possibly accept even the slightest recognition of the pseudosobor's forcible nature, which has already been admitted by non-Russian (for instance, Constantinople) hierarchs."

In addition, Prof. Marynovych expressed his sorrow over Patriarch Aleksei's II's negative attitude towards the patriarchal status of the UGCC and the planned move of the Church's administrative center to Kyiv.

"This testifies to the inflexible ecclesiastical concepts of the Moscow Patriarchate," he explained.

"First of all, the desire of Greek-Catholics to bring the status of their church up to the patriarchal level is a testimony to the normal development of an Eastern Church, which the UGCC is. Secondly, the need to move the [Church's] administrative center to Kyiv comes not only from its ecclesiology, but also from the desire of Church hierarchs to be present in the capital of the country, which is the center of social and political life. The UGCC should not be deprived of something that no other Church in Ukraine is deprived of, more so, by a hierarch from another country."

Demographer advises...

(Continued from page 1)

that, although the census has its limitations, ignoring the data collected could mean ignoring important trends that have been developing among Ukrainian Americans.

Data from the 1990 Census showed that the population of Ukrainians who do not speak the language tend to be well-educated, young, successful and in powerful and influential positions in their communities.

"People who speak Ukrainian [in the United States] are dying out – if we don't recognize that fact we have to admit we are fighting a losing battle," Dr. Wolowyna told the 30 people who gathered for the summit.

Another significant trend, Dr. Wolowyna said, is that much of the most recent immigration – composed of roughly 150,000 Ukrainians – is settling in non-traditional areas in states like Washington and Oregon, were Ukrainian communities are not as active or organized. "We must be conscious of this fact – the dispersion phenomenon," said Dr. Wolowyna, who himself lives in North Carolina.

"The censuses provide a unique opportunity for analyzing, in an objective and quantitative manner, the size, characteristics and future of any ethnic group in America. This allows us not only to study Ukrainians in detail, and special topics like language assimilation, but also to measure trends between 1980, 1990 and 2000, and extrapolate from them into the future," Dr. Wolowyna said.

Organizers of the summit, which sought to bring various members of Ukrainian organizations together for an informal discussion on "Demographics and Communication in the Ukrainian American Community," said Dr. Wolowyna's presentation revealed some eye-opening trends and said Ukrainian organizations would do well to take a good look at the data.

Dr. Wolowyna's presentation was fol-

lowed by a roundtable format discussion on the role of the Ukrainian American media. The session was meant to discuss challenges for the media and its future in a "brainstorming" format – a loose discussion organizers said was intended to "challenge assumptions and find new solutions." However, much of the session was spent on describing the different media organizations present.

Members of various Ukrainian news media, as well as representatives of a community/cultural publication and the Ukrainian Internet portal, Brama, described their organizations. The Ukrainian Weekly, Svoboda, the television program "Kontakt" and the Ukrainian-language magazine Nash Holos also participated in the discussions.

In contrast to last year's inaugural summit, this year's summit drew minimal representation from Ukrainian organizations and, more significantly, many leaders of community organizations were not present.

The summit, organized by members of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, opened unofficially on Friday night, March 28, with a welcome reception and cocktails. UESA President Andrij Wowk officially convened the summit the next morning with opening remarks, a summary of the past year's inaugural summit and an overview of the 2003 summit program.

According to Mr. Wowk, Sunday's session focused on if, when and how to hold a summit in 2004. He said it was agreed that the next summit should be done by a working group of volunteers and organizations. He also said that discussion focused on how to continue communication among organizations even before the 2004 summit.

Mr. Wowk added that the suggestion for next year's summit – the diaspora on the internet, as part of the broader question of "What should be the role of the Ukrainian media in the diaspora?" – is being considered, since this year's discussions hardly touched the question.

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Controversy arises...

(Continued from page 1)

source of some 500 Russian-made Kornet anti-tank weapons purchased by Iraq and used to disable two U.S. M1A1 Abrams tanks in the desert south of Baghdad.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesperson Markian Lubkivskyi categorically denied any official Ukrainian involvement in a transfer of the Kornet missiles to Iraq.

"I look at the Newsweek article as nothing more than another attempt to undermine the authority of our country, taking advantage of the increased tensions and worsening situation in Iraq and the Persian Gulf region," said Mr. Lubkivskyi, who then added, "Ukraine has done nothing to violate U.N. sanctions and it did not sell military hardware to Iraq."

The United States distanced itself from the article and the allegations during a tele-conference broadcast from Washington for Kyiv journalists. Assistant Secretary of State for European and Eurasian Affairs Steven Pifer, formerly an ambassador to Ukraine, said that the United States had not confronted Ukraine on the sale of the Kornets. He said the subject had been broached only with Russia. Mr. Pifer explained that the U.S. would appreciate if countries with access to Kornet missiles would review their control and verification procedures regarding the possible sale of military stocks to Iraq.

Mr. Pifer also referred to the controversy that has cropped up in regard to Ukraine's participation in the anti-Iraq coalition. He said that mention of the country in the U.S. president's speech at MacDill Air Force Base in Tampa had been approved in advance with Ukrainian authorities.

"On March 25 the presidential administration [of Ukraine] told Ambassador [Carlos] Pascual that indeed they were pre-

pared to be cited by President Bush as part of the coalition," explained Mr. Pifer.

Ukraine has not denied that it is part of the anti-Iraqi coalition, but has taken great pains to distance itself from any mention as a U.S. partner. Mr. Lubkivskyi of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, initially had a difficult time describing how Ukraine fits into the coalition during a press briefing on April 1. Pressured by journalists to state whether Ukraine was indeed part of the "U.S. coalition," the spokesperson emphasized that the only mission Ukraine had assumed was "to give humanitarian aid."

"We responded in support of a request from Kuwait to provide humanitarian aid," said Mr. Lubkivskyi. "In this way and only in this way are we part of the coalition." Mr. Lubkivskyi also denied that the battalion could take part in combat operations, an assertion that Ambassador Pifer supported from Washington.

Mr. Pifer explained that by agreeing to perform NBC decontamination operations in Kuwait should such a need arise, Ukraine, along with Poland and the Czech Republic, which have similar units in the area, freed U.S. NBC clean-up units to concentrate on Iraq.

Both U.S. and Ukrainian officials have recognized that, in addition to reinvigorated relations between Washington and Kyiv, Ukraine's economy may also benefit from its position as part of the anti-Iraq coalition.

Mr. Pascual, the current U.S. ambassador to Ukraine, said on March 28 that those countries that take part in the coalition would have priority in obtaining contracts for the reconstruction projects in Iraq that will be developed after the war ends. Volodymyr Horbulin, a national security aide to President Kuchma, said that Ukraine has the technology and know-how to help in the restoration of plants, transport infrastructure and oil wells.



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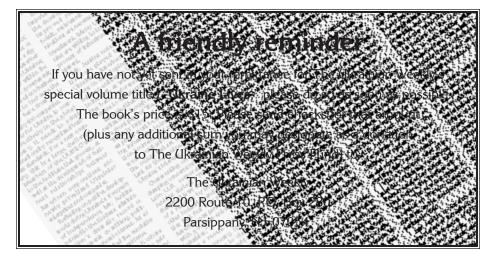
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Foundation...

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songs. Mr. Kalchenko is currently studying at the Melitopol School of Culture.

- Anna Kuzina was born March 13, 1985, in the village of Stari Petrivtsi, Kyiv Oblast. In 2000-2002, she participated in the Debate Center program as a member of the school debate team, often competing in events with other schools. She is a very gifted artist; her work titled "We Are Your Children, Ukraine!" received an honorary award in the third phase of the national student competition "Let Us Unite" in the figurative arts category. In 2002 she enrolled in the department of laboratory diagnostics at the Kyiv Institute of Ecology and Medicine. "I chose this department, because I want to help people in the earliest instance possible, and the diagnosis of an illness is the first step in the healing process," Ms. Kuzina explained
- Viktor Sannikov was born May 5, 1984, in the city of Kharkiv. As Victor likes to point out, he started school the same year Ukraine declared its independence. Although he was a poor student at first, by the 11th grade he became a very dilligent student, and worked hard to improve himself so that he could be admitted to the prestigious National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy. He was admitted to the university, scoring the highest grade among those entering the economics department.
- Valentyn Skrypnichenko was born with physical birth defects on November 16, 1982 in the village of Petrivka, Mykolaiv Oblast. During his studies at boarding school, Valentyn proved to be particularly talented in technical sciences. As the director of the school noted, he was the school craftsman with "golden hands," who was handy in repairing clocks, the school's electronic equipment, and whatever else was necessary. Therefore, Valentyn enrolled in the Zhytomyr Technical Lyceum-Boarding School, where he is studying to be a specialist in mechanical and electrical repair of appliances. He wrote to the HUHTC: "An orphan's fate and the physical health challenges I face could easily have turned my life into a long, difficult thread of problem after problem, but the attentiveness and selfless, caring assistance you provide have helped me believe in a positive future for myself."

• Andrii Stupak was born June 11, 1984, in the village of Mariano, in Crimea. After graduating from a boarding school in Kerch, he was admitted to the National Internal Affairs University in Kharkiv, where he has made a very positive impression on his teachers. He conscientiously performs all his duties as a cadet, and seeks to raise both his professional and cultural awareness. He also scrupulously applies himself to his studies and is an avid sports enthusiast who enjoys competition. Mr. Stupak feels that a military career is an ideal profession for him.

- Oleksandra Sydorenko was born June 3, 1984. In the boarding school in Butan, she was a motivated and tenacious student. She dedicated much time and effort to performing with the choreographic ensemble Dyvotsvit, and participated in many festivals and competitions, often winning awards for her performances. Ms. Sydorenko's dream is to realize her creative potential professionally, therefore, this year she enrolled in the Kyiv Oblast School for Culture and the Arts.
- Daria Trushkina was born January 18, 1982, in the city of Kharkiv. In 1999 she graduated from school with distinction and was admitted to the National Kharkiv Humanitarian Academy University. She is very active in university life, successfully competing in various academic events and participating in conferences in Kharkiv and other cities. In 2002 she received her diploma in journalism and accounting ahead of schedule; now she is working toward a degree in economics with a concentration in law, and studying to become a web designer. Ms. Trushkina volunteers as bookkeeper for the Kharkiv Oblast Charitable Fund Academy and volunteers with HUHTC. She is the local coordinator for the Scholarship Program, and visits orphans who are being treated in the city hospital.

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Student information in this article was provided by Alla Kravchenko-Halych, HUHTC scholarship program coordinator.

UMANA addresses...

(Continued from page 10)

UMANA members and various non-profit organizations.

In May of this year the members of the symposium group will participate in a two-day community event being organized and sponsored by the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center (UECC) in Philadelphia. This UECC event aims to raise awareness about HIV/AIDS, to promote prevention and to provide community support to children in Ukraine with HIV infection.

The program will include lectures and discussions, exhibits and a fund-raising black-tie evening, as well as a press conference. Special guests will include Miss Universe, Justine Pasek, whose work strives to help to remove the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS and to help educate individuals and governments about what has been called the largest epidemic in human history.

Next, in June the biennial UMANA

Conference will be held in Chicago. The conference theme is infectious diseases and includes sessions on HIV/AIDS and commonly concurrent infections.

HIV infection and its ultimately fatal end stage, AIDS, are a global challenge that directly and/or indirectly affects all people. Vectors for transmission are known. Prevention is foremost to curbing spread and is possible through various simple, as well as sophisticated ways. In Ukraine, it is estimated that over three-quarters of those infected with HIV are teens and young adults age 15-27.

The UMANA is encouraging everyone to integrate efforts to address HIV/AIDS within their scope. Such shared experiences and multi-venue efforts will promote awareness of known and evolving options, outcomes and events, and empower communities to optimize efforts within their sphere. Decreased vulnerability to infection through prevention and support of those already afflicted will help overcome this pandemic soon.

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Committee for...

(Continued from page 11)

U.S. Census.

Requests for donations and sponsorships were recently sent to various Ukrainian American organizations, corporations and community groups. Advertisements have been placed in the Ukrainian American press. E-mail messages and the Church bulletin have also been utilized. With less than a month to go, donations, pledges and inkind contributions total close to \$150,000. We still have \$100,000 to go and request that those concerned readers who have not contributed do so now.

In addition to the direct contributions, several families and organizations have expressed an interest in providing scholarships to those children who cannot afford a St. John's education. Our aim is to keep tuition at a reasonable price (in the \$3,000 range) and seek scholarships and donations from those in a position to help financially strapped newcomers. This type of activity will truly create a more united St. John's community.

A telethon has been started, headed by Ross Milanytch, with alumni captains seeking financial support from their classmates. Hopefully, this will also increase class spirit and rekindle grammar school acquaintances. The media has been kept advised of our efforts by Kristina Rak-Brown, and has shown support through articles and editorials.

Long-term goals

In anticipation of raising the necessary funds, the committee has submitted a proposed business plan to the pastor, the Rev. Bohdan Lukie for his consideration. Also, a strategic plan has been developed for the growth and continued improvement of the school. Dr. Ross Robak, professor of psychology at Pace University, has been working with the teachers to enhance their teaching awareness and implement new teaching ideas and curriculum.

The teachers are dedicated and excited about future prospects. One longtime teacher, Luba Batka, has donated her teaching services for the upcoming year in order to help St. John's through its financial crisis. The teachers are foregoing various opportunities in order to teach at this Ukrainian Catholic school with its entrenched cultural traditions and positive learning environment. The camaraderie among teachers is truly outstanding.

The Rev. Lukie has agreed to have a fidu-

ciary board help run the school and take some of the administrative and financial pressures off the pastor's hands. The board will help in distributing the scholarship funds, looking for donations and grants in new places, and enhancing the overall quality of the school. The Mother's Club and Father's Club will continue with day-to-day fund-raising activities such as dances, concerts, Christmas wrapping paper sales, raffles and other traditional fund-raising efforts.

addressed in the near future is whether the school can survive long-term in its present location. Many parents refuse to send their children to an urban area for education and prefer a suburban setting. Contemporaneous with our school fund drive, St. John's Parish in Whippany, N.J., is laying plans to build a church and cultural center to provide for its growing congregation. Many of the new parishioners in Whippany are transplants from the Newark Parish. The committee has met with representatives of the Whippany Church's Building Committee to discuss the possibility of moving St. John's School to Whippany if and when a cultural center is built. The cultural center would be able to accommodate a grammar school.

Whether a Ukrainian Catholic school will be viable in either Whippany or Newark in the coming decades will have to be addressed in the next several years. A comprehensive demographic study is under way and a survey will be conducted. We have enlisted the data-mining skills of Ethnic Technologies Inc. to obtain preliminary demographic information, which will be supplemented by lists from other organizations. The committee is working with the Whippany parish to conduct a meaningful survey and analyze its results.

Although answers are not yet available, it is clear that St. John's School must survive over the next several years in order for the question of relocation to even be relevant. If St. John's School does not survive, it is doubtful that an everyday school will be created in Whippany from scratch. If St. John's School is allowed to close, it will be difficult, if not impossible, for it to re-open. Teachers and students will be scattered in various directions to the detriment of all. An anchor of the Ukrainian American community will be lost.

Please help support the school with a donation to St. John's School Fund, c/o Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union, 734 Sanford Ave., Newark, NJ 07106. Potential donors may call Mr. Kovbasniuk for further information at (973) 373-7839.

Another issue that will have to be

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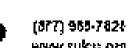
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About Oleh...

(Continued from page 5)

arts, which allowed him to express his artistic talents and sensitivity.

He became quite an athlete - he enjoyed skiing, had a natural talent for fencing and was a powerful swimmer, having been on diving and swimming teams in school. His love of the water, especially sailing, continued throughout his adult life.

Oleh worked as a designer for the Properties and Facilities Division of American Airlines, then at Gibbs and Hill, and finally as a transportation designer for The Washington Group, whose offices were located on the 91st floor of the South Tower of the World Trade Center.

He fell in love with his childhood sweetheart (and his mother's goddaughter), Oksana Sakalosh, and they were married in 1969. Their daughter, Andrea, was born in 1978. Oleh and Oksana shared a love and understanding of each other that was unique, for they were true soul mates who truly respected one another, shared interests, views, hobbies and a passion for life that was contagious to anyone who spent time with them. Together, the couple

would enjoy long walks, good wine and music, as well as the simpler pleasures of just sharing the events of the day with each other. "I feel blessed. I was lucky we had a lot in common," Oksana said. In an interview with The New York Times, Oksana recalled how on the weekend before September 11, 2001, the couple had friends over for dinner. At the end, as they sat in the twilight, Mr. Wengerchuk, 56, took his wife's hand and kissed it, as he often did after these nights of wine and good conversation. "He told me, 'I just want you to know how much I appreciate everything you do for me. If one of us has to go first, I hope it's me because I can't imagine life without you."

Oleh Wengerchuk's name appears near the end of the long list of victims, and each time I scroll down that list, there is still a part of me that expects not to see his name there – it is still so unfathomable.

And yet, the reality is that Oleh beloved son, husband, father, brother, uncle and friend – is no longer with us physically, even though his kind, open, generous and loving spirit lives on within all of our hearts.

– Lydia Matiaszek



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No. 14 THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 2003

Ukrainian Canadian...

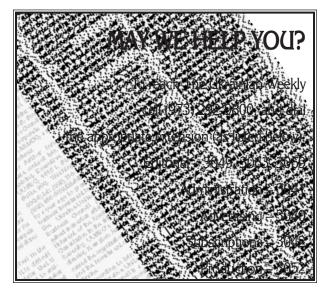
(Continued from page 14)

bakery at 9543-110 Avenue. Since then its museum, along with its archival and library holdings have far outstripped the capacity of its original home. For the past two years UCAMA has been undergoing a major planning exercise to locate a new home of sufficient size to not only properly house its existing collections but to allow for future growth.

The UCAMA is actively seeking partners in the development of the new museum. Discussions have been under way for nearly two years with the Alberta Eparchial Museum of the Ukrainian Catholic Women's League of Canada; the Ukrainian Museum of Canada, Alberta Branch; and the Ukrainian Folklore Center at the University of Alberta.

Jointly, the Ukrainian museums and archives in Edmonton have excellent and valuable collections, with tremendous potential for developing a higher profile not only in the Ukrainian community but for all Albertans. Support is also being sought from municipal, provincial and federal levels of government.

A major fund-raising campaign will be launched shortly for the renovation of the buildings to properly support the requirements of a museum.





During the presentation of a check for \$250,000 in support of Ukrainian studies at Columbia University (from left) are: Myroslaw Shmigel (chairman of the board of directors, Self Reliance), Dr. Bohdan Kudryk (president, Ukrainian Studies Fund), Dr. Bohdan Kekish (president and CEO, Self Reliance), Dr. Mark Von Hagen, (professor of history, Columbia University), Alex Labunka (asset liabilities manager and investment officer, Self Reliance), Andrei Harasymiak (executive board member, USF), Evhenia Kuzmowycz-Blahy (chief operations officer, Self Reliance), and Bohdan Kurchak (chief finance officer and executive board member, Self Reliance).

New York credit union...

(Continued from page 1)

Columbia University, on its part, is eager to incorporate Ukrainian studies as an integral component of its academic infrastructure. This is especially a goal of the current president of the International Association of Ukrainian Studies, Dr. Mark Von Hagen, who is professor of history at Columbia.

Moreover, the university's administration has demonstrated its willingness to appoint a lecturer in Ukrainian history already for the 2003-2004 academic year, provided that the Ukrainian Studies Fund will raise \$1 million for the new endowment fund. This Self Reliance New York gift brings the campaign substantially closer to that goal.

Self Reliance (New York) Federal Credit Union has a distinguished history supporting Ukrainian scholarship. The credit union was among the first Ukrainian financial institutions that supported the Ukrainian Studies Fund's campaign for the Ukrainian chairs at Harvard University. Over the years, Self Reliance New York has also extended its philanthropy for such key projects as, research on the Great Famine of 1932-1933, publications commemorating the Millennium of Ukraine's Christianity, the Ukrainian Summer School at Harvard, and, more recently, Internet publishing projects on Ukrainian culture and current affairs in Ukraine.

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EVENTS CALENDAR (INDICATE DATE, TYPE OF EVENT AND PLACE).

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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, April 10

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club and the New York Bandura Ensemble present "Meet the Writer," an evening featuring author Irene Zabytko presenting her new book "When Luba Leaves Home," a reflection of the experience of coming of age in Ukrainian Chicago in the 1960s. Bandurists Julian Kytasty and Michael Andrec of the Experimental Bandura Trio will perform musical interludes drawn from their recent work. Donation: \$7; students, \$5. The Mayana Gallery presents "Shevchenko in Kazakstan," an exhibit of graphics by Taras Shevchenko (reproductions) as well as woodcuts by Vitaliy Lytvyn illustrating Shevchenko's poetry. The evening will be held at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor, at 7:30 p.m. For more information, call (212) 260-4490. Website: http://www.brama.com/mayana; email: nybandura@aol.com. Bandura performances are partially funded by the New York State Council on the Arts.

Saturday, April 12

GLEN SPEY, N.Y.: The Ukrainian American Cultural Foundation will hold its annual meeting at the Verkhovyna Resort at 2 p.m. For the agenda or additional information contact Dr. Oleh Kolodiy, (973) 763-1797.

Sunday, April 13

MILWAUKEE: Nastasia Zhmendak, an artist specializing in weaving and embroidery, will have an exhibition of her work at the St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church Hall, 1231 W Scott St. Ms. Zhmendak, a recent émigré who has exhitied widely in Ukraine, creates original and compelling works that synthesize ancient Ukrainian traditions with contemporary art. Ms. Zhmendak's forthcoming exhibit will be at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art in Chicago this August.

Monday, April 14

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute is pleased to

announce that this year's Vasyl and Maria Petryshyn Memorial Lecture will be given by Alexander J. Motyl, associate professor, department of political science, and deputy director, Center for Global Change and Governance, Rutgers University-Newark. Prof. Motyl's lecture, titled "Making Ukraine, and Remaking It," will take place at 4-6 p.m. in the Thompson Room of Barker Center, 12 Quincy St. Directions may be found on the website, www.huri.harvard.edu. For more information contact the institute, (617) 495-4053.

Monday, April 21

STANFORD, Calif.: Laada Bilaniuk, assistant professor of anthropology, University of Washington, will give a lecture titled "The Politics of Language in Ukrainian Popular Culture," as part of seven distinguised lectures in the series titled "Ukraine: Emerging Nation," sponsored by the Center for Russian, East European and Eurasian Studies at Stanford University. The lecture will take place at the Hartley Conference Center, beginning at 4:15 p.m. For additional information access http://www.stanford.edu/dept/CREEES/UkrainianStudies.html, or call the center, (650) 723-3562.

Sunday, April 27

HILLSIDE, N.J: Children will have an opportunity to learn basic "hahilky," ritual songs associated with spring and Easter under the direction of Odarka Polanskyj-Stockert. An Easter egg hunt will also be held. All activities will be held at Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church (Liberty Avenue and Bloy Street) immediately following the 9 a.m. Sunday divine liturgy. All are invited. For further information contact Mike Szpyhulsky, (908) 289-0127, or Joe Shatynski, (973) 599-9381. In the event of inclement weather, activities will be held in the parish hall. Directions to the parish may be found on the parish website at www.byzantines.net/ immaculateconception.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

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