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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a fraternal non-profit association

Vol. LXXI

No. 27

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, JULY 6, 2003

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Story of Duranty's Pulitzer continues to receive international exposure

PARSIPPANY, N.J. — From North America to Russia, from India to Argentina, in newspapers and magazines, on radio and television, and online in various publications and discussion groups, the case of Walter Duranty continues to be in the headlines.

The Chicago Tribune of June 25, published a story by Senior Correspondent Charles Leroux, who reported that "In 1932, the Pulitzer Prize went to a foreign correspondent who concealed a famine and the deaths of millions. Ukrainians want that prize revoked."

Headlined "Bearing witness," the story focuses on one survivor of the Great Famine, Anatole Kolomayets of Chicago, and his reaction to the Duranty debacle. "He does not belong with the honest men. It [awarding the prize to Duranty] was shameful," Mr. Kolomayets told the Tribune.

Mr. Leroux wrote that "Duranty had made a deal with what turned out to be the devil. In 1929, an exclusive interview with Stalin secured him tremendous influence in his profession. ... In exchange for continued precious access to the Kremlin, he agreed to report favorably on Stalin's plan to raise industrial and agricultural productivity and the standard of living for citizens of the USSR."

During the worst of the famine, he noted, "Duranty reported that 'village markets [were] flowing with eggs, fruit, poultry, vegetables, milk and butter. ... A child can see this is not famine but abundance.'"

Mr. Kolomayets, whose family lived in eastern Ukraine, told the Tribune that it was

actually much different: "I remember a boiled egg — just one. It was at Christmas." The article then went on to tell more about the life of Mr. Kolomayets and his relatives at the time of the famine.

Mr. Leroux also focused on other correspondents who, unlike Duranty, did report what was happening in Ukraine. "Reporters other than Duranty — principally Welsh journalist Gareth Jones and The Guardian's [Malcolm] Muggeridge — described scenes of great suffering. One such report told of grain stores (the Soviets exported grain to the West during the famine) guarded by armed Russian troops while Ukrainians died of starvation nearby."

The reporter also brought up the issue of Duranty's libel of other journalists: "... in an August 1933 New York Times story [he] called Muggeridge's and Jones' work 'an exaggeration of malignant propaganda.' At that time, Duranty reportedly had told a British Foreign Office acquaintance that at least 10 million people had died."

As well, Mr. Leroux focused on the Ukrainian community's campaign to revoke Duranty's Pulitzer. "Ukrainians contend that the long-lingering damage of Duranty's sins outweighs the Pulitzer board's contention that the award is for specific work of the prior year (Duranty won not for non-coverage of the famine, but for his coverage of the forming of the Five-Year Plan). They have read the after-the-fact New York Times repudiations of their reporter's work, including a piece on the editorial page in

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Ukrainians worry about grain shortage despite government promise of stability

by Maryna Makhnonos

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV — "No, we have no flour," said a middle-aged grey-haired woman who sells grains in Kyiv's central market. "The same goes for buckwheat," she added to another customer.

Following reports of this year's poor grain crop and of slight price increase, Ukrainians rushed into the markets during the past two weeks to stock up on flour, prompting anxiety despite officials' promises to stabilize the situation.

Representatives of the Ukrainian Bakers' Association called an urgent news conference in Kyiv on July 1, to explain the causes of the shortage and to calm their customers.

"The stir originated in little towns across the country due to the post-Soviet psychology," said Yevhen Lenh, deputy head of the UkrZernoProm grain company and a member of the Bakers' Association.

Grain prices increased about 2.5 times from 410 hrv per ton (about \$82 per ton) last August to 1,050 hrv (some \$210 per ton) in June, according to a press release by the state grain company, Khlib Ukrainy (Bread of Ukraine).

Prices for a kilogram of bread rose about 10 to 15 percent across the country, which resulted in higher costs to the public of between .10 and .15 hrv (several cents). The highest price increase by 18 percent was registered in Crimea, but local bakers said the increase came after last October's

15 percent deflation and that the actual increase could be estimated as 3 percent.

"Most of the population who bought flour in reserves grew up during Soviet era," Mr. Lenh told the news conference. "The inherited behavior played a role in most of the cases."

The bakers told the news conference that the 2002 grain harvest was not estimated correctly and was actually less than the declared 38.8 million metric tons [a metric ton is 2,204.62 pounds, while a short ton is 2,000 pounds]. To make matters worse, the cold spring followed by a drought made it obvious in June that 2003 grain and spring crop harvest would not be plentiful.

"This (harvest estimation) was the last drop of negative expectations ... that provoked this situation," Mr. Lenh said.

The bakers, whose association includes the country's top 400 baking plants and an other 600 minor bakeries, said market dealers used people's expectations as the basis for speculation, which is a normal market trend in such cases.

Meanwhile, the government attacked the dealers immediately with checks on their bookkeeping and threats of punitive measures in cases of speculation. As a result, many businessmen preferred to take flour off their counters to avoid problems with the authorities concerning price issues. However, inspectors could fine them for holding back foodstuffs.

Former Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh, who heads the Industrialists and Entrepreneurs Union, criticized the moves saying that "instead of modern market mechanisms and creation of conditions to make supply bigger than demand, the fiscal and administrative measures are being applied."

According to the Interfax news agency, Mr. Kinakh said the country has a sufficient amount of grain. His comment followed similar remarks by President Leonid Kuchma aired on local TV news last week. The president assured the public that the situation will improve. Mr. Kuchma reminded viewers that Ukraine had survived an even more difficult situation without panic in 2000, when farmers had an even poorer grain harvest of 24.8 million tons (27.28 million metric short tons).

To solve the shortage, the president ordered the State Grain Reserve to sell some 2 million tons of grain in the next two months until the same amount of grain imports arrive. However, bakers claimed the reserve's officials are stalling on fulfilling the order, which strengthens rumors that the country doesn't have sufficient grain reserves despite the positive statistics cited.

"Of the promised 6,800 tons (7,480 short tons) we received only 1,000 tons (1,100 short tons) from the State Reserve," said Volodymyr Slabovskiy, director of a bakery enterprise and a representative of the Bakers Association's Crimean branch.

(Continued on page 5)

Rower from Ukraine seeks to cross Atlantic, twice

by Peter Steciuk

NEW YORK — Ukrainian Teodor Rezvoy is making a daring bid to become just the third person in the world to row solo across the Atlantic Ocean and back. Should he succeed, Ukraine would become the third country, after Great Britain and France, to have one of its countrymen achieve the feat. Ukraine's Consulate General in New York hosted a press conference on June 20 at which Mr. Rezvoy discussed his upcoming journey.

Mr. Rezvoy, 35, of Odesa, Ukraine, has already completed the first leg of the journey, having rowed from Spain to the Barbados in just over 67 days, according to information compiled by the Ocean Rowing Society. That journey, which took place from October to December 2001 and covered a distance of 2,934 miles, made him the first man from the former Soviet Union to row across an ocean.

The second leg will take Mr. Rezvoy from New York to Brest, France, along what is referred to as the "Gulf Stream Route." This was the same route traveled

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Peter Steciuk

Ocean rower Teodor Rezvoy is flanked by Kenneth Crutchlow (right), director of the Ocean Rowing Society, and Serhii Pohoreltzev, Ukraine's consul general in New York, who hosted the press conference.

ANALYSIS

Will Kuchma outwit the opposition via his version of constitutional reform?

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

President Leonid Kuchma submitted a modified version of his constitutional-reform bill to the Verkhovna Rada on June 20, as he pledged in a televised address to the nation the previous day. Mr. Kuchma told the nation that, guided by the public discussion of the reform draft and his will to find a compromise with Ukrainian political forces, he had decided to scrap some of his earlier proposals. Opposition activists claim, however, that in pursuing this constitutional reform, President Kuchma is still seeking to prolong his term in power beyond 2004.

Mr. Kuchma withdrew his earlier suggestions to introduce a bicameral legislature, reduce the number of national deputies, and apply the results of national referendums directly without seeking approval from any other branch of government. "It is these three contentious points that have spurred the most heated discussion between the president and his opponents," he said on television. "But we have no right to continue to engage in a tug of war to mark time, which is why I have removed these barriers."

As earlier, Mr. Kuchma suggests that the prime minister be appointed by the Parliament after his candidacy has been proposed by a "permanently functioning parliamentary majority" and submitted to the Parliament by the president. He also proposed that the Verkhovna Rada appoint all ministers except for the ministers of foreign affairs, defense and interior affairs, who are to be appointed by the president. Under Mr. Kuchma's constitutional reform bill, the president also has the right to appoint the heads of the Security Service, the State Customs Committee, the State Tax Administration, and the State Border Committee.

The new bill stipulates that the president has the right to disband Parliament if it fails to create a permanent majority within one month; if a new Cabinet composition has not been approved 60 days after the resignation of the preceding government; and if Parliament fails to approve Ukraine's budget for the next year by December 1.

The new bill also retains President Kuchma's previous proposal that the president, national deputies and local deputies be elected for five-year terms in elections held during the same calendar year.

"Ukraine needs a stable electoral cycle, because one cannot regard as normal the practice where society only passes from one electoral campaign to another, while politicians literally never leave the electoral barricades," Mr. Kuchma said. "I believe that elections should be held once in five years. This is quite enough. ... I have repeatedly stressed and I want to stress it again: the next presidential election should be held in 2004."

However, Mr. Kuchma did not tell television viewers how he envisages switching to this new electoral cycle. But Ukrainian print media highlighted a provision in the bill stating that the Verkhovna Rada must approve a date for the first such elections within two months of the constitutional reforms' passage. According to some Ukrainian observers, the provision is a clear indica-

tion that President Kuchma is seeking to outwit the opposition and prolong his term in power beyond 2004.

While constitutional amendments require 300 votes for passage, the approval of a bill setting the date for the next presidential elections (as well as parliamentary and local ones) would require just 226 votes – well within the reach of the pro-Kuchma parliamentary majority. And this date, the president's opponents argue, might be set for 2005, 2006 or even 2007.

The Socialist Party has launched a drive to collect signatures among lawmakers on a petition requesting the Constitutional Court to rule whether Mr. Kuchma may run for a third presidential term.

On the other hand, Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine called on lawmakers to introduce a moratorium on making constitutional amendments until 2006, when a regular parliamentary election is to take place. It seems that Our Ukraine has finally decided that it is not going to take part in reforming the constitutional system as long as President Kuchma is in power. Without Our Ukraine's participation in the process, it is rather unlikely that the pro-Kuchma forces in the Parliament will be able to muster 300 votes necessary for the passage of the Kuchma-submitted bill, especially as the Socialist Party and the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc are sponsoring a different constitutional-reform bill.

The weekly Zerkalo Nedeli in its June 21-27 issue commented sarcastically on Mr. Kuchma's recent constitutional reform proposal by saying that the number of scenarios allowing him to remain in power longer than two terms is constantly increasing. The weekly cited four such scenarios.

- Scenario 1: The Constitutional Court rules that President Kuchma may run for a third term since he was elected in 1994 and 1999 under different Constitutions (Ukraine promulgated its current Constitution in 1996, when Mr. Kuchma was serving his first term). Thus, under the 1996 Constitution, Mr. Kuchma is formally serving his first term.

- Scenario 2: The Verkhovna Rada passes the constitutional reform bill proposed by Mr. Kuchma and the pro-presidential majority subsequently schedules the next presidential election well beyond 2004.

- Scenario 3: The Verkhovna Rada passes the constitutional reform bill proposed by Kuchma, a new president is elected in 2004 for a transition period until 2006 or 2007, when the country is to enter the five-year electoral cycle. Mr. Kuchma does not participate in the 2004 election but chooses to run again in 2006 or 2007. The Ukrainian Constitution prohibits one person from serving more than two consecutive presidential terms, but it does not restrict the number of presidential terms for the same person.

- Scenario 4: A new president and a new Parliament are elected in 2004. The Verkhovna Rada fails to form a permanent parliamentary majority or a Cabinet, or to approve a budget within constitutional terms, and the president disbands it. This automatically means that a new election cycle is to be launched in the country, and Kuchma gets the the possibility to run once again.

"It is simply amazing how it is possible for one to go hunting so many at the same time," Zerkalo Nedeli wrote. "Will the 450 potential hunters [lawmakers] ever become tired of being game?" the weekly marveled. A good question, indeed.

Jan Maksymiuk is the Belarus, Ukraine and Poland specialist on the staff of RFE/RL Newsline.

NEWSBRIEFS

Authorities decry food price hikes

KYIV – The Ministry of Agriculture said it believes that recent hikes in food prices, including bread and other grain products, are "absolutely groundless" in light of the state's sufficient grain resources. Interfax reported on June 26, quoting ministry official Serhii Melnyk. Mr. Melnyk said the rises are the result of a rush for flour, cereals and pasta products observed in a number of Ukrainian regions. In particular, bread prices rose by 25 percent in Dnipropetrovsk and by 30 percent in Crimea this week. Mr. Melnyk also said this year's grain harvest, because of unfavorable weather conditions, is expected to total 28.8 million to 30.8 million tons, compared with 38.8 million tons in 2002. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv tries to keep food prices in check

KYIV – Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich threatened on June 27 that the government will punish retail traders who unjustifiably overcharge for bread, flour, cereals and pasta products, Ukrainian news agencies reported. Mr. Yanukovich was referring to recent hikes in food prices and the ongoing consumer rush on grain products in Ukraine that were reportedly fueled by bad prospects for this year's harvest. President Leonid Kuchma ordered the government to sell grain from the state reserves in order to stabilize the food market. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Hepatitis outbreak is reported

SUKHODILSK, Ukraine – The number of hospitalized people with symptoms of hepatitis A in the city of Sukhodilsk, Luhansk Oblast, has grown to 479, including 139 children, Ukrainian news agencies reported on June 28. The outbreak of the disease was reportedly caused by a virus in drinking water that was contaminated following a breakdown of the city's water-supply system. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yanukovich meets with Visegrad Four

TALE, Slovakia – Leaders of the Visegrad Four – the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia – met here in central Slovakia on June 25, TASR and CTK reported. Czech Prime Minister Vladimir Spidla, Hungarian Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs, Polish Prime Minister Leszek Miller and Slovak Premier Mikulas Dzurinda agreed to continue cooperation after their countries join the European Union. The meeting was also attended by Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. Mr. Dzurinda said the

Ukrainian prime minister's presence does not indicate that the Visegrad Four intend to transform Ukraine into an associate member of the group, but that it was aimed at signaling that Ukraine "is not only a neighbor of Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia, but also of the EU. We wish Ukraine success, but it is only Ukrainians who will decide whether the country will meet conditions to set out on the road to the EU," Mr. Dzurinda said. Messrs. Dzurinda and Yanukovich agreed to set up a joint team of experts to minimize the political and economic impact on Ukraine of Slovakia's expected EU membership. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lviv marks anniversary of papal visit

LVIV – A moleben (prayer service) in thanksgiving to the Mother of God was celebrated on June 27 at the Hippodrome in Lviv, where Pope John Paul II had celebrated a Byzantine-rite divine liturgy exactly two years before. Bishop Ihor Vozniak (Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church) and Bishop Marian Buczek (Roman Catholic Church), both auxiliary bishops of Lviv, led the service. According to Bishop Vozniak, these two years are a test to see how Ukrainians have realized the words of the holy father. Bishop Buczek noted that several memorials of the papal visit have been established: a cross in the Hippodrome, a sculpture of the pope in Lviv's Sykhiv neighborhood, where a papal youth rally was held, and a memorial tablet on the walls of the Roman Catholic Cathedral of the Assumption in Lviv, unveiled two days before. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Belarusian Orthodox look to Kyiv

LVIV – Parishes of the Belarusian Autocephalous Orthodox Church (BAOC) intend to go under the jurisdiction of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church-Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP) in Russia. Archbishop Petro (Hushcha) of the BAOB has begun preliminary correspondence on the subject. Similar movements of Orthodox seeking alternative jurisdictional ties, separating from the Russian Orthodox Church, are also happening in Russia. The information agency Ohliadach (Observer) reported this information on June 26, citing the Moscow Eparchy of the UOC-KP as a source. Ohliadach mentions representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia (ROC-OR) who are now in a crisis that divides supporters of the Moscow Patriarchate and its opponents, representatives of which have renewed contacts with the UOC-KP. Archbishop Varnava (Prokofiev) of Kany

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

An English-language newspaper published by the Ukrainian National Association Inc., a non-profit association, at 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

Yearly subscription rate: \$55; for UNA members – \$45.

Periodicals postage paid at Parsippany, NJ 07054 and additional mailing offices. (ISSN – 0273-9348)

The Weekly: UNA:
Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 644-9510 Tel: (973) 292-9800; Fax: (973) 292-0900

Postmaster, send address changes to:
The Ukrainian Weekly
2200 Route 10
P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

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The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, July 6, 2003, No. 27, Vol. LXXI

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U.S. report on human rights says Ukraine's record remains poor

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The U.S. State Department earlier this year released its annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for the 2002 year and presented the findings to Congress. Of Ukraine, the report notes: “The government’s human rights record remained poor and in some cases worsened; however, there were also some improvements in some areas.”

The following is a rundown of some of the report’s main points.

Violations of physical integrity

The report could not confirm political murders. However, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast Vice-Chairman Mykola Shkribliak was killed two days before the Parliamentary elections, when he was slated to run on the ticket of the Social Democratic Party of Ukraine (United).

Four journalists, including Mykhailo Kolomiyets, died under suspicious circumstances. Also, the case of the murder of Heorhii Gongadze remains unsolved, as does the murder of Ihor Aleksandrov, who had criticised Donetsk politicians in his role as director of a television station.

Little headway had been made in the investigation of Oleksander Olynyk, an election monitor who disappeared after the Parliamentary elections.

Torture of suspects by the police is widespread. The methods of torture are quite severe, and the suspect is often tortured until he waives his right to an attorney.

Violent hazing of new recruits in the armed forces also remained widespread.

Prisons are beset by killings, suicides and diseases that result from unsanitary conditions, including tuberculosis and dysentery. Inmates are often tortured by guards. It is also believed that military groups called Berkut (“Golden Eagles”) beat inmates as part of their training.

Arbitrary detentions against dark-skinned people and potential political dissidents were prevalent.

One area of improvement in Ukraine’s human rights record was a decrease in

the number of suspects detained indefinitely pending trial. More were released from custody while awaiting trial than in previous years.

Trials and the courts

The accused do not always receive a fair trial, with President Leonid Kuchma and his administration often influencing court decisions. Also, by the end of the year, only 50 percent of court decisions had been enforced.

The procurator general often uses his power to selectively prosecute opponents of the ruling party but not members of it. The procurator general, who is appointed by the president and confirmed by Parliament, oversees the work of the regional prosecutors. Although a 2001 bill limited the power of prosecutors, they retain a large degree of discretion for investigating serious crimes, e.g. murder, corruption and major economic offenses.

Court officials are also subject to intimidation and violence. Judge Ihor Tkachuk of the Donetsk Oblast Commercial Court was hanged, possibly because of a case with which he had been involved. The same happened to Judge Natalia Achynovych of the Nikopol Municipal Court, who had been involved in a decision to invalidate parliamentary election results in the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast.

Freedom of the press and media

Before the September protests against President Kuchma the news media were told by the administration to focus their reporting on the crash in Lviv at the air show that had occurred earlier, probably to distract attention from the protests.

Media groups distasteful to the administration have had difficulty obtaining and renewing licensing for their programming. Half of the members of the National Council for Television and Radio Broadcasting, which grants licenses, were appointed by the president and half by the Verkhovna Rada. Licenses were not renewed for Voice of America and Radio Kontynent, which rebroadcasts the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC).

Freedom of the press is hampered by the pressure placed on journalists by means of libel suits. When a libel charge is levelled at a media entity, its funds can be frozen pending an outcome in the case, often bankrupting it.

Although opposition candidates had increased access to the media, the reporting was still “highly biased,” according to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Police confiscated 100,000 copies of the anti-presidential newspaper Svoboda from a van, throwing the issues into the river. Police similarly disposed of 100,000 more copies of Svoboda later in the day, after a search of the publishing house in Cherkasy.

In addition to Mr. Kolomiyets, who was hanged, possibly in connection with his reporting, and the three other mysterious journalist deaths, there were many incidents of assault on journalists. The editor of Berdiansk Dielovoi, Tatiana Goriacheva,

had acid thrown in her face. She said the attacks might have been linked to reports on illegal metal exports through Berdiansk ports, corruption, judicial misconduct and politicians.

Freedom of association

Police generally did not directly interfere with legal demonstrations. However, during the September 2002 anti-Kuchma demonstrations in Kyiv, authorities intentionally made it difficult for the demonstration to take place. Opposition leaders were detained, buses traveling to Kyiv were turned back, train access was decreased and there were television blackouts.

Freedom of religion

Freedom of religion was at a good level, although some groups reported difficulty registering with the State Committee on Religious Affairs. Acts of anti-Semitism were rare, although there was an unmediated attack on the Great Synagogue in Kyiv.

Elections

The report writes, “Officials did not take steps to curb the widespread and open abuse of authority, including the use of government positions and facilities, to the unfair advantage of certain parties.” There was a large disparity between the results of the party-list vote and the single mandate vote. The single mandate vote is more subject to manipulation.

Oles Donii, of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc, alleges that police raided his election office and required 20 of his supporters to be questioned. He accuses the authorities of harassment.

There seems to have been election fraud in Oleksander Zhyr’s attempt for re-election to Parliament. A videotape shows the deputy governor of the Dnipropetrovsk Oblast and the leaders of the relevant election commissions deciding who should win the election.

Political opponents often faced charges of libel or tax evasion, which were politically motivated. Ms. Tymoshenko, for example, was still being pursued on criminal charges at the time of publication.

Women and ethnic minorities

The report writes, “Violence against women reportedly was pervasive.” Past surveys have estimated that 10 to 15 percent of women have been raped, and a quarter of women have been physically abused.

Unemployment disproportionately affects women, with 65 to 70 percent of the unemployed being women. Also, the average salary for women was 27 percent lower than for men. Yet, Ukraine is the only country in which women make up the majority of the workforce.

Trafficking of women continues to be a problem. Women are often lured to other countries with offers of employment, ultimately finding themselves under the control of traffickers.

Discrimination against ethnic minorities is still commonplace. Increasingly, people of African and Asian descent are being harassed. Also, ethnic Ukrainians and Crimean Tatars complain of discrimination by ethnic Russians in Crimea.

Economic issues

The minimum wage was raised to approximately \$35 per month this year, with the Rada setting the level of subsistence at \$64 per month. June 2002 marked the first time the average salary was higher than the subsistence level, and this average later reached \$73 per month. Since the unreported “shadow economy” accounts for half of Ukraine’s economic activity, the amounts earned per family are higher than many statistics suggest.

Kuchma and Kwasniewski discuss peacekeepers, visa regime, other issues

by Maryna Makhnonos
Special to the Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine and his Polish counterpart, Aleksander Kwasniewski, meeting on June 23-24 discussed their troops’ activities in the U.S.-led post-war stabilization process in Iraq, the introduction of a visa regime and bilateral cooperation after Poland’s accession next year to the European Union. The two met in Odesa during the sixth economic forum of Ukrainian and Polish business circles.

The presidents discussed the operations and safety of 1,800 Ukrainian and 2,000 Polish peacekeepers destined for central and southern Iraq, where they are expected to arrive in August.

“Ukraine-Poland cooperation is a commitment to the program of stabilization in Iraq and its further revival,” said Mr. Kwasniewski, according to the Interfax news agency. He added that the program will be beneficial both for Iraq and the countries involved in its post-war stabilization.

Last week an advance group of Ukrainian soldiers left for Iraq to pave the way for deployment of their units. The troops will join a Polish-led contingent and will be responsible for maintaining order and helping set up new civilian authorities in a zone between the British-run area in southern Iraq and the U.S.-controlled sector in the north.

During their meeting in the Black Sea port city, the two presidents also discussed a new visa regime agreement, which officials plan to sign in mid-July. To enter the EU, Poland committed to establish visa regimes with non-EU countries along its borders.

“The European dimension of our partnership with Poland is filled with specific content,” Mr. Kuchma said, as quoted by Interfax. “In particular, we managed to find an optimal, in our opinion, visa formula for the Ukrainian-Polish border.”

According to the draft document, Ukrainian citizens would be granted Polish entry visas free of charge, while Poles would enter Ukraine without visas. The state secretary of Ukraine’s Foreign Affairs Ministry, Oleksander Chalyi, said on June 23 that the agreement is also expected to establish the same customs and border control procedures on the Ukrainian-Polish frontier as those now used on the Polish-German border. He added that other EU candidates – Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia – expressed interest in the planned Polish-Ukrainian visa regime.

“After Poland enters the European Union, its cooperation with Ukraine should be activated, and borders should not put obstacles in the way of economic and trade ties,” President Kwasniewski observed.

Touching on economic cooperation, President Kuchma urged both countries’ business institutions to implement “joint economic and energy, transport and scientific projects on a large scale.”

Speaking at a gathering of the business elite, both presidents promised to personally support their activities. Mr. Kuchma also called for the development of bilateral economic ties taking into account Poland’s forthcoming membership in the EU, as well as Ukraine’s increased engagement in trans-European processes.

The presidents also discussed some sensitive issues between their nations,

(Continued on page 22)

Herbst confirmed as envoy to Ukraine

WASHINGTON – John E. Herbst was confirmed on June 27 by the Senate as next U.S. ambassador to Ukraine.

Mr. Herbst, 51, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, is U.S. ambassador to Uzbekistan and previously served as the U.S. consul general in Jerusalem. In addition, he was the principal deputy to the ambassador-at-large for the newly independent states and as director of the Office of Independent States and Commonwealth Affairs.

News of his nomination by President George W. Bush to serve as the next envoy to Ukraine was reported in *The Weekly* on May 4. A transcript of his remarks at his confirmation hearing appeared in *The Weekly* last week.

Quotable notes

“President [Leonid] Kuchma wants to obtain support from foreign partners and he has a ‘way’ with each of them. In dealing with the United States, he pretends that he wants Ukraine to join NATO. In dealing with Russia, he pretends that he wants Ukraine to fully integrate with this country. And in dealing with Poland, he pretends that he desires full reconciliation. ... It will be very bad if Ukraine’s current leadership, which has tiny social support, chooses to close the problem of the Volhynia tragedy in such a light-hearted way.”

– Yulia Tymoshenko in an interview with the newspaper *Rzeczpospolita* on June 24, commenting on the planned Ukrainian-Polish commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Volhyn massacres.

THE NEWS FROM HERE

EDITOR'S NOTE: Readers of *The Ukrainian Weekly* might recall an editorial headlined "The news from here" that appeared in our March 9 issue. The reference was to a reader who called to complain that our newspaper did not carry any "news from here," but declined to say just exactly where "here" was. Her point was well-taken, however. It is clear to us that one of the things we lack is news from our local communities. We explained in that editorial how we, a staff of 2.5, do not have our own reporters all over North America, and that we rely to a great extent on local activists to share the news from their communities.

Two weeks later we printed a letter from a reader titled "The Weekly needs 'news from here.'" The letter writer suggested that we establish a special section for such news and that we encourage readers to send in information to a coordinator on our staff who would then be responsible for compiling it into something like "Newsbriefs."

And thus, with thanks to our readers – and in anticipation of our readers' continued input to this column – we publish our first issue of "The News from Here," as compiled by Roxolana Woloszyn, a summer intern on our editorial staff.

It warms the heart to read about people who perform good deeds. Those with a sense of duty inspire people to donate their time and effort to a cause they deem important. These citizens have contributed to causes not with themselves in mind, but strictly to help others in need. The initiative that those like Paul Logan Safchuck, Vera Petrusha and Orest Fedash take, inspires us all to do a little extra, to accomplish more in our lives.

BALTIMORE: Pioneer in White Lung efforts

Paul Logan Safchuck, who dedicated his life to White Lung health and safety, died in May of complications from asbestosis. According to an obituary written by Jacques Kelly of The Baltimore Sun (headline: "Paul Logan Safchuck, 90, advocate for worker safety, Beth Steel riveter"), Mr. Safchuck was a steel riveter and shipfitter in Bethlehem, Pa., from 1935 until his retire-

ment in 1975. In this type of work, Mr. Safchuck was exposed to asbestos and was diagnosed with asbestosis more than 20 years ago.

His contraction of asbestosis prompted Mr. Safchuck to join the Dundalk, Pa., chapter of the White Lung Association in 1982. That same year he became the chapter's president, and then the national treasurer in 1983. Mr. Safchuck went on to become the national president in 1984 and remained in that position until his death. Upon becoming a member of the White Lung Association, Mr. Safchuck appealed to the state and federal governments for asbestos control and elimination legislation.

A part of this crusade required Mr. Safchuck to testify before the House and Senate committees in Washington. He also rallied to remove asbestos from educational institutions by supporting the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act.

Mr. Safchuck's work concerning asbestos did not go unnoticed, beginning in 1969 when he received the governor's citation for his work with sick children. In the 1980s he won the Governor's Annual Volunteer Service Award for victims of asbestos-related diseases. Then in 1986 Mr. Safchuck was given the Citizens Clearinghouse for Hazardous Waste certificate for his work to close the Norris Landfill in Baltimore County.

At the age of 90, Paul Logan Safchuck died at Franklin Square Hospital Center. However, his dedication to the White Lung Association will be remembered for years to come.

TROY, MICH.: Advocate for Ukrainian orphans

In Troy, Mich., Vera Petrusha also works for a cause in which she has wholeheartedly involved herself. Ms. Petrusha's parents were born in Ukraine, and in 1996, Ms. Petrusha visited her parents' birthplace. What she saw there shocked her: overcrowded and dilapidated orphanages lacking necessities.

These images altered Ms. Petrusha's life, so she decided to help alleviate the situation by founding the Ukrainian Children's Aid and Relief Effort (UCARE), as reported late last year by Kurt Kuban of the Troy Eccentric. She and other parishioners from the church to which she belongs, St. Mary's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Southfield, Mich., help raise money, and col-

lect clothing and toiletries. Annually, Ms. Petrusha takes these supplies to Ukraine and distributes them among the most needy orphanages. UCARE also pays for medical procedures and provides college scholarships for the orphans.

Approximately 100,000 children live in orphanages in Ukraine. Various factors contribute to this high number of orphans in the country, one of them being the premature death of parents in a country where health is not well maintained. In addition, rough economic times and substance abuse lead to child abandonment. Lastly, many children occupying the orphanages suffer from birth defects due to the Chernobyl nuclear disaster of 1986.

EAST HANOVER, N.J.: Supporter of veterans

Like Mr. Safchuck's and Ms. Petrusha's stories of an individual making a difference in many people's lives, this is a story of individual goodwill in this competitive corporate world. When Costco, Home Depot and Target stores in northern New Jersey would not allow veterans to distribute poppies for donations during their traditional Memorial Day drive, Orest Fedash did.

Mr. Fedash is the executive general manager of the Ramada Inn and Conference Center in East Hanover, N.J., where he gave veterans permission to set up fundraising tables. The veterans positioned themselves in the hotel lobby where many people pass during busy nights. His support of the veterans drew the attention of The New York Times and an article spotlighting his assistance appeared in the New Jersey section of the newspaper's Sunday, May 25, issue.

Under the heading of "Communities," The Times ran a story by George James headlined "Patriotism, Shopping and Poppies; Veterans' Memorial Day Drive is Banned at Big Chain Stores." The article was accompanied by a photo of a commander of a local post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars pinning a poppy on a Ramada guest.

Mr. Fedash said he knows the importance of soldiers as a result of living under the Communist regime. A Ukrainian who fled Communist-dominated Poland and came to the United States in 1972, Mr. Fedash said he believes that during World War II men like these helped preserve the freedom that we have today. "Without them," he said, "We'd have no freedom."

The Ukrainian Weekly Press Fund: May 2003

Amount	Name	City
\$225.00	Serge Polishchuk	Jersey City, N.J.
\$100.00	Chrystyna and Mykola Baranetsky	Livingston, N.J.
	Roxana Charkewycz	Park Ridge, Ill.
	John Nowadly	Fairfax, Va.
	Jaroslav and Maria Tomorug	Cranford, N.J.
\$55.00	John Husiak	New York, N.Y.
	Jaroslava Mulyk	Morristown, N.J.
	Andrew Zura	Broadview Heights, Ohio
\$50.00	Eugene and Helena Melnitchenko	Owings, Md.
	Taras and Lubow Shegedyn	South Orange, N.J.
\$45.00	George Jaskiw	S. Euclid, Ohio
	Roman Klodnycky	East Peoria, Ill.
\$40.00	Roman Cap	Mississauga, Ontario
\$35.00	Inia Yevich-Tunstall	Annandale, Va.
\$30.00	Victor Fedorowich	Yorkton, Sask.
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\$28.00	S. Wusowych-Lule	Glen Ellyn, Ill.
\$25.00	Stefania Katamay	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Michael Komichak	McKees Rocks, Pa.
	Roman Nestorowicz	Warren, Mich.
	Donna and Roman Stelmach	Morristown, N.J.
	Orest and Judy Tataryn	San Jose, Calif.
\$20.00	Ann Goot	Union, N.J.
	Mary Horbay	Oakville, Ontario
	Joseph and Catherine Levitzky	Hamden, Conn.
	Mary Sowchuk	New York, N.Y.
	Nicholas Stupak	Milwaukee, Wisc.
	Orest and Judy Tataryn	San Jose, Calif.
	Natalie Trojan	New York, N.Y.
\$15.00	Bohdan Birakowsky	College Points, N.Y.
	Gene Loboyko	Broadview, Ill.
	Sydir Michael Tymiak	Pittsburgh, Pa.
\$10.00	Robert John Chomiak	New Haven, Conn.
	Alice Gural	Lakehurst, N.J.
	Vera Iwanycky	Chicago, Ill.
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	Adrian Klufas	Bridgeport, Conn.
	Stephanie Lopuszanski	Philadelphia, Pa.
	Olga Luck	Takoma Park, Md.
	William Maruszczak	Wayne, Pa.
	George Nawrocky	Queens Village, N.Y.
	Luba Sochockyj	Richfield, Ohio
	Roman Tresniowski	Ann Arbor, Mich.
	Orest and Chris Walchuk	Pittstown, N.J.
	Ostap Zyniuk	Silver Spring, Md.
\$5.00	Irene Adamchuk	Milwaukee, Wisc.
	D. Maksymowich-Waskiewicz	Cooper City, Fla.
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	Marian Tymchyshyn	Loudonville, N.Y.
	Zenon Wasylkevych	Warren, Mich.
	Sophia Zaczko	North Haven, Conn.
	Olga Zazula	Rego Park, N.Y.

TOTAL: \$1,698.00

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

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

Rower from Ukraine...

(Continued from page 1)

by George Harbo and Frank Samuelsen in 1896, when they became the first men to row across the Atlantic Ocean, using a vessel called the Fox. Mr. Rezvoy will be the first solo rower to depart from New York since the voyage in 1896. Mr. Rezvoy embarked on this leg of the journey on July 2,

The boat that will carry Mr. Rezvoy on his dangerous journey is called Ukraine. It has a length of 23 feet, a width of 6 feet, and a weight of 2,000 pounds when loaded with provisions.

As Kenneth Crutchlow, director of the Ocean Rowing Society and Mr. Rezvoy's stepfather, explained at the press conference, ocean rowing technology has come a long way since the days of Harbo and Samuelsen. Whereas the Fox was an open vessel, Ukraine is covered. Also, Ukraine is self-righting, weighted in such a way that it rights itself immediately after flipping. According to Mr. Rezvoy, the boat likely will flip at some point in the journey. Additionally, the boat holds an impressive array of technological equipment, including tracking devices and satellite phones.

The ocean row of the type that Mr. Rezvoy is undertaking can be quite arduous. Mr. Rezvoy's boat will not be accompanied by other boats during the journey, which he expects to last approximately 80 days. At the press conference, Mr. Rezvoy explained that he is not able to sleep for long stretches of time on such journeys, but rather must content himself with naps. There are several reasons for this. First of all, the rocking of the boat makes it difficult to relax. Second, even during the night, Mr. Rezvoy must wake up every two to three hours to check the horizon and his course. Third, it is helpful to row at night. Plus, at night, other boats cannot easily see Mr. Rezvoy's boat, so his being awake helps him avoid disaster.

Mr. Rezvoy noted that he cannot even go swimming to refresh himself on his trip. If he tried to go for a swim in the water, the boat would become too difficult to control, he

(Continued on page 5)

UNA Gift-Giving Project to benefit Kyiv Mohyla Foundation

by Roma Hadzewycz

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Ukrainian National Association has announced a new joint program with the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy in Ukraine, whereby purchasers of UNA insurance policies can support perhaps the most unique educational institution in independent Ukraine, which also happens to be the oldest university in all of Eastern Europe.

"It's a natural fit," exclaimed Ihor Wyslowsky, president of the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation of America. "The Kyiv Mohyla Foundation was seeking a broader appeal to the Ukrainian community and to raise awareness of the NUKMA and its mission beyond the borders of Ukraine, while the UNA," he continued, "more than any other Ukrainian organization in North America, is engaged in Ukraine."

That engagement takes the form of everything from the UNA's support for various institutions in Ukraine to programs for teaching the English language, and, lest we forget, the Kyiv Press Bureau of The Ukrainian Weekly – the only full-time Western press bureau in Ukraine.

Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, president of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, welcomed the new program – dubbed the UNA Gift-Giving Project – and the potential it represents for his growing university.

But why should the program be attractive to members? For someone interested in providing significant support to an extraordinary institution – in leaving a legacy – the costs are low, but there is a substantial benefit to that institution in the long-term.

Via a gifting program, an individual purchases a UNA life insurance policy (whole-life or 20-payment life are the two plans that may be used for this purpose) and "gifts" that policy to the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation by designating the foundation as the policy's beneficiary.

Mr. Wyslowsky explained that holders of policies purchased under this program will be given special treatment by the NUKMA. Each will get a symbolic key to the historic Kyiv Mohyla Academy and



Lev Khmelkovsky

During a meeting between officials of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and the Ukrainian National Association are: (seated, from left) Roma Lisovich, UNA treasurer; Viacheslav Briukhovetsky, president of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy; Christine Kozak, UNA national secretary; (standing) Stefan Kaczaraj, UNA president; Oksana Trytjak, the UNA's fraternal activities coordinator; and Ihor Wyslowsky, president of the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation.

when visiting Kyiv can take advantage of the opportunity to get a complete tour of the university campus and thus become familiar with the depth of its traditions and the breadth of its academic offerings.

Plus, those who enroll in the UNA through this program get all the membership benefits for which the UNA is known, such as substantial discounts at the association's Soyuzivka resort and on the UNA's newspapers, Svoboda and The Ukrainian Weekly, and student scholarships.

Dating back to 1615, the Kyiv Mohyla Academy was re-established after a 175-year hiatus soon after the proclamation of Ukraine's independence. In 1994, two years after its rebirth, KMA was granted the status of "national university." Today it combines age-old teaching traditions

with the best offerings of modern Western education; it offers bachelor's and master's degree programs.

It should be noted that the Ukrainian National Association's involvement with the NUKMA did not begin with this gifting program. Dr. Briukhovetsky underscored that the UNA has supported his institution with scholarships for a special college-preparatory program designed for talented students from rural regions of Ukraine who wish to enter the university.

In addition, he said that beginning this year the UNA is helping to promote a NUKMA summer program for college students from the West who want to further their knowledge of Ukrainian studies. The 2003 summer program, which runs from June 23 to August 1, offers

intensive courses in Ukrainian language and lectures on various aspects of the rich Ukrainian culture, with special excursions that support this learning through exposure to the Ukrainian capital city's cultural, historical and political life.

The university has applied for international accreditation of its summer program, which has been functioning since 1995, through the International Education Committee. Dr. Briukhovetsky added proudly, "We are the first college in Ukraine to apply for this type of accreditation." It is hoped that by next year all students from abroad who attend NUKMA in the summer will be able to earn college credits that will be applicable at their own colleges and universities.

"Since the UNA is the oldest and most influential Ukrainian organization in the diaspora," Dr. Briukhovetsky, "I anticipate more collaborative efforts between the university and the UNA."

Mr. Wyslowsky added in concluding his interview with The Weekly that those who opt to participate in this joint UNA-NUKMA program are actually participating in the development of a civil society in Ukraine as that is a fundamental mission of the National University of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy. "Those who buy these policies will be part of the process of creating the new Ukraine," he emphasized.

In short then, the UNA Gift-Giving Project is a win-win-win situation. The insured gets to deduct the cost of his or her life insurance premium as a charitable donation since the beneficiary of the policy is the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation, a tax-exempt 501 (c) (3) corporation; the UNA gets additional members into its ranks; and the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy gets financial support for its expanding programs.

For further information, readers may contact Oksana Trytjak, the UNA's fraternal activities coordinator, at (973) 292-9800, ext. 3071. Ms. Trytjak also advises readers to be on the lookout for more information about an upcoming benefit for the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation to be held in the autumn of this year in New York City.

Ukrainians worry...

(Continued from page 1)

"They do not provide us with the rest on various pretexts."

In another measure, the government initiated consultations with the National Bank of Ukraine to provide grain dealers with favorable credits to overcome the shortage without losses.

"It's a great mistake today to think that our economy, our business and agriculture won't be able to provide us with foodstuffs," said central banker Serhii Tyhytko, according to Interfax.

To keep bread prices stable, the government ordered bakeries to temporarily reduce their profitability. In some cases, the factories began to produce with little or no profitability, the Ukrainian Bakers' Association said.

At the same time Khlib Ukrainy was ordered to buy 1 million tons (1.1 million short tons) of grain from the 2003 harvest of feed and provisions.

Serhii Melnyk, state secretary of Ukraine's Agrarian Policy Ministry, asserted that this year's low harvest would not affect food supply in the 2003-2004 marketing year.

The government expects farmers to harvest some 28.8 million to 30.8 million metric tons (31.68 million to 33.88 million short tons) of grain this year. Ukraine's annual need in grain is estimated at 6.5 million to 7 million metric tons (7.15 million to 7.7 million short tons).

"I ask you, compatriots: do not buy flour, everything will be all right," Mr. Lenh appealed via TV cameras at the end of the news conference.

However, the more the media cover issues related to grain, the harder it seems to fight the public's negative perceptions.

Last weekend, this writer nearly put

off plans to bake pyrizhky (a Ukrainian pastry). The woman seller in Kyiv's central market whispered that their boss doesn't allow them to sell flour from their surplus storage. However, she then asked if I could afford 2 kilos of flour for 6.5 hrv (about \$1.2) – the price was almost twice as high as a month earlier.

Anxiously the seller went to the storage area nearby to settle the deal with a stock clerk. She walked along the counter and back to me, took money and voice lowered: "Go to the storage area and take the pack that he put on the refrigerator."

I followed the route and saw my pack of flour in its place, no soul was around, I took it silently and went away as a spy who just made a trick. During the Soviet-era times of chronic deficits, people referred to such transactions as "selling under the counter." And here it was happening again in 2003.

As I was leaving the market, I could hear many a villager expressing concern about their inability to buy grains and feed poultry and animals.

"Many of our citizens know perfectly the events of 1933 (the Great Famine/Genocide), and many of them personally overcame 1947 (post-war famine)," Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko said on June 27 after announcing plans to supply the capital with enough grain.

"Today people are not sure. They are not convinced and are not directed officially by the state – they themselves create the shortages," Mr. Omelchenko said, according to Interfax.

Rower from Ukraine...

(Continued from page 4)

would be open to attack by jellyfish and other dangerous creatures of the sea, and it would be difficult to wash the salt off his skin after the swim.

On the journey, Mr. Rezvoy said he will subsist mostly on dried and vacuum-sealed food products. He also catches fish, and noted that fish often jump directly into the boat. However, one needs to be careful with large fish, since they can pull the fisher from the boat or break whatever they are tethered to. Mr. Rezvoy managed to bring beer, salami and whiskey on board with him for the trip from Spain to Barbados. He also uses a water de-salinizer.

When asked what he would do in case of

a storm at sea, Mr. Rezvoy commented that all a rower can do is get inside the boat, bathe down the hatches and pray.

For much of his life, Mr. Rezvoy has exhibited an affinity for physically demanding activities. He was born in Odesa in 1968 and took up both horseback riding and rowing at the age of 3. He used to accompany his father on geological expeditions to the Pamir Mountains in the Himalayas. He also took up mountaineering, skiing, martial arts, archery, tennis and volleyball, and holds a diploma in advanced sailing courses. He also served in the Soviet air force for two years.

Mr. Rezvoy worked as an actor at the age of 7 at the Odesa Film Studio. He later attended the Education Institute of Fine Arts in Odesa. Afterwards, he designed sets and did commercial computer design at the

Odesa Film Studio. Before he decided to embark on the trans-Atlantic journey, Mr. Rezvoy was the webmaster for the Ocean Rowing Society.

At the press conference, Mr. Crutchlow commented on an encounter during which he asked Mr. Rezvoy why he wanted to row across the Atlantic. Mr. Rezvoy had replied, "I want my son to be proud of me," referring to 6-year-old Dimitriy. He also said he hoped that Ukraine would garner some publicity from his trip.

Mr. Rezvoy also signaled his intention to dedicate his voyage to the firemen who lost their lives in the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York. The journey is funded by Ukraine's Cabinet of Ministers as well as private donors.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Remembering Patriarch Mstyslav I

June 11 marked the 10th anniversary of the death of Patriarch Mstyslav I, a truly extraordinary man who embodied the best qualities of a Churchman and national leader, a hierarch who led the Church during some of its most turbulent and its most joyous times. As bishop, archbishop and metropolitan – and later as patriarch – he worked tirelessly toward unifying Ukrainian Orthodox faithful around the globe.

The Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. marked the anniversary of the patriarch's repose with special services at the crypt where he is buried beneath St. Andrew Memorial Church on the grounds of the Ukrainian Orthodox Center (see last week's issue). As noted by a longtime co-worker of Patriarch Mstyslav, Mykola Francuzenko, who spoke at the 10th anniversary memorial dinner held in tribute to the Church leader, the hierarch was no doubt destined for the role he was to play. Born as Stefan Ivanovych Skrypnyk on April 10, 1898, in Poltava, he came into a family of noted religious and political leaders.

His own life's path was remarkable as well, encompassing the military, political activity and the religious life. His world view was shaped by both the Soviet and Nazi occupations of Ukraine, and his work for his Church and his nation spanned Ukraine, western Europe, Canada, the United States and then, once again, Ukraine.

Here in the United States, Metropolitan Mstyslav was perhaps best known for his decades of work to establish the Ukrainian Orthodox Church's worldwide center in South Bound Brook, N.J. It was at the Church's center that Metropolitan Mstyslav had built St. Andrew Memorial Church, which is dedicated to the memory of the victims of the 1932-1933 Great Famine in Ukraine. (This magnificent Church served as the focal point of the entire Ukrainian American community's solemn observances of the 50th anniversary of the Great Famine in 1983.)

A most tangible recognition of his strength of character and his leadership came during the synod on June 5-6, 1990, of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church when Metropolitan Mstyslav of the UOC-U.S.A. was elected as the first patriarch of the reborn Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Ukraine. Less than five months later, on October 20, 1990, Patriarch Mstyslav returned triumphantly to Ukraine – at the age of 92 and after an absence of 46 years – in preparation for his enthronement. His first destination on that fateful day in 1990 was St. Sophia Sobor, where the patriarch fell to his knees and kissed the ground thrice. Inside the cathedral he celebrated a moleben of thanksgiving. The next day he officiated at an archpastoral divine liturgy at St. Andrew Cathedral, where he had been consecrated as bishop back in May of 1942. Finally, on November 18 he was enthroned as patriarch of Kyiv and all Ukraine.

Alas, his tenure as patriarch was short-lived. Patriarch Mstyslav I died at the age of 95 on June 11, 1993. Patriarchal funeral rites were offered in South Bound Brook over the course of three days on June 21-23, with some 3,000 hierarchs, clergy and laity – faithful of the Orthodox and other Churches – from around the globe coming to pay their last respects. It was vivid testimony to Patriarch Mstyslav's far-reaching influence and the esteem in which he was held.

Patriarch Mstyslav's testament, read at the memorial tryzna after the religious rites were concluded, was an exhortation to unity "for the sake of God, the martyrs of the Church and the people" to achieve the goal of a sovereign Church dependent on no one. It is a testament worth recalling and a noble goal still worth striving for today, 10 years after the patriarch's passing.

July
7
1945

Turning the pages back...

On July 7, 1945, The Ukrainian Weekly reported that Carpatho-Ukraine had been annexed by the Soviet Union, giving the Soviet Union control over the entire territory of Ukraine, with the exception of the Lemkivschyna and Kholmshyna regions.

Carpatho-Ukraine had declared independence on March 15, 1939, but was re-taken by Hungary shortly thereafter, despite fierce opposition from Carpatho-Ukraine's Sitch Guard. The annexation by the Soviet Union occurred by means of an agreement signed in Moscow by the Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav M. Molotov, with Joseph Stalin in attendance, and Czechoslovakia's Prime Minister Zdenek Fierlinger. Czechoslovakia had ruled Carpatho-Ukraine before its break-up in 1939.

The agreement provided for an exchange of populations between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, and the creation of commissions to set boundaries between the countries and to liquidate property in Carpatho-Ukraine.

According to The Weekly, the agreement stipulated that Carpatho-Ukraine would be "reunited with her ancient motherland." It was to become a part of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The pact also stated that the transfer of Carpatho-Ukraine was "in accordance with the desire shown by the population of Carpatho-Ukraine." However, as The Weekly noted, there was no vote to determine this so-called desire.

The Soviet Union's acquisition of Carpatho-Ukraine was thought to be aimed at ending any chance of a nationalist uprising. By bringing the area under Soviet control, Carpatho-Ukraine could not enjoy the freedom to foment rebellion in other Ukrainian territories already incorporated into the Soviet Union.

In the same issue, The Weekly re-published an article by The New York Times correspondent Anne O'Hare McCormick about the acquisition of Carpatho-Ukraine by the Soviet Union. In her conclusion, Ms. McCormick wrote, "The relationship of all these countries are changed. Before even the preliminary peace conference, the Versailles map of Eastern Europe is already altered beyond recognition, and already in a new way, for such transfers as that of the Carpatho-Ukraine mean incorporation not only into another country but another system of life. This is why they are significant, and why it is important to give people some voice in their destiny."

Source: "Soviet Annexation of Carpatho-Ukraine," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 7, 1945. "Now the Great Ukraine Is All in the Soviet Union," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, July 7, 1945

Double Exposure

by Khristina Lew

It's all in the name

If you grew up like I did, you were deprived of Saturday morning cartoons because you had to go to Ukrainian School. When you were older, you couldn't go out on Friday nights because you had to do homework for Ukie school. Thursday nights were Plast (Ukrainian scouting) nights, and Tuesdays were devoted to the bandura, the many-stringed Ukrainian instrument played on the knee. (Thank goodness the trembita, the Hutsul mountain horn, was not readily available in North America, or we would have lost our Wednesday nights too.)

My sisters and I groused about the many Ukrainian activities, but we entered adulthood with a strong sense of our heritage. Then we went off to college and, like many of our friends, we explored things, um, non-Ukrainian.

In our 20s, we started our careers, traveled the world, fell in love. In the 1990s when the Iron Curtain came down, it was hip to be Ukrainian. Some of us stayed in touch with our childhood friends from the Ukrainian School-Plast-bandura days. Some continued to go to Wildwood and Soyuzivka on the East Coast, or Baraboo and Wisconsin Dells in the Midwest. But with each generation the numbers got smaller.

Now, as a 30-something, I've had a chance to kick around what it means to be Ukrainian in an American world. I had worked as a "professional Ukrainian" for many years before joining a mainstream U.S. organization. I kept in touch with my Ukrainian friends and attended the occasional Ukrainian function.

Being Ukrainian, however, took on a whole new meaning with the birth of my son last year. Suddenly, the double life to which I had grown accustomed was dragged out from under the bed, to be re-examined all over again. How Ukrainian did I want my son to be? Would he speak Ukrainian? Join Plast or SUM? Play the trembita?

I don't pretend to have the answers to these questions. My husband – who is half Ukrainian, half Irish – and I do want our son to speak Ukrainian. We want him to have the opportunities we did growing up hyphenated Americans, because for us there were many.

We met each other at Ukrainian School. Some of our closest friends are people we met at Plast summer camps. Speaking a second language and living in a bicultural home broadened our horizons, made us more open to new ideas and people. Being Ukrainian launched my career and took me to Ukraine at one of the most interesting periods in its history.

So we agreed to try to raise a Ukrainian child in an American world. Determined, we embarked on our first major decision: what to name him or her.

Naming a child is handing it a legacy that it will carry its whole life. We realized fairly quickly that A) we both had strong opinions about names, and B) we did not share these opinions.

My husband, whose name is Adrian, grew up hating his name. He said that as a kid he got teased for having a girl's name, and under no circumstances would he allow his child to suffer the same humiliation – real or imagined. He wanted something solid, unequivocal. I guess that ruled out the name Ruslan for a boy.

We both wanted something mellifluous in Ukrainian and strong in English.

Something a little different. We had the added distraction of my husband's last name, which was constantly mispronounced in English: Gawdiak. (Change a few letters around, and you can imagine what telemarketers come up with.) Were he a Johnson or a Smith, we could have gotten away with naming the child something unique, like Dzvinelava, but with a name like Gawdiak, all bets on proper pronunciation were off.

Choosing a girl's name turned out to be easy, and we never second-guessed our decision. A boy's name was tough.

Most expectant parents who try to maintain a link to their Ukrainian heritage when naming their child go through exactly what we did. What sounds great in one language sounds horrible in the other. We liked the name Maksym, or Max, but it, like Christina in the late 60s, was the current name du jour for Ukrainians in America.

We started sifting through family names. Wasyl and Ihor, after the future grandfathers – tough in English. In the previous generation we had a Robert – solid, but not very Ukrainian; an Omeljan and another Wasyl, and an Alexander – not bad.

I pulled out the family tree. We had a lot of Wasyls in my family, but way back, my great-great-grandfather, a priest on the outskirts of Yavoriv, was a Hryhoriy. Hryhoriy Lew. Gregory. Gregory Gawdiak.

I turned it over in my mind. It was strong in both languages. We knew only one Hryhoriy growing up, and he was pretty cool, so we didn't have any weird associations with the name. It was easy in English. And it was a family name.

When our son was born, we named him Gregory Lew Gawdiak. And after all the thought that went into choosing his name, we call him Hryts – in both languages.



Khristina Lew

Our new columnist, Khristina Lew, who will write monthly on issues faced by young Ukrainian Americans and families, is familiar to readers of *The Ukrainian Weekly*. She reported for this newspaper and served three tours of duty at our Kyiv Press Bureau in the 1990s. Ms. Lew grew up in the Washington, D.C., area. She attended high school in Ridgewood, N.J., and graduated from the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass., in 1989. She worked on public education campaigns during Ukraine's parliamentary and presidential elections in 1998-1999, served as public relations manager for the YWCA of the U.S.A., and currently is freelancing. Ms. Lew and her family reside in Metuchen, N.J.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Ukrainian professionals announce "Walter Duranty Foolitzer Prize"

by Dr. Jaroslaw Sawka

The Ukrainian American-Canadian Professional Association, a.k.a. the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit/Windsor, has announced that it will be instituting an annual journalistic award called the "Walter Duranty Foolitzer Prize" to the author of the most biased, disinforming, misinforming or the most anti-Ukrainian hatemongering work of journalism. Unfortunately, even in these times of a free and independent Ukrainian nation there is no abatement to the outpouring of journalistic-type garbage concerning Ukraine and Ukrainians. It didn't stop with the settlement in CBS's infamous "60 Minutes" segment "The Ugly Face of Freedom." Some of this year's contenders for the prize will be: Robert D. Kaplan for his article, "Euphorias of Hatred," May 2003, The Atlantic Monthly, (see the review by Dr. Myron Kuropas in The Ukrainian Weekly of April 20) and Sol Littman for his book, "Pure Soldiers or Bloodthirsty Murderers: The Ukrainian 14th Waffen-SS Division." There are plenty of other worthy contenders and the year 2003 still has enough time left to make for an interesting contest.

The sponsoring group's concern is not confined to mere commercial journalism. Of even more importance is the content of what is being propagated in academia. A case in point is the book "Political Culture and National Identity in Russian-Ukrainian Relations" by Prof. Mikhail Molchanov published by the Texas A & M University Press at taxpayer expense and subsidy.

Dr. Bohdan Vitvitsky is correct in taking Prof. Molchanov to task for his misinformation (April 6 The Ukrainian Weekly). Although the book was published in 2002, Prof. Molchanov is eligible for the Duranty prize because the debate he has generated is still raging in print well into this year. In his "scholarly" work he relies on outright Communist propaganda (see his bibliography) to discredit Ukrainian freedom fighters.

Unlike Mr. Duranty, Prof. Molchanov admits there was a famine but denies it was genocidal. For this he relies on the book, "Is the Holocaust Unique?" by Alan Rosenbaum, Westview Press, 1996, where we find such gems as this on pp. 30-31: "demographic data indicate that fewer than 760,000 children died, largely from starvation, between 1932-1934 ... 66.5 percent of Ukrainian children at a minimum survived ... This historical outcome regarding the children is not trivial. What makes the Ukrainian case non-genocidal, and what makes it different from the Holocaust, is the fact that the majority of Ukrainian children survived and, still more, they were permitted to survive."

The nominated work must be in the English language as an article, or book or an audio-video endeavor that has reached a wide non-Ukrainian audience. Everyone is invited to send nominations. The person submitting the winning nomination will receive a \$100 honorarium. The "winning" author will receive a certificate and a monetary award of 2 pennies. The winners will be selected and announced by a special committee that will meet each year

during the Martin Luther King holiday weekend. Nominations are for the year prior. The meeting in January 2004 will pick the winner of a journalistic work produced in 2003.

None of this is intended to make anyone rich. The \$100 nomination award is merely intended to stimulate readers or viewers to forward materials they may encounter that would warrant recognition via a Duranty prize. This is intended to encourage the competitive effect of having our community scour the media actively looking for anti-Ukrainian bias or disinformation. The winner will be determined by earliest postmarked letter until the award committee can devise a computerized system that would be fair. To recap and clarify: there will actually be two winners each year. The Nomination Award (\$100) for the person nominating the winner of the Duranty prize and the Journalist/author who actually wins the Duranty prize (2 cents).

The journalist receiving the Walter Duranty Foolitzer Prize will be notified that he/she is considered to be in a category worthy of Walter Duranty. That should be punishment enough. The 2 cents is intended to make this a "monetary" award and not just a certificate worthy of the winner's talents.

Copies of published materials must be sent in with the nomination; broadcast may be considered for the prize if accompanied or corroborated by an authentic transcript.

The idea for the presentation of this award has been prompted by the recent activity by many who feel that the Pulitzer Prize awarded to Duranty should be withdrawn because it was based on propaganda and outright lies, and that it resulted in incalculable damage to the Ukrainian people and their struggle for dignity and freedom.

It is not known whether the members of the Pulitzer Prize committee have enough honor or pride to ensure the integrity of their award. The tarnish on their prize is their problem. (If they don't want to clean it, so be it.) However, the Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit/Windsor know what they have to do. They have carefully picked the name "Foolitzer" so as to avoid confusion with the currently disgraced "Pulitzer." Theirs will be an untarnished, honorable, pure and noble award which should unintentionally cause shame, envy, gnashing of teeth, wringing of hands and awe to the disgraced members of the Pulitzer Prize committee.

The award committee still hasn't decided (intense internal debate) whether to throw in a Stalin Apologist Literary Prize and/or a Lenin Literary Prize (an intense internal debate is ongoing). These would carry no monetary value (not even a penny) and would be strictly "symbolic."

Community support is requested in the form of sending in nominations; donations also would be appreciated. The association's address is: Ukrainian Graduates of Detroit-Windsor, P.O. Box 92415, Warren, MI 48092. (The group also publishes a Ukrainian Graduates newsletter, available for \$10 per year; the newsletter is free to members.)

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Did Pavlychko really say that?

Yes he did. And more!

Dmytro Pavlychko, former Ukrainian Ambassador to Slovakia and Poland, opened the 22nd annual Conference on Ukrainian Subjects at the University of Illinois on June 16 with a riveting condemnation of Ukraine's present administration.

His most shocking claim involved Ukraine's former nuclear arsenal with which Mr. Pavlychko was once intimately involved. Strobe Talbott of the Clinton White House demanded that Ukraine turn over its warheads to Russia. When Mr. Pavlychko suggested they be turned over to the United States instead, Mr. Talbott told him that if Russia did not get them, he could expect Russian troops forcibly expropriating them while the United States looked the other way. Mr. Pavlychko traveled to the U.S. to appeal to Sen. Richard Lugar (R-Ind.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for assistance, all to no avail. Russia needed to be accommodated.

I approached Mr. Pavlychko after his presentation to be certain I heard him correctly. He assured me I had.

Mr. Pavlychko had more to say. Thanks to the Kuchma regime, he insisted, 5 million Ukrainians have left Ukraine to find work on practically every continent on the face of the earth. President Kuchma doesn't care because Ukraine's new immigrants send money home, a fact that helps bolster the economy.

Mr. Kuchma and his cronies are out of touch with the Ukrainian people, Mr. Pavlychko contends. Thanks to the colonial mind-set of the president, his Cabinet, and many members of Parliament, the Russian language is regaining its former popularity.

The Russian press in Ukraine continues to offend Ukrainian sensibilities, and the administration does not react. Eighty percent of the books published in Ukraine are in Russian despite the fact that 70 percent of the population claims Ukrainian as their native language.

The recent census was a blatant attempt to increase by falsification the official number of ethnic Russians living in Ukraine in order to apply more pressure for the formal recognition of Russian as Ukraine's second formal language.

As Russian firms gobble up Ukrainian companies and form new financial enterprises, the aim is economic domination followed by Russian political control. Mr. Pavlychko predicted that by 2005, 70 percent of Ukraine's economy will be dependent on Russia. Amazingly, Ukraine can get oil at a lower price from Arab countries.

Opposition to the Kuchma Klan is weak because of personal ambitions. Rukh remains split. Yulia Tymoshenko is aloof and refuses to support Our Ukraine which, under Viktor Yushchenko, appears to be increasingly weak.

An excellent panel at the conference this year was chaired by Dr. Myroslav Labunka of Ukrainian Catholic University. Papers titled "Patriarchate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church: Actuality of the Question" (Labunka), "The Ukrainian

Catholic Church in Ukraine and the Diaspora" (the Rev. Roman O. Mirchuk) and "The Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Emigration and in Ukraine. Problems of Dialogue" (Oksana Khomchuk), were presented and followed by a heated discussion. Ms. Khomchuk later formally presented her new book, "Tserkva poza Tserkovnoiu Ohorozheiu."

Like other conferences sponsored by the Ukrainian Research Program at the University of Illinois - this year's theme was "Ukraine: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow" - the conclave was not only informative but exciting as well, especially when scholars from Ukraine and the United States went head to head on topics such as "Higher Education in Ukraine" and "Relations between Ukraine and the Diaspora."

The Illinois conferences were initiated in 1982 by Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn. Since then, there have been 23 (22 annual) conferences on Ukrainian subjects at the University of Illinois in Champaign/Urbana, attended by 2,230 participants, involving 1,190 speakers and principal discussants from 24 countries, including Australia, Austria, Canada, China (PRC), the Czech Republic, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United States, and Yugoslavia. Over the years Ukraine has had speakers who hailed from Donetsk in the east to Uzhorod in the west. A total of 1,186 papers have been delivered thus far - 317 in English, 867 in Ukrainian, and two in Russian.

The principal organizer and chairman of all of the conferences is the indefatigable Dr. Shtohryn, professor emeritus at the University of Illinois. He has been ably assisted by Raisa Bratkiw, president of the Foundation for the Advancement of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Illinois.

A volume of selected papers edited by Drs. Taras Hunczak and Shtohryn, will come on the market in September to be followed by a second volume of papers, edited by Dr. Jaroslaw Rozumnyj, scheduled for publication early in 2004.

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



Conference presenter Natalia Lominska of the National University of Ostroh Academy, presenting a copy of a history of Ostroh Academy to Prof. Dmytro Shtohryn.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY Visit our archive on the Internet at: http://www.ukrweekly.com/

FOR THE RECORD: Reaction to Los Angeles Times commentary

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – On June 14 the Los Angeles Times ran a commentary by Tim Rutten titled “The Blair affair fuels a 70-year-old scandal,” which has caused a stir in the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. The article begins by describing the campaign to revoke The New York Times correspondent Walter Duranty’s Pulitzer Prize and ends by accusing the members of the Galicia Division and followers of Stepan Bandera in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) of anti-Semitism and atrocities against Jews during World War II.

The first half of the article affirms the validity of many of the accusations against Mr. Duranty. Mr. Rutten writes, “As the Times’ Moscow correspondent in the 1920s and ‘30s, [Mr. Duranty] was an active agent of Soviet propaganda and disinformation – probably paid, certainly blackmailed, altogether willing. For years, Duranty lied, distorted and suppressed information to please Josef Stalin.”

Mr. Rutten also writes, “In 1933, Stalin’s savage campaign to collectivize agriculture in the Ukraine created a man-made famine in which somewhere between 6 million and 11 million people died. Duranty’s reports did not simply ignore the famine. They denied its existence.”

The article then goes on to detail the history of the campaign to revoke Mr. Duranty’s Pulitzer Prize. Mr. Rutten presents the viewpoint of the North American Ukrainian communities and the responses of the Pulitzer Prize Board and The New York Times, and then explains how the Jayson Blair scandal has focused attention on Mr. Duranty.

Then, abruptly and inexplicably, the subject of the article changes to alleged Ukrainian complicity in the Holocaust. The shift is marked by the sentence: “Curiously, the same organizations and commentators who are pressing the issue of Duranty’s prize have been resolutely silent about one of the Holocaust’s darkest chapters – the collaboration by tens of thousands of Ukrainians with the Nazi murderers of Eastern European Jewry.”

The article continues: “The Waffen SS raised an entire brigade from among the Galician Ukrainians. Ukrainian POWs volunteered to serve as guards in the German death camps. Followers of the Ukrainian nationalist Stepan Bandera enthusiastically joined the Nazis in carrying out massacres of Jews throughout the Ukraine and adjoining regions.”

Mr. Rutten’s article does not explain the relevance of his accusations to the issue of Walter Duranty and the Famine-Genocide. Relevance aside, many Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians immediately responded to the article by contesting the accuracy of Mr. Rutten’s accusations with letters to the editor of that newspaper.

The Ukrainian Weekly has elected to reprint for its readers three letters sent by members of the North American Ukrainian community to the editor of the Los Angeles Times in response to Mr. Rutten’s article. Thus far, none of these letters has been published in the Times.

Bandera’s grandson reacts

Dear Editor:

I would like to take personal issue with Mr. Tim Rutten’s article of Saturday, June 14: “The Blair affair fuels a 70-year-old scandal.” In that article, Mr. Rutten writes:

“This week, the Los Angeles Times asked officials of the leading U.S. and Canadian Ukrainian émigré organizations whether they ever had censured or condemned the Galician Brigade or Bandera’s followers for their participation in genocide.”

“Followers of the Ukrainian nationalist Stepan Bandera enthusiastically joined the Nazis.”

“Curiously, the same organizations and commentators who are pressing the issue of Duranty’s prize have been resolutely silent about one of the Holocaust’s darkest chapters – the collaboration by tens of thousands of Ukrainians with the Nazi murderers of Eastern European Jewry.”

First, Ukrainians have not been silent. We have been working for decades to set the record straight on the alleged collaboration between Ukrainians and Nazis.

The Nazis arrested my grandfather, Stepan Bandera, in July 1941, after the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) proclaimed Ukrainian independence as Stalin’s troops retreated in front of Hitler’s advancing divisions.

He spent the remainder of the war in the

Sachsenhausen concentration camp. Two of my grandfather’s brothers – Oleksa and Vasyl – were killed by the Nazis in Auschwitz.

Recall that like Jews, Slavs were considered *Untermenschen* [racially inferior persons], and thousands of Ukrainian nationalists were incarcerated alongside the victims of the Holocaust in places like Dachau, Mauthausen and Buchenwald.

Also, it may surprise those unacquainted with Eastern European history to learn that there were Jewish Ukrainians who participated in the national liberation struggle from 1939 to 1953, including within military formations created by the OUN during its two-front struggle against both Hitler’s Nazis and Stalin’s Soviets.

I would be glad to introduce Mr. Rutten to Mr. Alex Epstein, a Jewish Canadian lawyer who helped our family present the case for grandfather Bandera in front of the Deschenes War Crimes Commission in Canada in the mid-1980s, in response to similar claims by the Simon Wiesenthal Center. We won our case in front of an impartial judge.

In addition, I would be glad to put Mr. Rutten in touch with Mr. Herbert Romerstein, who for the last 15 years has been engaged in research of the dual Soviet active measures campaign of the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s against “Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists” and “Zionists.” In his well-considered opinion, the campaign’s intention was to keep the Ukrainian dissidents and Jewish refusenik movement from coalescing into a united front against the repressive apparatus of the Soviet Union during the said period. Mr. Romerstein, a former Professional Staff Member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, is best known for his work with Eric Breindel, “The Venona Secrets, Exposing Soviet Espionage and America’s Traitors.” Mr. Romerstein’s latest article is titled “Divide and Conquer: The KGB Disinformation Campaign against Ukrainians and Jews.”

I fear that Mr. Rutten has not been diligent in his background work. He may in fact be unduly influenced by Soviet apologist materials of the ‘60s, ‘70s and ‘80s.

Stephen Bandera
New York, NY

PS: I would be glad to forward a copy of Mr. Romerstein’s latest article, printed in The Ukrainian Quarterly.

PPS: If the editorial board so deems, this material can be published as an op-ed.

Galicia Division was cleared

Dear Editor:

Re: “The Blair affair fuels a 70-year-old scandal...,” The Los Angeles Times, June 14, 2003, by Tim Rutten.

In 1986 the Ukrainian Division Galicia was cleared, as a unit, of any allegations of war criminality by an official Canadian Commission of Inquiry on War Criminals, headed by the late Justice Jules Deschenes. After 1991 the division’s record was again reviewed by the government of Canada, and our minister of justice, the Honorable Anne McLellan, then confirmed that there is no evidence of war criminality on the part of this Waffen SS formation. Jewish Canadian organizations and other interveners were always given an opportunity to provide information to the contrary but, other than making “grossly exaggerated” claims (the phrase Justice Deschenes used), they have never come forward with evidence of the sort necessary to secure criminal conviction.

In North America everyone is entitled to be considered innocent until proven guilty, not the other way around. As for allegations about entire ethnic or racial minorities being guilty of one crime or another, such remarks smack of prejudice and must be dismissed as such.

Stepan Bandera, as leader of one faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, spent most of the second world war in Sachsenhausen, and both of his brothers were murdered in Auschwitz. He was himself later assassinated by a Soviet agent in Munich. Many members of the OUN were interned at Auschwitz, and were murdered there and in other Nazi concentration camps. A Holocaust survivor, Stefan Petelycky, tattoo No. 154922, wrote about this in his memoir “Into Auschwitz, For Ukraine.”

There can, of course, be no denying that some Ukrainians did collaborate with the Nazis, out of fear,

prejudice, greed or simply to survive, but fewer collaborated in Ukraine than in many other parts of Europe. Arguably, however, Ukraine lost more of its population than any other country in Nazi occupied Europe. Those “20 million Soviet war dead” were, in the majority, Ukrainians, not Russians.

As for calling for the prosecution of war criminals, it must be stated that the Ukrainian Canadian community’s position has always been that any and all war criminals found in Canada, regardless of ethnic, religious or racial heritage, or the period or place where crimes against humanity or war crimes were committed, should be brought to justice in a Canadian criminal court of law. Only someone aping Duranty’s style of journalism would suggest otherwise.

Our organizations have in no way ignored the possibility that there may be a few World War II era war criminals in Canada. But we have not seen any evidence, to date, proving that there are any Ukrainians here who collaborated with the Nazi occupation in perpetrating war crimes.

We do know, however, there are people in Canada who worked for the Soviet NKVD/KGB/SMERSH and that they are not being investigated. Unfortunately, the media shows no interest in why that is. We conclude, with regret, that Canada, the U.S.A. and other countries, including Israel, have knowingly allowed themselves to become havens for alleged Communist war criminals.

Perhaps future articles about the Duranty campaign (which, by the way, was initiated by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and not by any Ukrainian American group) will do your readers the service of not diverting them from that contemporary story to another one (which is not even remotely related, unless you see the killings of the second world war as some kind of revenge for the atrocities perpetrated by the Soviets in the 1920s-1940s, a rather contentious view).

As for special interest groups like the Wiesenthal Center, apparently interested in recalling only their people’s sufferings, we have no comment on such partiality other than pointing out that we have always taken a more inclusive approach, hallowing the memory of all victims of the Nazi and Soviet dictatorships and calling for all perpetrators of such crimes to be brought to justice.

Instead of regurgitating unfounded allegations about who did what to whom during the second world war, your reporter might have done better to explore why some folks at the Pulitzer Prize Committee and at The New York Times still seem intent on protecting as odious a character as Walter Duranty, the man who covered up an unparalleled atrocity that cost many millions of Ukrainians their lives during the politically engineered Great Famine of 1932-1933.

Lubomyr Luciuk, Ph.D.
Kingston, Ontario

The writer is director of research of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, which is based in Toronto.

What’s the relevance?

Dear Editor:

Tim Rutten’s “The Blair Affair Fuels a 70-Year-Old Scandal” (Regarding Media, June 14) is an excellent analysis of the scandalous exploits of The New York Times’ Walter Duranty. It is the last quarter of his article that unfortunately misses the mark by a rather wide margin for reasons of relevance and historical accuracy.

What is the conceivable relevance of what happened during the Holodomor – the murderous 1932-1933 famine engineered by Stalin in which many millions of Ukrainians and others died in eastern Ukraine and elsewhere – to what 10 years later may or may not have happened in western Ukraine during World War II and the Nazi Holocaust?

There is none. And that there is none becomes clearer from the following example. One of the two founding fathers of the criminal Soviet regime, Leon Trotsky, was Jewish. Lazar Kaganovich, one of Stalin’s two closest associates during the bloodiest decade of Soviet rule, the 1930s, was Jewish. If you read the second volume of Solzhenitsyn’s “Gulag Archipelago,” you will learn that many of those who ran the Soviet concentration camps were Jewish. Yet would it ever occur to anyone to demand from someone who writes or speaks about the

(Continued on page 22)

Lviv to be site of shrine dedicated to Blessed Nicholas Charnetsky

"Here I will stay forever this is the home I have chosen." – Psalm 132:14

by the Rev. Mykhaylo Voloshyn

LVIV – During the divine liturgy that Pope John Paul II celebrated in Lviv on June 27, 2001, 27 Ukrainian Catholics – referred to as "Blessed Venerable Martyr Nicholas Charnetsky and his Companions" were beatified as martyrs and confessors of the faith. Such heroes of the faith, who bore witness of their loyalty to the ideals of the Gospel with their very lives, are treasured by all nations and all Churches. They are not only our pride and the proof of the vitality of our Church but also our holy intercessors before God. Through them we receive God's abundant graces and, at times, miraculous healings and reprieve from hopeless situations.

Nicholas Charnetsky was born on December 14, 1884, to a poor peasant family in the village of Semakivtsi. Having successfully completed his seminary studies, he was ordained a priest in 1909 by Bishop Hryhorii Khomyshyn. In 1919, Father Nicholas entered the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer (the Redemptorists), and in 1934 he was consecrated as bishop and designated as the apostolic visitor to Ukrainians in the Volyn and Polissia regions.

On April 11, 1945, Bishop Charnetsky was arrested by agents of the KGB and thus began his veritable "Way of the Cross" through 30 Soviet prisons and slave-labor camps, where he survived

The Rev. Mykhaylo Voloshyn is provincial of Lviv Redemptorists.



A scene of some of the crowd of thousands in Lviv who participated in the procession of the relics of Blessed Nicholas Charnetsky, who was beatified by Pope John Paul II in 2001 and is venerated as a saint.

over 600 hours of interrogation and torture. In 1956, fully exhausted and physically destroyed, he was released from prison and was allowed to return to Lviv, where, on April 2, 1959, he went to his eternal reward.

The veneration of a potential saint normally commences only after the official

proclamation of his beatification or even his canonization; however, in the case of the Blessed Venerable Martyr Nicholas Charnetsky, this began much sooner. Ukrainian faithful, spontaneously and intuitively experienced his holiness. Almost immediately after his death, this confessor of the faith was venerated as a

saint and his grave at the Lychakiv Cemetery in Lviv became a renowned pilgrimage site. A saint's prayers have great power before God, and the Lord Jesus confirms this in supernatural ways. The archives contain hundreds of documented instances of the Blessed

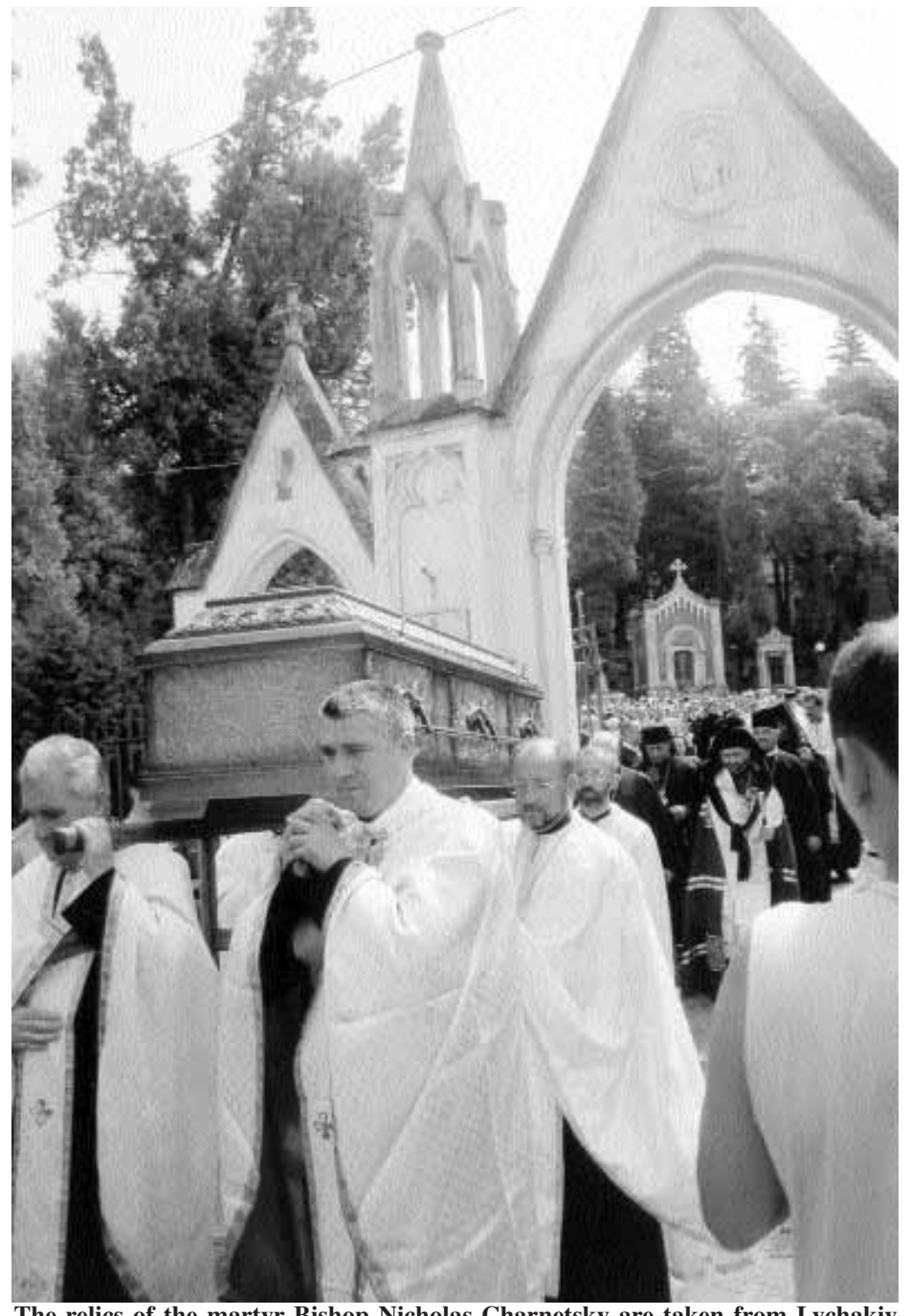
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Hierarchs and clergy officiate at a service before the transfer of the relics of the Blessed Nicholas Charnetsky.



Faithful carry a portrait of Blessed Nicholas Charnetsky in the procession.



The relics of the martyr Bishop Nicholas Charnetsky are taken from Lychakiv Cemetery for transfer to the Church of St. Josaphat, where a reliquary was set up.

Plast's Vovcha Tropa campground to celebrate 50th anniversary

by Zirka Klufas

EAST CHATHAM, N.Y. – In a small corner of a picturesque mountain setting lies Vovcha Tropa, the campground of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. Located here in East Chatham, N.Y., Vovcha Tropa gives young people a chance to escape city life, both physically and spiritually, amid fresh air, rustling forests and green meadows, at least for a few weeks each year.

Thanks to the efforts of visionaries like Orest Klufas, Bohdan Sobolta, Jaroslaw Boydunyk and Wolodymyr Sushkiw, generations since 1953 have had the opportunity to spend their summers there, maintaining old friendships and developing new ones while earning

merit badges, working on joint projects and putting into practice much of what they learned at weekly Plast troop meetings during the course of the year.

During the 50 years of its existence, Vovcha Tropa has hosted 200 camps attended by more than 10,000 novaky and novachky (boys and girls age 6-10) and yunaky and yunachky (age 11-17).

On July 18-20 Vovcha Tropa will mark its golden anniversary with a three-day celebration during the traditional "Den Plastuna" weekend, including an evening of song and a dance on Friday, followed by special camp performances on Saturday afternoon and a bonfire that night. The Sunday program will include divine liturgy and official closing ceremonies.

The camps were originally held in four-week sessions in July and August, one for boys and girls. They are now held during a single three-week session in July, with the boys' and girls camps being held simultaneously. The Plast homestead also holds specialized camps and counselor training sessions, as well as Sviato Vesny (an annual Memorial Day jamboree) and meetings of Plast fraternities and sororities. Vovcha Tropa has even hosted international Plast jamborees, when the meadow found at the heart of Vovcha Tropa, encircled by a forest of trees, comes to life. Then the vitality and beauty of the campground works its magic on the people who gather from all across the planet.

Over the years members of Plast have

greeted dignitaries from the Ukrainian Catholic and Orthodox Churches at Vovcha Tropa, including Patriarchs Josyf Slipyj and Mstyslav Skrypnyk, Cardinals and Major Archbishops Myroslav Lubachivsky and Lubomyr Husar, Archbishop Paladii Wvdvbidia-Rudenko, Metropolitan Stephen Sulyk, Bishop Basil Losten and Metropolitan Joseph M. Schmondiuk. Vovcha Tropa has always helped fulfill one of the three main duties of a Plast scout: "To be faithful to God and Ukraine."

Vovcha Tropa – where so many children have played and learned in a stunning mountain setting – begins its second half century on July 18-29, fondly looking back on 50 successful years and looking forward to 50 more.

Congratulations, Graduates!

Congratulations, Luba!

Your family and friends are very proud of your accomplishments and achievements that you have worked so hard for at the University of Pennsylvania.

To be an Ivy League alumna is something you will cherish the rest of your life. Good luck at Robert Wood Johnson Medical School.

Love,

Mom, Dad, Alex and Monica



Luba Ann Voinov received a Bachelor of Arts in Biology on May 18, 2003, graduating Magna Cum Laude with Distinction in Biology. She was on the Dean's List, is a member of the Ernest M. Brown College Alumni Society, and was a recipient of an Undergraduate Research Grant at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.



Congratulations to our dear son and brother, Petro Andrij Steciuk, on your graduation on June 5, 2003, from Harvard University with a B.A. in Government Magna Cum Laude and a Citation in Ukrainian. We are also very proud of your election to Phi Beta Kappa and your Fulbright Fellowship to Ukraine. Good luck at Harvard Law School upon your return from Ukraine. We are also very proud of your continuous involvement in Plast and the Ukrainian community.

Love,

Katia and Yurko Steciuk, and Mark and family



Natalia Sophia Payne was awarded a B.A. degree in theater studies on May 26, 2003, from Yale University in New Haven, CT.

She graduated Magna Cum Laude, Phi Beta Kappa with distinction in her major.

Congratulations Natalka! You've made us very proud.

Baba Tanya and Dido Bohdan Osadca



Stephan Oleksander Hruszkewycz, son of Jaroslav and Marta (Kuczer) Hruszkewycz, graduated Magna Cum Laude from The Ohio State University with a B.S. Degree in Materials Science and Engineering.

Stephan will begin a Ph.D. fellowship in MSE at Johns Hopkins University in September.

Congratulations!

With love,

Mama, Tato, Adrian and Damian



Peter J. Borayko R.Ph. has completed his Doctor of Pharmacy studies and has received his Doctorate of Pharmacy degree from the University of Florida. He attended graduation ceremonies that were held May 3, 2003, at the Pharmacy – Health Sciences Building at the University of Florida Gainesville Campus. Peter had received his bachelor's degree in pharmacy from the University of Connecticut.

Peter is a clinical pharmacist at Bristol Hospital in Bristol, Conn. He has been appointed to the rank of Adjunctive Faculty as an Instructor in Pharmacy Practice at the University of Connecticut School of Pharmacy.

DATELINE NEW YORK: Ukrainian headline-makers at the Met

by Helen Smindak

The American Ballet Theater's 2003 spring season at the renowned Metropolitan Opera House was graced by the performances of four dancers born in Ukraine: Irina Dvorozenko, her husband Maxim Belotserkovsky, and her mother Olga Dvorozenko, all of whom hail from Kyiv, and Vladimir Malakhov, a native of Kryvyi Rih in eastern Ukraine.

Their performances through May and June drew critical acclaim from many quarters, including the esteemed dance critics Anna Kisselgoff, Jennifer Dunning and Jack Anderson of *The New York Times*.

Partnered by Ethan Steifel, Irina Dvorozenko, a dynamic and excellently schooled dancer who can whip off perfect fouettes, opened ABT's ballet gala on May 5 in the role of Gamzatti, a rajah's daughter. She and Mr. Steifel danced the betrothal scene from Natalia Makarova's 1980 staging of Marius Petipa's 19th century spectacle, "La Bayadere."

In a review by Ms. Dunning of Antony Tudor's "Offenbach in the Underworld," Ms. Dvorozenko was described as "delicious perfection" in the lead role of the Operetta Star – "with every flick of the shoulders, wrists and come-hither legs signaling hard-boiled insouciance."

Olga Dvorozenko, in the role of Offenbach's Madame la Patronne, "made the cafe proprietor into a gracious woman who had obviously lived and loved," wrote Ms. Dunning. The dancer is a ballet instructor who interprets character roles in ABT productions.

Mr. Belotserkovsky, termed by Ms. Dunning "a terrific dancer" in Stanton Welch's "Clear" – a ballet she described as "a feast of understated bravura dancing for men" – found an even greater admirer in Ms. Kisselgoff. Complimenting him for his performance in "La Fille Mal Gardee," Ms. Kisselgoff pointed out that he and his partner (Nina Ananiashvili), as the lovers, gave a most animated performance that was "sometimes free form but full of theatrical detail."

Ms. Dunning singled out Irina Dvorozenko for praise in "Don Quixote," noting that she was "all flashing limbs in her jumps, with a rare, strange beauty to her delicate fan play in the fouettes."

On June 17, Ms. Dvorozenko and Mr. Belotserkovsky, who are among Ballet Theater's most popular principals, were seen for the first time as the star-crossed lovers in "Romeo and Juliet." Ms. Kisselgoff's review said that Ms. Dvorozenko's portrayal of Juliet ranged from vivacious to dazed, and Mr. Belotserkovsky's short-tempered Romeo was also tender.

Mr. Anderson devoted most of his June 22 review of the season's first "Swan Lake" to the couple – Ms. Dvorozenko in the dual role of Odette, the Swan Queen, and Odile, the sorcerer's daughter who disguises herself as Odette, and Mr. Belotserkovsky as Prince Siegfried, who loves Odette but is deceived by Odile.

Wrote Mr. Anderson: "Mr. Belotserkovsky quickly established that his Siegfried was eager and high-spirited. Yet his noble line in the slow solo at the end of the first act indicated that Siegfried was sensitive and gregarious."

He praised Ms. Dvorozenko, saying she "offered a mimed solo in the second act that was clear, sincere storytelling." In the adagio act, she and Mr. Belotserkovsky "let one limpid movement flow into another until their dancing was like a long sigh of love."

Mr. Malakhov, a multi-award winning dancer known for his soaring leaps and skimming traveling brises, made only a few appearances this season. He was lauded by Ms. Kisselgoff for his "gentle Romeo – a poetic dreamer who nevertheless snarles as he goes after Tybalt."

Ms. Kisselgoff said his noble line and fabled airy leaps were visible in the male trio of Act I and during his solo in the balcony scene.

Mr. Malakhov, who joined ABT in 1995, is a product of the Bolshoi Ballet in Moscow, where he began studies at the age of 10. Mr. Belotserkovsky, with ABT since 1994, and Ms. Dvorozenko, who joined the company in 1996, studied at the Kyiv Ballet.

The Kyiv Ballet was also the training ground for Romanian-born Alina Cojocaru, a 21-year-old guest artist from the Royal Ballet in Britain who made her debut with Ballet Theater in June as Nikiya in "La Bayadere."

Kirov's Ukrainians

Four Ukrainian singers who are principals in the Kirov Opera of St. Petersburg will appear in leading roles when the Kirov comes to the Met this week for a three-week run.

Baritone Vassily Gerello, tenors Vladimir Grishko and Viktor Lutsiuk, and bass-baritone Mikhail Kit will

sing title or principal roles in the operas "Semyon Kotko," "Khovanshchina," "The Legend of the Invisible City of Kitezh" and "Macbeth."

The season opens on July 8 with Prokofiev's "Semyon Kotko" in a new production which transports the characters from the opera's original setting of the Ukrainian steppe to a charred, pitted scrap yard.

The Met's official press release offers this synopsis: The revolutionary Bolshevik government in Moscow has made peace with Germany, but much of Ukraine is still under German occupation. The Red Army, supported by scattered revolutionary partisan units, is advancing, opposed by the Germans and Haidamak-members of a cavalry detachment loyal to a reactionary Ukrainian nationalist.

Mr. Lutsiuk, who also appears in "Khovanshchina" and "Eugene Onegin," sings the role of Semyon, returning to his Ukrainian village in 1918 after four years as a gunner in the Russian army.

In the final act of the very long opera (curtain time is 7:30 p.m.), a blind bandura player laments the troubles of Ukraine.

Mr. Grishko takes on the role of Semyon the following night. He and Mr. Kit tackle the roles of Andrei Khovansky and Dosifei in "Khovanshchina" on July 11, and Mr. Gerello sings the title role in "Macbeth" on the evening of July 12.

It's very likely that there will be more than four

Ukrainians performing on the Met stage during this run, since the Kirov roster includes quite a few Ukrainian names (Moroz, Petrenko, Semenchuk and Steblianko). The Met press office, however, was unable to provide additional information, and Kirov's publicity rep has not responded to "Dateline's" e-mail query.

Two cultural institutions

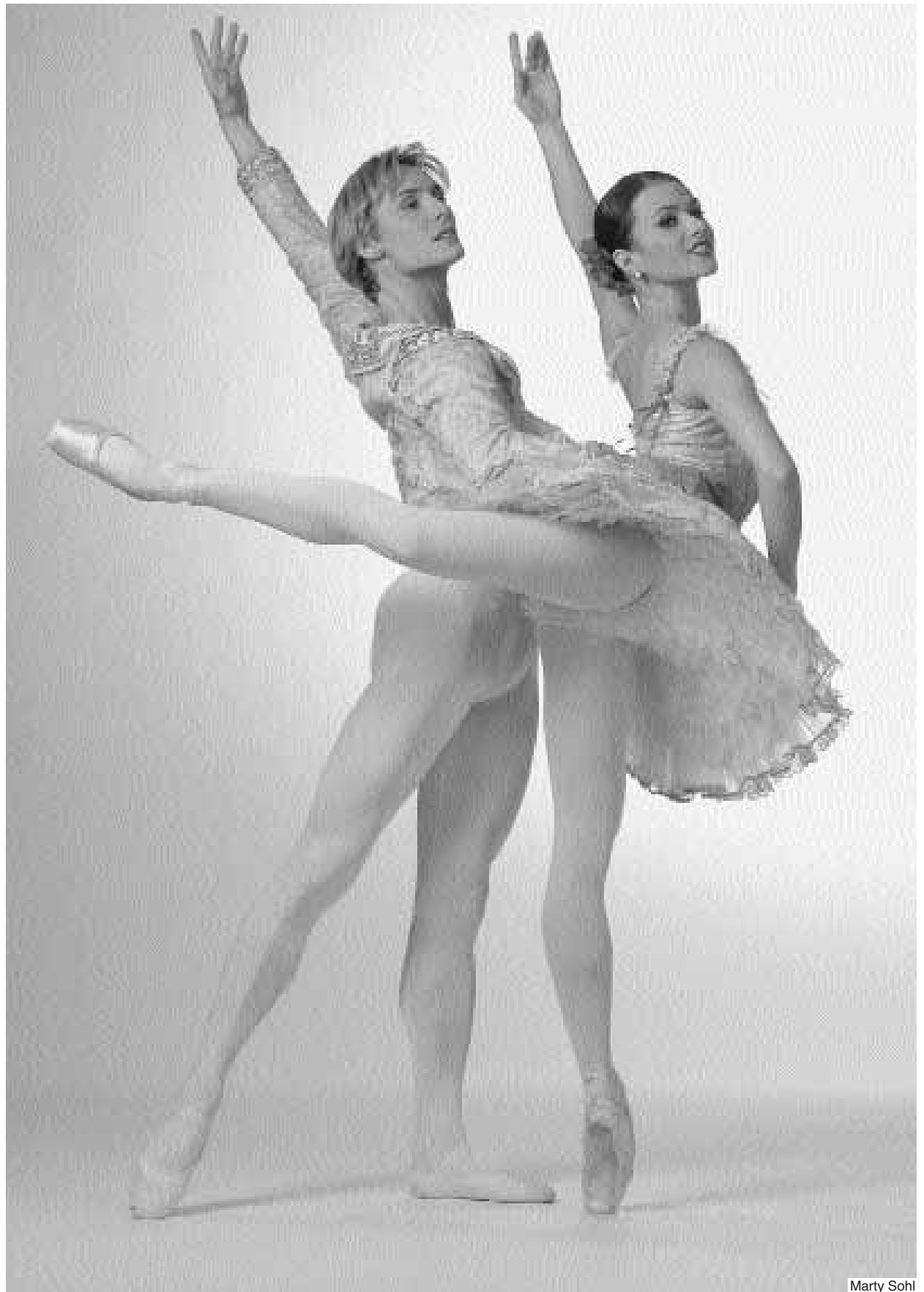
Two new Ukrainian cultural organizations – Hollywood Trident Network-New York and Zorya Inc. – have surfaced in the New York metropolitan area, a phenomenon that will undoubtedly expand our cultural borders in the Big City and beyond.

The California-based Hollywood Trident Network, seeking to widen the scope of its central organization, the Hollywood Trident Foundation, has formed a New York chapter that will be known as Hollywood Trident Network-New York (HTN-NY).

Bringing together entertainment and media industry professionals, HTN-NY expects to support fellow members in their career pursuits in New York and internationally and facilitate contact among professionals in the entertainment industry who are interested in Ukrainian affairs.

The inaugural meeting, held in May at the Ukrainian Institute of America, was chaired by Peter Borisow, presi-

(Continued on page 14)



Marty Sohl

Irina Dvorozenko and Maxim Belotserkovsky in American Ballet Theater's production of "Don Quixote."

Ukrainian American journeys to North Pole, and yes, even there ...



One for the photo album: Moki Kokoris and friend (read on...) hold Ukrainian flag at the North Pole.

by Moki Kokoris

Imagine the following scenario: You are dressed in bright yellow and black clothing, thicker and puffier than anything else you have ever worn. Underneath it, you bear a resemblance to an onion with its many layers. The only exposed surfaces of your skin are experiencing what has to be the coldest temperature you have ever felt. Aside from what you have learned by reading about this place, you find yourself surrounded by a vast expanse of a world thus far completely unfamiliar; a thousand shades of blinding white, just as many hues of turquoise blue, a seemingly endless flat horizon along the perimeter of which the midnight sun relentlessly revolves without setting. Were it not for the absence of stars and a black velvet sky, you might as well be on the moon.

However, you are in fact standing upon

the very apex of our own planet, the virtual pin-point around which it spins. Your address is degree 90 North. The time is April 18, AD, 2003, 13:50 Moscow time.

The description above is what this author was fortunate enough to witness not too long ago. It had been a childhood dream, a secret wish which I never truly believed could be realized. But with perseverance, determination and even more conviction, I have come to understand that much more can happen, and that many more dreams can come true as long as one is willing to give them wings. Stranger things have happened, as you shall soon discover.

The personal experience of a polar nirvana aside, what amazed me just as much as the infinity of the ice cap, was the fact that, as large as planet Earth really is, as minuscule and trivial as one can feel while standing in the midst of it all, it can still be a small world.

Prior to leaving home for the Arctic world yet unknown, I had researched whether I could perhaps somehow get my name on the list of North Pole firsts. According to my sources, it was determined that there had never been a woman to "claim" the North Pole by planting the Ukrainian flag. I could be the first. However, ("Houston, we have a problem"). I did not have access to a Ukrainian flag. Emergency measures had to be put into place. A dear friend from our very small local Ukrainian community, Uljana Slabicka, came to the rescue by actually sewing one at the last minute. ("Thank you, Uljana!") So, precious cargo packed, and off northward I went.

The last leg of my expedition was via helicopter, from Borneo Ice Base Camp to a "safe" landing spot nearest the pole. As has been the case since 1968, all of the aircrafts, as well as the base camp

itself, are operated by Russians. Conveniently, the Ukrainian language is close enough to theirs that communication with the crew was rather effortless. To the amusement of many in my group, including myself, I became expedition interpreter by default. This accidental fact also purchased me open access to the cockpit. Security? What security? It is not necessary here. It is highly unlikely that there would be any terrorist threats or hijackings during flights to the polar ice cap.

After testing the integrity of the ice by literally tapping the surface in a few places with our helicopter's landing gear, a safe location was finally found, and we expeditioners, collectively, could safely utter, "The Eagle has landed." Everyone off!

Once we all stepped out onto the ice, the expedition leaders began to set up the flags they had brought along – one representing each expedition member's country. But their set did not include a Ukrainian flag, which is when I quickly unrolled the one I had brought with me. After everyone else was finished with their "Kodak moments," I stepped into the half-circle of flapping flags, and unfurled mine for my own moment in the midnight sun, while from inside the cockpit the four helicopter pilots looked on disinterestedly, but only until they recognized my flag. Suddenly, three of them were standing in front of me, pushing the fourth man forward. He introduced himself as Yuri Kuzmenko – from the town of Kremenchuk in Ukraine.

Imagine now that you are standing at degree 90 North, on a shifting crust of frozen ocean only 2 meters thick, in front of a row of international flags, holding up one corner of a Ukrainian flag, the opposite one of which is supported by, yes, a fellow Ukrainian. We are everywhere! Yes, even here, at the North Pole. What are the odds of that?

No real reasons for this question are necessary, but I would like to know why the colors of our flag seemed to glow a hint more brilliantly in that place, on that eventful day. My speculation: pride of heritage. And whoever begs to differ with my theory will be forced to come to the pole with me next spring, and prove me wrong.

Kuchma presents Order of Princess Olha to Western NIS Enterprise Fund's president/CEO



The Order of Princess Olha, III level, awarded to Natalie A. Jaresko, president and CEO of the Western NIS Enterprise Fund, for her distinguished contributions toward the development of Ukraine's investment climate.

KYIV – President of Ukraine Leonid Kuchma on June 11 presented the Order of Princess Olha, III level, to Western NIS Enterprise Fund President and Chief Executive Officer Natalie A. Jaresko in recognition of her distinguished contribution toward the development of Ukraine's investment climate.

The order was bestowed upon Ms. Jaresko on June 11 in Kyiv at the All-Ukrainian Meeting on Improvement of Investment Climate in Ukraine. President Kuchma presided over the meeting, which was attended by the prime minister, all oblast chairman, many mayors, key members of the Verkhovna Rada and the Cabinet of Ministers, select foreign investors, members of President Kuchma's Foreign Investment Advisory Council, as well as representatives of many diplomatic missions and international financial institutions operating in Ukraine.

Established in 1997, the Princess Olha Order is one the most prestigious national awards recognizing women who have made remarkable achievements and contributions to the national, industrial,

social, scientific, educational, cultural, charitable and other spheres of life in Ukraine.

Under Ms. Jaresko's leadership and guidance, WNISEF has become the region's leading private equity fund. It has built a nearly \$80 million investment portfolio that includes 24 companies in Ukraine and Moldova. The majority of these companies lead the market in consistently providing high-quality, innovative products and services as a result of their enduring commitment to excellence in all business areas. WNISEF's portfolio companies set standards for other businesses in the region and serve as strong examples of success that attract further potential investment into economies.

Ms. Jaresko has spent over 11 years actively working to attract and promote foreign investment in Ukraine. After serving three years as the first chief of Economic Section of the U.S. Embassy to Ukraine, where she focused attention on encouraging private businesses to invest their capital in Ukraine's fast-growing emerging market, she has embarked on an effort to get directly

involved in the country's private sector development by joining Western NIS Enterprise Fund (WNISEF).

WNISEF was established by the U.S. government in 1994 to support small- and medium-sized private businesses of Ukraine and Moldova by providing them with capital and the necessary management tools to evolve from entrepreneurial ventures into professionally managed companies.

Ms. Jaresko received a master's degree in public policy from the Harvard University Kennedy School of Government in 1989 and a Bachelor of science in accounting from DePaul University in Chicago in 1987. She is a registered CPA and serves on the boards of the International Management Institute in Kyiv, the East-West Institute in Kyiv, and the DePaul University Commerce Exchange.

A Chicago native, Ms. Jaresko was named by Mayor Richard Daley to the Kyiv-Chicago Sister City Committee. She is married and has a young daughter and is also a member of Ukrainian National Association Branch 114.



FOCUS ON PHILATELY

by Inger Kuzych

Commemorating the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

This year marks the 85th anniversary of Ukraine entering into one of the most important agreements in its history: the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. By terms of this treaty, Ukraine was able to withdraw from World War I in the spring of 1918 and enjoy a period of relative peace that extended for most of the remainder of the year. This time was crucial for the nascent state in establishing all manner of new Ukrainian institutions, many of which would help it survive the turbulence of the next few years before finally succumbing to Bolshevik forces.

Most importantly, however, the treaty also granted Ukraine international recognition by the four Central Powers: Austria-Hungary, Germany, Bulgaria and Turkey. Eventually, about a dozen countries would extend diplomatic recognition to Ukraine.

Brest-Litovsk is located in the southwest corner of today's Belarus, about 25 kilometers (15 miles) from the border of the Volyn Oblast in Ukraine. The town became the focus of the peace talks since it was then the seat of the German army's headquarters on the Eastern Front. By December of 1917, the Soviet government – which had seized power in the Revolution just the month before and which wished to end Russia's participation in the war – signed a three-month armistice (December 16, 1917) with Germany.

Hungering for peace

It was in the interest of both sides to conclude a peace when they met at Brest-Litovsk in late 1917. Russia had suffered crushing defeats earlier in the year and many returning disillusioned Russian soldiers were creating instability in the countryside. The Soviets desperately needed peace to consolidate their hold on the country. The Central Powers, on the other hand, did not wish to move any further east and occupy more Russian territories. They were interested in eliminating their Eastern Front so that they could concentrate their forces against France and Italy in the west.

There was still another powerful factor that drove the Central Powers to the bargaining table: hunger. Both Germany and Austria-Hungary were in dire need of foodstuffs and raw materials, both of which they hoped to obtain from Ukraine.

So, it was for these reasons that the Central Powers welcomed delegates from the Ukrainian National Republic or UNR (as well as representatives from Finland, Poland and the Baltic states, each of which had declared or was about to declare its independence from Russia).

The delegates from Ukraine were

Oleksander Sevriuk, Mykola Liubynsky, Mykola Levytsky and Serhii Ostapenko. The Soviet Russian delegation was headed by Leon Trotsky, who at a session of the conference on January 10, 1918, recognized the independence of the UNR and agreed to have its delegation participate in the proceedings. Subsequently, when he tried to discredit the Ukrainian delegation, he was ignored by the Central Powers.

The position of Minister of Foreign Affairs Count Ottokar Czernin, who led the Austrian delegation, was especially important during the discussions. He needed a treaty at any cost in order to secure grain to alleviate a catastrophic food shortage in Vienna. (Food riots, strikes and mutinies had sprung up in various parts of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in January of 1918.) Knowing of conditions in Austria, the Ukrainian delegation acted firmly and calmly, at first even attempting to obtain the union of Ukrainian-inhabited regions within the Austro-Hungarian Empire – the Kholm region, Eastern Galicia and Bukovyna – with greater Ukraine.

Count Czernin firmly opposed these opening demands but, in the end, the Kholm lands did (temporarily) transfer to Ukraine and a supplemental secret amendment was agreed to in which the western Ukrainian lands of the empire would be separated into a special crownland (but still within Austria-Hungary). The UNR's most important demand, its recognition by the Central Powers, was obtained during a plenary session of the Peace Conference with the grudging approval of the Soviet Russian delegation. The peace agreement was signed on February 9, 1918 (see Figures 1 and 2).

Treaty provisions

The treaty provided for the establishment of frontiers between Ukraine and Austria-Hungary to run along the prewar boundaries between Russia and Austria-Hungary. The territory of the Ukrainian state recognized by the treaty included not only the nine former Russian imperial provinces claimed by the UNR's Central Rada but also the above-mentioned province of Kholm, and the southern third of the Minsk and Grodno provinces, including Brest-Litovsk itself, all of which had sizable Ukrainian populations (see Figure 3).

As regards the secret protocol for Ukrainian-inhabited territories of Austria-Hungary (Galicia and Bukovyna) to become a separate crownland, the agreement was that a bill introducing the territorial redesignation would occur in the Austrian legislature by July 31, 1918.

(Continued on page 23)



FIGURE 1. Austrian postcard of the Brest-Litovsk Treaty negotiations. The German inscription reads: "The peace with Ukraine. The concluding night session of February 9-10 during which the peace protocol was signed." The Ukrainian delegation sits on the left facing its Austrian counterparts.



FIGURE 2. Another Austrian postcard carries the same inscription as the first. The Ukrainian delegates signing the treaty are (from left): Mykola Levytsky, Oleksander Sevriuk and Mykola Liubynsky.

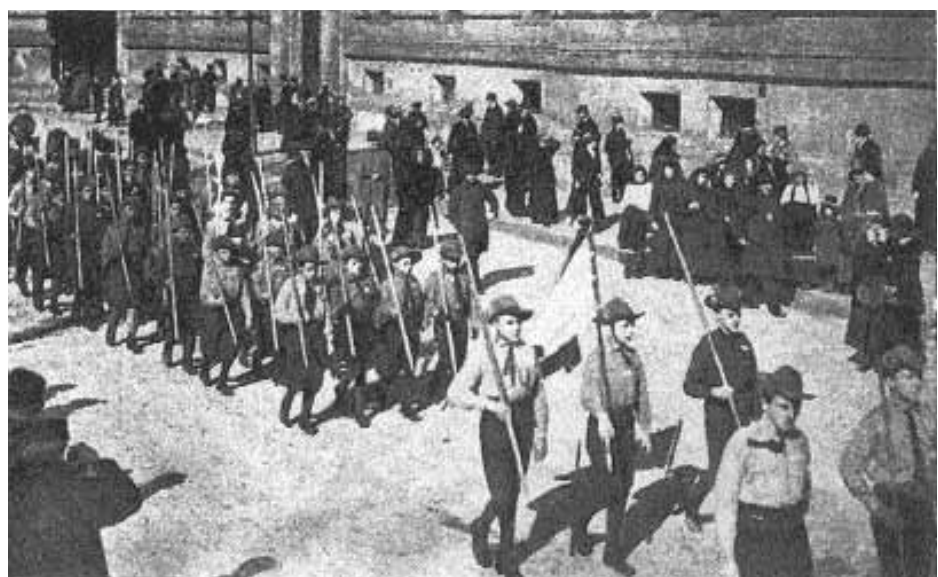


FIGURE 4. Ukrainian scouts participating in the Peace and Ukrainian Independence Celebration held in Lviv on March 3, 1918.



FIGURE 5. A commemorative medal minted for the Brest-Litovsk peace treaty.

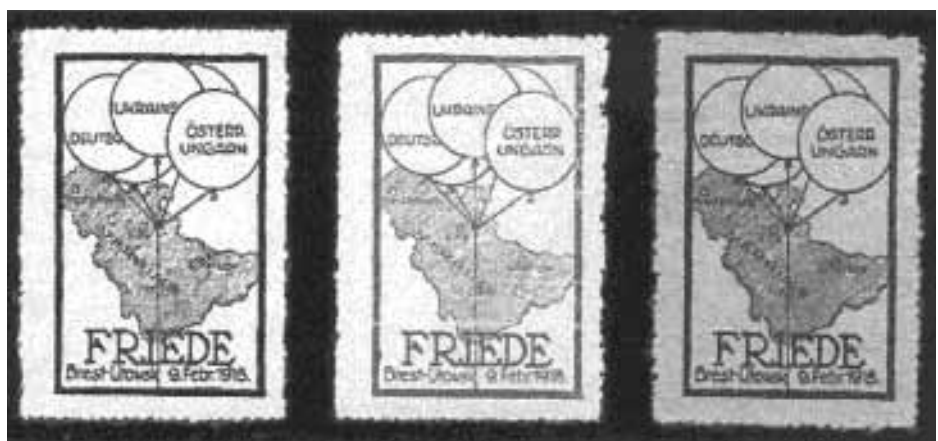


FIGURE 6. Commemorative labels proclaim the Peace of Brest-Litovsk and prominently show a map of Ukraine. Label colors are black on cream brick red on cream, and black on gray.

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Dateline...

(Continued from page 11)

dent of Media Finance Management in Los Angeles, who heads the Hollywood Trident Foundation. (Los Angeles attorney Andy Semotiuk heads the Hollywood Trident Network.) On hand were a couple of film producers, a cinematographer, an actor, an advertising executive, a TV writer/producer, an artist and a theater director.

The group selected a three-member commission which includes New Yorkers Teresa Zariczny, Marko Suprun and Peter Sabat to draw up a plan of action.

Taking a cue from the foundation, which held a Dovzenko film festival at UCLA last fall and plans a human rights film festival this year, HTN-New York will consider arranging a Ukrainian film festival, planning an exhibit of large posters at the Ukrainian Institute and creating scholarships for Ukrainian students.

Roman Czajkowsky, a member of the institute's board of directors who is keen about an organization that will stage Ukrainian events and programs that would impact on the American public, sees HTN-NY as an instrument for educating Americans about Ukraine's rich heritage and dispelling myths and mistaken notions about Ukraine.

Individuals interested in joining the New York group, either as regular or associate members, are asked to contact Mr. Czajkowsky at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., New York, NY 10021; or phone (212) 288-8660.

Zorya Inc., a not-for-profit organization dedicated to elevating and inspiring public awareness of Ukrainian history, culture, art and the sciences, was formed in Connecticut and has already established an affiliation with the New York-based Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences (UVAN).

The organization was founded in April 2001 at the initiative of Zorianna Majewski Altomaro of Greenwich, Conn., in memory of her late father, Alexander Alfred Majewski, her grandmother Tatiana Majewski Rosov and her maternal grandparents, Lew and Stephania Pushkar. Ms. Altomaro points out that her husband, Robert P. Altomaro II, and her mother, Christina T. Majewski, are the inspiration and guiding force behind Zorya.

Valeriy Kuchinsky, Ukraine's permanent representative to the United Nations, is Zorya's advisor, and business and community leaders from a variety of backgrounds make up its board of directors. Though still in its initiatory phase, Zorya is on the way to realizing a number of its goals.

The organization recently sponsored the debut presentation of groundbreaking research on archeological discoveries from Baturyn, Ukraine's capital city in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Currently, it is collaborating with UVAN to plan and support the restoration and preservation of the landmark New York building that houses the academy, and has already donated \$20,000 toward the building's restoration. There are plans to restore the academy's archives, a project deemed extremely important to the cultural life of the Ukrainian community.

Zorya is also sponsoring art exhibits of Ukrainian artists Valeriy Skrypka and Anton S. Kandinsky, as well as a book-length study on Ukraine's royalty by Ukrainian Canadian historian/author Andrew Gregorovich.

Named Zorya, which means star in Ukrainian, because it hopes to be the star by which people may navigate to a higher level of appreciation and knowledge of Ukraine's history and culture, the organization may be contacted by e-mail at z.altomaro@zorya.org.

Helen Smindak's e-mail address is HaliaSmindak@aol.com.

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Story of Duranty's...

(Continued from page 1)

1990 calling it, 'some of the worst reporting to appear in this newspaper.' That piece appeared the same day as a review of a biography of Duranty titled 'Stalin's Apologist.' But they ask why the paper never has offered to return the prize," wrote Mr. Leroux.

The Los Angeles Times on June 14 printed a story headlined "The Blair affair fuels a 70-year-old scandal." Written by Tim Rutten and published on the front page of the newspaper's "Calendar" (arts, entertainment, style and culture) section under the rubric "Regarding Media," the article referred to "the 13-year-old campaign to strip The New York Times' Walter Duranty of the Pulitzer Prize he won in 1932."

Mr. Rutten wrote: "American journalism has thrown up more than its share of vile characters; Duranty certainly was among the worst. As the Times' Moscow correspondent in the 1920s and '30s, he was an active agent of Soviet propaganda and disinformation - probably paid, certainly blackmailed, altogether willing. For years, Duranty lied, distorted and suppressed information to please Joseph Stalin."

"Duranty's reports did not simply ignore the famine. They denied its existence," the article pointed out. When Duranty was awarded the Pulitzer, Mr. Rutten continued, in his acceptance speech he spoke of his "respect [for] the Soviet leaders, especially Stalin," whom he called "a really great statesman."

Mr. Rutten's article, which also appeared online, then went on to excoriate those pressing the Duranty case, including "Ukrainian émigré organizations": "Curiously, the same organizations and commentators who are pressing the issue of Duranty's prize have been resolutely silent about one of the Holocaust's darkest chapters - the collaboration by tens of thousands of Ukrainians with the Nazi murderers of Eastern European Jewry." (For a full report on this aspect of the story, see page 8.)

Newspapers across the country picked up the Associated Press story previously reported in The Weekly's round-up of media coverage of the Duranty issue (June 15). Among them were: The Star-Ledger, New Jersey's largest newspaper; the Abilene Reporter of Texas, The Daily Gazette of Schenectady, N.Y., and the Palo Alto Daily News and the San Jose Mercury News, both in California.

In Russia, The Moscow Times of June 16 published a story by Matt Bivens, "One Pulitzer that should shake the world." Mr. Bivens noted that Duranty won his prize in 1932, "for 'excellence in reporting' out of the Soviet Union. That same year, the Stalin regime sealed the borders of Ukraine, ordered the confiscation of grain, and engineered a mass famine - one so neatly political that it stopped precisely at the Ukrainian-Russian internal border."

Juxtaposing the Blair case, which led to the publication of an exposé that began on the front page of The New York Times and took up four additional pages inside, with that of Duranty, in which an asterisk follows the discredited reporter's name in listing of the newspaper's Pulitzer winners, Mr. Bivens wrote the following:

"So, a cub reporter publishes a string of articles that plagiarize or embellish upon some pretty minor realities - and this provokes a monster mea culpa on the front page detailing the paper's sins, followed by the resignations of its editors. Meanwhile, another reporter is known to have been a serial liar, someone who actively worked over many years to cover up the equivalent of the Holocaust - and The New York Times admits as much, yet feels OK holding on to his Pulitzer. Doesn't that tarnish the other 88?"

The PBS network's "Online NewsHour" reported on June 11 that the Pulitzer Prize Board had announced it would reconsider

the award given to Duranty. It noted that Sig Gissler, administrator of The Pulitzer Prizes, said that Duranty was honored in 1932 for stories published the previous year, which were unrelated to the Famine.

It further quoted Mr. Gissler, a former editor of The Milwaukee Journal and professor at the Columbia School of Journalism, as explaining that "There are no written procedures regarding prize revocation. There are no standards or precedents for revoking the prize. We look at what would be reasonable and analyze the factors that would have to be considered."

Fox News Channel aired a longer segment on the campaign to strip Duranty of his Pulitzer on its Sunday evening newscast on June 15. The story, reported by Rick Leventhal, contained interviews with Askold Lozynskyj, president of the Ukrainian World Congress, and Roma Hadzewycz, editor-in-chief of The Ukrainian Weekly.

Among other broadcast media that reported on the campaign were New York area radio stations WNYC and WNBC, and the websites of CBS and ABC news.

The Weekly Standard, a U.S.-based magazine of news and opinion, on June 12 carried a piece titled "Pulitzer-winning lies."

Arnold Beichman, a research fellow at the Hoover Institution and a columnist for The Washington Times, wrote: "At long last a Pulitzer Prize committee is looking into the possibility that the Pulitzer awarded to Walter Duranty, The New York Times Moscow correspondent whose dispatches covered up Stalin's infamies, might be revoked."

He went on to quote some of the lies contained in the correspondent's dispatches and pointed out that "What is so awful about Duranty is that Times top brass suspected that Duranty was writing Stalinist propaganda but did nothing," citing S.J. Taylor's biography of Duranty, "Stalin's Apologist" as the source of information about editors' misgivings about their star correspondent's work, including a recommendation that he be replaced that was never acted on.

He concludes his commentary thus: "Let's all give a great encouraging cheer to the Pulitzer committee for undertaking a task 70 years late."

A major report on the Duranty case, in the form of an on-air discussion about who Duranty was and the decision facing the Pulitzer Prize committee was aired on June 11 by National Public Radio (a transcript of the segment may be purchased online).

"Talk of the Nation" Host Neal Conan spoke with Tom Rosenstiel, director of the Project for Excellence in Journalism, and William Taubman, a professor of political science at Amherst College and author of several books about the USSR, including the most recent and highly acclaimed "Khrushchev: The Man and His Era."

The NPR discussants noted that Duranty had won his award for 1931 coverage of the USSR, but agreed that the Pulitzer committee would now have to determine whether Duranty lied in his Pulitzer-award winning stories as he did later when he concealed the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine. In order to make that determination, Mr. Rosenstiel said the committee would have to have evidence that Duranty knew his coverage contained falsehoods.

In India, the country's largest English-language business daily, The Economic Times, on June 6 carried a story headlined "Pulitzer to review award for Duranty."

The story began as follows: "As the U.S. media still digests the shock and lessons of the Jayson Blair affair at The New York Times, a far older and far worse journalist wrong may soon be posthumously righted, reports UPI." It also cited The Ukrainian Weekly's May 25 news story by Andrew Nyinka that first reported the Pulitzer Prize Board's review of the Duranty case.

The Economic Times went on to call

(Continued on page 22)



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Boryslav to get computer learning center

LEHIGHTON – The Rotary Club of Lehigh, Pa., with support from Rotary International Foundation and with cooperation from the Kobzar Society is coordinating and co-sponsoring the establishment of a computer learning center on the premises of the Special School-Internat for Disadvantaged and Crippled Children in the town of Boryslav, Lviv oblast.

The Rotary Club Ratusha-Lviv will provide assistance locally in Boryslav. Ten computers will be installed in one of the classrooms at the special school so that the children who live and study there will have ready and easy access to the computer technology. Additional assistance and funds will be provided to ensure successful launching of this very important facility.

It is hoped that this computer learning center will provide the disadvantaged

children with strong intellects and a new hope for a better future and an opportunity for a productive life.

The Kobzar Society Ltd., a humanitarian aid corporation based in Lehigh, Pa., will supply the computers for the project. As part of a long-term ongoing program, the society is currently shipping 61 additional computers to educational institutions throughout Ukraine. Among the computers in the latest shipment there are the 10 computers that are designated for delivery to the Special School-Internat in Boryslav.

Organizations or individuals who may wish to organize, sponsor or join similar humanitarian projects for schools, hospitals, clinics, museums, libraries or other educational institutions in Ukraine should contact the Kobzar Society via phone at (610) 377-3383 or via e-mail at ojhanas@ptd.net.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

and Europe, head of the ROC-OR, is leading this movement away from the Moscow Patriarchate. Archbishop Varnava in 1992 appealed in the name of the ROC-OR to the late Patriarch Volodymyr Romaniuk and his assistant, now Patriarch Filaret (Denysenko) of the UOC-KP, proposing the establishment of brotherly relations between the two Churches. There are now three eparchies of the UOC-KP in Russia which might in the future be separated into a separated Russian autonomous jurisdiction of the Kyivan Patriarchate. The UOC-KP also has contacts with various branches of the True Orthodox Church (TOC) of Russia, and it has entered into liturgical union with the Bulgarian Orthodox Church

and the old calendar TOC of Greece. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Greek-Catholic bishops meet

LVIV – The 19th session of the Synod of Bishops of the Kyiv and Halych Metropolitanate of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) was held on June 12-13 in Lviv. Catechesis, Polish-Ukrainian relations and the construction of the UGCC Cathedral in Kyiv were among the topics discussed. Commemorations of the 70th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine in 1932-1933 also were discussed. The bishops decided to mark the anniversary in Kyiv with other Churches, and agreed to facilitate the production of a documentary about the Famine. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

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Sylvia Blake's legacy: projects to help children's hospitals in Ukraine

by Larissa Kyj

PHILADELPHIA – A shining example of generosity and humanitarian effort is that of Sylvia Blake, a woman who loved her fellow man and never forgot her roots. She died on September 25, 2002, in Michigan, but her memory lives on as she left a considerable portion of her assets, approximately \$600,000 specifically earmarked for a special project to aid children's hospitals in Ukraine.

Ms. Blake had visited Ukraine in 1971, had seen the abysmal conditions in the hospitals and was determined to make a difference. She made a specific bequest allowing the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee, an organization that she remembered had helped Ukrainian immigrants resettle in the U.S. in the 1940s, to administer the program.

The executor of the estate asked the UUARC to submit a detailed proposal for a specific program that would benefit ill children in Ukraine. With the help of the two UUARC directors in Lviv and Kyiv, 15 hospitals were targeted for this project and a grant application was submitted.

Needs were ascertained, bids were obtained and evaluated, hospital directors were consulted and an in-depth investigation began into the procedures that would be required to turn Ms. Blake's dream into reality. Information from all sources led to the decision that the ambulances would be the most immediately useful and the most crucially needed items.

The head of the Department of Children's Medical Facilities of the Ministry of Health, Dr. Raissa Mojsejenko, was consulted and suggested that the UUARC consider assisting the more rural and less-equipped areas of Ukraine.

The question arose whether some of the more rural areas would require a more powerful vehicle to better handle the dismal road conditions. The directors of the hospitals were polled regarding the interior outfitting of these ambulances, as there were two options: more complex technology built-in and simpler interiors with portable diagnostic and support technology. All of the doctors opted for the second interior option, and all but two required the heavier-terrain vehicle.

Vera Prinko, the director of UUARC's Kyiv office, next began researching potential sources for the ambulances.

The general consensus was that Ukraine would maximally benefit from Ms. Blake's legacy if the UUARC purchased Ukrainian-assembled vehicles, thereby also supporting the economy. Thus, the two in-country dealers of ambulances were approached. Final comparisons and negotiations led to contracts for 15 ambulances, 13 UAZ heavy-duty and two HAZ regular vehicles, with the local dealers that offered the best prices, most beneficial discounts and best extended service plan. The vehicles were delivered by regional distributors for ease of delivery and servicing.

The ambulances were delivered in February to the following recipients: Dolynska Likarnia – Dolyna, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast; Nadvirianska Dytiacha Likarnia – Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast; Drohobyt'skyi Polohovyi Budynok – Drohobych, Lviv Oblast; Lysetska Likarnia – Lysets, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast; Krasnodonska Dytiacha Likarnia – Krasnodon, Luhansk Oblast; Novo-Odeska Likarnia – Nova Odesa, Mykolaiv Oblast; Tyvrivska Raionna Likarnia – Tyvriv, Vinnytsia Oblast; Artemivska Raionna Likarnia – Artemivsk, Donetsk Oblast; Turiiska Raionna Likarnia – Turiisk, Volyn

Oblast; Dytiacha Oblasna Likarnia – Sumy, Sumy Oblast; Volodarska Raionna Likarnia – Kyiv Oblast; Skvyrska Tsentralna Likarnia – Skvyra, Kyiv Oblast; Lutsk Volyn Oblast; Iziumskia Tsentralna Raionna Likarnia – Izium, Kharkiv Oblast; and Seredno-Budska Tsentralna Raionna Likarnia – Sumy Oblast.

The hospitals reacted with gratitude and disbelief at their good fortune. The local press wrote many articles spotlighting Ms. Blake, the UUARC and her humanitarian gesture, and several hospitals have even put up plaques and photographs in memory of Ms. Blake. The hospital director of the Sumy Hospital, Dr. Arkadi Lushpa, said that since independence the oblast has gotten less than \$40,000 in total foreign humanitarian aid, and, therefore, they were thrilled to be included in this project.

The Blake Project Proposal included, in addition to the ambulances, necessary equipment for pediatric care – from portable incubators to pediatric respirators and small-scale surgical and support equipment. Each of the 14 selected hospitals will receive the necessary upgrades to serve its patients. The ordering of the medical equipment for the individual hospitals will commence as the UUARC is



Larissa Kyj of the United Ukrainian American Relief Committee presents the keys to a new ambulance to Dr. P. I. Storozhenko of the Volodarska Raionna Likarnia.

informed that the repairs and rehabilitation for the facilities are nearing completion by the Ministry of Health.

In much of Ukraine, the child illness and mortality rate is very high, with children suffering from chronic respiratory disease, high rates of cancer and, currently, an outbreak of tuberculosis, not to mention HIV-AIDS. The most cost-effective method of improving the medical care of

the greatest number of patients would be by providing the regional clinics and smaller village medical centers with standardized medical equipment packets. Thus, the UUARC has been working on finalizing deals with the manufacturers of the equipment for the medical packets, which mark the third phase of the project. The assembly of the packets is expected to be finalized this fall.

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Ukrainian pro hockey update

by Ihor Stelmach

Resilient Devils outlast ducks

The unknown hockey name Michael Rupp was added to the Hall of Fame distinguished list of Wayne Gretzky, Bobby Orr, Jean Beliveau and Gordie Howe. Mike Rupp was a 23-year-old rookie centerman with only 26 games of National Hockey League experience entering the 2003 Stanley Cup playoffs.

In a somewhat desperate move, the New Jersey Devils activated and dressed the rookie halfway into the finals series against Anaheim. Seems those pesky Mighty Ducks were very mighty, indeed, controlling most key face-offs. Rupp was thrown in as a stopgap attempt to try and win more draws.

A role player/spare forward, he certainly never dreamed he would go on to tally a Stanley Cup-winning goal. "Tough to believe," he said about the Devils' 3-0 victory in Game 7 that forever earned him a spot on the above elite goal scoring list.

"Those are great names, but the most important names I'll be linked with are the New Jersey Devils on the 2003 Stanley Cup", spoken by a young man who truly knows his place on a perennial championship team.

Probably the most obscure player on one of the most obscure Stanley Cup winning teams in recent league history, he skated into the high slot, where he managed to maintain position early in the second period. Rupp's deflection of a Scott Niedermayer shot from the point was a typical power forward's move - fight for a precious spot not too far from the net, stand your ground and pray a slapper from a shooting defenseman bounces off your stick or body for a score.

The 6'5" 230-pound Rupp raised his arms in celebrated shock when the deflected shot trickled its way through the pads of Ducks' netminder Jean-Sebastien Giguere. Of course, this was Rupp's first ever playoff goal, the first goal of this seventh playoff game and the only one Devils' goaltender Martin Brodeur would need.

The shutout was Brodeur's record seventh in the playoffs and third in the finals. Such masterful goaltending was not enough to claim the Conn Smythe Trophy as post-season MVP, which was won by his counterpart in net, Giguere. As the New Jersey crowd booed the Conn Smythe announcement, the Devils players politely applauded when Giguere accepted the award. The Devils could readily afford to be magnanimous, as they had just won their third Cup in nine years. Though far from being the most imposing of the franchise's winners, the 2002-2003 edition may just have been the grittiest.

The Devils played a near-perfect Game 7, stifling the Anaheim attack with their zone trap and getting two goals from former Duck Jeff Friesen. Coming off shaky performances in Games 5 and 6, Brodeur was in total control. He stopped 24 shots on goal and handled the puck with control and care. During the post-game celebrations, he did an excellent job handling the Stanley Cup. Of course, he's had plenty of practice in the past nine years.

No new jerseys for Daneyko

Kenny Daneyko's NHL career did not get off to a very rousing start. In only his 11th game with the New Jersey Devils, on the night of November 2, 1983, Daneyko suffered a broken leg at the

Hartford Civic Center. The injury halted his inaugural campaign and left some hockey folks wondering how long the young defenseman could withstand the physicality of the NHL.

"I don't think anybody could have predicted I'd still be here and still be playing for the Devils," Daneyko said. "I just wanted to get a few years in. You take it in steps. To still be here after all these years since the franchise started is hard for me to put into perspective."

An analysis of the hockey archives reveals the amazing fact that only three players in NHL history have played more games all with one team than Daneyko, who was over 1,280 and counting. Alex Delvecchio is the all-time leader with 1,549 games, all as a Detroit Red Wing. He is followed by Stan Mikita (1,394 with the Chicago Blackhawks) and Steve Yzerman (1,375+ with Detroit).

Going back to the time Daneyko first wore a Devils Jersey for his debut on October 5, 1983, he has played longer than four NHL cities existed in the league. Hockey in Hartford, Quebec, Winnipeg and Minnesota (North Stars) came and went during Daneyko's NHL career. He has played during the terms of

four U.S. presidents (Ronald Reagan, George Bush, Bill Clinton and George W. Bush) while being able to call some 220 fellow Devils his teammates. He has played for all 11 of New Jersey's head coaches.

"It has been very special to me," Daneyko said. "Sometimes I sit at home and think how it has gone by so quickly that I can't believe it. I've given my heart and soul to this team and I think they appreciate it, which is why I'm still here."

Daneyko, who turned 39 last April 17, freely admits his career was almost permanently derailed by partying too hard off the ice. He battled a drinking problem for many years in the first part of his career, until finally owning up to it in November of 1997. At that time he made the decision to enter the league's substance-abuse program.

"I made a helluva lot of mistakes," he said.

Many hockey experts believe it was his close relationship with former Devils owner Dr. John McMullen that nixed any notions of him being traded any number of times over the past decade. Daneyko does not disagree.

"I think it probably played a factor, but I'm proud of that," he said. "He liked what I gave when I went onto the ice. I don't think he liked me just because I was a nice guy because, God knows, I was at the other end of the spectrum as far as reasons to be traded."

Needless to say he never was traded and his incredible threshold for pain always kept him in the line-up when most other players would have begged out due to serious bumps and bruises. In today's times of pampered egos, high salaries and opinionated agents, pro skaters of the old-time hockey work ethic and value system are few and far in between.


"I work under the old Tom McVie (long-time NHL and minor league head and assistant coach) adage: 'If it ain't broken, you're playing,'" said Daneyko, referring to the two-time New Jersey coach. "A lot of nights I probably shouldn't have played, but I didn't want to come out of the lineup for too long. I knew I might not get back in. I rarely reported injuries."

He had no choice on the night of March 8 in 1995, when he tore the anterior cruciate ligament in his right knee at Madison Square Garden.

"The Rangers doctor told me I was done for sure. He said I should be ready by next September," Daneyko recalled. "But our doctors judged the person. They said I had a 30 percent chance of playing in the playoffs without an operation, so I didn't have one. It was the same injury John MacLean had and he needed an operation (and missed an entire season)."

"A month into rehab I didn't think I would make it. About the fifth week I felt

(Continued on page 21)



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(Continued on page <None>)

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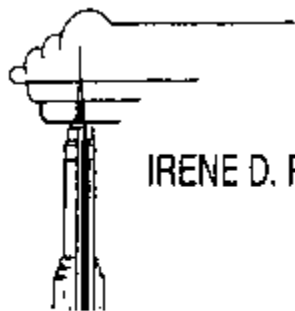
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Soccer

Ukraine's national team tied Spain 2-2 after Oleksander Horshkov hit a dramatic volley 25 meters outside of the Spanish goal to tie the March 29 Euro 2004 qualifying contest with only seconds remaining in regulation play. Ukraine opened the scoring in the 11th minute on a goal by Andrii Voronin. Spain equalized on a goal in the 84th minute and then took the lead in the 87th minute.

Ukraine then dropped a crucial Group 6 match to Greece on June 11 by a score of 1-0. Ukraine's next match will be on September 6 against Northern Ireland. Ukraine currently sits in third place with nine points, while Greece holds first place with 12 points and Spain is in second place with 11 points. The top two teams in each group qualify for next summer's Euro 2004 tournament in Portugal. Group 6 also includes fourth place Armenia and Northern Ireland, currently in last place.

Dynamo Kyiv edged Ukrainian premier division arch-rivals Shakhtar Donetsk 3-2 to win the inaugural Valerii Lobanovsky memorial tournament on May 14.

Dynamo striker Maksym Shatskikh scored the golden goal in the fifth minute of overtime to break a 2-2 deadlock following the 90-minute regulation period.

The three-day tournament, held in Kyiv, honored the late Dynamo Kyiv trainer who guided the club team to two European Cup Winner's Cups, one in 1975 and the other in 1986.

Lobanovsky died on May 13, 2002, at the age of 63, two days after undergoing brain surgery after suffering a stroke during a Ukrainian premier division match at FC Metalurg Zaporizhia. He was posthumously awarded the country's highest honor, the Hero of Ukraine award, last year.

On May 12 Hryhorii Surkis, president of the Ukrainian Football Federation, and Michel Platini, member of both the Federation Internationale de Football Association (FIFA) and Union of European Football Associations (UEFA) executive committees, unveiled a bronze statue to commemorate the late coach.

Mr. Platini also presented Lobanovsky's daughter, Svetlana, with the Ruby Order of Merit on behalf of UEFA President Lennart Johnson. "The UEFA Order of Merit, introduced in 1998, thanks and rewards individuals who have devoted a large part of their life to football, and who have contributed to the game's development and history," UEFA's website explains.

Track and field

Ukraine's Ivan Heshko took third place in the men's 1,500-meter event at the International Association of Athletics Federations (IAAF) Super Grand Prix in Tsiklitiria, Greece, on June 24. He finished the race in 3 minutes and 32.73 seconds, while Kenya's Cornelius Chirchir took first place with a time of 3:32.61. Fellow Kenyan Alex Kipchirchir took second place, finishing the race in 3:32.67.

Oleksii Lukashevych of Ukraine took fourth place in the men's long jump with a mark of 8.19 meters. Dwight Phillips of the United States took first place with a jump of 8.44 meters. Greece's Tsatoumas Louis took second place with a jump of 8.34 meters and America's Savante Stringfellow took third place with a jump of 8.28 meters.

In the women's 100-meters Ukraine's Zhanna Block took second place with a time of 11.13 seconds. She finished

behind France's Christine Arron, whose time of 11.09 was good enough for the gold medal. America's Chryste Gaines took third place with a time of 11.23. Ukraine's Olena Pastushenko came in sixth place with a time of 11.46.

Ukraine's Yulia Krevsun came in sixth place in the women's 800-meters, finishing with a time of 2 minutes and 1.48 seconds. Slovakia's Jolanda Ceplak took first place with a time of 1:57.79, while Russia's Larisa Chzhao took second place with a time of 1:59.52. Morocco's Mina Ait Hammou took third place with 1:59.62.

Tatiana Tereschuk Antipova of Ukraine came in fifth place in the women's 400-meter hurdles, finishing in 56.44 seconds. Sandra Glover of the United States took first place with a time of 54.79, while South Africa's Surita Febbraio took second place with a time of 55.15. Androula Sialou of Cyprus took third place with 55.93.

Olena Hovorova of Ukraine came in fifth place in the women's triple jump with a mark of 14.48 meters. Teammate Inessa Kravets came in eighth place with a jump of 14.19 meters. Cuba's Yamila Aldama took first place with a jump of 15.00 meters, while Russia's Tatyana Lebedeva took second place with a jump of 15.00 meters. Italy's Magdelana Martz took third with a jump of 14.68 meters.

In the women's discus Ukraine's Olena Antonova came in fourth place with a throw of 63.01 meters. Germany's Franka Dietzsch took first place with a throw of 65.47 meters, while Vera Pospisilova of the Czech Republic took second place with a throw of 63.38 meters. Great Britain's Ekaterini Voggoli took third place with a throw of 63.35 meters.

Gymnastics

Russia beat Ukraine in the final at the 2003 European Team Championships in Moscow on May 4. Russia took the gold medal with a score of 140.574 points, while Ukraine took second place with a score of 138.324. Belarus took third place, finishing with 71.399 points.

Ukrainian Oleksander Beresh won second place in the men's horizontal bar event with a score of 9.675 at an International Gymnastics Federation (FIG) world cup event in Thessaloniki, Greece, on March 30. Aljaz Pegan of Slovenia won the event with a score of 9.675, and Greece's Vlasios Maras took third place with a score of 9.65.

Ukraine's Roman Zozulia took third place in the men's floor event, finishing with a score of 9.55. Bulgaria's Jordan Iovtchev took first place with a score of 9.725, while Latvia's Evgeny Sapronenko took second place with a score of 9.575.

Zozulia took fifth place in the men's rings event finishing with a score of 9.6. Greece's Dimosthenis Tampakos took first place with a score of 9.75. Bulgaria's Jordan Iovtchev took second place with a score of 9.725 and Italy's Matteo Morandi took third place with a score of 9.65.

In the men's parallel bars Zozulia took second place with a score of 9.625. He finished behind Romania's Marius Daniel Urzica who took first place with a score of 9.7. China's Dezhi Li took third place with a score of 9.6 and Ukrainian Ruslan Mieziyentsev came in fourth place with a score of 9.375.

On the women's side of competition in Greece, Ukraine's Olena Kvasha came in second place in the women's vault with a score of 9.362. She finished behind Russia's Natalia Ziganshina, who fin-

(Continued on page 21)

Sportsline...

(Continued from page 20)

ished with a score of 9.45. Oxana Chusovitina of Uzbekistan took third place with a score of 9.337. Ukraine's Alina Kozich came in fifth place with a score of 9.137.

In the women's uneven bars Kozich took second place with a score of 9.45. She finished behind Russia's Svetlana Khorkina, who had a score of 9.7. Belgium's Aagjia Van Walleghem took third place with a score of 9.35, and Ukrainian Iryna Krasnianska came in fourth place with a score of 9.3.

Kozich came in eighth place in the women's balance beam with a score of 8.675. She finished behind Romania's Oana Ban, who took first place with a

Pro hockey...

(Continued from page 19)

I had a shot. I would have missed my first Stanley Cup," he continued.

Daneyko wound up playing in all 20 post-season games and was the only Devil to appear in all of the franchise's playoff games prior to the recently completed Stanley Cup run. (Daneyko's consecutive playoff games streak ended in 2003 when coach Pat Burns opted to rotate seven defensemen, usually dressing either fellow Uke Oleg Tverdovsky or Daneyko.)

"I don't think you'll see what he has done very much anymore because of the movement and free agency in today's game," said streak-busting Coach Burns.

Daneyko has been a fixture with the franchise for so long he has broken down his favorite teammates into three categories. When he was young, his favorites were Chico Resch, Dave Lewis and Mel Bridgman. "Those guys believed in me," Daneyko said. "I'll never forget, I was being sent down and Chico said, 'Tell them you don't want to go.' And I did."

During the middle of his career there was Kirk Muller, Brendan Shanahan, Dave Maley, Joe Cirella and MacLean. "They were all my buddies," he said. "We were brash, and this team rose to the point where we were no longer doormats."

And now there are the three Stanley Cup-winning editions, with Scott Stevens, Martin Brodeur and Scott Niedermayer. General Manager Lou Lamoriello has not yet addressed next season, but said the situation will take care of itself.

"I've had my ups and downs and in-betweens," said Daneyko. "I've had battles with coaches. But it has all worked out because all I've wanted to do is win. My will to win has been my motivation. I know I can play one more year. I think that's realistic. Then, who knows? Certainly, before I leave here, I'd like to win one more cup."

The Daneyko file

Position: defense

Shoots left

Height: 6-1

Weight: 215

Born: April 17, 1964, Windsor, Ontario

Drafted: 1982 - 18th overall, New Jersey

DANEYKO DISH: An NHL scout says: "He's at his best and most valuable in front of his own net and killing penalties." Daneyko has failed to score a goal in six of his 20 seasons in New Jersey, but remains a vital part of the team's defense. Played in 12 playoff games in 2003 with two penalty minutes and no points. Dressed and on the ice when time ran out and the Devils beat the Mighty Ducks in Game 7 in New Jersey.

(Thanks to Devils beat writer Rich Chere for Daneyko quotes.)

score of 9.325. Italy's Ilaria Colombo took second place with a score of 9.25, and China's Nan Zhang came in third place with a score of 9.225.

Ukraine's Kvasha came in fourth place in the women's floor event, finishing with a score of 9.05. Her teammate, Kozich, came in eighth place with a score of 7.75. Romania's Florica Leonida won the event with a score of 9.5. Russia's Svetlana Khorkina took second place with a score of 9.25, and Romania's Oana Ban took third place with a score of 9.225.

Ukraine's Oleksander Chornohos took eighth place in the men's individual trampoline at a world cup trampoline and tumbling competition in Levallois, France, on June 11-14. Chornohos finished with a score of 13.30, while Russia's Alexandre Moskalenko took first place with a score of 40.80. Japan's Takayuki Kawanishi took second place with a score of 40.80 and Dmitri Pliarouch of Belarus took third place with a score of 40.70.

The Ukrainian pair of Yuri Nikitin and Chornohos won the men's synchronized event with a score of 51.60. The French team of Mickael Jala and Sebastian Laifa took second place with a score of 51.50, and Canada's Michel Greene and Mathieu Turgeon took third place with a score of 50.20.

Ukraine's Olena Movchan took fourth

place in the women's individual event with a score of 39.50. Germany's Anna Dogonadze took first place with a score of 40.60, while China's Shanshan Huang took second place with a score of 39.90. Canada's Karen Cockburn took third place with a score of 39.80 and Ukraine's Yulia Domchevska took the 10th spot but failed to qualify for the finals.

The Ukrainian pair of Movchan and Domchevska took second place in the women's synchronized event, finishing with a score of 48.30. They were beaten by Great Britain's Kirsten Lawton and Claire Wright, who won with a score of 49.90. Germany's Jessica Simon and Anna Dogonadze took third place with a score of 48.30.

Ukraine's Olena Chabanenko took second place in the women's tumbling event, finishing with a score of 72.10. Russia's Anna Korobeinikova took first place with a score of 72.20, and Great Britain's Kathryn Peberdy took third place with a score of 71.40.

Swimming

Joanne Malar of Hamilton, Ontario, has announced her intention to return to competition with the hope of competing in the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens. The 27-year-old Malar, a Canadian of Ukrainian descent, was a national team member from 1990 to 2000. She won 71

international medals, 29 Canadian titles and a gold medal at the Commonwealth and Pan Am Games.

Malar announced her retirement on January 25, 2001. She still holds three national records. Malar took part in the 1992, 1996 and 2000 Olympic Games, although she has yet to win an Olympic medal. Her closest finish came in 1996 in Atlanta where she took fourth place in the 200-meter individual medley.


Diaspora sports

The Ukrainian Nationals won their last two regular season matches to earn their second straight Inter County Soccer League title. The Ukrainian club soccer team beat UGH 3-2 on May 29 and completed their season on June 1 with a 10-1 win against Black Sheep, giving them a final regular season record of 10 wins, three ties and one loss.

- compiled by Andrew Nynka

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Story of Duranty's...

(Continued from page 15)

the Ukrainian Famine "the largest single act of genocide in European history," and explained that "Stalin was determined to crush the slightest glimmer of Ukrainian national identity."

In Argentina, an article titled "The Republic of Ukraine" that drew attention to the Duranty affair appeared on June 12 in the newspaper *Diario La Nueva Provincia S.R.L.* The article made reference to the harsh fate of Ukraine under the Soviet regime, the massive political repressions, the Great Famine and the methods used by the Soviets to hide the truth about what was happening from the outside world, including the collaboration of sympathetic or servile foreign journalists.

It cited in particular the work of Duranty, quoting from one of his articles in *The New York Times*, in which he wrote: "The author just completed a 200-mile trip by car through Ukraine's heartland and can positively say that the crop is splendid and that everything being said or written about a famine is simply ridiculous" (a more specific reference to the article was not given).

Canada's CBS Radio carried a commentary by Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, who teaches political geography at the Royal Military College in Kingston, Ontario, and is research director of the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association – the group that initiated the postcard campaign seeking revocation of Duranty's Pulitzer.

In the piece, which was broadcast on May 1, Dr. Luciuk said of Duranty: "What he was really was Stalin's apologist, a libertine prepared to prostitute accuracy for access. ... He betrayed the most fundamental principle of journalism, the obligation to report truthfully on what is observed."

"Those whose principled labors have earned them the honor of a Pulitzer should be revolted at knowing that Duranty is included amongst them," he emphasized.

National Review Online, which has previously reported on Duranty's and *The Times*' denial of the Famine, on May 15 carried a "guest comment" by Kenneth Lloyd Billingsley titled "Times and again: Bogus journalism did not start with Jayson Blair." The writer, editorial director of the San Francisco-based Pacific Research Institute, wrote: "Fraudulent reporting by Jayson Blair should dislodge *The New York Times* as the paper of record. Such a downsizing should have happened long ago because of a writer whose lapses were worse."

After telling the story of Duranty's deception, the writer stated: "The Blair affair is a good time to renew the call for revocation [of Duranty's Pulitzer]. It is also a good time

to reconsider how the *Times*, in light of Duranty, became the newspaper of record, and whether such a concept is even valid."

WorldNetDaily, an Internet newspaper, updated its report on the Duranty issue on June 10 with a story headlined: "All the lies fit to print: N.Y. Times 1932 Pulitzer could be revoked; Award to reporter who ignored Stalin's atrocities under review."

The article pointed out that "For years, the media watchdog group Accuracy in Media has sought to set the record straight regarding Duranty, his reporting and his Pulitzer – the most coveted and honored award in journalism. AIM approached both *The Times* and the Pulitzer Prize administrator about the issue. In a 1999 letter, Reed Irvine, chairman of AIM, pointed out that Duranty received special favors from Stalin's government, including a car and a mistress, designed to ensure the correspondent's cooperation."

Several days later, on June 14, WorldNetDaily carried a column by Les Kinsolving, a radio talk show host on WCBM in Baltimore whose commentaries are syndicated nationally, as well as White House correspondent for Talk Radio Network and WorldNetDaily. Mr. Kinsolving, who as a *New York Times* shareholder had brought up the Duranty issue in the past, tells of his encounters with then *Times* publisher Arthur ("Punch") Sulzberger, as well as with the current publisher Arthur ("Pinch") Sulzberger Jr.

He went on to write: "That the *New York Times* has refused to repudiate Duranty's Pulitzer – as *The Washington Post* sent back their lying reporter Janet Cooke's Pulitzer – is a continuing American journalistic outrage. If *New York Times* publisher 'Pinch' decides not to repudiate Duranty's Pulitzer and stop the annual bragging with Duranty as one of the Pulitzer recipients, young Sulzberger should be forced to resign, just as he (finally) forced the resignation of editors Howell Raines and Gerald Boyd."

Several Internet sites also devoted attention to the Duranty controversy. Articles appeared on www.duckseason.com ("Pulitzer lies" by Lance Morrow, professor of journalism at Boston University and former longtime essayist for *Time* magazine, June 9) and on NewsMax.com ("Times still backs 'greatest liar' reporter" by Phil Brennan, May 19). The online discussion group www.freerepublic.com cited *The Weekly's* report on the Pulitzer review of Duranty's prize and elicited comments on the topic, while www.worldnetdaily.com asked in its daily poll of June 11 "Should *The N.Y. Times*' 1932 Pulitzer Prize be revoked because the reporter turned out to be an apologist for Stalin?"

– compiled by Roma Hadzewycz

Lviv to be site...

(Continued from page 9)

Nicholas' intercession.

On July 4, 2002, the relics of the martyr Nicholas Charnetsky were solemnly transferred from the Lychakiv Cemetery to the Church of St. Josaphat, which is under the pastoral care of the Redemptorist Fathers of the Lviv Province. A procession of many thousands of faithful passed through the streets of the ancient royal city.

During the first week that the holy relics were on display at the Church of St. Josaphat, nearly 150,000 faithful arrived from all parts of Ukraine to offer their personal prayers at the reliquary of the Blessed Nicholas, our own "St. Nicholas the Miracle Worker."

Since the deposition of the relics of Blessed Venerable Martyr Nicholas Charnetsky, the Church of St. Josaphat has become a popular pilgrimage site for thousands of faithful from all of Ukraine. From morning to late evening, people come, bearing their pain and grief, their worries and their problems, to pray at the reliquary of the Blessed Nicholas in the hope of recovering their spiritual strength and physical health.

Religious celebrations, involving the anointing of the faithful with oil that has touched the relics of the confessor bishop, are conducted on a monthly basis. People throng to this site, absolutely convinced that whoever sincerely prays to God through the intercession of saintly martyr Nicholas, will assuredly be heard by Our Lord.

On July 11, 2002, a memorial cross was consecrated on one of the scenic hills in the city of Lviv, marking the future site of the Shrine of Blessed Venerable Martyr Nicholas Charnetsky. This site will become a true center for pilgrimage of our Ukrainian people, a church where future generations, in an atmosphere of prayer and devotion, may partake of the ageless faith of our holy forefathers and also invoke their intercession for God's blessings and graces to live good Christian lives.

At this holy shrine we all may freely glorify Our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ in heartfelt thanksgiving for divine protection of our long-suffering and persecuted Ukrainian people, especially for the gift of liberation from the totalitarian Soviet regime and the return of freedom to our Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Reaction...

(Continued from page 8)

victimization of the Jews during the Holocaust that such writer or speaker express censure or condemnation of the criminal activities of Jews in the Soviet Union? No, and for good reason: what Trotsky or Kaganovich or the Jews who were involved in running the Soviet concentration camps did has no relevance to the victimization of the Jews during the Holocaust.

Why then is Rutten asking Ukrainian organizations who are speaking out about Duranty and *The New York Times*' scandalous 70 years of stonewalling to condemn what did or did not happen a decade after the Famine in a different part of Ukraine?

As for historical accuracy, Rutten implicates the Ukrainian Waffen SS Division in genocidal activities. Over a decade ago, the Deschenes Commission in Canada devoted several years and spent several million dollars researching just that question, and found that allegations against this division were groundless.

Rutten also alleges that Ukrainians among the Soviet POWs whom the

We sincerely entreat all people of good will to join in this spiritual endeavor and to generously contribute to the creation of the Shrine of Blessed Nicholas Charnetsky in Lviv.

Funds may be transferred to or checks may be payable to: St. John's Church – Charnetsky Fund (Account No. 310530-000), Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union, 734 Sandford Ave., Newark, NJ 07106.

Points of contact:

- USA: Redemptorist Fathers, St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church, 719 Sandford Ave., Newark, NJ 07106; phone: (973) 371-1356.

- UKRAINE: Provincial of Lviv Redemptorists, phone, (011) 38-0322-59-05-48; fax, (011) 38-0322-52-02-82; e-mail, monasyr@cssr.lviv.ua

Kuchma, Kwasniewski...

(Continued from page 3)

including the matter of the Polish soldiers' burial ground at the historic Lychakiv Cemetery in Lviv, whose opening was postponed after a row of negative remarks by both Ukrainian politicians and Polish diplomats.

Another issue concerned preparations for the 60th anniversary of Ukrainian-Polish clashes in the Volyn region. Some 20,000 Ukrainians and up to 100,000 Poles were killed during the conflict, according to estimates by both countries' historians.

"We will leave this (issue) to historians, and we will work for our common future," Mr. Kuchma said.

His words came against the backdrop of a small protest outside Odesa's regional administration building by Ukrainian nationalists, who held posters that read: "No excuses for defending our land."

Meanwhile, both countries' Parliaments are working on preparing a joint statement aimed at mutual reconciliation between the two nations.

Before departing Presidents Kwasniewski and Kuchma met with officials of the Odesa regional administration, visited the Ukrainian-Polish Cooperation Center, and attended the opening of Poland's General Consulate – its fifth in Ukraine. Mr. Kuchma said the next year will be dedicated to Ukraine-Poland links within the framework of the "Year of Poland in Ukraine" project.

Germans captured "volunteered" to serve as guards in Nazi concentration camps. The notion that a Soviet POW, of whom there were about 5 million, half of whom perished in German custody, "volunteered" to do anything betrays a profound ignorance of what was happening in that part of the world during World War II.

Lastly, Rutten writes that followers of the Ukrainian nationalist Stepan Bandera allegedly enthusiastically joined the Nazis in massacring Jews. Really? Then how do we explain why Bandera himself spent most of World War II in German prisons and concentration camps? Or why Bandera's two brothers died as inmates in Auschwitz?

Rutten cites Rabbi Cooper of the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles as the authority for his historical claims. That's like asking a Palestinian cleric for background information on the historical Israeli-Palestinian interface. There actually do exist some scholars at universities such as Harvard, Toronto and Alberta that could provide you with accurate information about Ukraine during World War II, and I would commend them to Mr. Rutten's attention for future purposes.

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Commemorating...

(Continued from page 13)

The understanding, however, was a conditional one and depended on Ukraine's ability to fulfill its treaty obligations, including supplying 1 million tons of grain to the Central Powers by the same date.

Additional treaty passages renounced the payment of the costs of the war and of reparations for war damages. Regulations for the mutual exchange of agricultural and industrial surpluses were set up, and principles set forth for the establishment of customs, legal, diplomatic and consular relations. The release of prisoners of war and the exchange of war prisoners and interned civilians also were agreed to.

The day the treaty was signed was also the day Kyiv fell to Bolshevik troops. It was, therefore, necessary for Ukraine to request military assistance of its new allies. Initially, the Ukrainian government only asked for (western) Ukrainian units in the Austrian Army or special volunteer units formed in Germany from Ukrainian POWs, but complications arose and the plan was abandoned. Instead, it was mostly regular German and Austrian units that cleared Ukraine of Bolsheviks.

Reactions

In Austria the treaty was hailed as the "bread peace." This half of the Dual Monarchy was in a winter food crisis and the treaty was greeted with hysterical delight. No longer would the Austrians have to go begging for grain from their reluctant German allies or their tightfisted Hungarian partners. When informed of the news in Vienna, the Emperor Franz Josef declared it to be the happiest day of his life.

On March 3, 1918, another peace treaty was signed at Brest-Litovsk, this time between Russia and the Central Powers. By its terms, Russia acknowledged the independence of Ukraine, Poland and Finland, and was bound to quickly make peace with these countries. On July 12, 1918, Russia signed an official armistice recognizing Ukraine, but a formal peace treaty was never signed.

Germany ratified the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Ukraine on July 24, 1918, but Austria-Hungary postponed its treaty ratification because of the secret clause calling for the creation of the separate (Ukrainian-dominated) crownland.

Ukraine, for its part, was able to deliver only a portion of the amount of grain it had promised by the end of July. This abrogated the secret clause, but made little difference anyway since by then it was becoming obvious that the Central Powers were going to lose the war and



FIGURE 3. Map showing the extent of Ukraine after the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk. (Reproduced from "Ukraine: A Historical Atlas" by Paul Robert Magocsi.)

that the post-conflict map of Europe would be changing dramatically.

Saluting the treaty

Several commemorations of the new peace with Ukraine were soon forthcoming after the signing. In Lemberg (present-day Lviv), the capital of Galicia, a special Peace and Ukrainian Independence Celebration was held on March 3, 1918. Various Ukrainian organizations took part in the parade that marched through the city on that day (Figure 4 shows one of the participating groups - Ukrainian scouts).

A commemorative peace medal graphically portrays just how desperate the Austrians had become for foodstuffs (Figure 5). The obverse side depicts a rising sun behind a fruitladen tree. The "Friede Mit Der Ukraine" (Peace With Ukraine) inscription is supplemented with the word "Brot" (Bread). On the reverse, under the treaty date, an adult and young

eagle clutch at a sheaf of wheat.

Several commemorative seals (labels) in different colors were also prepared (Figure 6). All carry the same design of celebratory balloons labeled with the names of the treaty countries: Germany, Ukraine and Austria-Hungary. In the background is a map of Ukraine with its extended post-treaty borders. Surprisingly, Austrian western Ukraine is also shown (in only a slightly darker shading) adjacent to Ukrainian lands. The word "Friede" (Peace) appears in large letters at the bottom of the seals over the treaty locale and date.

Although all the various treaty commemorative items illustrated in this article were made in Austria, they understandably have a special appeal to Ukrainian collectors.

I wish to extend my sincerest appreciation to Peter Cybaniak, Roman Dubyniak

and Borys Zayachivsky for their assistance in the preparation of this article.

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Soyuzivka's Datebook

- | | |
|--|--|
| June 29-July 6
Day Camp, Tabir Ptashat No. 2 | August 7-10
Korduba-Czubaty family reunion |
| July 4-6
Fourth of July Weekend and Zabavas with MONTAGE, TEMPO and Philadelphia Funk Authority (10-piece funk dance band)
Music with Philadelphia Funk Brothers (five-piece funk band) | August 9, Saturday
Ulster County Caesar Salad Festival held at Soyuzivka |
| July 6, Sunday
Summer Heritage Concert No. 2 featuring Virlana Tkacz's Yara Arts Group performing "Kupala in the Garden." | August 10-16
Club Suzie-Q Week |
| July 6-19
Boys' and Girls' Recreational Camp | August 16, Saturday
Art exhibit with Kozak family |
| July 12, Saturday
Soyuzivka Summer Zabava | August 10-23
Traditional Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp with Roma Pryma Bohachevsky |
| July 13-18
Chemney Camp, Session No. 1 | August 16, Saturday
Miss Soyuzivka Weekend and Zabava with FATA MORGANA |
| July 19, Saturday
Soyuzivka Summer Zabava with VORONY
Children's Weekend - Bounce House and Games for Kids | August 17, Sunday
Summer Heritage Concert No. 4 featuring Dumka Choir |
| July 20-25
Chemney Camp, Session No. 2 | August 23, Saturday
Ukrainian Independence Day Celebration - Dance Camp Recital and Zabava |
| July 20- August 2
Sports Camp | August 25- September 1
Labor Day Week |
| July 26, Saturday
Soyuzivka Summer Zabava with SVITANOK | August 30- 31
Labor Day Weekend - Zabavas with FATA MORGANA and TEMPO
Summer Heritage Concert with UKRAINA Dance Ensemble from Canada |
| July 27, Sunday
Summer Heritage Concert No. 3
Featuring OBEREHY Musical Ensemble | September 8-11
Regensburg Reunion |
| August 1-3
Soyuzivka Sports Jamboree Weekend.
Softball, Soccer, Volleyball and Hockey/Rollerblade Tournaments
Music by Ihor Bachynskyj, Barabolya and Ron Cahute | September 12-14
KLK Weekend and Annual Meeting
Bayreuth Gymnasium Reunion |
| August 2, Saturday
Soyuzivka Summer Zabava with BURYA | September 18-21
Reunion of Salzburg Gymnasium |
| August 3, Sunday
UNWLA Day | September 26-28
Conference of Spartanky Plast Sorority |
| August 3-8
Soyuzivka Scuba Diving Course | September 28-30
Reunion of Mittenwald Schools |
| | October 17-19
Plast-KPC Convention |
| | October 31 - November 2
Halloween Weekend
costume party for youth and costume zabava for all |



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Tuesday, July 8

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute invites you to a special guest lecture "Is Ukraine a Democracy?" presented by Adrian Karatnycky, senior scholar and counselor, Freedom House, and editor of the annual survey "Freedom and the World" The lecture will take place at Harvard University in William James Hall, Room 105, 33 Kirkland St., at 7:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. For more information please contact the Ukrainian Research Institute at (617) 495-4053, e-mail huri@fas.harvard.edu or visit the website <http://www.huri.harvard.edu>.

Thursday, July 10

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer institute is hosting to a screening of Alexander Dovzhenko's silent film classic "Arsenal" with live piano accompaniment by Ukrainian composer Yakiv Gubanov, composer-in-residence at the Harvard Film Archive. The film deals with the story of the failed January 1918 Bolshevik uprising against the Ukrainian national forces. Despite its ideological stance and oblique narrative structure, it stands as one of the finest and most lyrical works of silent cinema. The screening will take place at the Harvard Film Archive, Carpenter Center, 24 Quincy St. (near Massachusetts Avenue) on the Harvard campus, at 7 p.m. Admission \$4 to \$7. For more information contact the Ukrainian Research Institute at (617) 495-4053 or e-mail huri@fas.harvard.edu; website: <http://www.huri.harvard.edu>.

Friday, July 11

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute invites you to a theater performance of "Swan" a Yara Arts Group original presentation based on the poetry of Oleh Lysheha which uncovers the mythical in the everyday. Lysheha has been called the metaphysician of the

natural world; his book, translated by James Brasfield and published by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, won the PEN America 2000 Poetry in Translation Award. Yara's music-theater piece is directed by Virlana Tkach, with composer/cellist Paul Brantley and blues vocalist Meredith Smith. Designed by Watoku Ueno, video by Andrea Odezhynska, performed in English by Andrew Colteaux and Soomi Kim. The performance will take place in Lowell Hall Auditorium, 17 Kirkland St., at 8 p.m. For more information contact the Ukrainian Research Institute at (617) 495-4053 or e-mail huri@fas.harvard.edu; website: <http://www.huri.harvard.edu>

Monday, July 14

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute invites all to a special guest lecture "Ukraine's Place in the New Europe: Is There One?" by Federigo Argentieri of the department of political science, John Cabot University in Rome, Italy. The lecture will be given in William James Hall, Room 105, 33 Kirkland St., at 7:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. For more information contact the Ukrainian Research Institute at (617) 495-4053, e-mail huri@fas.harvard.edu; or visit the website at <http://www.huri.harvard.edu>.

Thursday, July 17

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute invites the public to a special guest lecture by Vitaly Chernetsky, assistant professor of Slavic at Columbia University, titled "Contemporary Ukrainian Literature in the Context of Globalization." The lecture will be presented in William James Hall, Room 105, 33 Kirkland St., at 7:30 p.m. Free and open to the public. For more information please contact the Ukrainian Research Institute at (617) 495-4053; huri@fas.harvard.edu, or visit the website at <http://www.huri.harvard.edu>

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