

**INSIDE:**

- Minneapolis parish celebrates 90th anniversary — page 10.
- Chicagoans remember Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 — page 11.
- Hungary's Ukrainians publish Hromada magazine — page 12.

# THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXI

No. 42

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 2003

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

## *UkrTransNafta president criticizes decision on use of Odesa-Brody pipeline*

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — The president of the Ukrainian state-owned company responsible for the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline on October 16 criticized a decision by its supervisory council to have the pipeline used exclusively in reverse fashion to move oil from Brody to Odesa.

Oleksander Todiichuk, president of UkrTransNafta, who was chairman of the supervisory council until his replacement in August, explained in an interview with *The Ukrainian Weekly* that a preliminary agreement signed between UkrTransNafta and the Russia oil giant TNK would limit Ukraine's options. It could even completely eliminate a future role for the country in the transportation of lucrative Caspian Sea oil to Central and

Western Europe.

"This proposal offers the least advantageous of all the possibilities," Mr. Todiichuk said.

On October 3, UkrTransNafta's council, which consists of representatives and specialists of the Ukrainian government, recommended by a vote of 4-3 to give TNK the right to fill the Odesa-Brody oil pipeline and allow it to pump only lower-grade oil for a one- to three-year period in the direction opposite from its intended use.

TNK, which was recently purchased by British Petroleum, would like to pump its Ural crude "in reverse" from the Russian city of Samara on the Volga through the Prydniprovskya pipeline of Belarus down to the Ukrainian town of

(Continued on page 19)

## Vice minister says EU's enlargement will cost Ukraine millions in lost trade

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Ukraine's chief expert on European Union enlargement said on October 14 that the country could lose up to half a billion dollars in trade revenues — or 10 percent of its overall trade turnover — in 2004-2005 after 10 additional countries are accepted into the EU next year.

Oleksander Chalyi, first vice minister of foreign affairs for European Union relations, told foreign correspondents that much of the loss would come as a result of European standards and certifications that Ukraine would not be able to meet. Thus, Ukraine could not continue to sell its products in Poland and the other nine neighboring countries scheduled to enter the EU beginning in May 2004. Ukraine had developed strong economic ties with most of the 10 countries,

including neighbors Slovakia and Romania, with Poland being one of its top trade partners.

Mr. Chalyi said Kyiv would like to see some sort of compensation effort to take various forms in order to help overcome "enlargement shock."

"Today we sell 800,000 tons of metal products [to the 10 countries]. We will lose that market completely," explained Mr. Chalyi, who placed that loss alone at 260 million euros (about \$350 million).

Mr. Chalyi said that Ukraine would lose an additional 10 million euros in agricultural exports, as well as 50 million euros to 60 million euros in restrictions on exports that the European Union has placed on Ukraine because it doesn't meet many of Europe's extensive anti-dumping regulations. He also noted the loss of the free trade zone with the Baltic countries, which he identified as worth an additional 70 million euros.

Mr. Chalyi said the EU-Ukraine treaty on friendship and cooperation provided for compensation on the consequences of EU enlargement in the first year and that Kyiv would seek relief on that basis.

He expected that the EU would agree to the relaxation of a limited number of tariffs, but more importantly would offer aid in the form of simplified visa regimes for certain segments of Ukraine's population, training and roundtables for small and medium businesses, student exchange programs and support in helping Ukraine meet EU certification standards.

He explained that he would like to see simplified visa regimes for students, businesspeople and professionals in the cultural fields. He added that businessmen — especially those whose customers and markets were located in the 10 countries entering the EU next year — need to receive training on how to trade in the EU, as well as assurances that they would not be excluded from European markets.

"If we do not achieve this, we will not, as a practical matter, be able to begin Euro-integration," Mr. Chalyi noted.

Mr. Chalyi said that the EU and Ukraine must soon begin negotiations on access to Europe's agricultural sector, as well, which he called "among the most discriminatory in the world."

The Ukrainian diplomat noted, however, that Ukraine must also begin an intensive lobbying campaign in the European Union to have Ukrainian products accepted there.

"We need a lobbying effort as never before for our goods. We need to express our interest and desire to become part of that market. We will need to fight professionally to find our place in it," said Mr. Chalyi.

The Ukrainian diplomat called for dialogue and negotiations on specific products and markets. He said it was time to move to a new, more mature stage in relations with the EU, which he called "a transition from Euro-romanticism to Euro-pragmatism."

(Continued on page 4)

## Harvard Film Archive acquires unique collection of Ukrainian films

by Yuri Shevchuk

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — This past summer the Harvard Film Archive acquired a private collection of Ukrainian films that is bound to make Harvard a premier center of attraction not only for scholars of Ukrainian cinematographic heritage, but also for a much wider group of experts interested in Soviet history and culture.

The size of the collection — 11 full-length feature films, plus 33 documentaries, propaganda newsreels and shorts, as well as its genre and stylistic variety, and the number of authors it represents — ensures that both curious amateurs and cinema cognoscenti will find something of interest in it.

The acquisition took place thanks to a



Harvard Film Archive Curator  
Bruce Jenkins.

confluence of two factors. First, the Harvard Film Archive (HFA) has for a long time taken an active interest in the history of Soviet and, within it, Ukrainian cinema.

"The archive," said its curator, Bruce Jenkins, "has a very long tradition of presenting and supporting the work of East European cinema. Our founding curator, Vlada Petric, came in having done extensive work on Soviet and various East European cinemas. For him it was a real priority to integrate those cinemas not only into his teaching and the curriculum, but also into the collection."

The Harvard Cinemateque at the Carpenter Center for the Visual Arts has periodically screened classics by the Ukrainian director Oleksander Dovzhenko, including his silent chef-d'oeuvre "Arsenal" this past summer, but not much else from Ukrainian cinema.

The second factor has been the growing presence at Harvard since the early 1970s of the Ukrainian Research Institute and the three endowed professorships in Ukrainian studies in the departments of history and Slavic languages and literatures, all of which have encouraged interest in Ukraine both on campus and in wider national and international circles. Courses in Ukrainian history, language, and literature have been a regular feature of the University and Harvard Summer School curricula.

For the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute (HUSI) screenings of Ukrainian films have become an indispensable element of its cultural program. For example, in August 2002, HUSI organized the unofficial North American premiere of the first big-budget feature film produced in independent Ukraine, Yuri Illienko's controversial "A Prayer for Hetman Mazepa." The

event was widely reported in North American and the Ukrainian press, including *The Washington Post*, and one of Ukraine's largest dailies, *Den (The Day)*.

These two factors came into play in December 2000 when a resident of Montreal, Walter Hayduk, offered to donate a collection of Ukrainian films in his possession to the National Archives of Canada (NAC) in Ottawa. The Archives could not accept the gift because it lacked the requisite Canadian content.

Myron Momryk, project archivist of the NAC, instead suggested that the collection be given to the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute (HURI). He approached Jacyk bibliographer and HURI archivist Ksenya Kiebuszinski, who immediately expressed interest in the films.

The films arrived in Cambridge in late 2001. However, HURI did not have the storage facilities that would guarantee the preservation of the collection for the long term. To solve the problem Ms. Kiebuszinski and Halyna Hryn, a HURI research fellow and director of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute, knowing the Harvard Film Archive's interest in Soviet and East European cinema, approached the archive and negotiated a donation agreement between it and the Institute.

According to Mr. Jenkins, there was no precedent in the 25-year history of the HFA for such an acquisition. Since there was no formalized acquisition policy regulating the acceptance of such gifts from university affiliates, such as the Ukrainian Research Institute, months passed before the archive put together the requisite protocol and was ready to finalize the agreement. The donation agreement between



## ANALYSIS

## President Kuchma signs CIS accord on single economic zone with 'reservations'

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report

The presidents of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakstan – Vladimir Putin, Leonid Kuchma, Alyaksandr Lukashenka, and Nursultan Nazarbaev, respectively – on September 19 in Yalta signed an accord on the creation of a single economic zone of the four states. The accord, which seems to spearhead the declared creation of a free-trade zone on the entire Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) territory, commits its signatories to synchronizing their legislation on tariffs, customs and transport to make possible the free movement of commodities, labor, and capital.

"What is the purpose of the documents that we signed today? First of all, these documents cover exclusively the area of economic cooperation," Mr. Putin said on September 19. "They are aimed at reducing the burden of the [current] infrastructure on the production, transportation, and sale of industrial and agricultural products. In the end, if we work consistently, this should and will help increase the competitiveness of our products on the world market."

"The signing of the agreement on a common economic space in no way destroys the CIS, as some believe," Mr. Nazarbaev commented. "On the contrary, having adopted all the necessary documents, these countries could show other [CIS] countries an example of integration."

Mr. Lukashenka made a little show of skepticism, if not distaste, while signing the above-mentioned accord and an accompanying concept of the creation of a single economic zone. After the documents were signed by Messrs. Nazarbaev, Putin and Kuchma, Mr. Lukashenka took them and began to leaf through them, as if unsure whether to sign them. Only after Mr. Kuchma asked him "Why do you criticize everybody, both at closed and open sessions?" did Lukashenka put his signature under them. But he remained fairly skeptical about their implementation. "Belarus will make real steps only if all the states fulfill all the provisions of the agreement and the concept," Lukashenka said during a news conference. "If Russia, Ukraine and Kazakstan make real steps forward, then we will keep step with them."

"When I was signing this document today, I had absolutely no doubt – not for a single moment – that it served the national interests of Ukraine," Mr. Kuchma commented. "Under the present conditions, when the European markets are closed for us ... it's better to have a real bird in the hand than two in the bush."

But Mr. Kuchma reportedly signed the documents with reservations, saying Ukraine will commit itself only to those provisions that do not contradict its constitution. Earlier the Verkhovna Rada had voted 291-13 to adopt a resolution supporting the accord on the single economic zone provided that it does not contradict the Constitution of Ukraine, laws, or international commitments. A similar stance was taken by Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's Cabinet of Ministers.

Kyiv's apprehensions were caused by

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the accord's provision stipulating the creation of a supranational regulatory body in this union of four, to which the signatories are expected to transfer part of their sovereign decision-making powers.

The accord also stipulates that all decisions in this regulatory body are to be made by "weighted vote" – the number of votes assigned for each signatory is to be dependent on its economic potential. Even under the most optimistic estimates by Ukrainian analysts and commentators, Russia is entitled to no less than 60 percent of votes in this union, so, in fact, all decisions in the single economic area will be dictated by the Kremlin.

The debate in Ukraine on the single economic zone of Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakstan before September 19 was heated and divisive. The Our Ukraine coalition and the Yuliya Tymoshenko Bloc firmly opposed the signing of the accord by President Kuchma, saying it contradicts and hampers Ukraine's declared integration with Euro-Atlantic structures in general and the World Trade Organization in particular. On the other hand, the Communist Party and the Socialist Party were basically in favor of Ukraine's closer integration with the CIS. The same can be largely said by the pro-presidential forces in the Verkhovna Rada.

However, it should be noted that three ministers – Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, Minister of the Economy Valerii Khoroshkovskiy and Justice Minister Oleksandr Lavrynovych – advised Mr. Kuchma against signing the document on the single economic zone and spoke against it in Parliament. It seemed to be the first case of such major "insubordination" of ministers during President Kuchma's entire tenure.

In a much bolder step of disobedience, Ukraine's Ambassador to Romania Anton Buteiko resigned to protest the signing of the accord on the single economic zone by Mr. Kuchma.

Will the Ukrainian Parliament ratify the accord? It seems that pro-presidential lawmakers (even if not all) together with the Communist Party caucus in the Verkhovna Rada will be able to muster the 226 votes required for ratification.

Will Ukraine lose part of its sovereignty due to such a development? Hardly so. First, there is Mr. Kuchma's "reservation" that Ukraine will follow only those provisions of the accord that do not contradict its constitution. It is a leeway that will allow Kyiv to maneuver in this union of four and seek primarily economic benefits of integration without surrendering political sovereignty.

Second, it is not quite clear whether Moscow – which still has the most important say in the CIS area – actually intends to pursue the integration according to the scenario laid out in the accord signed in Yalta on September 19. Some commentators point out that the accord was prepared hastily, without necessary economic calculations and analyses, and is to serve primarily as a sign of Mr. Putin's success in reintegrating the post-Soviet area ahead of the two important campaigns in Russia: parliamentary elections in December and presidential elections in March. If so, then the accord may slowly sink into oblivion, as did a multitude of others in the 12-year-old history of the CIS.

(Continued on page 17)

## NEWSBRIEFS

### Rada appeals to Russian Assembly...

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada adopted a statement on October 14 appealing to the Russian Federal Assembly to intervene in the construction of a dam between Russia's Taman Peninsula and Ukraine's Tuzla islet in the Kerch Strait to prevent any "unilateral actions" that might contradict "the principles of good neighborliness and the spirit of strategic partnership" between Ukraine and Russia, Interfax and UNIAN reported. The Ukrainian legislature pledged "to initiate all measures envisaged by norms of the international law to protect the sovereignty of the [Ukrainian] state on its territory" if the dam project is continued. Kyiv has reportedly sent a reinforced border-guard unit to Tuzla and installed anti-tank defenses facing the dam construction, which has come to within a kilometer of the island. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### ... as Kyiv cites Moscow's pressure

KYIV – Ukraine's Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Oleksander Motsyk told the Verkhovna Rada on October 14 that Russia's construction of the dike in Kerch Strait is apparently intended to influence Russian-Ukrainian talks on the delimitation of the border in the Azov Sea and the Kerch Strait, Interfax reported. "In our opinion, attempts by the neighboring state at exerting such influence only obstruct the further progress of the talks," Mr. Motsyk added. He said Kyiv wants to divide the Azov Sea and the Kerch Strait into areas forming national waters of each state, whereas Moscow wants to leave the Azov Sea "for joint use" by Russia and Ukraine. Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov is scheduled to meet with his Ukrainian counterpart Kostyantyn Gryshchenko in Kyiv on October 30 to discuss the seaborder delimitation. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukrainian border guards on alert

KYIV – Ukrainian State Border Service head Mykola Lytvyn and National Security and Defense Council Deputy Secretary Petro Shatkovskiy have visited the Tuzla islet in Kerch Strait that links the Black and Azov seas to check the preparedness of border guards near a dike that is being constructed on Russia's Taman Peninsula, Interfax reported on October 13. The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry recently warned Moscow that the construction of the dam might violate Ukraine's state border and territorial integrity. "Ukrainian guards will not apply arms in detaining offenders of the state border in this sector. Yet it does not mean they will be just onlook-

ers," the State Border Service said in a statement, adding that Ukrainian border guards will find other ways to discourage any possible Russian trespassers. Kyiv has reportedly sent a reinforced border-guard unit to the islet and set an anti-tank hedgehog facing the construction, which has come to within a kilometer of the islet. The Verkhovna Rada is set to hold a hearing on the possible border conflict with Russia. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine, Libya sign nine agreements

KYIV – Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma visited Libya on October 11-14, Ukrainian news agencies reported. The two sides signed nine accords and memorandums, including on cooperation in science and technology, geological research, banking, and oil extraction. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukrainian sailors sentenced by Iraqi court

BAGHDAD – An Iraqi court sentenced two Ukrainian sailors on October 13 to seven years in prison and ordered them to pay \$2.4 million fines for trying to smuggle diesel fuel out of the country, Reuters reported. The Navstar-1 tanker with 21 Ukrainian crew members was apprehended in the Persian Gulf in August by a British Navy ship whose crew believed it was smuggling diesel fuel out of Iraq. "We have sentenced the two suspects according to the incriminating evidence," Reuters quoted Iraqi Judge Noureddeen Ali as saying. "It is not about buying fuel, because the fuel was purchased outside Iraq's territorial borders [waters]. It is a political and media case," defense lawyer Kazem al-Saad said. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Blast rocks ammunition depot

ARTEMIVSK, Ukraine – A powerful blast destroyed 10 of 17 bunkers in an ammunition depot in Artemivsk, eastern Ukraine, on October 10, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported. Valerii Boikov, acting chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, told journalists that the blast was caused by a welding torch. According to Mr. Boikov, two warrant officers hired a welder to cut metal from buildings near the ammunition dump in order to sell it as scrap metal on the black market. The blast reportedly injured a 15-year-old girl and a serviceman. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukrainian, Belarusian presidents meet

KYIV – Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma met on October 9 with his Belarusian counterpart, Alyaksandr

(Continued on page 23)

## 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: Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz  
The Ukrainian Weekly Editors:  
2200 Route 10 Roman Woronowycz (Kyiv)  
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Parsippany, NJ 07054 Ika Koznarska Casanova (part time)

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

The Ukrainian Weekly, October 19, 2003, No. 42, Vol. LXXI

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## Thousands travel to Uman for annual pilgrimage on Rosh Hashanah

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

UMAN, Ukraine – Although this is the heartland of Ukraine it was difficult to be sure.

The city street was filled with an unwieldy stream of bearded men, most dressed in traditional Hasidic garb, their earlocks tucked beneath their black hats. Others wore flowing white tunics. Almost no one was dressed in Western dress. Not only were women few and far between, they simply were not to be seen.

The language of the street was overwhelmingly Hebrew. Everything was in the Hebrew cursive. A sign on one building noted that it was the Sha-arei Zion Hotel. Another notice explained the way to the burial place of Rebbe Nachmann.

It could have been a nondescript, somewhat rundown part of the old section of Jerusalem or any other ancient, now-congested city in Israel for that matter.

Yet this was Uman, Ukraine, a sleepy county seat of 88,000 two hours' drive south of the Kyiv metropolis. Each year during September the town becomes the weeklong home to thousands of Hasidic Jews celebrating the Jewish New Year, or Rosh Hashanah.

This year was no different. More than 14,000 Hasidic Jews, the overwhelming majority from Israel and around 90 percent of them members of the Bratslav branch of Hasidism, gathered on September 26-28.

They had come to celebrate the beginning of the Jewish year 5764, explained Dov Nathan Kramer, the director of the International Charitable Fund of Rebbe Nachmann, considered the central organization of the Bratslav Hasidic movement, which does not acknowledge a leader other than the founder of the movement.

"Last year there were people from 53 countries," explained Dov Kramer. "We had pilgrims from Iran, Iranian Jews. Many come from America, more than 1,000 annually, but most come from

Israel."

The gathering, one of the strongest established religious traditions in Ukraine, has occurred every year since 1812, except for the 70 years of Soviet rule when the celebration was banned. For the most part it involves much prayer at the burial site of the group's founder, Rebbe Nachmann, in compliance with instructions that he set out for his followers before his death. But it also includes an upbeat atmosphere, light-hearted communal meals in a huge cafeteria, ritual cleansings and the ancient Jewish tradition of bringing in the New Year to the sound of a Ram's Horn.

The Orthodox Jews who gather in Uman belong to the branch of Hasidic Jewry that identifies itself as Bratslav Hasidism. Rebbe Nachmann, who developed the movement, was a recognized Jewish mystic and holy man born in 1772, who lived in Bratslav, Ukraine (hence the name), located not far from Uman.

The great grandson of the founder of Hasidism, Rebbe Nachmann developed a following that supported his belief that higher spirituality is achieved through prayer, meditation and good deeds, which was somewhat different from the prevailing view of the time that spiritual superiority was predestined through the soul. It is said by the Bratslav Hasids that Rebbe Nachmann achieved inspiration during walks in the Sofiiivka Park, the renowned botanical gardens of Uman where he liked to pray.

Before his death in 1810 at the young age of 38, Rebbe Nachmann told his followers that he would always remain with them as their intermediary with God, but that he would hear their prayers to God only at the place of his burial. He reminded them that prayer in general carried more power on the great holiday of Rosh Hashanah, the celebration of the Jewish New Year, and directed them to convene at his burial site annually at that time.

"Rosh Hashanah is like coronation day for a new monarch," explained Dov Kramer. "Some also call it Judgment



A view of Hasidic Jews praying in Uman, the burial place of Rebbe Nachmann.

## Kerch Strait continues to be focus of dispute between Ukraine and Russia

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine sent border troops into the Kerch Strait on October 10 as Russia continued construction of a dam near the Ukrainian border over Ukrainian diplomatic efforts to halt the project. If completed, the dam would link Russia's Taman peninsula with the Ukrainian island of Tuzla.

The decision to reinforce normal border patrols with additional troops came after Moscow and Kyiv had seemingly settled a dispute over Russia's decision to build a narrow stone-and-concrete abutment from the Taman Peninsula, found at the far southwestern reach of the country, to connect it with the tiny Ukrainian island of Tuzla, located some 3 miles from the peninsula in the center of the Kerch Strait.

With Moscow ducking calls by Kyiv to halt the project, the small, nearly uninhabited island – which was part of the mainland until a series of storms in 1925 washed away the spit that connected it – is now the focal point of a developing crisis.

The dispute began after Russia transported dozens of pieces of large earth-

moving equipment and hundreds of laborers into the area on September 29 and work began in earnest on building a concrete barrier in the direction of Tuzla. By October 13 the dam was two-thirds of the distance to Tuzla. Experts predict that at the current rate of construction the dam should reach the island by October 24.

Mykola Lytvyn, director of Ukraine's State Border Services, visited the island on October 13, and announced that a detachment of an unspecified number of border guards had arrived the previous Friday in response to the Russian actions. Mr. Lytvyn told Interfax-Ukraine that the troops had full authority, short of the use of firepower, to enforce the border.

"This does not mean that they will simply be onlookers, they have sufficient troops and skills for initiating operations and detaining violators in any situation," explained Mr. Lytvyn.

The border guards have been equipped with spotlights, radar, engineering equipment and communications systems to make certain that the Russian construction effort does not violate Ukrainian territory and to keep Kyiv offi-

(Continued on page 15)

Day, and for this reason prayer and atonement are very important."

The Hasidic Jews of the Bratslav movement have gathered in Uman for Rosh Hashanah every year since Rebbe Nachmann instructed them to do so. Celebrations on a large scale did not occur only when Uman was considered a closed city during the Soviet era and authorities forbade non-residents to enter. However, even then, the daring and the most faithful would find a way to Rebbe Nachmann's grave, which was hidden in the garden of a local Jew who acted as the caretaker.

Since Ukraine's independence was re-established in 1991, the pilgrimage tradition has resumed and taken on a grand scale. Today around 15,000 of the world's 20,000 Bratslav Hassid, as well as followers of other Hasidic movements, travel annually to Uman for the Jewish New Year.

The pilgrimage, as always, is centered on Rebbe Nachmann's burial site, which is now enclosed by a white, chapel-like structure. The streets around the monument are cordoned off during the three-day celebration, turning that section of Uman into a city within a city. The organizers hire their own police force,

firefighting battalion and emergency medical service, as well as their own doctors who man a temporary hospital.

In the 1990s they rented facilities for feeding the pilgrims, but the \$80,000 annual tab was determined to be prohibitive. Now they have built a kitchen that can feed 4,000 people at one sitting. It is here that the four traditional meals of Rosh Hashanah, occur.

A hotel, the Sha-arei Zion, has also risen on the site. The rooms, however, are occupied by the few who can afford them. Even so, there are few rooms available during the Rosh Hashanah pilgrimage. While the poorest of the pilgrims bed down in tents or simply under the night sky, most rent rooms from the local population, which is becoming increasingly Jewish as many who come as pilgrims initially return to stay the next time around.

During the week surrounding Rosh Hashanah the area buzzes with activity, prayer services in the synagogue, cleansing rituals in the bathhouse, called a mikva, and bazaars selling everything from the unique garments that make up Hasidic dress to religious books and sec-

(Continued on page 20)

**This issue of The Ukrainian Weekly is reaching all members of the U.S. Congress thanks to the generous sponsorship of the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America.**



## OBITUARY: Oresta Hryciw Kowcz, 38, Plast leader and community activist

BRECKSVILLE, Ohio – Oresta (Orysia) Hryciw Kowcz, an active member of Cleveland's Ukrainian community, died on October 7 of injuries sustained in a car crash near Detroit. She was 38.

Ms. Kowcz, a Cleveland banking executive, was on a business trip when her car was involved in a crash with another vehicle. She died four hours later in a hospital in Royal Oak, Mich. The driver of the other vehicle, a pickup truck, suffered minor injuries, according to the Oakland County Sheriff's Department.

Ms. Kowcz was a leader and youth counselor in Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, as well as a member of the Plast sorority Pershi Stezhi. She was on the advisory board of the local School of Ukrainian Studies and was a former member of the Kashtan Ukrainian Dance Group.

The young community activist created the Cleveukes.com website and served as its webmaster. In addition, she served on the board of the Ukrainian Museum-

Archives and in that capacity participated in the revitalization of the Tremont neighborhood where that institution is located.

Ms. Kowcz was born in Philadelphia and was a graduate of Drexel University. She earned a master's degree in business administration from Case Western Reserve University.

She was senior vice-president of corporate foreign exchange at KeyBank. She moved to Cleveland in 1987 from Philadelphia shortly after marrying fellow Plast activist Taras Kowcz. She began her banking career in 1989 with Society Bank, now Key Bank.

According to The Cleveland Plain-Dealer, which published an obituary on October 10, Mr. and Mrs. Kowcz helped many Ukrainian immigrants become acclimated to Greater Cleveland. They often opened their Brecksville home to artists and performers visiting Cleveland from Ukraine.

Surviving with her husband is their 8-year-old son, Lukash; her parents, Lucia

and Theodozj Hryciw of Brecksville; and two brothers, Roman, of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Yarema, of California.

The funeral liturgy was offered at St. Andrew Ukrainian Catholic Church in Parma, Ohio, on October 11. An estimated 800 people from across the United States and Canada took part in the funeral services.

Eulogies during the funeral were delivered by the Rev. Ihor Kasian of St. Andrew's and the Rev. Mykhailo Loza of Toronto.

Speaking at the parastas were: Dr. Marko Bej, leader of the Cleveland Plast Branch; Stefania Korol of Plast's Pershi Stezhi sorority; Marta Kuzmowycz of the Supreme Plast Bulava, the worldwide umbrella body of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization; and Marta Keleher of the Kashtan ensemble.

Memorial donations may be made to: The Plast OAK Foundation (for assistance to Plast campers in need) and the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation.



Oresta Hryciw Kowcz

## Harvard Film Archive...

(Continued from page 1)

the HFA and the Ukrainian Research Institute was signed in June 2003.

The donated collection consists of two principal parts: full-length feature films and Soviet propaganda films, documentaries and shorts, often produced for international audiences. The 11 feature films were made between the mid-1930s and the early 1980s. The oldest, "Natalka-Poltavka" (Natalka from Poltava) and "Zaporozhets za Dunaiem" (Zaporozhian beyond the Danube) both by director Ivan Kavaleridze, date back respectively to 1936 and 1937. "Natalka-Poltavka" is, by some accounts, the first film adaptation of an opera produced in the Soviet Union. The most recent film "Povernennia Batterfliiai" (Return of the Butterfly) by Oleh Fialko was made in 1982.

The collection also comprises such cinematographic jewels as Sergei Paradzhanov's

"Tini Zabutykh predkiv" (Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors, 1964), and Ivan Mykolaichuk's "Vavilon-XX" (Babylon-XX, 1979). In the opinion of the American composer Virko Baley, a connoisseur of Ukrainian cinema who for the last four decades has been intimately involved in the Ukrainian film industry, composing scores for films such as the Cannes-awarded "Swan Lake: The Zone" (1989), "[the donated collection of] films consists of some of the best that the '50s, '60s and '70s produced. The Kavaleridze films have a certain classical standing in the musical comedy genre." Eight of the feature films are in 35mm format and can be shown on the large screen, three are in video format only.

Valuable as these 11 feature films are, it is anybody's guess what part of the collection will ultimately prove of greater interest to Harvard students and scholars. The documentaries and shorts offer an insight into the Soviet past and the workings of the communist propaganda machine. They

are historical documents whose value is bound to increase with time.

Thematically they fall into several categories. The first consists of films presenting the official party view of historical events, such as, "Babyn Yar: Lessons of History," a Soviet account of the extermination of Jews at Babyn Yar; the "Lviv Sobor of 1946" about the liquidation of the Ukrainian Catholic Church by the Soviets; and "Soviet Volyn," featuring interviews with 'heroes' of the Soviet guerrilla movement in northwestern Ukraine during World War II. The second includes documentaries on Ukrainian culture, art, literature, and music.

The subjects of these films, for example, the poets Maksym Rylskyi and Pavlo Tychyna, composer Hryhorii Maiboroda, the renowned folk art of the Petrykivka school of painting, and the painter Svitlana Semeniuk, are all approached from an unmistakable socialist realist point of view.

A third category of films features Ukraine's architectural and natural sights. Here one finds such titles as "The Pochaiv Dormition Monastery," "Where Summer Meets Autumn," and "The Miracle of the Volhynian Forest."

Appreciating the educational value of the collection, HURI assumed not only the cost of shipping the films to the HFA's Conservation Center in Watertown, Mass., and the transferring and rehousing of the films into archivally safe cans and boxes, but also the hiring of two interns to inspect and to translate the Ukrainian titles of each film.

The scope of the collection provided more than enough to keep Harvard Summer School students Oksana Tatsyak and Anna Chukur very busy outside the classroom, meticulously processing each film at the nearby Conservation Center under the supervision of Film Conservator, Julie Buck. The two, both graduate students studying Ukrainian literary modernism at the University of Toronto during the regular academic year, were particularly well-suited to the work and were able to complete the project in two months.

Exciting as the acquisition of the collection might be, there still remains the question of copyright – an aspect of the story that will require patience, perseverance and time to resolve. The donation agreement stipulates that the Harvard Film Archive "will not project the films publicly without permission of the copyright holder." To find the copyright holder for every film in the collection may prove quite challenging.

According to Mr. Jenkins, HFA "started to work in a very systematic way, almost film by film, and approach copyright holders and say 'we'd like you to consider waiving fees in the future for us to have [the print of your film] shown in the classroom, as well as at the Cinemateque.'"

This does not mean the collection is currently beyond the reach of interested viewers. The films can be viewed by individual faculty members and scholars or by a small group in an educational setting.

The first such screening took place at the Carpenter Center as part of the Harvard Ukrainian Summer Institute program of special events. On June 27, HURI students saw Ivan Kavaleridze's 1937 screen adaptation of Mykola Lysenko's classical opera "Zaporozhian Beyond the Danube." In a gesture of appreciation for HURI's role in the acquisition of this collection and the institute's mission to promote Ukrainian studies, the Harvard Film Archive agreed "to waive the standard screening fee in perpetuity for films that are shown as part of HURI programs."

There is much hope among the people involved in this acquisition both at the Harvard Film Archive and the Ukrainian Research Institute that this donation will encourage other donors like Mr. Hayduk to come forward with Ukrainian films in their possession and add to the existing collection at Harvard.

Yuri Shevchuk is a freelance journalist and a regular contributor to *The Ukrainian Weekly*, who is based in Toronto.



HFA Film Conservator Julie Buck, (left) with HURI student Oksana Tatsyak (center) and Assistant Conservator Karin Segal, as they inspect a film from the newly acquired Ukrainian collection.

## "MARCH OF REMEMBRANCE" NOVEMBER 15, 2003

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1932 1933

Assemble at 11:00 a.m. on 7th St. in front of St. George Ukrainian Church. Solemnly WALK to HONOR the INNOCENT UKRAINIANS STARVED to DEATH in STALIN'S 1932-1933 GENOCIDE.

When thousands of Ukrainians walk to St. Patrick's Cathedral to commemorate the 70th Anniversary of the UKRAINIAN FAMINE "HOLODOMOR," WHERE WILL YOU BE?



# THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FORUM

## First Security Federal Savings Bank donates \$2,500 to Copies for Congress

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The Heritage Foundation of First Security Federal Savings Bank has donated \$2,500 toward The Ukrainian Weekly's Copies for Congress project for 2003.

The donation was made through the Ukrainian National Foundation and earmarked for Copies for Congress, a project of The Weekly via which all members of the U.S. Congress receive complimentary subscriptions to the newspaper, which serves as the voice of the Ukrainian American community.

First Security Federal Savings Bank is headquartered in Chicago, where it also has a branch office and a drive-up facility; it also has branch officers in Palatine, Ill., and Philadelphia.

The Heritage Foundation, whose mission is to preserve the Ukrainian ethnic identity, spiritual values and community viability, was established as a private grant-making foundation with an initial cash and stock infusion by First Security Federal Savings Bank. Earlier this year the Heritage Foundation announced \$30,000 in grants to various Ukrainian community organizations and institutions. Over the past six years, the foundation has made approximately \$1.4 mil-

lion in donations to the community.

In a letter to The Ukrainian Weekly, Julian E. Kulas, president of First Security Federal Savings, wrote: "The Ukrainian Weekly is the most valued tool of informing our legislators of our community's concerns. Today, perhaps more than ever, when Ukraine's independence is threatened, we need the support of the United States in guiding Ukraine to integrate into the European community as a free independent state. ... I wish you continued success in your very valuable work for the Ukrainian American community."

First Security thus joins other supporters of the 2003 Copies for Congress campaign. Previously, donations of \$1,000 each were received from Self Reliance (NJ) Federal Credit Union, SUMA (Yonkers) Federal Credit Union and the Ukrainian Medical Association of North America

Each \$1,000 donation is acknowledged with a special sponsor's acknowledgment featured prominently on page 3 of our newspaper which notes: "This issue of The Ukrainian Weekly is reaching all members of the U.S. Congress thanks to the generous sponsorship of ..."

### About the Copies for Congress project

Since its establishment 70 years ago, The Ukrainian Weekly has served as the voice of the Ukrainian community, presenting information about Ukraine and Ukrainian Americans to an English-language audience that is largely unfamiliar with our nation and our people. Our mission as a newspaper of record that serves, and is supported by, the Ukrainian American community has been to present vital information rarely conveyed by other news media.

Among our readers are the 535 members of the U.S. Congress who receive complimentary copies of The Ukrainian Weekly. Our newspaper has been quoted in "The Congressional Record" and cited in reports and hearings of Congressional committees and speeches by individual members of Congress. The Ukrainian Weekly's editorials have informed our legislators about our community's concerns and rallied readers to insist on congressional action on issues important to us.

Distribution of The Ukrainian Weekly to members of Congress serves our entire community, but the cost of the free subscriptions – some \$30,000 per year – is borne by The Ukrainian Weekly – a large expense for our publication. We feel very strongly that these copies should continue to reach our senators and representatives, since The Weekly is the only newspaper that provides such information consistently, coherently and accurately.

Contributions to the Copies for Congress project may be sent to The Ukrainian Weekly with the notation "Copies for Congress."

– Roma Hadzewycz

## Young UNA'ers



**Katya Roxolana Kuropas, daughter of Roman and Tanya Kuropas, is a new member of UNA Branch 20 in Hamtramck, Mich. She was enrolled by her grandparents Roman J. and Tamara D. Kuropas.**



**Matthew Gerald Milan, son of Jeffrey and Sheila Milan, is a new member of UNA Branch 88. He was enrolled by his great-grandmother Olga Milan of Kerhonkson, N.Y.**



**Four-year-old Stefan and one-year-old Daniel, sons of Halina and Stephan Sosiak, are new members of UNA Branch 37 in Elizabeth, N.J. They were enrolled by their grandparents Stella and Slavko Sosiak.**

**EDITOR'S NOTE: Due to a computer crash, the listing below appeared with multiple errors. Here is the corrected version.**

### THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ANNOUNCES THAT ITS FALL ORGANIZING MEETINGS WILL BE HELD:

| DISTRICT            | ADDRESS  | DATE             | TIME      | DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON     |
|---------------------|--|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|
| Albany              | Soyuzivka  | October 25, 2003 | 2:00 p.m. | Nicholas Fil             |
| Boston              | Soyuzivka  | October 25, 2003 | 2:00 p.m. | Jerry Shpak              |
| Buffalo             | Soyuzivka  | October 25, 2003 | 2:00 p.m. | Joseph Hawryluk          |
| Connecticut         | Soyuzivka  | October 25, 2003 | 2:00 p.m. | Ihor E. Hayda            |
| Rochester           | Soyuzivka  | October 25, 2003 | 2:00 p.m. | Christine Dziuba         |
| Syracuse            | Soyuzivka  | October 25, 2003 | 2:00 p.m. |                          |
| Woonsocket          | Soyuzivka  | October 25, 2003 | 2:00 p.m. | George Trenkler          |
| Detroit             | Ukrainian Cultural Center<br>26601 Ryan Road, Warren, MI                 | October 25, 2003 | 3:30 p.m. | Dr. Alexander J. Serafyn |
| Cleveland           | Pokrova Ukrainian Catholic Church Hall<br>6810 Broadview Road, Parma, OH | October 26, 2003 | 2:00 p.m. | Eugene Bachynsky         |
| Central New Jersey  | UNA<br>2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ                                     | October 31, 2003 | 2:00 p.m. | Michael Zacharko         |
| Northern New Jersey | UNA<br>2200 Route 10, Parsippany, NJ                                     | October 31, 2003 | 2:00 p.m. | Eugene Oscislowski       |



## THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

# Have you done your part?

## Securing passage of the Famine-Genocide resolution

Twice thus far we have written in this space about the significance of Senate Resolution 202, "expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the genocidal Ukraine Famine of 1932-1933," which was introduced back on July 28 by Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell (R-Colo.), co-chairman of the U.S. Helsinki Commission (see our editorials of August 10 and September 21).

This resolution – one of three that have been introduced this year in the U.S. Congress to mark the 70th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide – calls the Famine of 1932-1933 "an act of genocide as defined by the United Nations Genocide Convention" (more properly the Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted in 1948). It is S. Res. 202 that the Russian Embassy in the United States has been trying to derail because, as its press secretary stated, "We categorically disagree with this assessment of the famine in Ukraine of the 1930s."

This week we once again focus attention on the measure because it needs your action. To date, the Senate resolution has 15 co-sponsors – a nice number but, frankly, not good enough. We can and must do better to secure the support of more senators for this important resolution.

According to Thomas, Legislative Information on the Internet (a service of the Library of Congress), the resolution now has 13 senators as co-sponsors. Listed in the order they signed on, they are: George V. Voinovich (R-Ohio), Michael DeWine (R-Ohio), George Allen (R-Va.), Richard J. Durbin (D-Ill.), Frank R. Lautenberg (D-N.J.), Norm Coleman (R-Minn.), Barbara A. Mikulski (D-Md.), Saxby Chambliss (R-Ga.), Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.), Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), Russell D. Feingold (D-Wis.), Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) and Rick Santorum (R-Pa.) Reports from Washington insiders indicate that Jon Corzine (D-N.J.) and Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.) also have signed on.

So, Dear Readers, if you do not see the names of your senators on the list above, you know what to do: write those letters, send those e-mails and make those phone calls encouraging your senators become co-sponsors of Senate Resolution 202. Your message needn't be lengthy; a simple and concise request for co-sponsorship of a resolution that is important to you as a constituent and your Ukrainian American community will do. If, on the other hand, you do see the name or names of your senators, drop them a line and thank them for supporting this most significant resolution.

On the 70th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide that brutally killed millions of our people, millions of our relatives, we must continue our work to ensure that the truth will, in the end, be victorious. For, as political theorist and American patriot Thomas Paine, who helped inspire the American Revolution, wrote: "It is an affront to truth to treat falsehood with complaisance."

Oct.  
23  
1983

## Turning the pages back...

Twenty years ago, the front page of this newspaper reported that 18 senators had become co-sponsors of Senate Concurrent Resolution 70 relating to the anniversary of the Ukrainian famine of 1932-1933, which was introduced in the U.S. Senate on

September 29 under the sponsorship of Sen. Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) and co-sponsorship of Sen. Pete Domenici (R-N.M.).

In his introductory remarks, Sen. Hollings, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, stated: "It is time to break the silence and recognize the enormity of what occurred in Ukraine at that time. We must also understand it as a clear and brutal expression of Soviet behavior and policies which, in fundamental aspects, have changed little in over half a century." Sen. Domenici quoted from recent interviews with Malcolm Muggeridge, a correspondent who reported the truth about the Famine ravaging Ukraine, and former Rep. Hamilton Fish, who 50 years ago sponsored a similar resolution concerning the famine.

The resolution urged the president to designate May 28, 1984, the 50th anniversary of the date Rep. Fish introduced his resolution on the famine in the House of Representatives, as a day to commemorate the Great Ukrainian Famine. The resolution also called on the president to focus world attention on the famine through public and diplomatic channels, and to urge the Soviet Union to lift restrictions on the shipment of food parcels and other necessities to Soviet citizens by private individuals and charitable organizations.

In a letter dated September 29, Sens. Hollings and Domenici appealed to their colleagues to join as co-sponsors of S. Con. Res. 70. As of October 18, 18 senators had responded to the letter and were added as co-sponsors of the resolution. The Congressional Subcommittee of the National Committee to Commemorate Genocide Victims in Ukraine urged Ukrainian Americans to write to their senators to seek their co-sponsorship of S. Con. Res. 70. The subcommittee said it hoped to get at least 40 co-sponsors for the resolution and action by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The key to the Foreign Relations Committee's consideration of the resolution is the number of co-sponsors the resolution has attracted, the subcommittee said.

Ultimately, S. Con. Res. 70 had 61 co-sponsors and was passed by the Foreign Relations Committee on November 8 and by the full Senate a week later, on November 15, 1983.

Meanwhile, the House of Representatives unanimously passed its own resolution on the Great Famine on November 17. House Concurrent Resolution 111 asked President Ronald Reagan to issue a proclamation concerning the Famine and criticized Soviet involvement in the Famine. The resolution, which was sponsored by Reps. Gerald Solomon (R-N.Y.) and Hamilton Fish Jr. (R-N.Y.), had 84 co-sponsors.

Source: "18 senators become co-sponsors of Senate famine resolution," by Eugene Iwanciw, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, October 23, 1983, Vol. LI, No. 43; "Activity on Capitol Hill," in "1983: A Look Back," *The Ukrainian Weekly* December 25, 1983, Vol. LI, No. 52; Thomas, *Legislative Information on the Internet* (a service of the Library of Congress), located at <http://thomas.loc.gov/>.

## NEWS AND VIEWS

# Summertime trip underscores that blue + yellow = green

by Natalie Mason Gawdiak

This story starts when I was 18 and, like many other Americans, knew nothing about Ukraine. By the time I was 19, I had married a Ukrainian immigrant enrolled in the same New England college I was attending. Before the end of my 20th year, my husband, Ihor, and I had the first of our four children, all of whom were given Ukrainian names and taught Ukrainian before English – to the dismay of my Irish American parents.

It was slightly bizarre that my first name, Natalie, was not a common name among the Irish and yet it is very common among Ukrainians. Years later, after I had learned Ukrainian and become fairly "Ukrainianized," my husband, Ihor, joked that God had made a mistake – that I was supposed to have been born Ukrainian, but since God does not make mistakes he had me marry one instead.

So, 25 years into our marriage, to celebrate our anniversary, Ihor planned for us to go to Ireland, the country of my heritage, but his father passed away and other circumstances prevented us from taking the trip. Then, as we all know, in 1991 Ukraine became free, so our next several trips abroad were to Ukraine, the first being a heady, wonderful trip in September 1991 to an optimistic place that loves music, poets, art, folk dancing, handicrafts, etc.

Forty years into the marriage, we thought about Ireland again and bought tickets for Dublin, my paternal grandfather's birthplace. I was given the task of planning our trip, but being busy with a full-time day job, I made only one reservation in Dublin for the first two nights and the last night of a 12-day trip, but that was all. I was never great with logistics.

When the day of the trip finally arrived, we still had nothing more than the booking in the Dublin bed and breakfast. Having studied some Irish literature in college, I knew I wanted to travel to the south and the west – to see the more "Irish" parts of Ireland that playwright John Millington Synge had written about. We chose Kilkenny (a craft center in the midlands), Kinsale (the southern port where the Spanish Armada had come to grief), and the Dingle Peninsula, before circling back to Dublin for our flight home.

All during our trip, we kept noticing parallels between Ukrainian and Irish culture – Ireland, being a land where people revere music, poets, art, folk dancing, handicrafts, etc. As we traveled by bus (the better to see over the high hedges lining most Irish country roads), we saw many stone remnants of cottages left behind by those who had died in Ireland's great famine of the 1840s.

The potato crop – the subsistence food of the poor – failed in 1845, 1846 and 1848, but, like the Ukrainian Famine of 1932-1933, there was deliberate starvation imposed from above: corn and other crops that did flourish were taken for export by the English landlords. Despite the famine, the English did not lessen the taxes, so for the Irish it was either starve or – for those who could afford to leave – emigrate, an option Ukrainians did not have.

We were surprised to learn that Ireland was once home to 8 million people, but because of the famine and subsequent emigration, the country lost almost a third of its population. The population,

while now growing, is still just under 4 million.

The guides for our day tours were proud of Ireland's historic heritage and the fact that Irish Gaelic is now an obligatory subject in the schools. Final exams, in fact, must be taken and passed in Gaelic. English still predominates in most of the country, but signs are bilingual. Fortunately for the Irish, they did not lose their native tongue altogether, and they were able even to use English to great advantage in spreading knowledge of their literature and history throughout the world. In passing through Cork we saw a large group of teenagers headed by bus to an intensive Gaelic-language summer camp.

Irish and Ukrainian folk music often sound similar. We were tickled and surprised at a folk concert that we attended in the small seaside town of Dingle that one of the musicians, a cellist of half-Danish/half-Irish extraction, explained that she had just spent a year in Poland and so proceeded to play a Ukrainian folksong she had learned there. Danish? Irish? Polish? Ukrainian? Of course! Just what you'd expect at an Irish folk concert, right?

Another historic parallel between Ukrainians and the Irish relates to apparel – at one point in Irish history one could not wear the color green ("Oh, Paddy dear, and did you hear the news that's goin' round? They're hanging men and women for the wearin' of the green!"). Wearing the color of the Irish nationalist movement led to a fate similar to that meted out by the Soviets on those who wore Ukrainian embroidered clothing or displayed a blue-and-yellow flag.

As our trip was nearing its end, I thought we might try to reach the wild Arans Islands, although I did not hold out much hope for it as both the weather and the ferry schedule were unknown to us. Looking at the map, we saw that a tiny village, which neither of us had ever heard of before, seemed to be the closest mainland point to the islands. We wended our way by bus to the minuscule village of Doolin, which was festooned with small blue-and-yellow checked flags. We assumed these were the colors of some local soccer team.

Doolin has basically one winding road on which there are a few shops, a few pubs, one church, some ruins, a few B & Bs and a few youth hostels. Grazing on the town's green pastures, outlined by stone walls, are multi-colored cows and a few horses. After landing at Cullanan's Bed and Breakfast, Ihor and I took a leisurely stroll through the village. The pace of life and the quiet were a balm for the soul. As we were slowly returning, we suddenly noticed in the window of one hostel – one of them read "Welcome Ukraine!" We, of course, were astounded at this and after photographing the sign, we rushed back to the B&B to inquire about it.

It seems that the Special Olympics this year for the first time were held outside of the United States, and Ireland was the host. Each city, town and village sponsored a different country. As luck would have it, we hit upon the region – in this remote tiny village in the far west – that was sponsoring Ukraine. Hence the blue-and-yellow flags we mistook for soccer pennants.

We took a bus tour to the impressive

(Continued on page 20)



## GREETINGS TO THE WEEKLY

### Ukrainian Research Institute

Dear Editor:

On behalf of the faculty and staff of the Ukrainian Research Institute of Harvard University, we extend our warm greetings and congratulations to the editors, journalists and staff of The Ukrainian Weekly on their accomplishments and dedicated service to the Ukrainian community over the past 70 years.

We wish you many more years of productive and successful work.

**Roman Szporluk**  
Director  
**Tymish Holowinsky**  
Executive Director  
Ukrainian Research Institute, Harvard University

### Ukrainian Gift of Life

Dear Editor:

On behalf of the trustees and volunteers of Ukrainian Gift of Life Inc., I congratulate the staff of The Ukrainian Weekly on the 70th anniversary of publication.

To Roma Hadzewycz and the entire staff we commend the level of quality the publication has consistently maintained. Mnohaya Lita!

Sincerely,  
**George M. Kuzma**  
President  
Ukrainian Gift of Life

### Dr. David Marples

Dear Editor:

I would like to offer my congratulations to The Ukrainian Weekly on its 70th anniversary. My association with the newspaper dates back to my time at Radio Liberty in Munich in 1984-1985, when it provided an excellent antidote to my daily struggle through the Soviet press.

In April 1986 after the Chernobyl disaster, my association became much closer. Former deputy editor Marta Kolomayets guided me through a series of press and TV interviews in New York, and Roma Hadzewycz was immediately open to investigative articles, and offered encouragement to my research with each new revelation about that event. The coverage of Chernobyl was quite extraordinary and it seemed to me after that time that The Weekly adapted quickly and appropriately to the dramatic changes taking place in Ukraine. At the time The Weekly's publisher, the Ukrainian National Association, then headed by John O. Flis, Ulana Diachuk and Walter Sochan, became aware through The Weekly of my research on Chernobyl and generously funded my second follow-up book, "The Social Impact of The Chernobyl Disaster." Chernobyl is one example of The Weekly's attention to momentous events; another is its coverage of the Ukrainian Famine, now also in its 70th anniversary, but now in no small part due to the newspaper, well-known throughout the world.

Of all my contacts with The Weekly, my closest ones are with Roma Hadzewycz, a woman of extraordinary energy and intelligence, who has dedicated herself to this mission for more than two decades. To Roma and all the staff, I wish you many more years.

**David R. Marples**  
Professor of History  
University of Alberta

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### Honoree's name was omitted

Dear Editor:

Your issue of September 28 included an article about Chicago's celebrations of the independence of Ukraine. Jaroslava Prociw was omitted as an honoree at Mayor Richard M. Daley's reception.

Mrs. Prociw has been teaching at St. Nicholas Cathedral Catholic School for over 40 years, has taught at the Ridna Shkola Saturday School for over 30 years and conducts the Cathedral Children's Choir. She is an active member of St. Nicholas Cathedral and many of its organizations. Mrs. Prociw's main dedication is to the education and mentoring of Ukrainian children.

**Olenka Pryma**  
Oak Brook, Ill.

*The letter-writer is a member of the St. Nicholas School Board.*

### Hosting fish farmers was memorable

Dear Editor:

I just wanted to tell you how much my family and I enjoyed hosting the delegation of Ukrainian fish farmers for a tour of our plant on July 16. (See The Ukrainian Weekly, August 17, for a story about the visit.)

It was a memorable experience for us all. It is amazing how much we all had in common.

We cured and smoked fish. We packaged Kentucky Spoonfish Caviar. By the end of the day, there was no language barrier and it was sad to see our good friends have to leave.

**Lewis Shuckman**  
Louisville, Ky.

*The letter-writer is the owner of Shuckman's Fish Co. and Smokery.*

## PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



### Beautiful souls

The last time I saw Orysia Hryciw Kowcz was at the annual steak roast early in October at the Ukrainian scout camp Pysanyi Kamin (Painted Rock), near Cleveland. She was collecting signatures on a greeting card to an ailing scout leader, Ihor Rudenskyj, who had devoted the better part of his life to the pursuit of Ukraine's independence and educating Ukrainian youth. Orysia already had scores of signatures, but she made a point of walking more than a mile to collect two more before she left. That evening, she drove to Parma to hand-deliver the card so Mr. Rudenskyj's family could show it to him. As it turned out, he died the next morning.

Had she mailed it, he wouldn't have seen it. But that was Orysia. She paid attention to little details; she always thought of others before she thought of herself. She saw the big picture, but understood that it consists of a never-ending stream of small gestures delivered in a timely manner. She knew that progress is incremental, that it depends on the willingness to do the little things that make the big picture come into focus over whatever length of time it took. Having set and achieved many goals for herself, her family and community, she experienced the gratification that flowed from effort, the satisfaction that came with success, with the insight that you could have fun working to get from here to there. And as soon as you arrive, you set new goals.

Hours after he died, Orysia e-mailed everyone who had signed the card to let them know how grateful Mr. Rudenskyj had been in his final hours for all the friends and students who remembered him while enjoying a lovely fall afternoon at the campground where he had spent so much time instilling knowledge, values and attitudes.

The next day, while on a business trip to Detroit, Orysia was in an auto accident. Forty-eight hours after having collected a hundred or so signatures for Mr. Rudenskyj, she died in an area hospital. Orysia was 38; Mr. Rudenskyj was 90. Two generations of Ukrainian-Americans, united by a love for their culture and land of their origin along with a dedication to the community.

Mr. Rudenskyj grew up in a totally different time and place, during an age of widespread diseases: whooping cough, influenza, polio, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, cholera. It wasn't that unusual for people to bury children and young adults. Then when the war came with its fire and bombs, arrests and deportations, hunger, infections and a bullet to the back of the skull, many, many more were buried before their time. Indeed, a full third of the members of my father's class of 1933 at the Academic Gymnasium in Stanyslaviv died before they reached the age of 30.

Those like Ihor Rudenskyj, Orysia Hryciw's parents, my own – who survived the crucible of invasions and war, refugee camps and emigration – worked hard to instill in their children an appreciation for simple blessings: the food on the table, a warm bed, the opportunity to go to school and to church on Sunday. They also taught a sense of obligation to the family, to the community, to those who came before you and had struggled for human rights, for liberty, for universal values. To them, it wasn't corny and they found a way to make it

*Andrew Fedynsky's e-mail address is: fedynsky@stratos.net.*

meaningful to younger generations.

Mr. Rudenskyj had been my scout counselor for many years. Tapping into his war experiences in the old country, as well as those as a highway construction worker here in Ohio, he demonstrated the value of discipline, physical fitness, adherence to a noble cause, getting an education. He was just reinforcing the lessons we had learned at home, at Saturday school, at church.

As for Orysia, she grew up in Philadelphia where a different group of counselors, mentors, teachers and parents instilled the same lessons I learned in Cleveland. And it paid off: Orysia graduated from Drexel University, got a masters of business administration from Case Western Reserve University and became senior vice-president of corporate foreign exchange at KeyBank. And then it all abruptly ended.

The generations that grew up after World War II have little experience burying young people. That was something our parents and grandparents did. Now, with so many diseases having been conquered, with two oceans protecting us from war and mass/executions, something we read about in history books, the death of a young person is shocking, inexplicable and achingly mysterious. We were prepared for Mr. Rudenskyj's passing. Orysia's caught us by surprise.

Now, in a thousand big and little ways, our community is diminished by her loss. In the 1980s and early '90s, Orysia danced with the Kashtan Ukrainian Dance group. A member of the Pershi Stezhi Plast Sorority, she was leader of the Greater Cleveland Plast Branch, a member of the advisory board of the Ukrainian Saturday School "Ridna Shkola," a board member at the Ukrainian Museum-Archives and the creator and webmaster of the Cleveukes.com website.

With her characteristic energy, cheerfulness and generosity, Orysia and her husband, Taras, helped many immigrants to become acclimated to the Cleveland area and opened their home to a broad range of artists and performers from Ukraine who regularly visited Cleveland.

And now she's gone – hundreds and hundreds of her relatives, friends and admirers from several different cities attended her funeral, testifying to the high esteem in which she was held.

Writing a column like this, you search for clever ways to turn a phrase. I was going to characterize Orysia as the glue that helped to keep the community together; as the bridge that linked sectors of the old immigration with the new; as the engine that pulled the rest of us along; as a linchpin in the chain of Ukrainian activists that goes back for generations. Now she's a beacon whose example guides us toward the principles and values that animated her life and enriched all of us who knew her, whose memory will inspire us to strive for what is best. All of these describe Orysia, and all are inadequate to capture who she was.

People like Orysia are unusual, but they're not unique. I'll bet you know someone a lot like her in your community. If you do, see if you can let her, or him, know how much she, or he, is appreciated. After all, Orysia took the time to do just that when she went around collecting signatures for Mr. Rudenskyj, just hours before she was taken from us. She didn't have to do that, but that was Orysia. We're going to miss her desperately.



## Ukrainian cosmonaut chosen for private venture into space

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The novelty of space travel seems to be a thing of the past; the public does not show as much interest in the field as it used to. One private company, Canadian Arrow, wants to change that through competition for the X PRIZE. Headquartered in London, Ontario, Canadian Arrow is the first private firm to send a rocket to space. On June 26 Canadian Arrow announced its participation in this program and introduced the six people who have been selected to train as astronauts for Canadian Arrow.

Two X PRIZE flights will be made with two astronauts on each flight. The two astronauts who are not used on these flights will serve as back-ups.

The X PRIZE was initiated in St. Louis on May 18, 1996, to spur people's enthusiasm for space travel. Since then, 20 teams from seven different countries have registered for the X PRIZE competition. The purpose of the X PRIZE is to find an economically efficient way for the public to adventure into space. Modeled after the prizes that were given for aviation plans between 1905 and 1935, the X PRIZE aims to find licensed, low-cost, reliable vehicles for space adventurers.

As stated on the X PRIZE website ([www.xprize.org](http://www.xprize.org)) the first team that privately finances, builds and launches a spaceship that can carry three people and travel 62.5 miles, returns safely to Earth, and repeats the launch with the

same ship within two weeks wins the \$10 million X PRIZE.

Hundreds of people applied to take part in the X PRIZE mission, but only six were chosen, one of whom is Dr. Yaroslav Pustovyi. Dr. Pustovyi, a Ukrainian, was born in Kostroma, Russia, but now lives in Kyiv. In 1993 Dr. Pustovyi graduated from Mozhaiskyi Space Engineering Military Academy in St. Petersburg, Russia, with a master of science degree in radio electronics engineering with honors. He then received a doctorate in physics and mathematics (radio physics) in 1996 from Kharkiv State University in Ukraine.

Since then Dr. Pustovyi has worked as an astronaut for the National Space Agency of Ukraine, where he is responsible for strategic planning and analytic studies. Dr. Pustovyi also passed a year-long training program at NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston and at the Kennedy Space Center in Florida, according to the Canadian Arrow website ([www.canadianarrow.com](http://www.canadianarrow.com)).

From December 1996 to January 1998 Dr. Pustovyi served as a backup payload specialist for STS-87 crew, which flew the Space Shuttle Columbia mission in November and December of 1997. His colleague Col. Leonid Kadenyuk flew on that mission, becoming the first Ukrainian cosmonaut to fly on a U.S. spacecraft and the first Ukrainian to fly into space since Ukraine declared its independence.

## Ukrainian Engineers' Society elects new national board, honors members

JENKINTOWN, PA – Members of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America (UESA) approved a new National board of directors and changes to the organization's by-laws, and honored several deserving members during the society's annual general membership meeting on September 6.

The UESA national board for 2003-2005 will be headed by Andrij Wowk, the organization's national president in 2001-2003. The other executive members of the board are Marco Shmerykowsky, P.E., vice-president; Wolodymyr Rudakewycz, treasurer; and Matthey Rakowsky, Secretary. The new board is rounded out by Tymish Hankewycz, membership coordinator; Wasyl Kinach, P.E.; Bohdan Gerulak, A.I.A.; and Andrey Hankewycz.

Via balloting before the meeting, UESA members also approved several amendments to the UESA by-laws, including the addition of student and associate levels of society membership and the collection of all membership dues centrally by the national treasurer.

The meeting included an awards ceremony for several outstanding UESA members. Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw, a noted research scientist at IBM, was awarded the 2003 "UESA Member of the Year" award and honorary membership status. The award recognizes Dr. Romankiw's pioneering work in magnetic recording head technology, which forms the basis for almost all computer disk drives in use today.

Also recognized were members Dr. Oleksa Bilaniuk, the current president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, who received an award for professional and community achievement, and past UESA president Dr. Lew Dobrjanskyj, presented an award for lifelong UESA activity.

In his president's report Mr. Wowk

said that the 2003 general meeting, falling on the same year as the 55th anniversary of the UESA, comes "at a critical time" in the history of the Society, as the organization strives to preserve its past while looking to the future.

Noting accomplishments of the board during the previous administration, such as playing a key role in two summits of Ukrainian American organizations, Mr. Wowk said there is still much the UESA can do to make the organization more relevant to the needs of current-day technical professionals and the community.

He expressed enthusiasm about areas the new board plans to focus on in 2003-2005, which include:

- implementing a student scholarship program;
- increasing cooperation with Ukraine;
- re-evaluating and improving UESA publications, especially in regard to the contributions of Ukrainians and Ukrainian Americans to science and technology;
- organizing a national technical conference; and,
- improving communication between the society and the Ukrainian American and non-Ukrainian communities.

Mr. Wowk ended his presentation by calling on all UESA members to assist the board with these projects in the coming two years. Members from the society's chapters in Philadelphia, New York City, Detroit and New Jersey took part in the meeting.

The UESA is an organization of technical professionals and students of Ukrainian descent, with more than 500 members throughout the U.S. For more information about the society or about UESA membership, please contact Mr. Wowk via e-mail at [awowk@uesa.org](mailto:awowk@uesa.org), or visit the UESA website at [www.uesa.org](http://www.uesa.org).



Dr. Lubomyr Romankiw receives the UESA Member of the Year Award from Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America President Andrij Wowk.



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# “Ukrainian Hercules” is third strongest man in the world

by Roman Woronowycz  
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Vasyl Virastiuk is among the strongest persons on the planet – third to be exact – a spot he claimed after taking a bronze medal in the recent World’s Strongest Man Contest held in Zambia on September 29.

In no way is this Ukrainian Hercules your standard, cut from a cloth strongman. He doesn’t lift barbells in competition. Nor does he take part in body-building competitions although he has an Adonis-like build. And he didn’t achieve much success with the shot put, a sport he abandoned several years ago when it became apparent it wouldn’t give him a living.

Most importantly, he placed third in the world the first time he tried, even though until three months ago he considered the extreme sport “a hobby.”

In 2000, Virastiuk, who is married and has a 3-month-old son, thought his athletic career had ended. He moved to Lviv and took a job doing what many muscle-bound men in Ukraine, or most anywhere else, tend to do: he became a bodyguard.

Then he met Volodymyr Kyba, president of the Strongman Federation of Ukraine, in 1999. Mr. Kyba liked what he saw in the soft spoken Ukrainian Hercules and with some persistence convinced Virastiuk, who was at first noncommittal, to compete in a strongman event in Crimea in 2000. After finally agreeing, Virastiuk, humbly won all five of the events he entered.

“I finally responded and went to the contest in Yalta, where I was pretty successful,” explained Virastiuk, who then noted that “pretty successful” meant that he won all the competitions.

The 29-year-old Ivano Frankivsk native had finally discovered his true calling. It had turned out that his natural gift lay in his ability to move train cars and tractor-trailers several hundred yards, usually several at a

time, often weighing in excess of 60 tons. He found he was also pretty good at lifting suitcases filled with 120 kilograms (approximately 265 lbs.) of concrete a piece, one in each hand, and carrying them 70 meters faster than anybody else in the world. In Zambia he did it in 24 seconds, a new world record.

He also realized that he had an unusual ability to push a horse cart filled with a ton of salt 20 meters faster than anybody, to say nothing of carrying logs or lifting concrete spheres two meters or so in diameter onto a platform.

After winning the Ukrainian championship in 2000 and repeating the next two years, Virastiuk made his first mark on the world stage with his win in Zambia, where the Ukrainian federation competed for the first time as well. Even so, only Mariusz Pudzianovskii of Poland, who retained his title as the world’s strongest man and Zhenrunos Zavytskas of Lithuania, who repeated in the second spot, bested the Ukrainian novice. But not every time.

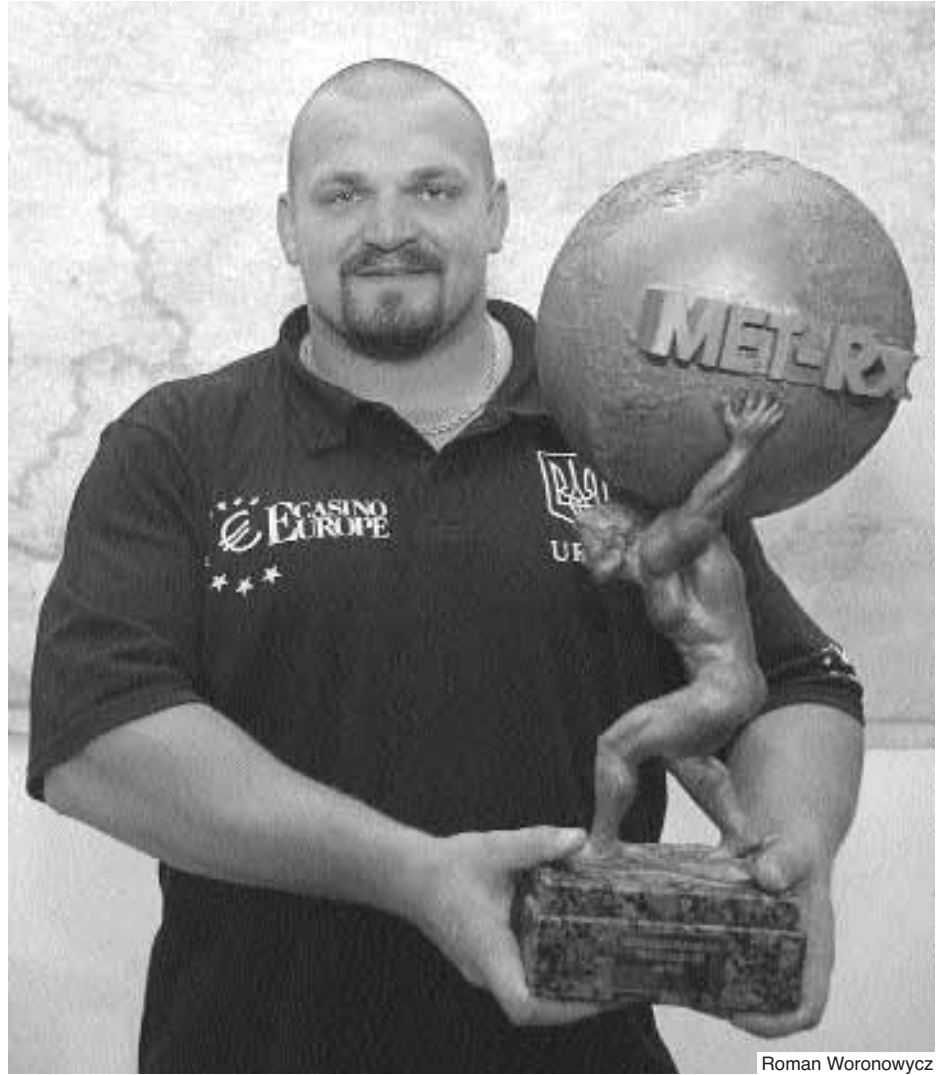
Virastiuk took first in the suitcase event, which is called the “farmer’s walk” in the parlance of the sport. That, however, was not the moment he enjoyed the most, even though it is his favorite and his best exercise. In Zambia, he was also taken by the train pull, if only because of the way in which the event was staged.

“We pulled the train across the Zambeze Gorge. When you looked up you saw Victoria Falls. That was amazing,” explained Virastiuk.

He called his experience in Zambia an important step in his quest to reach the top spot in a sport that is quickly gaining a worldwide audience.

“It is my dream to be called the strongest man in the world, if God wills it,” said Virastiuk. “After Zambia I know my strengths and understand what I need to work on.”

Virastiuk still considers himself new to



Roman Woronowycz

Vasyl Virastiuk with his trophy from the World’s Strongest Man Contest.

the sport, especially on the international level. While he admitted that he had previously competed against the world champion Pudzianovskii and other top talents in competitions sanctioned by the International Federation of Strongest Athletes, the governing body of the sport, he began to practice the sport as his profession only some

three months ago.

“Before I only considered the sport a hobby,” Virastiuk said.

After so much success as an amateur, now that he has finally begun to take this sport seriously, only one question remains, and it is one that his competitors are probably scared to ask.

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# St. Constantine's Parish in Minneapolis celebrates 90th anniversary

by Dr. Michael J. Kozak

MINNEAPOLIS – Though the first immigrants from Ukraine arrived in Minneapolis in 1870s, the Ukrainian community was organized much later, when 90 years ago St. Constantine's Parish was established. The delay was caused by many obstacles. Some of them had its roots in Ukraine as a result of occupation policies of foreign powers, and the others were unforeseen difficulties these people met in this country.

The first immigrants arrived from the least known Ukrainian territory at that time – the region called Subcarpathian Rus', which the Austro-Hungarian government called the District of Ruthenians. These people were poor, underfed, and for the most part poorly educated. They were called "Rusyn" or "Ruthenians." In faith they were Byzantine Rite Catholics, also called "Uniates" or "Greek-Catholics." To meet their spiritual needs they attended the nearest Latin Rite churches. However, they found it difficult to live without their own Church, where they could worship according to their own customs and traditions. For this reason they often met in private homes for prayers.

In the spring of 1887 the Rev. Ivan Volansky, the first priest from Ukraine, visited these people. He was unable to receive permission to conduct services in the Latin Rite churches, therefore, he served the divine liturgy in a private home. In the spring of 1889 he visited Minneapolis again, but this time he blessed the newly built church, which was named after Blessed Virgin Mary.

Unfortunately, the establishment of

this Eastern Rite religious Community met serious obstacles. The Latin Rite clergy, including the Archbishop, instead of giving a helping hand to these people produced many difficulties.

These misunderstandings were skillfully exploited by the Russian Orthodox Mission in this country, which claimed that the only means to retain their religious and national identity was to join Russian Orthodoxy, "the true faith of Rusyn people." They backed this statement by arguing that "Rusyn" and "Russian" are one and the same. On March 25, 1891, the humble congregation of 361 immigrants from Ukraine joined the Russian Orthodox Church. Eventually, as years passed by, their descendants began to claim the Russian cultural heritage as well.

In 1906, another group of people from the Subcarpathian region, but one whose members remained faithful to their Byzantine Rite Catholic faith, erected their own church, which became known as St. John's Ruthenian Byzantine Church. Bishop Soter Ortynsky, a newly appointed hierarch from Ukraine, blessed the church and held a mission for two weeks. The congregation also included about 20 families from another region of Ukraine, Halychyna (Galicia).

Soon these two regional branches of the Ukrainian nation, whose land for many years remained under different foreign occupations, developed some ideological differences that eventually led to estrangement. Those from Halychyna not only retained their Byzantine Rite, but possessed a Ukrainian spirit that extended beyond the borders of regionalism.



St. Constantine's Ukrainian Catholic Church in Minneapolis.

They strove to lay the groundwork for a Church structure with ties extending to the cradle of Ukrainian nationhood – Kyivan Rus'. Following events as they developed in Ukraine, the group abandoned the outdated identity of "Rusyn" and adopted the name "Ukrainians." Such a renaissance at that time did not take place in Subcarpathia.

In 1912 a group of people from Halychyna met to discuss organizing their own religious congregation which became known as St. Constantine's Ukrainian Catholic Church. At first they rented a hall to serve as temporary place of worship. On January 1, 1913, their first pastor, Father Constantine Kurylo celebrated the divine liturgy for this newly established parish of 72 families.

Within a short time a plot was purchased, and on August 17, 1913, the cornerstone for the church was laid and blessed. Bishop Ortynsky was unable to attend because of illness; in his place, Latin Rite Archbishop John Ireland, who in the past had opposed the formation of the Byzantine Rite congregation, performed the ceremony.

Many obstacles soon confronted the newly established parish. One was the frequent turnover of pastors. The financial obligations imposed upon the parishioners was burdensome. The outbreak of World War I halted the flow of immigrants. Despite these hardships, however, thanks to individual priests and the faithful, the parish continued to survive.

With the arrival of Father Walter Bilynsky the parish entered a new era of rejuvenation. In 1943 a final payment on the mortgage was made.

In 1946 Father Peter Leskiw became pastor. Under his leadership a program of necessary repairs and renovations of the church was initiated. The arrival of new immigrants after World War II gave a new impetus to the congregation, which significantly enhanced spiritual and social life of the parish.

As membership increased the need for a parochial school and an auditorium became obvious. In 1956 the cornerstone was laid and blessed by Bishop Ambrose Senyshyn. Within six years the mortgage loan for the school building was paid up.

In 1964 a new chapter started in the history of the parish. Father Msgr. Stephen Knapp became pastor and immediately noticed the need for a new and larger church. In 1970 a groundbreaking ceremony took place, and it did not take long for the new church to be completed.

The crosses that were placed on the church domes were blessed by Bishop Vasyl Velychkovsky, who just a few months earlier had arrived in the West after spending 13 years in Soviet impris-

onment. On October 22, 1972, the church, the rectory and the art gallery were solemnly blessed by Bishop Jaroslav Gabro. When Cardinal Josyf Slipyj visited Minneapolis in May 1973 he was impressed with great achievement of St. Constantine's congregation.

May 18, 1980, entered into the history of this parish as a day that exemplified the success achieved through mutual cooperation and good leadership. The mortgage loan on the new church was paid in full.

In 1985 the parish acquired additional property, as a building was purchased next to the school to serve as residence for the sisters who served the congregation. Today, on the site where once stood a little church built by the first Ukrainian settlers and on the land acquired around it, there is an impressive complex of buildings. A unique addition to this complex, the art gallery is home to a display of a variety of Ukrainian arts and crafts, and many photographs of churches in Ukraine and abroad.

Beside these impressive material achievements St. Constantine's Parish can be proud of its organizations and many individuals who for many years fulfilled their Christian obligation – charity work, such as visiting the sick and disabled, or providing financial support for orphanages, monastic orders or people in need.

At this point one could not omit the contribution of those women whom we affectionately call "pyrozhyntsi." They, along with some men, for many years sacrificed the time and effort to help with the expenses of the parish. Every Thursday and Friday they volunteered their services by making and selling Ukrainian dumplings, or pyrohy/varenyky.

In 1990 the parish initiated the highly commendable task of helping children in Ukraine who need special attention. Thanks to the efforts of Dr. Michael Kozak, a special committee was organized to help children injured by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster. A sum of \$5,000 was collected and donated to the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund based in Short Hills, N.J.

This did not satisfy all those who volunteered to help, as their desire was to bring the children to Minneapolis and to make their stay during medical treatment enjoyable. Contacts were established with several medical institutions and free medical care was assured.

In October 1992 Msgr. Knapp retired after 60 years in the priesthood and 28 years of pastorage at St. Constantine's parish, and Father Michael Stelmach

(Continued on page 14)

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## Chicago Ukrainians mark 70th anniversary of Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933

by Katya Mischenko-Mycyk

CHICAGO – This year marks the 70th anniversary of Stalin's deliberate starvation of as many as 10 million Ukrainians during the years of 1932-1933. The Chicago-based Ukrainian Genocide Famine Foundation organized a week-end's worth of programs to both remember those who perished during the "Holodomor" (death by forced starvation) and to educate the public about the tragic events of 1932-1933, which were hidden from the world's eyes.

On Saturday, September 20, the foundation arranged an educational program that attracted approximately 300 Ukrainian Saturday school children from St. Volodymyr Ukrainian School, Ridna Shkola at St. Nicholas Cathedral, and Ridna Shkola at Palatine of the branch of Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM). The program, which took place in the auditorium of Ss. Volodymyr and Olga Ukrainian Catholic Church, consisted of a lecture and screening of the 1984 documentary film "Harvest of Despair."

Prior to the screening, Lida Tkachuk, co-secretary of the Ukrainian Genocide Famine Foundation, welcomed the Ukrainian school students to the screening and introduced guest speakers Laryssa Tschakowsky and Mathew Marciniak. Ms. Tschakowsky and Mr. Marciniak presented a brief historic overview of the events that caused the Famine-Genocide to occur.

For many of the children in attendance, this was their first exposure to the Famine-Genocide. Andrea Sajewych, a seventh grader at Ridna Shkola at St. Nicholas Cathedral, said after watching the film "Harvest of Despair" that she believes that American schools should be required to teach students about the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide to make sure that it never happens again.

Ms. Sajewych commented that the 10 million victims of the Famine "never got a proper burial and they at least deserve some (type of) remembrance" from the Ukrainian community.

Following the screening, students were taken to the Ukrainian National Museum to view a new and permanent exhibit documenting the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. The exhibit includes recently declassified KGB photographs and documents providing evidence that the Soviet leadership in Moscow deliberately orchestrated the Famine as a means to break the Ukrainian nation. Official documents recording the number of deaths per village and cases of cannibalism are also included in the exhibit. Documents were secured with the help of Ukraine's consul general in Chicago Borys Bazylevsky.

Roman Krutysk of the Kyiv-based Memorial Society contributed many photographs and documents to the exhibit. In addition to the archival display, the Ukrainian National Museum is displaying a rarely seen Famine painting by Canadian artist William Kurelek. The painting, which depicts a scene of famine-ravaged Kyiv, is now on permanent loan to the Museum from the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art.

On Sunday, September 21, an estimated 1,000 people congregated at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Bloomingdale, Ill., for an ecumenical memorial service for the millions of Ukrainians who perished during the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. The service was led by clergy from Chicago's Ukrainian parishes.

A solemn procession made its way from the church to the Famine monument at the base of the St. Andrew's cemetery where approximately 40 Famine survivors were seated. SUM's female youth choir group Vinok beauti-

fully sang both the Ukrainian and American national anthems.

Nicholas Mischenko, president of the Ukrainian Genocide Famine Foundation, began the program by noting that he had planned to greet the bishops of the Ukrainian Orthodox and Catholic Churches at this event. Unfortunately, the bishops did not attend the ecumenical memorial service as they were busy. Mr. Mischenko thanked all those in attendance for coming together as one unified community to remember our Ukrainian brothers and sisters who perished in the Famine.

Master of ceremonies Tamara Kuzyk-Story introduced Republican Illinois State Rep. Paul D. Froehlich. Rep. Froehlich pledged to work on behalf of the Ukrainian American community to see to it that Illinois schools are required to teach students about the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 just as they are required by law to teach about the Jewish Holocaust.

Consul General Bazylevsky urged all present to never forget the tragedy of the century.

Hollywood Trident Foundation co-founder Peter Borisow gave the keynote address. Mr. Borisow's parents were the sole survivors from their respective families of the Famine-Genocide and the purges that followed. Mr. Borisow's speech was well received by the crowd of Ukrainian Americans that encompassed all social and religious groups – Catholics, Orthodox, members of SUM, Plast and ODUM, new immigrants, old immigrants, and those born in the United States.

Mr. Borisow stressed that it is imperative for the future of the Ukrainian nation that the Ukrainian American community come together as a united front – not Catholics versus Orthodox, Plast against SUM, new immigrants versus old. According to Mr. Borisow, the continual division of our Ukrainian community by religion, social groups and immigrant waves is only another tactic to keep us squabbling and unable to focus on what is really going on.

To quote Mr. Borisow, "Russia's hope is that, consumed in our little squabbles, we won't even notice that Russia is taking over everything in Ukraine and soon there will be nothing left to fight for. We see this every day in our own communities as well as in Ukraine." Russia is slowly forcing its yoke back onto the Ukrainian nation – economically, politically and socially, he explained.

The crowd cheered when Mr. Borisow said that the Ukrainian American com-

munity must demand that President George W. Bush tell Russian President Vladimir Putin: "Ukrainians have suffered enough! Keep your hands off Ukraine! Ukraine must remain free!"

The speeches were concluded with the annual presentation of memorial ribbons. Each year, representatives of numerous Chicago area Ukrainian organizations pay their respects to the 10 million victims of the Famine-Genocide by adorning two wreaths with black ribbons. More than 70 organizations, including all of the Chicago area churches along with their respective sisterhoods and brotherhoods, the local Ukrainian schools, professional organizations and social groups, financial institutions and non-profit organizations.

Following the memorial services, a luncheon and drama presentation took place in the St. Andrew's auditorium.

Marika Klimchuk, radio host on Chicago's "Ukrainian Wave" radio program on AM 1240 presented a moving speech that drew on the documented facts and eyewitness accounts of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide.

Many of the audience members were moved to tears by the afternoon's performance of "Tears of the Virgin Mary" by members of the Lviv Regional Theater Group named in honor of Yurii Drohobycha. The powerful drama portrays the plight and terror that engulfed a peasant family during the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. "Tears of the Virgin Mary" is a Ukrainian adaptation of the novel "Mariya" by Ulas Samchuk, who was born in 1905 in the Volyn region of Ukraine before moving to Canada.

The Ukrainian Genocide Famine foundation is a non-profit organization established in December 2002. The mission of the Foundation is to educate the American public about the Famine of 1932-1933, to support ongoing research about this genocide, and to bring to justice the perpetrators of the Famine-Genocide.

Information about becoming a member or supporter of the Ukrainian Genocide Famine Foundation may be obtained by e-mailing Nicholas Mischenko at nickm34@juno.com or calling (847) 699-9484.

### FOR THE RECORD: Victor Borisow's keynote address at commemoration

*Remarks presented by Victor Borisow at the 70th anniversary commemoration of the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine at St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Bloomingdale, Ill., on September 21. Mr. Borisow is president of Media Finance Management LLC in Los Angeles.*

When I came to Chicago last year to interview survivors of the Holodomor, I came with childhood memories of tears – the tears cried by my mother as she remembered how her brothers and sisters died of starvation, and the tears that streaked down the faces of battle-scarred veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army as they stood in St. George's Church in New York and sang "Bozhe znyimy z nas kaydany." The walls of the old church shook as they prayed, "Lord, free us of these chains."

At the time, last year, I already believed it was genocide. But, I didn't understand why. I felt we needed to know more, much more, if we were to understand what happened to us as a nation and as a people, and why. The last year has proven to be one of revelation.

It began with an understanding of Holodomor. The word itself is important. Holodomor is a uniquely Ukrainian word that combines "holod," meaning "hunger," with "mor," meaning a "plague." Most important, "mordovate" means "to torture."

Holodomor was a deliberate and relentless plague of torture and terror resulting in death by starvation. The torture element is a very important one.

Not everyone died in the Holodomor. But even those who survived were tortured by starvation and sadistic abuse. What greater torture can you inflict on human beings than to force them to watch helplessly as their children starve to death in a hopeless hell?

This torture was calculated to dehumanize the Ukrainian people. It was designed to make sure there would remain a collective memory of doubt and fear to stop future resistance. And, to a large extent, it worked. To this day, there are still many survivors who fear speaking of the torture they suffered,

(Continued on page 16)

## UCCLA to The New York Times: do the right thing

TORONTO – An international campaign – dubbed "Do The Right Thing" – directed to the publisher of The New York Times, Arthur Sulzberger Jr., began on October 14. Organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, in collaboration with Ukrainian organizations from around the world, it hopes to persuade Mr. Sulzberger to return the 1932 Pulitzer Prize awarded to the Times' Moscow correspondent Walter Duranty.

Duranty is now widely recognized as having been a Soviet apologist who filed many misleading reports about conditions in the USSR while writing for The New York Times during the early 1930s. In particular, he has been condemned for covering up the genocidal Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet-occupied Ukraine.

Many millions of people perished during this politically engineered famine. That Duranty knew the truth is evident from the fact that he privately informed

the British government in September 1933 that as many as 10 million people had died as a result of famine conditions during the past year. In public, however, Duranty dismissed all such reports, going even further by vilifying those journalists who reported the truth about this man-made famine.

The fourth Saturday of every November has been set aside as an official day of national mourning in Ukraine to recall this Soviet crime against humanity.

Commenting on this new campaign, UCCLA's direction of research, Dr. Lubomyr Luciuk, said: "In May of this year we requested that the Pulitzer Prize Committee revoke Walter Duranty's prize, given his indisputable role as Stalin's apologist, before, during and after the genocidal Great Famine. We understand that the committee is considering doing so and will announce its

decision in November. Tens of thousands of people from around the world supported our first campaign and millions of Ukrainians and friends of Ukraine now await the committee's decision, trusting they will do what is right. Certainly, revoking Duranty's distinction would ensure that the Pulitzer Prize is not denigrated by being associated with the name of a self-serving apologist for mass murder."

Dr. Luciuk added: "We are now also turning to Mr. Sulzberger and asking him to return the Duranty award to the Pulitzer Prize Committee, regardless of what the latter might decide, ensuring that The New York Times, a newspaper with an international reputation for the highest standards of reporting, is not befouled by any continuing association with Walter Duranty or a prize that he did not merit, given his betrayal of the most fundamental principles of journalism."



## An interesting Hromada: a publication of the Ukrainian Cultural Society of Hungary

by Christine M. Sochocky

MONTREAL – If it were possible to organize a presentation of Ukrainian magazines, both from Ukraine and the diaspora, the Budapest Hromada would surely rank among the best.

A publication of the Ukrainian Cultural Society of Hungary (UCSH), the bilingual, Ukrainian Hungarian magazine, which is subsidized by the Hungarian government, has been coming out every two months since its inception in 1991, and is sent out to 5,000 UCS members.

Upon perusal of just a few issues, one is most positively impressed. The 36-page glossy publication is attractive in both form and content. Interesting historical and cultural material is deftly combined with an equally evident interest in contemporary issues. The overall impression is that of a most informative, high quality, contemporary publication. (Hromada is available on the Internet at [www.ukrajinci.hu](http://www.ukrajinci.hu).)

The contents of the magazine feature a chronicle of UCSH activities, a letters to the editor column, a current events section, as well as separate sections on history and on culture and the arts, a “family circle” section, and a children’s page. The back side of the cover page carries a historical dateline of significant events in Ukrainian history.

As a chronicle of the life of the Ukrainian community in Hungary, and of the UCSH specifically, the publication is

instrumental also in delineating the society’s goals and documenting its activity.

From the magazine’s content, it is clear that the UCSH has close ties with similar societies in Croatia and in Slovakia, as well as in other European countries. The society also has close contacts with Ukraine, as attested to by frequent visits to the region by prominent individuals and by numerous guest artists, choirs and ensembles.

With reference to the many direct, and historic, contacts with Ukraine, one of the issues, for example, carries a story by Natalia Drahomanova-Bartai, member of the publication’s editorial board and granddaughter of the renowned scholar, civic leader, publicist and political thinker Mykhailo Drahomanov (1841-1895), who writes about the unveiling of the Drahomanov monument in Kyiv, a ceremony to which she was invited, and of her subsequent meeting with students in Ukraine’s capital.

Furthermore, the September-October 2002 issue, carries informative articles on such themes as the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933, the cinematographer and director Oleksander Dovzhenko, and the first Ukrainian-language Gospels from Peresopnytsia.

Yet another issue, that of January-February 2001, which is dedicated to the 10th anniversary of the UCSH, gives coverage to such events as the 10th European Congress of Ukrainians, which



Covers of two issues of the Hromada magazine.

Pictured on the left is Éva Grigássy (1925-2002), poet, translator, journalist, and editor-in-chief of Hromada (2000-2002). Born in Berehiv, in the Zakarpattia region of Ukraine, Ms. Grigássy was founder and patron of the Attila Zoltan literary prize (1985); recipient of the Lesia Ukrainka medal (1997) and laureate of the Salvator Quasimodo literary competition (1998).

Her translations into Hungarian included works of classical literature and that of contemporary authors from Ukraine, Russia, Germany and Egypt. Among her latest endeavors was work on ancient Egyptian texts, and the poetry collection “Ra-Menes,” which includes her translation into Hungarian of the poetry of Lesia Ukrainka during the latter’s sojourn in Egypt.

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The cover on the right features a monument marking the marriage and coronation of Hungarian King András I and Kyivan Princess Anastasia’ daughter of Grand Prince Yaroslav Mudryi (Yaroslav the Wise) of Kyivan-Rus’, which took place in 1047.

The sculpture by Bohdan Korzs, with Oleh Turyk, architect, stands in Tihany, on Lake Balaton, site of a monastery founded by the king where the royal couple were later buried. Dedicated on November 17, 2001, the monument was commissioned as part of the 10th anniversary celebrations of the Ukrainian Cultural Society of Hungary.

Officiating at the religious services that were part of the dedication ceremony were Abbot Gyula Máté of the Benedictine Monastery in Tihany and Metropolitan Andriy Horak of the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, Lviv; Minister of Culture of Ukraine Yuriy Bohutsky, and his Hungarian counterpart, secretary of state, Ministry of Cultural Heritage, Gyula Ecsédi; and the deputy mayor of Tihany, Dr. Péter Bede.

Among participants at the ceremony were delegates of the 10th European Congress of Ukrainians, members of the Ukrainian community in Hungary, local residents and foreign tourists.

## Harpist Odarka Polanskyj Stockert to play Ukrainian and Celtic works

MADISON, N.J. – Odarka Polanskyj Stockert will perform folk music from around the world at the Museum of Early Trades and Crafts on Friday, October 24, at 8-9:30 p.m. She will be joined in the second half of the program by flutist, Kathryn Wylie-Marques, Ph.D. Together they form the Celtic duo Glendalough’s Muse. The program will comprise predominantly Ukrainian and Celtic works

Ms. Polanskyj Stockert, a longtime student of Leone Paulson of South Orange, N.J., has traveled and performed with the Paulson Harp Ensemble. She has studied and competed in Dublin, Ireland, winning awards and honors in the O’Carolan Irish Harp and Branard Harp

competitions.

Ms. Polansky Stockert has also been a performer and collaborator with the Yara Arts Group, which is based at La MaMa, ETC in New York City.

Admission to the concert is \$10 for museum members and \$13 for non-members. The Museum of Early Trades and Crafts is located at Main Street and Green Village Road in the heart of downtown Madison. Town parking is free. The museum is one block from the Madison train station. Attendees will also have the opportunity to view the museum’s current exhibits, “New Jersey Folk,” “Treasures of the Sea” and “Reading for Good.”



Harpist Odarka Polanskyj Stockert.

was held in Budapest; has selections from the Kozak period of Ukrainian history, including features on the fortress at Khotyn and Kozak insignia; a feature on the sculptor Bohdan Korzs; and an extensive obituary on Petro Jacyk, Ukrainian Canadian businessman and philanthropist, patron of numerous scholarly projects and institutions of higher learning associated with Ukrainian studies.

All materials are consistently well researched and informative and very readable.

“Hromada” solves the challenge of bilingualism by allotting equal space to each language; the articles are either directly translated or varying materials presented on the same given subject. Clearly, those with the knowledge of both languages have an advantage.

Apart from the publication of the magazine, the UCSH has undertaken several rather unique and highly successful projects, among them, a collaborative venture involving Hungary, Egypt and Ukraine. Spearheaded by scholar and Hromada Editor Eva Grigássy, whose research encompassed work written by Lesia Ukrainka while in Egypt (1910-1913), a delegation was sent to Egypt to present a book of poems of that period by Lesia Ukrainka, in Hungarian translation by Ms. Grigássy, along with a bas-relief sculpture of the poetess by

Bohdan Korzs.

The delegation was graciously received and the items presented were officially accepted as part of the collection comprising the new, ultra-modern Library of Alexandria. Present at the official ceremony were the governor of Alexandria, as well as representatives of the Embassy of Ukraine in Egypt.

Another UCSH project, written up in the November-December 2001 issue, was the commissioning of a monument in Tihany, on Hungary’s Lake Balaton, celebrating the marriage and coronation of Hungarian King András I and Kyivan Princess Anastasia, in 1047. The unveiling of the monument on November 17, 2001, was a most festive occasion, marking a milestone in good relations in the history of both peoples.

Among the society’s recent publications are two books: “Poslaniye” (1999), a selection of Taras Shevchenko’s poetry; and, “Slovo o Polku Ihorevim” (2000). Although small in format, these are very attractive editions, with selected poems printed in the two respective languages on facing pages.

The editor of Hromada and president of the Society of Ukrainian Culture in Hungary is Jaroslava Hartiany. Given Ms. Hartiany’s accomplishments and youth, one can only extrapolate as to what she is capable of accomplishing in the future.



## Luba and Ireneus Zuk, piano duo, in concert at Pollack Concert Hall

MONTREAL – The faculty of music at McGill University will present the Luba and Ireneus Zuk Piano Duo in a concert of works for two pianos, on Tuesday, October 28, in Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke St. W., at 8 p.m. As is their custom, the Zuk duo will include in their program works by Ukrainian and Ukrainian Canadian composers.

The program will feature the world premiere of "Ancient Dances of Verkhovyna," written in 2002 by Ukrainian composer Yevhen Stankovych, as well as performances of the Sonata for Two Pianos (1970) by Ukrainian Canadian composer George Fiala and "Mazeppa" – Symphonic Poem No. 6 by Franz Liszt. Other works on the program are: "Hymn to a Great City" (1984/2000) by Arvo Pärt and the "Musical Offering," BWV 1079, by Johann Sebastian Bach (excerpts from the transcription for two pianos by Stefano Greco and Francesco Lotoro).

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A prominent figure in contemporary Ukrainian music, Yevhen Stankovych – a prolific composer of over 150 works and recipient of several major awards and high honors – refers to his recent work "Ancient Dances of Verkhovyna" as "a vivid representation of the freedom-loving spirit and vital energy of the inhabitants of this region of the Carpathian Mountains. The lean and strict musical form is based on characteristic models of the indigenous rhythmic songs and dances. The two equally important and complex piano parts display clearly the incessant rhythmic motion, as well as energy in its vertical and horizontal musical structure." In the work, authentic elements are skillfully synthesized with contemporary musical language. A symphonic conception is evident in the brilliant palette of colors, the dissonant harmonic language and the multi-layered polyphonic structure.

The second composer featured in the program, George Fiala, is one of the best-known Ukrainian Canadian composers. Fiala has lived in Canada since 1949. His creative output numbers over 200 works in all genres. Characteristics typical of Fiala's writing include transparency of texture, dissonant harmonies and incisive rhythmic figures. Of all Fiala's works for two pianos, Sonata, written in 1970, is the most extensive. It consists of four movements: The first, Allegro non troppo, is constructed within the framework of a free sonata form. The second movement is a Lullaby ("Berceuse"). The following Arietta is based on a simple melody, a kind of intermezzo with a short fugato for a middle section. The long and vigorous Finale is based on a nine-note cell that undergoes various polyphonic transformations. This sonata is a splendid example of Mr. Fiala's contrapuntal mastery.

The term "Sinfonische Dichtung" (symphonic poem), was first used by Franz Liszt to designate works that escape the strictures of classical forms and were based to some extent on a literary or pictorial idea. The Symphonic Poem No. 6, "Mazeppa" (1851), originally derived from the fourth of the Transcendental Études for piano, was arranged for two pianos in 1855. The work

takes its name from an eponymous poem by Victor Hugo, based on an alleged incident in the life of the young courtier, Mazeppa. The story is as follows: Mazeppa is captured and tied to a wild horse by his enemies; upon being let loose, the horse drags the hero across the steppe, until overcome by exhaustion, it collapses and dies. As vultures circle over their apparently certain prey, Mazeppa, as prefigured in a dream, is rescued by his people and duly chosen as their leader. Liszt depicts the story in music of great realism and illustrative power. The musical climax is the easily recognizable Mazeppa theme. A heroic subject of unquestionable splendid construction, it is used as a leitmotif and assists the listener through a wealth of illustrative elements.

The atmospheric and transparent "Hymn to a Great City," composed by Arvo Pärt in 1984 and revised in 2000, is a good example of a highly personal musical language. Pärt was the first Estonian composer to employ serial techniques and also to experiment with collage. As his music began to be performed in the West, he emigrated to Austria in 1980, and one year later settled in West Berlin. In the 1970s he invented a technique he referred to as "tintinnabuli" (from the Latin, "little bells"). The reference is to the three notes of a triad which Pärt notes are "like bells." He usually works with very few elements – one or two voices and the triad, within one specific tonality. This simple and accessible compositional style has gained him a devoted following and made his music widely popular.

The final work comprising the program is "Musical Offering" by J.S. Bach, considered to be one of the great monuments of contrapuntal music. It is also one of the relatively few works of Johann Sebastian Bach whose circumstances of composition are known. It originated during a visit by J.S. Bach in 1747 to the court of King Frederick the Great of Prussia, where Bach's son, Carl Philipp Emanuel, was employed at the time. The young king was an avid music lover, amateur flautist and composer. When Johann Sebastian arrived, the king played a theme he had composed and asked the famous visitor to improvise upon it. Bach's masterful extemporaneous performance was apparently a great success. At a later date, Bach elaborated on his improvisation, supplementing the original fugues with various canons and other forms, again based on the king's theme. The finished collection was engraved in copper, bound in leather and presented to the king with the title "Musikalisches Opfer" (Musical Offering).

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The Zuks have consistently promoted music by Canadian and Ukrainian composers. They have given first performances of many of their works, and several prominent composers have written especially for them.

The duo has appeared in concerts in Canada, the United States and the Far East, and has made several tours of Western Europe. Their tours in Ukraine have included several return engagements at the International Music Festival in Kyiv. In 1999, the duo received a high award for artistic achievement from the government of Ukraine, each being awarded a medal and the title



The Luba and Ireneus Zuk Piano Duo.

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Prof. Luba Zuk is a member of the piano faculty at McGill University. Ireneus Zuk is professor and former director of the School of Music at Queen's University in Kingston.

Both Zuks are also engaged in jury membership at international competitions and festivals, external examining and lecture-recital presentations at music conferences. In May, on invitation of the Ministry of Culture and Arts of Ukraine, Luba Zuk acted as head of the State Examining Commission (DEK) for the defense of degrees and diplomas at the Odesa Academy of Music (formerly Odesa State Conservatory). She acted in the same capacity last year in Odesa, and twice in previous years at the Donetsk State Conservatory.

In July both Zuks were jury members of the Ibla Grand Prize International Piano Competition in Sicily. Prior to that, in April, Luba and Ireneus Zuk appeared at the EPTA (European Piano Teachers Association) International Congress in Graz, Austria, where they presented a lecture-recital on the topic, "Austria and Ukraine: Historical and Contemporary Ties and Influences."

For additional information about the October 28 concert, call the McGill University concert office at (514)-398-4547 or (514) 398-5145, or visit the website [www.music.mcgill.ca](http://www.music.mcgill.ca).

## Horowitz competition winners perform in TWG Cultural Fund concert



The Washington Group Cultural Fund Director Laryssa Courtney (right), greets winners of this year's Vladimir Horowitz competition for young pianists, (from left) Tsimur Shcharbakou, Oleksandr Chugay and Rachel Cheung Wai Ching.

by Yaro Bihun

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

WASHINGTON — Three medal winners in this year's Vladimir Horowitz competition for young pianists held in Kyiv, displayed their talent here on October 5 before an appreciative audience at The Lyceum, the historical museum of Old Town Alexandria, Va.

Their recital launched the 2003-2004 concert series of the Cultural Fund of The Washington Group, which has introduced previous winners of the competition named after the Kyiv-born world-renowned pianist to the capital area in its earlier series as well. The series is produced in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine.

The winners performing on this year's international tour were:

- Rachel Cheung Wai Ching, 12, a student of the Hong Kong Academy of Arts, who won the gold medal in the junior group;

- Oleksandr Chugay, 16, a student of the Lysenko Conservatory in Kyiv, who received the bronze medal in the intermediate group; and

- Tsimur Shcharbakou, 20, who studies at the Belarus Academy of Music, who won in the senior group with a silver medal (the gold medal was not awarded in that group this year).

Their program, which included works by the composers frequently played at piano competition recitals – J.S. Bach, Mendelssohn, Rachmaninoff, Chopin, Paganini and Liszt – also featured pieces by two Ukrainian composers. Ms. Ching played the "Toccata" by Arkadiy Filipenko, and Mr. Chugay played Lev Revutsky's "Prelude."

At the conclusion of the recital the performers were joined on stage by the cultural attachés from the embassies of Ukraine and Belarus, Natalia Holub and Nikolai Ovsyanko, respectively.

(Continued on page 14)



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## St. Constantine's...

(Continued from page 10)

took his place. At that time it became obvious that the creation of a permanent fund to care for children from Ukraine was necessary. The fund was named The Children of Ukraine Foundation, and Father Stelmach became its president. During the first 10 years of the foundation's existence, 20 children were successfully treated for various medical disabilities.

To enhance the cultural aspect of the parish, the need for a library of Ukrainian learning became obvious. After consulting with Father Stelmach, and with the help of Dmytro Tataryn, this idea also was implemented. Over 2,000 books were collected, and on December 6, 1998, the grand opening and the blessing of the library took place.

As one can see, the small and humble parish established 90 years ago by the first Ukrainian immigrants has grown into a vital and impressive religious community. We hope that those who follow the present generation will exercise concern and interest in preserving these cultural treasures and the traditions of their Ukrainian ancestors.

To mark the anniversary of the establishment of St. Constantine's Parish a commemorative book is being published to record all the activities related to the parish and individual parishioners. The book will be enriched by many pictures from the parish's early days through the present. A special solemn observance of the anniversary on Sunday, October 19, will include a pontifical divine liturgy served by our Bishop Richard Stefan Semnak. The celebration will be concluded with a banquet at the Ukrainian Community Center, with the bishop and invited guests in attendance.

## Horowitz competition...

(Continued from page 13)

The International Competition for Young Pianists in Memory of Vladimir Horowitz was initiated in Kyiv in 1994. Since then, 473 young pianists from 26 countries have participated in the competition, and its prize winners have performed on tours in Ukraine, the United States, Australia, Israel, France, Russia, Great Britain, Romania, Germany, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Malaysia, China, Croatia and Japan.

The fifth competition, held in Kyiv from April 17 to May 3 of this year, attracted 82 pianists from 17 countries; 18 - from Australia, Belarus, China, Japan, Russia, Serbia and Ukraine - were awarded prizes.

This year's Horowitz winners' international tour included performances in Paris, Geneva, Kyiv, Moscow, New York, Alexandria, Atlanta and Mobile, Ala. It also marked the 100th anniversary of Vladimir Horowitz's birth. He was born in Kyiv on October 1, 1903; he died in 1989.

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The next concert in the TWG Cultural Fund series, scheduled for November 16, will feature cellists Natalia Khoma and Suren Bagratuni, and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky.

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## Kerch Strait...

(Continued from page 3)

cially abreast of the latest developments.

Various Ukrainian attributes are predominantly displayed on the island's shores and signs have been erected identifying the territory as belonging to Ukraine, "so that no one can have any doubts regarding its ownership," explained Mr. Lytvyn on October 14 during a hearing on the controversy in Ukraine's Parliament.

Moscow has taken a laconic stance in responding to the dispute, stating repeatedly only that it has no intention of violating the Ukrainian border. Kyiv claims, however, that Moscow already has violated the treaty on state borders signed by the two countries in 1994 by not giving advance notice of its intention to begin construction in a border area in the first place.

Markian Lubkivskyi, spokesman for Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said on October 14 that, in accordance with Article 5 of the agreement, Moscow should have obtained an agreement with Kyiv before proceeding with its intention to build in the Kerch Strait.

"There was no agreement and we think that this meets neither international law nor international practice," explained Mr. Lubkivskyi, who also noted that Russia's explanation that it is merely building on its own territory offers an inadequate defense for its action.

During talks in Moscow on October 4, Russian Foreign Minister Igor Ivanov

assured his Ukrainian counterpart, Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, that Russia would not violate any existing treaties. Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry took Mr. Ivanov's assurance to mean that not only would construction not pierce the Ukrainian border, which it has been determined begins merely 50 meters from the shore of Tuzla Island, but that it would be halted altogether. Yet, construction has continued and Moscow has failed to note what the end point will be. Moscow also has failed to respond to three diplomatic notes, the last one sent on October 13.

Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry has supported the view of political experts who see the Russian actions as a ploy to force Kyiv to abandon its resistance to common control over the Sea of Azov and the Kerch Strait. They believe Moscow wants to put pressure on Ukraine to abandon its unwavering stance to have both the sea and the strait delimited in accordance with international standards. Russia would prefer that the bodies of water remain under joint control, which would give it influence over water traffic into and out of the region and give it access to Ukraine's better fisheries, as well as negotiating rights for oil and gas that may be located on the Ukrainian side.

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Oleksander Motsyk echoed this viewpoint during the Verkhovna Rada hearing on the matter. Mr. Motsyk stated that Russia was trying to use construction of the dam to gain an advantage in bilateral talks on delimitation of the Sea of Azov

and the Kerch Strait, which have been stalled because neither side is willing to give ground on the matter.

"In our opinion, attempts to influence the outcome in this manner only hinder further negotiations," declared Mr. Motsyk during his presentation.

On October 15, Novyi Kanal, a prominent Ukrainian television network, reported that Russia's minister of foreign affairs had plainly stated that day that the current dispute would quickly be resolved if in fact Ukraine would agree not to delimit the Sea of Azov, as Russia and its neighbors have already agreed to do in the Caspian Sea, ostensibly because Tuzla Island would then be jointly owned.

That same day Ukraine's Minister of Defense Yevhen Marchuk offered that a better idea would be for Ukraine and Russia to address the United Nations Security Council to present both sides of the disagreement and then allow that body to decide the best solution. Mr. Marchuk, who is a former general in the Soviet KGB and an ex-prime minister of Ukraine, acknowledged that Ukraine would take that step only if Russia should violate the Ukrainian border.

A diplomat from Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry, seemingly exasperated by Moscow's inadequate responses, made a somewhat undiplomatic comment on October 14 as to how it viewed common control of the Azov and the Kerch Strait.

"If it was a civilized country, and if we had normal historical relations, joint control would not be a concern," explained one Ukrainian diplomat who requested

anonymity.

After its October 15 hearing, the Verkhovna Rada approved a resolution, with 250 lawmakers in support, demanding that Russia halt construction of the dam. It called on Russia's upper house of Parliament, the Federal Assembly, "to intervene to halt any unilateral actions that contradict the principles of good neighborly relations and the strategic partnership between the two states."

The Ukrainian Parliament declared that should Moscow refuse to comply with Ukrainian demands it reserved the right "to initiate all measures provided by international legal norms to guarantee the sovereignty of the state," including turning to the United Nations Security Council and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The Parliament also noted that the barrier itself was an ecological hazard, as it would change the currents in the strait with unforeseen consequences likely.

The foreign ministers of Ukraine and Russia have scheduled a meeting in Kyiv for October 30 to attempt to resolve the dispute.

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Ділимося сумною вісткою, що 11 жовтня 2003 р. на 85-му році життя, упокоїлася в Бозі наша найдорожча  
МАМА, БАБЦЯ, ПРАБАБЦЯ і СЕСТРА

бл. п.

## АНАСТАЗІЯ ГОЛУБЕЦЬ з дому ШМАГАЛА

вдова по бл. п. ГРИГОРІЄВІ

ПОХОРОННІ ВІДПРАВИ відбулися в середу, 15 жовтня 2003 р. в церкві Покрова Пресвятої Богородиці в Пармі, Огайо.  
Похована на цвинтарі свв. Петра і Павла в Пармі, Огайо.

Залишилися в глибокому смутку:

- |                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| син              | – ЗЕНОН з дружиною МИРОСЛАВОЮ  |
| дочка            | – ДАРІЯ ЯКУБОВИЧ з мужем ОЛЕКСАНДРОМ   |
| внуки            | – МАРКО ЯКУБОВИЧ з дружиною ДАРІСЮ<br>– РОМАН ЯКУБОВИЧ з дружиною АНДРЕСЮ<br>– ОЛЕКСАНДЕР ЯКУБОВИЧ з дружиною МАРТОЮ<br>– ЛЕВ ГОЛУБЕЦЬ з дружиною ГАЛІНОЮ<br>– ОРЕСТ ГОЛУБЕЦЬ<br>– ОЛЕКСАНДРА ГОЛУБЕЦЬ |
| правнуки         | – РОМАН ЯКУБОВИЧ<br>– АНДРІЙ ЯКУБОВИЧ  |
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З великим болем повідомляємо приятелів і знайомих про наше невимовне горе з приводу трагічної смерті 7 жовтня 2003 р.

бл. п.

## ОРЕСТИ А. ГРИЦІВ КОВЧ

нар. 22 грудня 1964 р.

Опечалені:

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
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| брат         | – РОМАН з дружиною ЛЮСЕЮ і синами ДМИТРІЄМ і ДЕМ'ЯНОМ |
| брат         | – ЯРЕМА з дружиною РОМАНОЮ і донею ЮСТИНОЮ            |
| свекри       | – МАРТА і БОГДАН КОВЧ                                 |
| брати Тараса | – РОМАН і ПЕТРО та сестра ДАРЦЯ ЯКУБОВИЧ із сім'ями   |

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## Bohdan Wasyl Harasym

Harasym, Bohdan Wasyl, 57, of Cooper City, Fla., since 1995 (formerly of Scotch Plains, N.J.) passed into eternal rest on October 10, 2003. He served in the U.S. Air Force during the Vietnam War as the rank of Captain. He is survived by his mother, Vera; wife, Barbara; and 2 sons, Bohdan Michael and Timothy Andrij. A funeral liturgy was celebrated Wednesday, October 15, at the Assumption Ukrainian Catholic Church, Miami, Fla. Donations may be made to: The National Diabetes Association, c/o Barbara Harasym, 10163 SW 51st Street, Cooper City, FL 33328.



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**Victor Borisow's...**

(Continued from page 11)

both physical and psychological.

Then came the realization that there was not just one Holodomor, but three. Before the 10 million Ukrainians killed in 1932-1933, there were 3 million killed the same way in 1921-1924. And, another million were killed in 1946. There were three cycles of Holodomor in Ukraine, killing a total of 14 million innocent men, women and children.

Recent research in Ukraine has demonstrated that in addition to the three cycles of Holodomor, Ukraine suffered at least three cycles of massive executions and deportations that killed no fewer than 4 million more Ukrainians – the slaughter of the Ukrainian intelligentsia in the late 1920s, the slaughter of the middle class (the kurkuls) in the early 1930s and the purges of the late 1930s.

Viewed together, these events reveal an indisputable pattern of on-going genocide that in a period of 25 years killed 18 million people – fully half of the Ukrainian population. The pattern also reveals that it was clearly targeted against Ukrainians, inside Ukraine and outside Ukraine. The so-called Russians who died in the Kuban

and Lower Volga were almost entirely Ukrainians. Entire regions of Ukraine were depopulated and Ukrainians were replaced by Russians.

Stepping further back to view the larger picture, we quickly realize that the pattern of genocide in Ukraine started long before communism appeared.

It began centuries earlier when Peter the First – I will not call him the Great – decided to create an empire by inventing the Myth of Russia. In order to turn his frozen backwoods outposts into a credible empire, he needed a history, and a Church to bless it.

Ukraine had all that – so he conquered it. Ukrainian history became Russian history. The head of the Ukrainian Church was arrested, marched off to Moscow and declared to be the head of the Russian Church. Suddenly, Russia had an empire, a history and a Church to bless it all.

The only problem was those pesky Ukrainians who just wouldn't cooperate and become Russian. That began a centuries-long effort by Russia to destroy the Ukrainian nation and Ukrainian national identity.

The Holodomor was not a stand-alone effort to collectivize farms in Ukraine. It was an especially brutal period in the long history of genocide by Russia in Ukraine.

Mr. [Viktor] Chernomyrdin [Russia's ambassador to Ukraine] says Russia has nothing for which to apologize, that there was suffering throughout Russia during collectivization. Mr. Chernomyrdin is a clever liar. Thanks to thousands of living witnesses who have come forth to tell the truth, Ukrainians now know what happened in the Holodomor.

We remember those places along the border where there was no food on the Ukrainian side, plenty of food on the Russian side and armed guards in between, with orders to shoot to kill.

We remember how travelers were searched for food and even a single loaf of bread was seized at the border and the "smugglers" punished.

We remember what it was like to be trapped in a place where the mere possession of tiny bits of food by "enemies of the people" was against the law and punishable by exile or death.

We remember how they turned the entire country of Ukraine into a huge, mind-boggling, indescribable concentration camp, policed by soldiers from Moscow, as cold-blooded and sadistic as the worst of the Nazis.

We remember the minions, the Kaganoviches and the Molotovs, who ran this hell on earth for their masters in Moscow. We remember how they, too, sneered and lied to cover their master's treachery.

To Mr. Chernomyrdin, I say, do not be so proud of your arrogance. You may not apologize today, but I promise you – you will apologize soon enough. For denying the evil of the Holodomor, you will apologize for an eternity in hell.

Despite our best efforts to date, the history of Holodomor and of the Ukrainian genocide has failed to take root in the world's conscience. Most people still do not know about it, and many still do not believe it.

Many of us are pained by the realization that everyone on the planet knows about the Holocaust, but few have even heard about the Holodomor. There are two important reasons for this.

First, Hitler lost the war. Russia won the war. If, God forbid, Hitler had won the war, do you really think anyone would know about the Holocaust?

Second, Russia – and let's not kid ourselves, the Soviet Union was just a passing phase for the same old monster – has spent tons of money and decades of effort to slander and discredit anything and everything Ukrainian.

(Continued on page 17)

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## Victor Borisow's...

(Continued from page 16)

Ukrainians, even those who still wear Nazi concentration camp tattoos on their arms, are routinely branded as Nazi sympathizers or collaborators simply to discredit their message. If you can't defeat the message, destroy the messenger. If there are no more messengers, perhaps the message will stop.

Although the pattern of Russian efforts to destroy Ukraine and Ukrainians has changed, it has not stopped. Patriotic Ukrainians, men like Vyacheslav Chernovil, Oleksander Yemets and just last week, Ivan Havdyda, are routinely and blatantly assassinated – not by other Ukrainian factions but by Russian agents continuing their work to bring Ukraine back into the fold of the Russian empire.

Scandals like Demjanjuk, Gongadze and most recently the Kolchuha radars, are manufactured by Russian agents, Russian hires and Russian sympathizers to portray Ukrainians as barbarians and Ukraine as a country better ruled by Russia than left to its own devices.

Here in the United States, in our diaspora we have to deal with serious problems created by a fifth column of Russian agents and sympathizers who are working very hard to sow dissent and division in the Ukrainian community. It is the old pattern of divide and conquer.

Put the Orthodox against the Catholics, the Galicians against the Easterners, the Jews against the Christians, the old immigrants against the new arrivals – as long as they keep fighting each other, they cannot focus their energies on what Russia is doing.

Russia's hope is that, consumed in our little squabbles, we won't even notice that Russia is taking over everything in Ukraine and soon there will be nothing left to fight for. We see this every day in our own communities, as well as in Ukraine.

It is imperative that we stop feeding this malignant beast. We must put aside our differences and unite to defend the prize we all seek to win – Ukraine itself. This is a battle for our history.

The price for denying history is very high. When, in 1931, The New York Times agreed with Moscow that its star reporter in Russia, Walter Duranty would report only the party line, Duranty's lies about the Holodomor did not just stop worldwide efforts to intervene with famine relief as well as efforts to force Russia to stop the genocide.

The result was far more reaching. Although Hitler and Stalin hated each other, they also studied each other's methods. When it was clear that Russia had gotten away with such massive genocide in Ukraine, Hitler felt free to proceed with the Holocaust.

The blood that runs on Walter Duranty's and The New York Times' Pulitzer Prize is not just the blood of the 10 million Ukrainians killed in the Holodomor. It is joined by the blood of 6 million Jews, 2 million Ukrainians and countless others killed in the Holocaust.

Mr. Sulzberger, [Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr., publisher of the New York Times], in the name of everything decent in humanity, you must wash that blood off your hands, return that cursed award and apologize to all who suffered from your newspaper's treachery.

As to today's deniers of the Holodomor, they are part and parcel of Russia's master plan to bring Ukraine back into the Russian Empire. Mr. Chernomyrdin's mission in Ukraine is to take control of key elements of the Ukrainian economy and media for Russian interests.

The recent signing of an agreement to form a single economic space is a very big step in guaranteeing Russian control of the Ukrainian economy. The attempts

to reverse the direction of the Odesa pipeline, to make it a terminal to export Russian oil instead of a terminal to import Middle Eastern oil into Ukraine, are designed to guarantee perpetual Ukrainian dependence on Russia for energy supply.

Ukraine is at a crossroads. If Ukraine casts its fate with Europe, in 10 years, Ukraine will have an economy as strong as Germany's. If Ukraine casts its fate with Russia, in 10 years it will be Belarus.

As Ukrainians in America, we must take the lessons learned from the Holodomor to Washington. We must do this now. We must make sure Ukraine does not become a bargaining chip on the table as President [George W.] Bush negotiates Iraq with [Russian President Vladimir] Putin.

I call on all Ukrainians in America, be they Orthodox, Catholic or Jewish, be they Galicians or Easterners, be they old immigrants or new arrivals – I call on all of you to unite in a single loud voice.

I call on you to raise a voice that will shake the halls of Washington like those old soldiers shook the walls of the church in New York.

I call on you to raise a voice calling on President Bush – a voice that says: "Mr. President, tell your friend Mr. Putin – keep your hands off Ukraine!" President Bush, tell the world, "Ukraine must remain free!"

## 'Harvest of Despair' on TV

PHILADELPHIA – On Tuesday, October 21, at 8 p.m. the public broadcasting station WYBE will air "Harvest of Despair," a film about the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide. The film will be shown in the greater Delaware Valley.

In the greater Philadelphia area it will air on channel 35; Trenton, N.J. – Channel 29; Cherry Hill, N.J. – Channel 98; Vineland, N.J. – Channel 9; Wilmington, Delaware channel 20. To find out if "Harvest of Despair" will be shown in your area contact WYBE at 215-483-3900 or log on to [www.wybe.org](http://www.wybe.org).

The film is being aired through the efforts of the Philadelphia Community Committee to Commemorate the 70th Anniversary of the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine.

## President Kuchma...

(Continued from page 2)

On the other hand, it is very likely that the problem of the CIS single economic zone will be added to Ukraine's hot political agenda, along with the planned constitutional-system reform and the question of whether President Kuchma wants to remain in power beyond 2004.

Interfax reported that parties constituting the Our Ukraine bloc have begun collecting signatures under an open letter to President Kuchma. "Your participation in the creation of a so-called single economic area under the conditions contradicting the current constitution, legislation and international commitments of Ukraine ... is provoking the indignation of Ukrainian citizens," the letter reportedly reads. "Since you have signed this accord despite arguments to the contrary, we demand that the Verkhovna Rada launch the procedure of your impeachment for the betrayal of national interests of Ukraine."

The Verkhovna Rada will hardly heed to this postulate. But legislators will have an exciting topic on which to practice their eloquence.

## ST. ANDREW'S UKRAINIAN ORTHODOX SOCIETY, INC. LIST OF THE CONTRIBUTORS FROM JANUARY 1, 2002, TO OCTOBER 1, 2003 TO SUPPORT THE FOLLOWING UOC-KP AND UAOC PARISHES IN UKRAINE

### Assistance to UAOC Kaniv Parish

- \$6,560 - A. Voronin;
- \$3,000 - St. George Parish, Minneapolis, MN.
- \$500 - St. Mary's Protectress Parish Philadelphia, PA.
- \$200 - Dr. I/H Lobay.
- \$100 - W. Bohdaniw; S/H Maksymjuk.
- \$50 - C. Corbert.
- \$25 - O. Gachowski; O. Warvariv.
- \$20 - O. Bryn.

### Assistance to UOC-KP Obolon and Lubeshiv Parishes

- \$1,050 - M/A Heretz.
- \$800 - St. Mary's Protectress Parish, Philadelphia, PA.
- \$500 - Rude Love.
- \$320 - St. Olga Sisterhood / St. Andrew Parish, Potomac, MD.
- \$250 - Dr. A. Danylyevych; P. Heretz (in memory Maria and Mykola).
- \$200 - St. Michael Parish, Minneapolis, MN; St. Andrew's Soc. Kerhonkson, NY; St. Michael's Church Choir, Minneapolis, MN; A/L Bruton; Dr. A/D Jakubowycz; B. Germak; A. Melnyk.
- \$150 - St. Andrew Parish, Boston, MA.
- \$100 - J. Eisner; I. Holland; W. Kreiden; W/A Linville; P/I Pankiw; J. Sowinsky.
- \$75 - Holy Cross Parish, Utica, NY.
- \$60 - S. Pavliiv; M. Sorokolit.
- \$50 - M. Andrusjak (in memory of Stefan, July and Illia); O. Ariza; Dr. W/Z Brovins; H. Cherniak; M. Danchak; R. Dejneka L/H Dmytrewycz (in memory of N. Antypiv); A/R Doroshenko; M. Gaboda; P/N Hyczar; L/A Kadyhrob; B/V Korsun; Dr. A/D Lysyj; Dr. Z/O Melnyk; V/A Nadozirny; M. Nazarewycz; V. Rev. S/N Neprel; J/T Rozhin; A. Simock; B. Steciw; I. Strutynsky; J. Tymkiw; O. Witer; Dr. S. Wynarsky; B/L Zura
- \$30 - E. Bachynskyj; E. Zajlo.
- \$25 - V. Andree; M. Boluch; P/O Breslawec; L. Cionka; A. Dibert; M. Dzwinka; A. Geletkanych; A. Gnuhdhoff; L. Kaminsky; M. Kodelsky; J/D Kostiw; B/A Les; W. Lyzohub; N. Mychajluk (in memory of Fr. Michael); A. Onuferko; V. Rizwaniuk; A. Saranca; V. Shaidevich.
- \$20 - V. Grychko; I. Kiwak; R. Medwid; M. Sawczuk; L. Saveskie; W/T Szeremeta; M. Yurkewych.
- \$15 - C. Tyrawsky.
- \$10 - S. Humeniuk; H. Kaspryk; A. Kobasa; K. Sakkis; E. Witryk.

### Assistance to UOC KP Mission at Cherkasy University

- \$ 2,000 - V/V Vizir.

On behalf of the priests and parishioners of the Kaniv, Obolon and Lubeshiv parishes and the students of Cherkasy University, as well as all the members of St. Andrew's Society, we wish to express our deepest gratitude to all contributors for their Christian deeds. May the Lord reward them a hundredfold for their kindness.

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# UkrTransNafta...

(Continued from page 1)

Brody and on to the port of Odesa, where ocean tankers would carry it through the Bosphorus Sea and on to Europe.

TNK agreed to supply the Odesa-Brody line with 450,000 tons of "technological oil," the crude that is initially pumped into the pipeline to fill it, and to pump 9 million tons of crude annually through the line for up to three years.

Mr. Todiichuk - who was replaced as chairman of the supervisory council and moved to his current, more symbolic post in August over disagreements on how to utilize the pipeline he helped build - also noted that Ukraine was needlessly succumbing to pressure to immediately fill the empty Odesa-Brody pipeline. He emphasized that a strenuous lobbying and disinformation campaign was succeeding in convincing politicians and experts alike that the pipeline needed to begin pumping oil as quickly as possible.

"In the agreement Ukraine commits not to pump [Caspian] light sweet crude in the Odesa-Brody line for one year. This fact is not widely mentioned in the press," noted Mr. Todiichuk.

Light sweet crude oil is of higher quality and in more demand in Europe than the sulfur-laden heavier crude TNK pumps out of the Ural Mountain wells.

Mr. Todiichuk, who underscored that "it is evident TNK is doing a masterful job of lobbying" and that "we need to develop similar strategies in order to be successful," also dispelled widespread belief that the Ukrainian pipeline would rust if not used, calling the notion "nonsense." He said that the pipeline had been purposely filled with a special substance to protect it from corrosion for a 10-year period.

The Odesa-Brody pipeline, which was

completed in May 2002, can handle from 9 million to 14.5 million tons of crude annually. It was intended originally to pump Caspian light sweet crude to Poland - from a pipeline hook-up near the town of Brody in Lviv Oblast to the city of Plock, located near the Baltic Sea - in an agreement with the Polish government. A joint Polish-Ukrainian parliamentary resolution on October 15 reasserted that intention.

That pipeline would take the oil to the Baltic Sea and on to Europe. However, the lack of private financing has stalled the Polish project, in part because potential European partners and end-users of the oil have shown little initial interest as they wait for the Caspian oil fields to be further developed and transportation kinks to be ironed out.

The Ukrainian government - which has been looking for more than a year for someone to utilize the empty pipeline and must give approval for how it will be utilized - had initially looked favorably on the TNK project, but decided after the vote of recommendation by UkrTransNafta's supervisory council on October 3 to first conduct evaluations of the project's potential. On October 15 Ukraine's Fuel and Energy Ministry gave the nod to two United States-based firms, as well as a Canadian firm and a British firm, to bid on developing a feasibility study on the TNK initiative.

The TNK recommendation has taken on political overtones, as well. Some politicians are questioning why the Russian oil giant, which agreed to the British Petroleum buyout because it was cash-strapped, would now be willing to lose \$3 a ton in order to ship its crude an additional 600 kilometers. Experts have speculated that the TNK strategy is simply to grab the Ukrainian pipeline for itself and decide its future use later.

Mr. Todiichuk explained that Ukraine

must move carefully because the next couple of years will be critical in determining who will be the major players in transporting the huge reserves of Caspian Sea oil - thought to be second only to Saudi Arabia's vast fields - to Europe. He noted that since last year's ecological disaster off the Spanish coast of the Atlantic Ocean, where an old oil tanker broke up and sunk, the price of transporting oil via sea vessels had risen dramatically and multinationals were now looking to move their product over land as much as possible.

The UkrTransNafta president said that if Ukraine agreed to the exclusive contract with TNK, it might find multinational oil companies and European refineries looking elsewhere to transport the crude, or other countries constructing their own pipelines while Ukraine was stuck with the TNK exclusive.

Mr. Todiichuk also noted that Ukraine shouldn't think that TNK was in a position to guarantee that the Odesa-Brody line would be utilized even at its minimum requirement of 9 million tons annually because, for one, Russia would still set pumping and export limits for its crude on an annual basis to support its prices, and also because Turkey had established limits how much shipping could pass through the already overly congested Bosphorus and Dardanelles shipping lanes it controls. As a result, both countries could influence how much oil TNK would actually move out of Odesa.

Mr. Todiichuk said he believes that Ukraine must utilize the flexibility that

the Odesa-Brody pipeline offers to move both the light sweet crude of the Caspian region and the heavier Urals crude from Russia. He explained that the main reason an exclusive contract with TNK is a mistake is that an optimal alternative is available to Ukraine.

"We can move the oil both ways. We have the technology - the last of it was recently installed," explained Mr. Todiichuk. "We can load both types of crude and utilize different pressures to pump it."

UkrTransNafta has entered into negotiations with Chevron-Texaco, spurred by a recent meeting in Washington between Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych and U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney, during which the Odesa-Brody pipeline was discussed.

While negotiations remain in the initial stages, there have already been points of agreement, said Mr. Todiichuk, who described the talks as "fruitful."

"I think that Chevron understands the potential. They have the PriceWaterhouseCoopers feasibility study (which determined that the Odesa-Brody pipeline could be profitable), and they have their own analysis. I believe we will agree on something," he noted.

However, Mr. Todiichuk said it would take time to hammer out an agreement with Chevron-Texaco, which TNK fully understands, and that is the reason it was pressuring Ukraine to act immediately.

"We need to patiently think through all our alternatives," Mr. Todiichuk underscored.

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**Summertime trip...**

(Continued from page 6)

Cliffs of Moher, and then in the evening, we went looking to see if we could find any more traces of Ukraine, but the village seemed empty that night. The next morning, as we were at breakfast, we saw a large bus pull past our inn – with a sign in the back window reading “Ukraine.” Our hostess joked that we had “missed the bus to Ukraine” and could now “not ever get home.” The ferry to the Aran Islands was canceled because of rough seas.

After breakfast, we took one last stroll through the village before departing for our return trip to Dublin. The road wound down and around to a pub, a craft shop and another B&B. We stood at a fork in the road, like figures in Robert Frost’s poem, and had a hard time deciding which road to take. We finally choose the left one. Walking up hill, we were passed by a small empty bus. I suddenly thought it might be headed to pick up more Ukrainians. At the top of the hill, there was a hostel, and leaving the building to board the bus were young people dressed in blue and yellow. We had finally caught up with one of the teams.

A joyful “reunion” followed, even though none of us knew each other. We chatted and laughed like old friends, stood for group pictures with youngsters and their coaches, exchanged addresses and many smiles, and bade each other good wishes and a safe trip home.

Shaking our heads in happy disbelief, Ihor and I started slowly walking back down the same road. We had chosen to come to Doolin at all only by chance. If we had taken the other road at the fork, we would have missed them. If we had lingered 5 minutes more over breakfast, they would have been gone. I guess God really did mean me to be among Ukrainians!

A little way down the hill, there was a lovely field with buttercups growing everywhere and the ruins of an ancient stone church far in the background. Grazing in the field were two beautiful, spirited horses, one brown and one black, who came to see if we had anything interesting to offer them – no, they disdained our dry scones – and with a carefree jerk of their heads galloped off, with their manes flowing, as if to show us how free they were.

How wonderful that feeling – freedom – if only both our homelands were equally able to experience it.

**Thousands travel...**

(Continued from page 3)

ular newspapers.

The focus, however, remains on Rebbe Nachmann’s grave where one hears the constant humming of meditative prayer interspersed with shouts of exultation and cries of atonement by hundreds of men covered in prayer shawls, some bobbing to and fro in rhythmic contemplation and others pressing to the front to get as close as possible to the rebbe lest their prayers not be heard.

So what do the townspeople of Uman think of this great annual influx of humanity – a pilgrimage of people who do not speak or dress as they do – into this quiet and conservative country town? The attitude seems to be one of grin and bear it. And if there are any criticisms, they are directed at other Ukrainians.

When asked his impression of the Rosh Hashanah pilgrimage and how it affected him, Ivan Semerezhenko, 32, who remodels buildings, questioned where the money that the pilgrims spent during their stay went every year.

“We don’t see it because it goes straight into the pockets of Kyiv officials,” he explained.

Oksana Ryzhoruk, 21, a student who works in a delicatessen, said she, too, has no qualms about the pilgrimage, except for one not-so-minor inconvenience: her landlady makes her leave her apartment during the two-week period because she leases it to Israelis, who pay top dollar for miserly accommodations.

“I don’t have a problem with them, it’s just that I get thrown out every year so that my landlady can make some money,” said Ms. Ryzhoruk.

**UUARC is listed in federal campaign**

PHILADELPHIA – The United Ukrainian American Relief Committee (UUARC) announced that federal employees can, once again, donate to UUARC through the Combined Federal Campaign. Please look for the organization in the Federations section under Human Care Charities of America or Independent Charities of America. The UUARC’s code number is 1221.

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**COMMUNITY CHRONICLE**

**CCRF volunteers in Connecticut promote charity show**



DANBURY, Conn. – The Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund took part on Sunday, September 7, in the “Taste of Danbury Festival” in the downtown theatre and entertainment district of Western Connecticut’s largest city. Thousands of tourists and revelers visited the fund’s outdoor exhibit promoting the October 4 charity ice skating event at the Danbury Ice Arena featuring World and Olympic Champions Viktor Petrenko, Brian Boitano, Katva Gordeeva, Ilya Kulik and Timothy Gooble. Mayor Mark Boughton and State Rep. Julie Geigler visited CCRF’s information table to show their support. Above, CCRF volunteers are seen gathered around their table at the Taste of Danbury Festival to present information about the “Viktory for Kids” ice skating gala scheduled for October 4. From left are: Natalie Kennedy, Irene Oleksiak, Yuri Slabicky, the Rev. Luke Mihaly and his son Nicholas Mihaly, Stefan and Rostyk Slabicky.

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Drama "Tears of the Mother of God"  
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Somerset - Friday, November 7  
Drama "Tears of the Mother of God"  
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Cleveland - Sunday, November 9  
Drama "Tears of the Mother of God"  
Hall of the Pokrova Ukrainian  
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## NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

Lukashenka, in a presidential residence near Kyiv, Ukrainian and Belarusian media reported. The presidents reportedly discussed bilateral relations, the recent European Union-Ukraine summit in Yalta and the situation in Iraq. As has become routine during their meetings, they promised to oblige their governments to resolve all bilateral controversies, including the issue of Ukraine's outstanding debt to Belarus. This time Presidents Kuchma and Lukashenka set November 1 as the deadline for doing so. "Irrespective of any political struggles in our mutual relations, we should be together and support one another because we have a common goal - to improve the lives of our people," Belarusian Television quoted Mr. Lukashenka as saying after the meeting. "We will cooperate to this end with both the European Union and our eastern neighbor, the Russian Federation." (RFE/RL Newsline)

### PM in high spirits after U.S. visit

WASHINGTON - Wrapping up his three-day visit to Washington on October 9, Ukraine's Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich told journalists that the U.S. administration has promised to help his country accede to the World Trade Organization by 2004, Reuters reported. Mr. Yanukovich also said World Bank President James Wolfensohn has told him that the bank's board of directors will approve this year a "strategic plan of assistance" that could give Kyiv access to \$2.5 billion in loans. Mr. Yanukovich met in Washington with Vice-President Dick Cheney, Secretary of State Colin Powell, Commerce Secretary Donald Evans, Treasury Secretary John Snow and congressional leaders. "We believe that precisely now, when Ukraine is standing shoulder-to-shoulder with the U.S. in the struggle against terrorism, the time has come for us to significantly revise our relations and move them to a new level," Interfax quoted Prime Minister Yanukovich as saying after his meeting with Secretary Powell. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Ukraine, Hungary sign visa accord

KYIV - Ukraine's Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Minister Oleksander Motsyk and Hungarian Foreign Ministry Deputy State Secretary Krisztina Berta on October 9 signed a visa accord in Kyiv, Interfax reported. The agreement envisages visa-free entry to Ukraine for Hungarians and free Hungarian visas for Ukrainians. The agreement will come into force on November 1. Ukrainians will need no formal invitation to obtain Hungarian visas, Mr. Motsyk told journalists. They can apply for the cost-free Hungarian visas as of October 15. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Kazakstan wants to use pipeline

ASTANA - The Kazak state oil and gas agency KazMunaiGaz wants to use the Odesa-Brody pipeline to ship oil from its Caspian Sea fields to Europe because this line better preserves the quality of Kazak crude oil than do Russian pipelines, the firm's transport director, Kaigeldy Kabyldin, told journalists at the KIOGE-2003 conference on October 9, Interfax reported. But Ukraine is still undecided whether it wants to use the pipeline, the first section of which was opened in May 2002, to ship Caspian oil to Europe or Russian oil from the Urals to a Black Sea port. Mr. Kabyldin said that for Kazakstan the Odesa line is ideal, and extending the pipeline to Plotsk, Poland, would make it even more attractive. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Russian oil company awaits accord

MOSCOW - The Russian oil company

TNK-BP, formed by the Tyumen Oil Company (TNK) and British Petroleum (BP), is still waiting for UkrTransNafta, Ukraine's oil pipeline operator, to decide to sign an accord on filling the Odesa-Brody pipeline with Russian crude, Interfax reported on October 8, quoting a TNK trade representative in Ukraine. Previously the TNK-BP said it will abandon its plans to ship 9 million tons of Russian oil annually through the pipeline to Odesa if UkrTransNafta makes no decision on the issue by October 8. The UkrTransNafta supervisory board reportedly voted 4-3, with one abstention, last week to allow TNK-BP to fill the Odesa-Brody pipeline with 380,000 to 420,000 tons of Russian crude to be shipped to Odesa. Fuel and Energy Minister Serhii Yermilov and Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich subsequently denied such a decision has been made. The Odesa-Brody pipeline was originally built to ship Caspian oil to Europe. (RFE/RL Newsline)

### Russia-Belarus union in 'stalemate'

MOSCOW - President Vladimir Putin and Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka on October 14 participated in a meeting of the Higher State Council of the Russia-Belarus Union in Moscow, polit.ru and strana.ru reported. After the meeting, an unidentified presidential-administration source said that Moscow sees the situation within the union as "a stalemate." The two countries failed to reach an agreement about the introduction of the Russian rouble as the union's common currency, a move that is scheduled for January 1, 2005. Miensk continues to insist the two countries first adopt a Constitutional Act, but no draft of such a document that is acceptable for Russia has yet been produced, the source said. He said the deadlock has been produced because Mr. Lukashenka is primarily concerned with his own political role within the future union. However, the source said, since no role for Mr. Lukashenka is envisioned, all other activity has ground to a halt. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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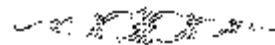
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## Soyuzivka's Datebook

### October 31-November 2

#### Halloween Weekend

Friday night – live music with Midnight Bigus  
Saturday – costume party, haunted house, pumpkin picking and carving, slumber party for kids and costume zabava with Vorony

### November 1

3 Mile Run – Fundraiser by STP Kurin Spartanok (Renaissance Fund towards Soyuzivka Playground)

### November 1-2

Paintball Games on Soyuzivka's new groomed paintball field - \$30/game

### November 7-9

Plast Orlykiada

### November 15-16

UACC

### November 21-23

UNA General Assembly

### November 27-30

Thanksgiving packages available – Traditional Thanksgiving Dinner with overnight stay

### December 6

UNA Christmas Party

### December 24-28

Christmas packages available – Traditional Ukrainian Christmas Eve Dinner with overnight stay

### December 31

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

### January 30-February 1, 2004

Church of Annunciation Family Weekend



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 141  
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## PREVIEW OF EVENTS

### Saturday, October 25

**NEW YORK:** The Shevchenko Scientific Society is holding a presentation of the second edition of Prof. George G. Grabowicz's "Toward a History of Ukrainian Literature" (published in Kyiv by Krytyka). Taking part in the evening will be Prof. Vitaliy Chernecky, department of Slavic languages, Columbia University; and Prof. Andriy Danylenko, professor of Russian at the modern languages and cultures department, Pace University. Prof. Grabowicz is the Dmytro Cyzevskyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature at Harvard University and founder and editor-in-chief of the Ukrainian monthly Krytyka. Prof. Grabowicz has written on Ukrainian, Polish and Russian literature, and on literary theory. His most recent book is "Shevchenko, Iakoho ne Znayemo" (The Unknown Shevchenko). The evening will be held at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave., between Ninth and 10th streets, at 5 p.m. As part of the program, the latest publications of the Kyiv-based Krytyka publishing house will be on display. For additional information call the society, (212) 254-5130.

**WHIPPANY, N.J.:** All Ukrainian youths between the ages of 13 and 18 are invited to a zabava/masquerade to be held at St. John's Ukrainian Catholic Church parish, Route 10 (eastbound and South Jefferson Road), at 7-11 p.m. Admission: \$10; (price includes music by a DJ who will play both Ukrainian and American music, food (hot, dogs, pizza, "kanapky"), snacks and soda. There will be a complimentary Parents' Café in the church basement, offering coffee and desert as well as canapes for parents who wish to wait for their children during the zabava. Proceeds to benefit the building fund of the new church and cultural center. For more information contact Katia Kucyna, (973) 599-1836.

**YARDVILLE, N.J.:** The St. Olha Sisterhood of St. George Ukrainian Orthodox Church invites the public to its fall zabava/masquerade which will be held at the parish hall, 839 Yardville-Allentown Road. The dance begins at 9 p.m. to the music of Vidlunnia. The admission fee, which includes a delicious buffet, is \$30, adults; \$20, students. For more information call Natalia, (609) 259-2763.

### Sunday, October 26

**NEW YORK:** The Dumka Chorus of New York invites the public to a musical tribute to Ukrainian composer Mykola Lysenko (1842-1912) – a key figure in the study and development of Ukrainian music – featuring the Dumka Chorus under the direction of Vasyl Hrechynsky; special guest artist baritone Mykhailo Kryven of Ivano-Frankivsk; and guest artists soprano Oksana Krovtytska, cellist Natalia Khoma, pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, tenor Roman Tymbala and baritone Oleh Chmyr-Opalinsky; with Dr. Taras Filenko, introductory remarks, and National Artist of Ukraine Ivan Bernatsky, emcee. The concert will be held at the Fashion Institute of Technology, 27th Street at Seventh Avenue, at 2:30 p.m. Tickets: \$15; children, free. For additional information call (718) 672-9344.

### Tuesday, October 28

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America (UESA), presents, as part of its lecture series, "Water Resource

Management: Theory and Projects in the Iraqi Reconstruction Project," with Dr. Eugene Z. Stakhiv, chief of planning, policy and special studies division of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Institute for Water Resources (IWR), and recent interim minister and senior advisor to Iraq's Ministry of Irrigation. Sign-in and networking will be at 6:45 p.m.; the lecture will start at 7:15 p.m. The lecture will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St. For more information visit [www.uesa.org](http://www.uesa.org) or e-mail: [nyc@uesa.org](mailto:nyc@uesa.org).

### Friday, October 31

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Art and Literary Club and Mayana Gallery invite the public to an evening commemorating the 59th anniversary of the demise of Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky. Comprising the program are a lecture titled "Metropolitan Sheptytsky, Patron of Art" by Stefania Hnatenko; a reading of Bohdan Lepky's poem "In St. George Cathedral" by Lavrentia Turkewicz; excerpts of the videofilm "Andrey" by Valeriy Herasymchuk; and music composed by Dr. Ihor Sonevtsky. In the gallery, the exhibit "Portraits of Andrey Sheptytsky" will be on view until November 2. Donation: \$7. Gallery hours: Friday, 6-8 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 1-5 p.m. The evening will be held at the Mayana Gallery, 136 Second Ave., fourth floor, at 7 p.m. For more information call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144; e-mail [ukrartlitclub@aol.com](mailto:ukrartlitclub@aol.com) or visit the website [www.brama.com/mayana](http://www.brama.com/mayana).

### ADVANCE NOTICE

### Saturday, November 1

**NEW YORK:** The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America, New York Metropolitan Chapter, in cooperation with the Self Reliance Association of American Ukrainians, New York Branch in NYC, will hold a community-based medical lecture at 2 p.m. The featured physician is Dr. Mary Efremov whose topic will be breast cancer. The presentation will be held at 98 Second Ave. Admission is free and refreshments will be served. For further information call Dr. Ihor Magun, (516) 766-5147.

### Sunday, November 2

**SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J.:** The Ukrainian National Women's League of America, Branch 4, will present a unique fashion show titled "Vesillia" to be held at 1 p.m. in the small reception hall beside St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church on Main Street. Featured will be bridal wear treasures of the past and present, including some folkloric dresses. A refreshment hour will start at 1 p.m. The "reception dinner" with light beverages and champagne included, will be served at 2 p.m. There will be a short musical interlude and a silent auction of fine items. Price of admission: \$25 per person. For tickets and information contact Luba Siryj, (908) 534-3728. Order tickets early, as seating is limited and there may be no tickets available at the door.

### Thursday, November 6

**TORONTO:** The Petro Jacyk Program for the Study of Ukraine presents a workshop titled "Kuchma, the Oligarchs and the Transition to the Post-Kuchma Era." The workshop will be held at the University of Toronto, Munk Center for International Studies, 1 Devonshire Place, at 6-8 p.m. For additional information call the Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Toronto, (416) 946-8133.

## PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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