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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Australian Senate condemns Famine-Genocide

CANBERRA, Australia — The Australian Senate on October 30 passed a motion condemning Stalin's action in bringing about an act of genocide by creating the Famine in Ukraine in 1932-1933, calling it one the most heinous acts of genocide in history.

Sen. Bill Heffernan, former chair of the Australian Ukrainian Parliamentary Group, worked with Federal Minister Rod Kemp to move the formal motion.

Similar motions are now being proposed in other state and territory Parliaments throughout Australia.

The Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations has worked in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine

in Australia to seek support for the motion.

"The resolution puts on the public record in Australia that Stalin was the perpetrator and his regime will always be judged as inhumane. The motion reiterates the fact that the Famine was an act of genocide against the Ukrainian nation," said Stefan Romaniw, chairman of the Australian Federation of Ukrainian Organizations.

"This motion will assist the government of Ukraine in seeking support for a resolution to the United Nations in November 2003, putting these facts on the interna-

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Famine Remembrance Week begins with conference at Columbia University

by Roma Hadzewycz

NEW YORK — An international conference at Columbia University featuring speakers from the United States, Ukraine and the United Kingdom marked the beginning of Famine Remembrance Week in New York City on Monday, November 10.

The conference on "The Man-Made Great Famine in Ukraine of 1932-1933 (Holodomor)" was opened by Prof. Mark von Hagen of Columbia, who underscored that the Famine was "a particularly stark demonstration of the brutality of the Soviet regime."

The Famine was denied for 55 years in Ukraine and elsewhere in the Soviet Union, Prof. von Hagen noted. "Compounding this conspiracy of silence ruthlessly enforced by

the Soviet government was the complicity of many governments of 'civilized' people and the reporters of the foreign press in Moscow, most notoriously Walter Duranty of The New York Times," he said, adding that "sadly, professional historians reinforced this silence with their own denials until recently."

Among those in the audience at the opening were two ambassadors to the United Nations, Valeriy Kuchinsky of

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Famine exhibit opened at U.N.

by Marta Baczynsky

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

UNITED NATIONS — The exhibition "Holodomor: The Great Man-Made Famine in Ukraine 1932-1933" opened on Monday, November 10 at the United Nations, commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the Famine-Genocide. The exhibit was organized by The Ukrainian Museum at the request of Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the U.N. More than 300 people attended the opening.

The exhibition was opened by Shashi Tharoor, under-secretary-general for public information, who said that the word "Holodomor" has now become a part of the language of the United Nations.

Valeriy Kuchinsky, permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, spoke about the tragedy of the Holodomor

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30 U.N. member-states sign joint declaration on Great Famine

NEW YORK — Speaking on the morning of November 10 at an international conference on the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 held at Columbia University, Ukraine's ambassador to the United Nations reported that a joint declaration signed by the U.N. delegations of 25 states would be released later that day to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine. By mid-week, the list of states signing the declaration had grown to 30, plus the European Union.

The document describes the Famine as "a national tragedy for the Ukrainian people" that "took 7 to 10 millions of innocent lives," but stops short of calling it genocide.

According to Ambassador Valeriy Kuchinsky of Ukraine's Permanent Mission to the United Nations, the declaration will be circulated as an official document of the United Nations and it is hoped the declaration will be read before the U.N. General Assembly by Secretary General Kofi Annan.

Ambassador Kuchinsky noted that the declaration — which is signed by, among others, the Russian Federation, the United States and Canada — is "the result of hard work and strenuous efforts of Ukrainian diplomats who have spent many months in intense consultations and discussion within the United Nations, as well as within various capital cities. These efforts have informed many political activists and, in turn, their respective nations of the true

nature of the Great Famine in Ukraine."

He characterized the declaration as "unique in that it is the first of its kind within the United Nations to publicly condemn the Soviet totalitarian regime for the murder of millions of innocent victims."

[In Kyiv, according to The Ukrainian Weekly's Kyiv Press Bureau, a source at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when asked whether the word "genocide" appears in the text of the joint declaration, explained: "I think you understand that the Russians would never have allowed for the word 'genocide' to be used. We agreed to this version because we realized that we could end up with nothing. If the Russians had blocked the statement, we might not even have had this.]

The joint declaration "On the 70th anniversary of the Great Famine of 1932-1933" was signed by the U.N. delegations of: Azerbaijan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Mongolia, Nauru, Pakistan, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Macedonia, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United States and Uzbekistan.

The text of the joint declaration, as cir-

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Self Reliance N.Y. donates \$500,000 to St. George Schools

by Andrew Nynka

NEW YORK — The Self Reliance (N.Y.) Federal Credit Union on November 6 announced a donation of \$500,000 to the St. George Ukrainian Catholic Schools Foundation, creating a significant financial base for the endowment fund that was created to support the two Ukrainian Catholic schools here.

The announcement was made in the auditorium of St. George School, located between Sixth and Seventh streets on Taras Shevchenko Place, in front of faculty and staff, as well as some 200 students who cheered wildly during portions of the afternoon assembly.

"This is a great help — a very generous gift which will help extend the future of the two schools," the Rev. Philip Sandrick, pastor of St. George Church, said after the announcement.

Myroslaw Shmigel, chairman of the board of directors at the credit union, characterized the contribution as an investment in the Ukrainian community. "We've grown up here; we spend so much of our time in this neighborhood. This money is an investment in our Ukrainian

community," Mr. Shmigel said during a reception that followed the assembly.

Askold Lozynskyj, a member of the board of the directors of the foundation

and the president of the Ukrainian World Congress, said the credit union's

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Andrew Nynka

Dr. Bohdan Kekish (left), president and CEO of Self Reliance New York, and Myroslaw Shmigel (second from right), chairman of the board of directors, present the Rev. Philip Sandrick with a check in the amount of \$500,000. Looking on are board members Stefan Kaczaraj (right) and Jaroslaw Oberyszyn (partially hidden).

ANALYSIS**Hard lessons for Our Ukraine in Donetsk**

by Jan Maksymiuk
RFE/RL Newsline

The Our Ukraine bloc led by Viktor Yushchenko failed to hold a congress of democratic forces in Donetsk as planned on October 31. After arriving in Donetsk that day, Mr. Yushchenko and his supporters were confronted by hostile crowds at the airport and in downtown Donetsk in what looked like a highly coordinated effort to prevent the Our Ukraine gathering and to fan anti-Yushchenko sentiment in the city.

The entire city was adorned with billboards showing Mr. Yushchenko in a Nazi uniform extending his hand in a Nazi salute and calling for the "purity of the nation." Some 1,500 mainly young and drunk people filled the planned venue and effectively prevented Our Ukraine from holding the congress. Neither the police nor officers of the Security Service of Ukraine did anything to stop them.

Mr. Yushchenko accused the presidential administration in Kyiv of organizing this obstruction but, judging by many press reports on what happened in Donetsk on October 31, the truth might be more complex.

Mr. Yushchenko, 49, is Ukraine's most popular politician and a sure contender in the presidential election that is expected to be held on October 31, 2004. He has very strong support in western Ukraine and quite good backing in the center of the country, but only scant support in the eastern regions such as Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk and Luhanske. These are overwhelmingly Russian-speaking regions, where people treat "Ukrainian-speaking

"nationalists" from western Ukraine with distrust, to say the least.

Though he was born in Sumy Oblast in northeastern Ukraine and avoids any radicalism on the sensitive language issue, Mr. Yushchenko is nevertheless perceived in the traditionally pro-Russian eastern Ukraine as a "nationalist." The congress in Donetsk was intended to change this image and allow Mr. Yushchenko to gain a foothold in the region, which is controlled both economically and politically by a group of oligarchs known as the Donetsk clan.

Neither President Leonid Kuchma nor Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovych, a member of the Donetsk clan, are interested in allowing Mr. Yushchenko to become president in 2004. Mr. Kuchma, who is forbidden by the Constitution of Ukraine from running for a third consecutive term, is now confronted with the difficult task of finding a successor who could guarantee him a quiet retirement. Obviously, Mr. Yushchenko is not his choice.

According to many observers, Mr. Yanukovych himself might be harboring presidential ambitions. Therefore, it is no wonder that both the presidential administration headed by Social Democratic Party-United leader Viktor Medvedchuk and Mr. Yanukovych might be vitally interested in preventing Mr. Yushchenko from reaching the electorate in Ukraine. A confidential instruction by the presidential administration to the heads of oblast administrations – which was published by some Ukrainian newspapers and presented personally by Mr. Yushchenko on RFE/RL on October 31 – obliges oblast chairmen to take countermeasures to "minimize the public and political resonance" of democratic forums organized by Our Ukraine in their regions. The

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

Yushchenko receives death threats

by Roman Kupchinsky
RFE/RL Organized Crime and Terrorism Watch

As the presidential elections in Ukraine, scheduled for next year draw closer, a number of incidents have occurred that indicate that the use of dirty tactics has already begun.

Viktor Yushchenko, the leader of the Our Ukraine opposition bloc, announced in late October that he had received a number of death threats and that some 40 members of his bloc have been notified of investigations against them by the Procurator General's Office. In response to this, President Leonid Kuchma announced that he had ordered the Security Service of Ukraine to provide bodyguards for Mr. Yushchenko.

On October 30, Our Ukraine was scheduled to hold a regional conference in Donetsk, but at the last minute the hall rented for this purpose was cancelled by the city administration. When Mr. Yushchenko

Roman Kupchinsky is the editor of RFE/RL Crime and Corruption Watch.

Quotable notes

"My father was a prisoner of Auschwitz for your sake, lackeys!"

– Ukrainian opposition leader Viktor Yushchenko in Donetsk on October 31, on seeing billboards depicting him in a Nazi uniform with a hand extended in a Nazi salute, as quoted by *Grani* on November 3 and cited by RFE/RL Poland, Belarus and Ukraine Report.

NEWSBRIEFS***Our Ukraine holds forum in Sumy***

the Soviet Union, Interfax reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv to increase military hardware in Iraq

KYIV – Polish Defense Minister Jerzy Szmajdzinski agreed with his Ukrainian counterpart Yevhen Marchuk in Kyiv on November 7 that Ukraine should send "several dozen additional" combat helicopters to the Polish-led stabilization sector in Iraq to help protect convoys and patrols, and to lead reconnaissance operations, Polish Radio reported. Mr. Szmajdzinski said neither Poland nor Ukraine envisages sending more troops to Iraq. There are currently some 1,700 Ukrainian and 2,500 Polish troops there. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Opposition cites political terror

KYIV – Our Ukraine, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Socialist Party of Ukraine issued a statement on November 6 charging that "the current authority headed by President [Leonid] Kuchma is acquiring traits of a gangster dictatorship," Interfax reported. The three organizations charge that "the presidential administration, local state administrations, [and] law enforcement bodies have been turned into a repression machine against political opponents." The statement says foiling the planned Our Ukraine congress in Donetsk on October 31 revealed the real face of the "criminal regime" in Ukraine and showed that Donetsk is "outlaw territory" and a "reservation" inhabited by "wretched people without any rights." The statement demands that all officials involved in "the organization of the repression of democratic forces" in Donetsk be dismissed. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Communists want return of USSR

KYIV – Hundreds of Communist Party supporters, pensioners and war veterans took part in a rally in Kyiv on November 7 to mark the 86th anniversary of the 1917 Bolshevik revolution and called on the government to prevent bread prices from rising, Reuters and Interfax reported. Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko told the crowd that Ukraine's possible entry to the World Trade Organization would ruin the country's agro-industrial complex. Mr. Symonenko also spoke against NATO entry for Ukraine. Meanwhile, some 2,000 Communist Party members and supporters in Symferopol called on the Ukrainian authorities to ratify an accord on the creation of a Single Economic Space with Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus as the first step toward restoring

Officials to report on Donetsk events

KYIV – The Verkhovna Rada will question Internal Affairs Minister Mykola Bilokon and First Deputy Procurator General Serhii Vynokurov about reports that anti-Our Ukraine protesters were "using fascist symbols" and "fomenting ethnic antagonism" in Donetsk on October 31, Interfax reported on November 7. A formal query was submitted by Our Ukraine lawmaker Mykola Tomenko and communicated at a parliamentary session on November 7 by Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn. The Constitutional Court ruled this week that deputies' interpellations of the state authority or local self-government do not require approval of the entire chamber. The same court decided, however, that

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Kuchma names new envoy to U.S.

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – President Leonid Kuchma appointed Mykhailo Reznyk as ambassador to the United States on November 10.

Mr. Reznyk, 53, will take up his post after serving as Ukraine's ambassador to China and Mongolia since October 2001. Prior to that appointment, Mr. Reznyk served as ambassador to South Korea. In 1994-1997 he was the head of the economic-trade mission of Ukraine in the U.S.

Mr. Reznyk was born in 1950 in the Russian town of Donuzhkyi, Orenburg Oblast. He finished university studies at the Kyiv Trade and Economic Institute in 1973. Afterwards he worked in various positions at the Ministry of Trade of the Ukrainian SSR. After Ukraine's independence, Mr. Reznyk became vice minister of external economic relations before his appointment to lead Ukraine's trade mission in the U.S. in 1994.

Mr. Reznyk is married and has a daughter. He replaces Ambassador Kostyantyn Gryshchenko, who became Ukraine's minister of foreign affairs in September.

Australian Senate...

(Continued from page 1)

tional record," Mr Romaniw added.

The Senate motion:

"notes that 2003 is the 70th anniversary of the enforced Famine in the Ukraine caused by the deliberate actions of Stalin's Communist government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

"recalls that an estimated 7 million Ukrainians starved to death as a result of Stalinist policies in 1932-1933 alone, and that millions more lost their lives in the purge which ensured for the remainder of the decade;

"notes that this constitutes one of the most heinous acts of genocide in history;

"honors the memory of those who lost their lives;

"joins the Ukrainian people throughout the world, and particularly Ukrainian Australians, in commemorating these tragic events; and

"resolves to seek to ensure that current and future generations are made aware of the monstrous evil that led to the Famine."

Following the successful tree-planting ceremony on October at Point Cook Coastal Reserve in the State of Victoria, in memory of the many millions who perished in the Famine, Mr. Kaye Darveniza, parliamentary secretary to the premier of Victoria, raised the Famine issue in the State Parliament, commemorating the death of many millions and offering support for the current commemoration program.

Australian Ukrainians are currently involved in the international campaign to revoke Walter Duranty's Pulitzer Prize with postcards being sent to the New York Times publisher, Arthur Sulzberger Jr., calling on him to "do the right thing" and support the move to return Duranty's prize.

Preparations are well under way for the national rally to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Great Famine to be held in Australia's capital, Canberra on November 22-23. Federal, state and territory members of Parliament will join Australia's Ukrainian community at the rally.

Democratic opposition groups harassed in Sumy

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukrainian opposition forces claimed they were again subjected to harassment and intimidation tactics as law enforcement officials idly stood by, this time in the northeast city of Sumy, where they held a forum of democratic forces on November 9.

In their most serious charge, forum participants, which included members of the Our Ukraine and Yulia Tymoshenko Blocs and the Socialist Party, said that individuals threw firecrackers into a crowd of several thousand people who were attending a rally, to which state militia workers were slow to react.

State militia said that 24 individuals were arrested as a result of civil disobedience.

The renewed charges came a little over a week after widespread demonstrations and harassment in Donetsk effectively prevented Viktor Yushchenko's Our Ukraine coalition from holding a congress in the city. Our Ukraine has claimed that local officials organized the protests on orders from government leaders in Kyiv.

"We are troubled most by the use of firecrackers, which we had not experienced previously in any city," explained Mykola Tomenko, a leading member of the Our Ukraine coalition, who was present in Sumy. "It is scary to think that next time something more serious could explode."

In addition to firecrackers, organizers and participants of the forum were pelted with eggs as militia officers watched. Our Ukraine also noted that organized groups of vandals slashed the tires of dozens of buses – they counted 81 tires in all – and pelted others with rocks. The buses were used to bring Our Ukraine supporters to Sumy for the forum.

In one case, according to Ukraine Moloda, National Deputy Taras Stetski held several teenagers who had broken the windows of a bus, while two state militia officers – a lieutenant and a major, who had passively watched the events

unfold from a distance – turned and ran from the scene.

Our Ukraine leaders also charged that organized bands of students roamed the streets around the area where the events of the forum took place, distributing bogus leaflets inciting citizens to "bury Yushchenko alive" and handing out 10-hrv notes to people who agreed to demonstrate against Mr. Yushchenko.

They said the political bloc was denied access to the airwaves of the local television station Vsesvit when the electricity at its studio was unexpectedly shut off. An interview at the Sumy newspaper, Panorama, also had to be canceled after electricity at its offices mysteriously was cut off.

The Our Ukraine bloc, which had by far the largest representation at the forum, stated that the actions in Sumy, similar to the harassment that occurred in Donetsk on October 31 and in Lviv earlier in the month, was part of an organized campaign set up by the authorities in Kyiv to split Ukraine and turn the presidential elections slated for next year into an east-west debate. The goal, Our Ukraine supporters have stated, is to develop an impression that Mr. Yushchenko, currently Ukraine's most popular politician, was not welcome in the eastern oblasts, Ukraine's most populous region.

President Leonid Kuchma addressed the charges against government officials during a monthly briefing on November 12 by emphasizing that the Donetsk and Sumy events organized by Our Ukraine were in effect illegal campaign appearances by Mr. Yushchenko because the campaign season does not begin for several more months.

Mr. Kuchma, speaking as "an average citizen," as he noted, also underscored that the eastern cities were largely Russified and these people had heard the anti-Russian remarks made by Mr. Yushchenko in Lviv (in response to the Tuzla crisis) and had responded in kind when he visited Donetsk and Sumy.

"I repeat, every political entity has the ability to hold events wherever they would like as long as it is done within the

framework of the law," explained Mr. Kuchma.

The president did not, however, address why the public relations office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs issued an erroneous statement in which it said that drunk Our Ukraine politicians – lawmakers Mykola Katerynchuk, Yevhen Chervonenko Pavlo Kachur and Petro Yushchenko (Viktor's brother) – had broken into the office of the local Communist Party in Sumy to destroy anti-Yushchenko placards.

Mr. Katerynchuk stated on November 12 that in reality local workers at the site had invited the lawmakers into the offices of the Communist Party after they arrived. The lawmakers had called the local militia themselves after finding the signs, to officially document their discovery. He also said that Mr. Yushchenko had not arrived until later.

Mr. Katerynchuk showed a video one of Our Ukraine's supporters had shot at the scene, which showed individuals he identified as Communist Party workers moving around the office in a drunken state and hiding bottles of vodka. He said that militia officers who arrived on the scene refused to file a report until they received direction from their superiors, which is not the usual method of operation for law enforcement workers.

"I believe that the statements were not developed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs Public Relations Office. They were far too unprofessionally written," explained Mr. Katerynchuk, who noted that such a press release would contain legal jargon, such as the correct term for illegal entry and not the commonly used form. He added that the Ministry of Internal Affairs work "has become far too political."

Commenting on the events in Sumy, U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine John Herbst said on November 10 that should it turn out that what occurred there was similar to what had happened in Donetsk a week earlier, "then the world community will respond in an appropriate way," reported Interfax-Ukraine.

Constitutional Court says bill for parliamentary election of president is acceptable

by Roman Woronowycz

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Ukraine's Constitutional Court ruled on November 12 that a political reform bill supported by President Leonid Kuchma, which transfers the right to elect the country's leader to the Parliament, is constitutionally acceptable.

By supporting the legality of the proposed changes to Ukraine's basic law, the court opened the way for possible major changes in Ukraine's system of government.

With 11 of the 18 judges in agreement and only five dissenting, the constitutional Court stated that a president elected by the legislative branch does not deny the people the right to choose their state leader. "A change in the process of the formation of state organs is not a violation of the rights of citizens," explained Judge Pavlo Yevhrafov.

However, the court also ruled that if such a change is eventually accepted by a constitutional majority of the Verkhovna Rada – 300 votes – it could become effective only after a new Parliament is elected in 2006.

The draft law the court addressed would have presidential elections take place again in 2006, which would effectively give the person elected president in October 31, 2004, an abridged two-year term. Currently the Ukrainian president is elected for a five-year term.

National Deputy Yurii Kliuchkovskyi,

a member of the Our Ukraine faction in the Verkhovna Rada, which is opposed to the constitutional changes, said the court's finding, inexplicably did not address the fact that nowhere in the bill is the need to amend Article 71 of the current Constitution of Ukraine mentioned. Article 71 declares that the president must be elected directly by the people. Mr. Kliuchkovskyi said that the article falls into a special group of "indivisible" articles that require a more complex amendment process.

"This oversight is difficult to reconcile from a legal point of view," stated Mr. Kliuchkovskyi, adding that, though he would not want to imply that the judges felt political pressure from the pro-presidential forces in making their ruling, it was a "politically expedient" decision.

The draft bill, the result of an initiative by President Kuchma in August 2002 to transform Ukraine from a strong presidential system to a parliamentary system with a weak president, is the latest of several versions that pro-presidential and opposition forces have battled over. An earlier bill was killed by the successful efforts of a united opposition force. The current bill was developed during the summer recess in consultation with opposition members from the Communist Party and the Socialist Party, who have thrown in their support for it.

It was sent to the Constitutional Court for review after 232 lawmakers signed a petition backing the proposed changes to

the Constitution, even though conventional legislative procedure requires that national deputies first approve an initial reading by a simple majority. Since the draft bill went to Ukraine's highest court in early autumn, 60 more lawmakers have signed on in support of the initiative, bringing the total to 293 lawmakers – just seven votes shy of the number needed to amend the Constitution.

If approved, the Verkhovna Rada – which would continue to be elected by popular vote – would decide on a new president by a simple majority in an open vote. The president would then, ostensibly, be a member of the parliamentary majority, which would help to eliminate the widespread and paralyzing dissension and bickering that for years has plagued the legislative process in the Verkhovna Rada.

The bill would also give a parliamentary majority the right to form a government and appoint a prime minister. However, the proposal also stipulates that, should the legislature fail to do this, the sitting president could dismiss the body and call for new elections.

Proponents maintain that this new system would bring Ukraine's political system into line with European ones. Detractors explain that it is a simple ploy by Mr. Kuchma and his supporters to ensure that they retain the top leadership post in the country. Currently the pro-presidential forces control the majority in the Ukrainian Parliament.

THE 70th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

Holocaust/Genocide Resource Center hosts teachers' program on Ukrainian Famine

by Vsevolod Onyshkevych

LAWRENCEVILLE, N.J. — A special program at the Julius and Dorothy Koppelman Holocaust/Genocide Resource Center at Rider University focused on the artificial famine, or Holodomor perpetrated by the Stalin regime in Ukraine in 1932-1933.

The keynote lecture was given by Dr. Taras Hunczak, professor of history and political science at Rutgers University, on October 15.

It was followed on October 16 by the center's annual fall program for high school teachers, with over 50 teachers of Holocaust/genocide studies in attendance at which Dr. Hunczak was the featured lecturer.

These events were organized by the Resource Center, with assistance from the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

After brief introductions by Dr. Mordechai Rozanski, president of Rider University, and Dr. Marvin Goldstein, co-director of the Holocaust/Genocide

Resource Center, Dr. Hunczak launched into a detailed factual and emotional exploration of this tragic episode of history.

While estimates of the death toll from the Holodomor range between 6 million and 14 million, most scholars have narrowed the estimates to a still-imprecise 7 million to 10 million. It is impossible to arrive at an exact number, Dr. Hunczak explained, since the Soviet regime was diligent in covering up the facts, while Western, Soviet-loving, apologists such as The New York Times reporter Walter Duranty spread significant disinformation. In recent years, the files of the KGB and its predecessor have been accessible to Dr. Hunczak and others, hence more details are beginning to emerge, and awareness is on the increase.

The Holodomor can be traced to a policy of forced socialism and collective farming codified in 1928, continued Dr. Hunczak. The premise of collectivization was for the farmers to deliver the entirety of their crops to the state; in order to accomplish this goal, the middle-class, land-owning farmers, or "kulaks," needed to be destroyed. From January to March 1930, 61,000 farms were taken over forcibly, over 1 million farmers saw their property expropriated, and 850,000 farmers and family members were deported to Siberia.

By 1932 peasant revolts against this collectivization became characterized as "activism" and "nationalism," and it became the express policy of Stalin and his henchman Lazar Moiseyevich Kaganovich, a.k.a. "the Wolf of the Kremlin," to crush the revolts and peasants, Dr. Hunczak said. By 1932 12,000 brigades were mobilized to scour every village and find the supposed "hidden reserves" of food the peasants had not delivered to the Soviets. On August 7, 1932, an edict was issued making it a crime to have more than five ears of

wheat; this led to the arrest and trial of more than 54,600 peasants, and over 2,000 executions.

Simultaneous with the crackdown, the regime limited the amount of food available to peasants to an average of 4 pounds per month per person. A system of internal passports kept the peasants in their villages. This exacerbated the food shortages and wholesale famine ensued. The effects were shocking, with millions of deaths, and numerous reports of cannibalism and bands of parentless, feral "wild" children, Dr. Hunczak reported.

The Stalin regime was deliberate in its actions, justifying the deaths of millions of people under the guise of a crackdown on "nationalism" and equating people eating the food they themselves produced as "sabotage," said Dr. Hunczak. He cited numerous statements by Stalin and his cohorts some as damning as "Nationalism is the village" and "It took a famine to crush the peasants."

Faced with the horrors of their actions (and inactions), Ukrainian Communist leaders Mykola Khvyliovyi and Mykola Skrypnyk committed suicide.

On the other hand, Western Communist sympathizers, including George Bernard Shaw and Walter Duranty, claimed that "this couldn't happen in the promised land," with the "promised land" being the USSR. Duranty issued article after article denying the existence of a famine, while privately acknowledging it. There is a major effort under way to try to rescind Duranty's Pulitzer Prize for these lies. Contemporaneously, Welsh journalist Gareth Jones did try to expose this genocide, but his exhortations fell on deaf ears. Today, 70 years later, the true horrors of the Holodomor are beginning to be exposed throughout the West, thanks to the efforts of Ukrainian organizations

and the government of Ukraine, Dr. Hunczak concluded.

Participants of the teachers' workshop received a curriculum guide prepared by Dr. Myron B. Kuropas, an educator and historian, which was funded by the Ukrainian National Association.

Valeriy P. Kuchinsky, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, the permanent representative of Ukraine to the United Nations, was slated to attend the session. Due to a last-minute Security Council session, however, he was represented by Markian Z. Kulyk, the deputy permanent representative.

Mr. Kulyk read a communiqué from the ambassador, and described the significant efforts the Ukrainian government has been making to raise the awareness of the Holodomor and to honor its victims. This includes a weeklong commemoration in New York City on November 10-15 at the United Nations Headquarters, a conference at Columbia University and with a requiem service at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

At the conclusion of the session, Dr. Hunczak and Mr. Kulyk answered questions from the floor, elaborating on the facts.

New Jersey is one of many states mandating "Holocaust and genocide" education on the elementary and high school levels. To date, this curriculum included numerous 19th and 20th century genocides, but not the Famine-Genocide, which numerically was one of the largest. At the end of the program, Dr. Harvey Kornberg, who is also president of the Association of New Jersey Holocaust Organizations (ANJHO), pledged to introduce a resolution mandating the Holodomor as one of the genocides to be covered in the core curriculum. This pledge was met with a rousing ovation by the 100-plus students and citizens in attendance.

Dr. Harvey Kornberg, president of the Association of New Jersey Holocaust Organizations, pledged to introduce a resolution mandating the Holodomor as one of the genocides to be covered in New Jersey's core curriculum.

Special commemorative edition of journal dedicated to Holodomor

IDYLLWILD, Calif. — Publisher Charles Schlacks Jr. recently published a special commemorative edition of Canadian-American Slavic Studies (Vol. 37, No. 3, Fall 2003) dedicated to the 70th anniversary of the Famine-Genocide in Ukraine.

The journal features the following articles:

- Foreword: "1933. Genocide. Ten Million. Holodomor" by Peter Borisow, president of the Hollywood Trident Foundation and the Genocide Awareness Foundation, focuses on the fact that it is necessary to correct the erroneous perception that Holodomor (literally death by forced starvation) was a weather-generated event, as is the common public perception gained through the use of the term "famine."

- "Gareth Jones: A Voice Crying in the Wilderness" by Margaret Siriol Colley and Nigel Linsan Colley is based on the Welsh reporter Gareth Jones' articles (including those that first broke the news of the Famine to the west), diaries and letters, as well as official British government documents, and letters from former Prime Minister David Lloyd George.

- "Images and Evocations of the Famine-Genocide in Ukrainian Art" by Dr. Daria Darewych is enhanced by 16 exemplary illustrations. Dr. Darewych is the president of the Shevchenko Society of Canada and is a professor of art history at York University. Her article explains that, because of the political oppression pervasive in the USSR, there was a dearth

of artistic images dealing with the Holodomor until the recently achieved freedom of expression permitted the subject to be artistically addressed.

- Dr. James E. Mace, professor of political science at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, contributed the article "Is the Ukrainian Genocide a Myth?" Citing Stalin's letter to Kaganovich of September 11, 1932, he points out the unquestionable fact that the genocidal aspects of the Holodomor were both known and condoned at the highest level of the Stalin regime.

- "The Holodomor: 1932-1933" by guest editor Cheryl A. Madden, provides an overview of the Holodomor, and makes use of a variety of international and multi-ethnic sources to support its various points. Ms. Madden also contributed the Introduction, "A Selective Annotated Bibliography of Books in English Regarding the Holodomor and Stalinism" and a review of the book of primary source famine-appeal letters, "We'll Meet Again in Heaven: German-Russians Write Their American Relatives, 1925-1937" by Ronald J. Vossler.

- "Holodomor and the Ukrainian Identity of Suffering: The 1932-1933 Ukrainian Famine in Historical Culture" by Johan Ohman, a Ph.D. candidate at Lund University in Sweden, addresses the ways in which Ukraine's subjugation by the USSR, especially as demonstrated by the ravages inflicted upon the popu-

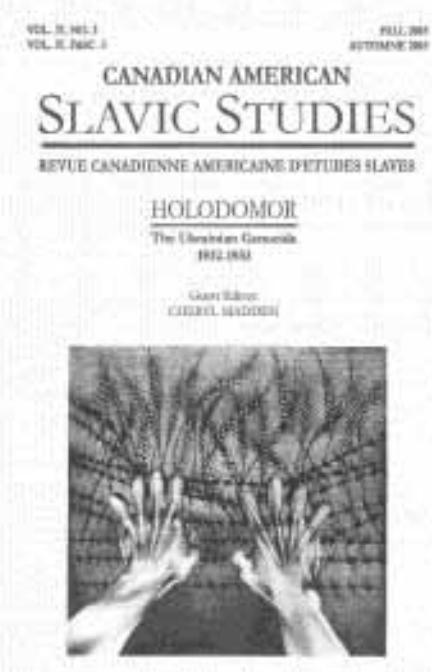
lace by the Holodomor, influenced the formation of both national and personal identities. He also discusses how these subjects, as well as Ukrainian history in general, are presented in Ukrainian textbooks.

- "The Holodomor of 1932-1933, as Presented in Drama and the Issue of Blame" by Dr. Larissa M. L. Zaleska Onyshkevych, president of the Shevchenko Scientific Society of the U.S., explores the Holodomor-related works of the playwrights Yuri Yanovskyi, Serhiy Kokot-Ledianskyi and Bohdan Boychuk. As with visual arts, the problem of Soviet control of all aspects of life prohibited these writers, and others, from presenting the Holodomor in its horrible truth and vastness. While in the thrall of the Soviet Union, these writers could mention the ravages of the Holodomor only through the use of veiled allusions, or in publications written by the diaspora and/or published in the West. Once the collapse of the Soviet Union removed the threat of fast and sure reprisals against writers and artists, their work and their family members, they were freed to relate the once-captive history of their people.

- In "Testimony – from 'Holod 33'" Orysia Paszczak Tracz translated primary source testimonies from the book edited by Lidia Borysivna Kovalenko and Volodymyr Antonovych, "Holod 33: A National Memorial Book." Ms. Tracz is a Ukrainian ethnographer, translator and

frequent contributor to The Ukrainian Weekly. The variety, and yet universality, of experiences suffered by those providing testimonies for this book express the profound influence of the terrors these people witnessed and never forgot.

Copies of "Holodomor: The Ukrainian Genocide, 1932-1933," may be ordered from the publisher for \$5, plus \$2 (U.S.) postage (\$3 in Canada and \$4 foreign). To order, write to: Charles Schlacks, Jr., Publisher, P.O. Box 1256, Idyllwild, CA 92549-1256.



THE 70th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

A tale of two journalists: Walter Duranty and Gareth Jones

by Dr. James Mace

On June 24 the Pulitzer Prize Committee was sent an open letter by Dr. Margaret Siri Colley and Nigel Linsan Colley of Bramcote, Notts, United Kingdom, too long to be recounted here in full, but which can be read on the Internet at http://colley.co.uk/garethjones/soviet_articles/duranty_revocation.htm. (The letter was published in The Weekly on July 20.) The lady is the niece of one Gareth Jones, a journalist who had had the courage to tell the truth about the despicable things he had seen in Ukraine in the spring of 1933. For his courage he paid with his professional reputation and being long all but forgotten.

The hatchet man in this tale was one Walter Duranty, winner of the 1932 Pulitzer Prize for writing stories from the Soviet Union, reportage that he had already freely confessed "always reflected the official Soviet point of view and not his own." And here begins a tale of one journalist being crushed for his honesty and another rewarded for his mendacity. It is a tale that touches directly both on the ethics of journalism and the history of Ukraine.

Journalists often like to think of themselves as fearless fighters for the public's right to know the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. To reward those who actually did so an extremely successful Hungarian-born American journalist named Joseph Pulitzer willed that his legacy be used in part to fund prizes in his name for outstanding achievements in drama, letters, music and journalism. The prizes, modest in money but tremendous in terms of the honor they convey on their recipients, have been awarded annually since 1917.

In reality, journalists, like everyone else, are rarely completely faithful to the ideals they profess. And prizes, even prestigious ones like the Pulitzer, sometimes go to scoundrels. Dr. Colley demands the revocation of the Pulitzer Prize from the scoundrel who led a campaign for Stalin's Soviet Union from the most prestigious newspaper in the United States, The New York Times, to discredit her uncle for honestly trying to do what journalists are supposed to do: for telling people the truth.

Walter Duranty, born in Liverpool (England) in 1884, was always something of a scoundrel and openly relished in being able to get away with it. In S. J. Taylor's excellent biography, "Stalin's Apologist: Walter Duranty: The New York Times's Man in Moscow" (Oxford University Press, 1990), he is seen lying even about his own family origins, claiming in his autobiography to have been an only child orphaned at 10, neither of which was true: his mother died in 1916 and his sister 14 years later, a spinster; when his father died in 1933.

After finishing his university studies, he drifted to Paris, where he dabbled in Satanism, opium and sex on both sides of the bed-sheets. By the time World War I broke out, he had a job as a reporter for The New York Times and could thus avoid actual combat. Duranty seems to have known that the key to success in journalism can often be in first determining what the readers want and then gauging how the facts might

Dr. James Mace is former staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, which was established in 1986 and issued its report to Congress in 1988. Its mandate was extended in 1988, and two years later the commission published a three-volume compilation of the Oral History Project on the Famine-Genocide. Dr. Mace today teaches at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy and writes for the Kyiv newspaper Den (The Day).

fit in with it. His reportage was always lively, eminently readable, and usually – but by no means always – had some relationship to the facts.

Still, he realized that in the American free press, newspapers are made to make money for their owners, and the reporter's job is to write something people would want to read enough that they would go out and buy his employer's newspaper. It is the classic relationship between labor and management in a market economy: the more effective a worker is at helping his employer make more money, the better chance he stands of getting higher pay, a better job or other attributes of worldly success.

For Duranty, this system seems to have worked quite well. After the war, he was sent to the new independent Baltic states and in 1921 was among the first foreign reporters allowed into the Soviet Union. This latter achievement was a major one, for the Soviet Union was never shy about exercising control over who could come or leave. A Western reporter in the Soviet Union always knew that if one wrote something offensive enough to the Soviet authorities, he would be expelled and never allowed to return.

Thus, there was a strong professional incentive not to be that person. Duranty understood this better than anyone else, but just in case someone among the journalists forgot this simple truth, there was a Soviet press officer to remind him. During the First Five-Year Plan, the head of the Soviet Press Office was Konstantin Umansky (or Oumansky: he liked it better the French way).

Eugene Lyons, who had known Umansky at a distance since he had been a TASS correspondent in the United States and the latter chief of its Foreign Bureau, probably knew this little man with black curly hair and gold teeth as well as any of the foreign correspondents. He described the system as more one of give-and-take with the foreign correspondents sometimes backing the censor down through a show of professional solidarity (it would have been, after all, too much of an embarrassment for the Soviets to expel all the foreign correspondents), often in a spirit of give-and-take and compromise. But the telegraph office would simply not send cables without Umansky's permission.

Moreover, convinced that the Soviet experiment was so much superior to the all too evident evils of capitalism, a huge segment of the West's intellectuals wanted desperately to look with hope on the Soviet experiment, which, for all its failures, seemed to offer a beacon. And in a world where access to newsmakers is often the only thing between having something to print or not, access to power itself becomes a commodity.

As Lyons himself put it in his memoir, "Assignment in Utopia" (1937):

"The real medium of exchange in Moscow, buying that which neither rubles nor dollars can touch, was power. And power meant Comrade Stalin, Comrade Umansky, the virtuoso of kombinatsia, the fellow who's uncle's best friend has a cousin on the collegium of the GPU. To be invited to exclusive social functions, to play bridge with the big-bugs, to be patted on the back editorially by Pravda, to have the social ambitions of one's wife flattered: such inducements are more effective in bridling a correspondent's tongue than any threats..."

Whether in Moscow or Berlin, Tokyo or Rome, all the temptations for a practicing reporter are in the direction of conformity. It is more comfortable and in the long run more profitable to soft-pedal a dispatch for readers thousands of miles away than to face

an irate censor and closed official doors.

Both Lyons and Duranty knew the rules of this game so well that both had been rewarded before the Holodomor by being granted an interview with Stalin himself, the Holy Grail of the Moscow foreign press corps. Umansky knew how to award and punish foreigners. Perhaps this is why he would later move on into the diplomatic beau monde of Washington.

Lyons, who came to Russia as an American Communist sycophant, then becoming a disillusioned anti-Communist, paid the price. His lady translator, it seems, brought to his attention an item in Molot, a newspaper from Rostov-on-Don, designed to cow the local inhabitants but not for foreign consumption, announcing the mass deportation of three Ukrainian Kozak stanit-sas from the Kuban. Nine months after he broke the story, he was gone from the Soviet Union for good.

Into this world walked a young English socialist, Malcolm Muggeridge, who had married the niece of Sidney and Beatrice Webb, then icons in the Soviet Union for their work to turn the Soviet experiment into an icon for socialist intellectuals in the West. Coming from such a background,

of us as an example of what we should be."

It, of course, suited his material interests thus to write everything the Soviet authorities wanted him to – that the collectivization of agriculture was working well, with no famine conditions anywhere; that the purges were justified, the confessions genuine, and the judicial procedure impeccable. Because of these acquiescent attitudes – so ludicrously false that they were a subject of derision among the other correspondents and even [Soviet censor] Podolsky had been known to make jokes about them - Duranty never had any trouble getting a visa, or a house, or interviews with whomever he wanted.

Such subservience to a regime that was one of two truly evil systems of the 20th century, for which the term totalitarianism is most often applied, was marked by a veneer of objective analysis and certainly not without insight – he was the first to have "put his money on Stalin," as he put it, and is even credited with having first coined the word Stalinism to describe the evolving system – and he was always fascinating to read, even more to talk to.

He was the most famed foreign correspondent of the time; a nice apartment in Moscow complete with a live-in lover, by

Into the world of Moscow journalism, a world where everybody had to make his own decision on the moral dilemma Lyons framed as "to tell or not to tell," came one Gareth Jones, a brilliant young man who had studied Russian and graduated with honors from Cambridge and became an adviser on foreign policy to former British Prime Minister David Lloyd George.

At the age of 25, in 1930 he went to the Soviet Union. In 1932 he wrote with foreboding about the food situation as people asked, "Will there be soup?"

Malcolm and his wife even sold their furniture, convinced that they would remain in the Soviet Union as he reported for the Manchester Guardian.

Yet, when he arrived, he quickly saw that the Five-Year Plan was not quite all it was cracked up to be. Perhaps the first inkling of the panoply of characters he happened onto was at a reception at the British Embassy in Moscow in the fall of 1932 when he found himself sitting between old Soviet apologist Anna Louise Strong and the great Duranty, the most famous foreign correspondent of his day and fresh from his Pulitzer Prize.

Miss Strong, he wrote in his memoirs, "Chronicles of Wasted Time" (1972), "was an enormous woman with a very red face, a lot of white hair, and an expression of stupidity so overwhelming that it amounted to a strange kind of beauty."

Of Duranty, Muggeridge wrote: "Duranty, a little sharp-witted energetic man, was a much more controversial person; I should say there was more talk about him in Moscow than anyone else, certainly among foreigners. His household, where I visited him once or twice, included a Russian woman named Katya, by whom I believe he had a son. I always enjoyed his company; there was something vigorous, vivacious, preposterous, about his unscrupulousness which made his persistent lying somehow absorbing. I suppose no one – not even Louis Fischer – followed the Party Line, every shift and change, as assiduously as he did. In Oumansky's eyes he was perfect, and was constantly held up to the rest

whom he did indeed beget a son, and an oriental servant to do the cooking and cleaning; was the social center of the life of foreigners in Moscow; and took frequent trips abroad, as he put it, to retain his sense of what was news.

Simultaneously, there was a strange sort of honesty to his privately admitting that he was indeed an apologist. In the 1980s during the course of my own research on the Ukrainian Holodomor I came across a most interesting document in the U.S. National Archives, a memorandum from one A.W. Kliefoth of the U.S. Embassy in Berlin dated June 4, 1931. Duranty dropped in to renew his passport. Mr. Kliefoth thought it might be of possible interest to the State Department that this journalist, in whose reporting so much credence was placed, had told him that, 'in agreement with The New York Times and the Soviet authorities,' his official dispatches always reflect the official opinion of the Soviet government and not his own."

Note that the American consular official thought it particularly important for his superiors that the phrase, in agreement with The New York Times and the Soviet authorities, was a direct quotation. This was precisely the sort of journalistic integrity that was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1932.

Into the world of Moscow journalism, a world where everybody had to make his own decision on the moral dilemma Lyons framed as "to tell or not to tell," came one Gareth Jones (1905-1935), a brilliant young

(Continued on page 8)

THE 70th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Re: airbrushing history

Will the airbrushing of history related to the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933 in Ukraine continue in this, its 70th anniversary year?

We speak to developments on two fronts.

First, of course, is the case of the infamous Walter Duranty of The New York Times, whose Pulitzer Prize-winning dispatches in the 1930s from Stalin's paradise upheld the party line and denied that a Famine was raging in Ukraine. The New York Times, via its publisher and other spokespersons, has expressed concern that revoking Duranty's Pulitzer is akin to airbrushing him out of history, much like the Soviets used to airbrush personae non gratae out of the picture, both figuratively and literally.

But as Prof. Mark von Hagen (the full text of the letter he sent to the Times appears on the facing page) and others have argued, what those who want Duranty's Pulitzer rescinded seek is exactly the opposite: not the airbrushing of history, but an exposé of the full truth – that the Famine-Genocide did take place and that Duranty was among those complicit in denying that fact.

There is also the case of the highly significant Senate Resolution 202, which unequivocally states that the Great Famine was genocide. We've written before about the Russian government's opposition to the measure via the interventions of its Embassy personnel in Washington. And we know that Russia was opposed to any statement at the United Nations that would use the word "genocide" in relation to the Famine. Now it appears there's more to it.

We now know there is opposition to the characterization of the Famine as genocide from the Bush administration, most notably from the National Security Council. Whether the reason for this opposition is President George Bush's good buddy Vladimir [Putin], we do not know. But we do know that the resolution – which has strong bipartisan support and has more co-sponsors than most Senate resolutions do – is stuck in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where Chairman Richard Lugar is being pressured by the administration to not let the resolution stand as written. Though the resolution, which is a "sense of the Senate" resolution, does not express the policy of the Bush administration, the administration nonetheless wants it to be watered down, with references to the Famine as genocide removed. A touch of airbrushing? Meanwhile, S. Res. 202's sponsor, Sen. Ben Nighthorse Campbell, is standing firm, which makes him all the more courageous a figure as he is going against the wishes of the Republican leadership.

What can you do? If your senators are not among the current 23 co-sponsors (Sens. Joseph Lieberman and Mark Dayton have joined the list since our last report), ask them to sign on. Contact the National Security Council to express your dismay over this position of the Bush administration.

It's time to call things by their true names, to stop the airbrushing, to tell the whole truth about the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933.

Nov.
20
1999

Turning the pages back...

In 1999, The Ukrainian Weekly ran an editorial commenting on the memorial procession and service held in New York City on November 20. Following are excerpts from that editorial.

Stop the silence and end the lies. That was the principal message carried forth by those who participated in the Famine-Genocide memorial procession and service... Ukrainians of all ages, members of various organizations, faithful of different Churches congregated to bear witness to the man-made Famine that decimated the Ukrainian nation in 1932-1933 during Stalin's reign of terror. They came to remember the greatest tragedy that has ever befallen Ukraine and to mourn its innocent victims, to pledge that they will never forget and will tell the world about one of this century's darkest periods. That was evident from the placards they carried and from the observations they shared when questioned by a reporter.

But mostly the marchers and mourners came out of the strong conviction that this can never happen again, that others must know the truth – for it is the truth that can prevent such atrocities. ("To ignore one genocide is to invite another," said one poster.) They pledged by their presence to continue to speak out about the Great Famine, for they know that silence was one of the principal reasons this murderous act of Stalin and his collaborators in crimes against humanity was so successful.

Ambassador Anton Buteiko pointed out in his address that, even during the artificial Famine, the issue had been raised "at a forum of the League of Nations and was supported by representatives from Norway, Ireland, Spain and Germany. However, representatives of other nations insisted that the famine was an internal affair of the Soviet Union. Thus, indifference got the upper hand, and the crimes remained unpunished."

... The mourners converging on New York City also knew that another reason the Great Famine was successful was the "Great Lie," as Bishop Basil Losten called it, via which the Stalin regime and its supporters – including some notable Western journalists and intellectuals – denied that famine was raging in Ukraine.

Even today, after "Monuments were erected to commemorate the victims, secret archives made public, tens of books, memoirs and studies published," as Ambassador Buteiko noted, "the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, directed by the bloody deeds of Lenin and Stalin, is yet to bear the judgment of the nations of the world, the judgment of history. We have yet to tell the truth about artificial famine, to preach its lessons to humankind."

Source: "Bearing witness to genocide" (Editorial), *The Ukrainian Weekly*, November 28, 1999, Vol. LXVII, No. 48.

Pastoral letter regarding observances of Day of Remembrance of Famine

My Dear Friends:

Man's inhumanity to man has never been more apparent than in the instances of genocide that have besmirched the history of civilization. Whenever a crime against humanity is perpetrated, right-thinking people are appalled, for it is so beyond our comprehension and contrary to human nature.

In 1932-1933, Lazar Kaganovich spearheaded Stalin's artificially orchestrated famine intended to drive independent farmers into collectivized Soviet agriculture and to crush Ukraine's growing national identity. Propaganda, manipulation of the truth, secrecy and even denial shrouded the starvation of 7 million Ukrainian peasants. They had no champion to give voice to their plight, and others – like The New York Times' Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter Walter Duranty who should have brought the genocide to the world's attention – either engaged knowingly in a shameful cover-up or turned a blind eye to its horrors.

It is now 70 years since this human depravity was visited on the innocents of our native land. The victims are, for the most part, unknown; but, if they were known, they would be too numerous to be counted – however, not too numerous for tearful remembrance.

At 2 p.m., on November 15, we will, once again, for the 12th consecutive year, gather for a memorial service in St. Patrick's Cathedral. I urge all Ukrainians in the New York metropolitan area to make every effort to join in prayer for those victims and show that we have not forgotten.

A solemn march, beginning at 11 a.m., from St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church to St. Patrick's Cathedral will give testimony to our outrage and pain. I call upon all of you who are able to join your priests, religious and schoolchildren in a public display of our solidarity, carrying banners and placards on high to let the world know about this "Hidden Holocaust."

To give further evidence of our compassion, I direct each of our parishes to conduct a food drive during the first three weeks of November, the food collected to be given to your local community food bank before Thanksgiving.

I will join you with a heavy heart on this Day of Remembrance, taking solace in our voices joined in prayer.

With all good wishes I confer upon you my episcopal blessing, and remain.

Sincerely yours in Christ,
Most Rev. Basil H. Losten, D.D.
Eparch of Stamford

"Statement in support of remembering the victims of Ukraine's Great Famine"

Following is the full text of a joint "Statement in support of remembers the victims of Ukraine's Great Famine: issued by the Ukrainian World Congress and the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's Organizations regarding the Famine-Genocide of 1932-1933. The statement was submitted on November 10 to Secretary General Kofi Annan for circulation among the missions of the member-states of the United Nations. The UWC and the WFUWO are non-governmental organizations accredited at the U.N.'s Economic and Social Council in consultative status.

"When I awoke, before the dawn, amid their sleep I heard my sons ... weep and ask for bread..."

– from Dante's description of Hell, ninth and final circle.

This year marks the 70th anniversary of the forced famine of 1932-1933, engineered by the Soviet regime in which 7 million to 10 million Ukrainians perished. The sheer numbers alone would qualify this entry as the world's most massive genocide. We honor the millions of victims of this most heinous mass crime ever committed by man against man. Historians conclude that no nation lost more than the Ukrainian during the 20th century. Together the famines, purges, persecutions, wars resulted in over 20 million lives lost.

The quintessence of today's commemoration lies not only in reflection. Seventy years ago when Ukrainians were being brutally murdered by the millions, many governments in the world were establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. Worse, even the press conspired to conceal, among them the notorious New York Times chief correspondent Walter Duranty.

In 1983 Time magazine wrote about

the victims of the famine of 1932-1933: "Their extermination was a matter of state policy, just as the ovens of Dachau were a matter of state policy. The Ukrainian kulaks died ... for the convenience of the state, to help with the organization of the new order of things ... they died and yet the grass has grown over the world's memory of their murder. Why?..."

To date this tragic event lacks due condemnation or recognition as a genocide by many international institutions and governments.

In 1988 the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine concluded: "The Genocide Convention defines genocide as one or more specified actions committed with intent to destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group wholly or partially as such ... One or more of the actions specified in the Genocide Convention was taken against the Ukrainians in order to destroy a substantial part of the Ukrainian people ... Overwhelming evidence indicates that Stalin was warned of impending famine in Ukraine and pressed for measures that could only ensure its occurrence and exacerbate its effects. Such policies not only came into conflict with his response to food supply difficulties elsewhere in the preceding year, but some of them were implemented with greater vigor in ethnically Ukrainian areas than elsewhere and were utilized in order to eliminate any manifestation of Ukrainian national self-assertion."

In 1989 the Ukrainian World Congress convened a tribunal of eminent international jurists to conduct hearings on the 1932-1933 Famine. The tribunal determined that the Famine was planned by the totalitarian regime of the USSR, that it targeted the Ukrainian nation, and that it claimed at least 7 million lives.

(Continued on page 20)

THE 70th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

BOOK NOTES: *New compilation of materials about Famine-Genocide*

"Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, 1932-1933: Western Archives, Testimonies and New Research," edited by Wsevolod W. Isajiw. Toronto: Ukrainian Canadian Research and Documentation Center, 2003. ISBN 0-921537-56-5, 212 pp., \$20 (softcover).

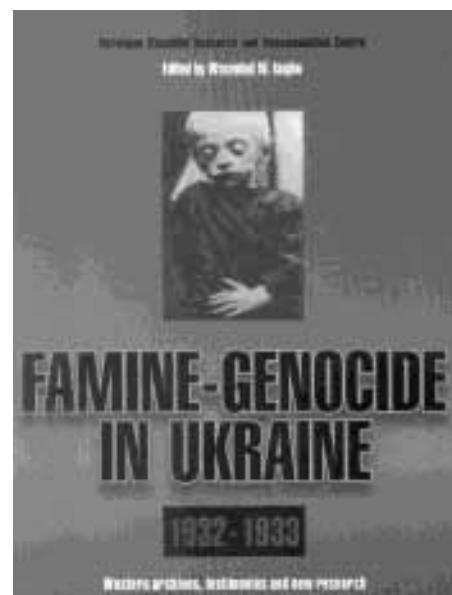
Published on the 70th anniversary of the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide in Ukraine, this book presents an analysis of documents about the Famine found in Western and Russian archives.

It examines reports about the Famine sent at the time by the German, Italian and British consulates to their governments. Up to now, little has been written about these reports. The reports give a shocking picture of the unbelievable tragedy that the Famine was. They also indicate that the Famine was brought about intentionally by the Soviet government of the time.

The book examines Famine witness testimonies collected both in the West and in Ukraine since its independence. A special section is devoted to "Testimonies from Kyiv," which include articles prepared by Volodymyr Maniak and Lidia Kovalenko.

The pressure exerted by the Soviet regime on the Western press to deny the Famine and the willingness of some reporters to comply is also a focal point of the book. A unique article by Terry Martin on the letters of Stalin, recently discovered in the Russian archives, linking the Famine to Stalin's hatred of the Ukrainian independence movement of the time, appear in the volume in the section called "Famine Initiators and Directors: Personal Papers."

In the section "The Other Famines," the book examines two other famines in



Ukraine spawned by the Soviet regime in the 20th century: "The Origin of the Ukrainian Famine of 1921-1923 in the Light of Recent Research" by Roman Serbyn and "The 1946-1947 Famine in Ukraine: A Comment on the Archives of the Underground" by Peter J. Potichnyj.

The book contains an introduction by Dr. Wsevolod Isajiw; an extensive bibliography on the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide prepared by Olya Pavlyshyn is included at the end of the volume.

Among the articles in the book are: "German Diplomatic Reports on the Famine" by Orest Subtelny; "Italian Archival Documents on the Ukrainian Famine" by Andrea Graziosi; "The Famine in the British Government Archives" by Jaroslaw V. Koskiw; "The Famine Witnesses: Oral Histories in North America" by Iroda Wynnytsky and Wsevolod W. Isajiw; "A Blanket of

(Continued on page 14)

FOR THE RECORD: Prof. von Hagen's letter to the editor of The New York Times

Below is the text of a letter to the editors of The New York Times sent on October 29 by Prof. Mark von Hagen of Columbia University. The letter was written in response to a news story (The New York Times, October 23) that quoted a letter to the Pulitzer Prize Board by Times publisher Arthur Sulzberger Jr.

Dear Editors:

I write in response to the suggestion in the letter that [Arthur] Sulzberger Jr. sent to the Pulitzer Prize Committee that revoking Walter Duranty's 1932 prize was somehow equivalent to Stalin-era airbrushing. Although Mr. Sulzberger did not direct his comments at me, since my report did not include a recommendation about the prize (though the concluding sentences probably gave away my sentiments), I feel that I am now retroactively in the camp of virtual Stalinist airbrushers and compelled to reply.

As historians of the tragic Stalin period know well, nearly all those targeted for "airbrushing" were already murdered or languishing in the Gulag (or, in fortunate cases, forced into exile) after being accused on trumped up charges of espionage, treason, sabotage and other "crimes." After their arrests or exiles, the NKVD ordered a further "documentary execution" of these victims by directing libraries to expunge all mention of them in books and journals, to remove their books if they had written any,

Mark von Hagen
Professor of History
Columbia University

Faces and Places

by Myron B. Kuropas



Denver does it again

Readers of The Ukrainian Weekly will recall that on April 28, 2001, Ukrainian Americans in Denver, commemorated the 15th anniversary of the Chornobyl disaster with events that lasted two days. A full-page story appeared in the June 17, 2001, issue of The Weekly.

Denver has a relatively small contingent of Ukrainian Americans. They're small in numbers, but big in ideas. When Ukrainian Denverites commemorate Ukrainian events, they don't do it in some isolated, "for Ukrainians only" locale, where Ukrainians speak exclusively to Ukrainians. The Chornobyl event took place in Denver's Chessman Park, where the Ukrainian National Women's League of America (Soyuz Ukrainok) had planted an ash tree and dedicated a Chornobyl commemorative bench in 1986.

Given their approach to Ukrainian commemorations, it should come as no surprise that this year Denver's Ukrainians did it again. This year they put together a 70th anniversary commemoration of the Great Famine (Holodomor) that was held on the campuses of Regis College and the University of Denver.

The Regis College event was held on Friday, November 7, in the Science Amphitheater. It featured history professor Dan Clayton; Cheryl Madden; Regis emeritus professor Daniel Gallagher, a jovial Irishman and local political mover and shaker who recently became a member of the Holy Transfiguration Ukrainian Byzantine Ukrainian Catholic Church; and this writer, who served as a public member of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine. Soyuz Ukrainok (UNWLA) prepared and coordinated an exhibit of Ukrainian breads for the occasion.

A highlight of the evening was a reading by local poet Rawdon Tomlinson, whose original poem dedicated to the Famine brought many in the audience to tears.

The following day some 45 history and social studies teachers from various high schools in the state attended a seminar at the University of Denver (UD). The theme was "Food as a Political Weapon." Presenters included Dr. Carol Helstotsky of the department of history, whose topic was politically engineered food shortages in Italy during the Mussolini years, Ms. Madden, who offered a power-point presentation about the Great Famine featuring letters by 1932 inhabitants in Ukraine to their relatives in the United States and Canada, and this writer who reviewed his recently updated Famine Resource and Curriculum Guide for Teachers.

Originally published in 1983, the Famine Guide was recently re-published by the Ukrainian National Association.

An exhibit coordinated by Soyuz Ukrainok featured Ukrainian breads, Ukrainian embroidery and books on the Famine. Soyuz Ukrainok also provided a complimentary lunch for all participants.

Evaluations by participating teachers, some of whom will receive one hour of graduate credit from the University of Denver, responded with an average score of 3.6 and a scale of 1 to 4.

One teacher commented that he had learned more in one day than he often learns in a semester. Another believed that the \$15 participation fee was too low. "I didn't expect much at that price," he wrote,

"but I was pleasantly surprised. You could have charged \$100 and it would have been worth every penny."

The weekend concluded with a commemorative divine liturgy at Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Church, where three priests concelebrated and hundreds participated.

Special praise belongs to Dr. Ania Savage, who coordinated the UD event and was able to obtain graduate credit for the teachers who participated; Taras M. Bugir, who prepared a CD on the Famine for teachers; Tatianna Gajecky-Wynar, who organized the exhibits; Marta Arnold and Inya Saldyt, respectively, UNWLA president and treasurer; Olena Morozewycz who prepared a commemorative cross for the occasion; Roxolana and Misio Wynar, young activists who convinced some of their college colleagues to help out and to sign cards demanding the revocation of Duranty's Pulitzer Prize; Lileya Palissa, who organized a candlelight remembrance on Saturday evening; and Nadia Mironenko, who coordinated the food drive.

Denver is not the first community to hold workshops for teachers this year. A similar event was held on October 16 at Rider College in Lawrenceville, N.J., where the newly revised, UNA-produced teacher's curriculum guide was used for the first time.

Teacher-training events were also held in Chicago, Detroit, Newark and Denver back in 1983. Twenty years later, it's time to do it again. Why not hold workshops every year, not just once every so often?

Our community needs to get the Famine message out because no one else will. There are many ways to do it, but one of the best is through a university that is willing to offer graduate credit to teachers. It's a big project, but it can be done if a handful of dedicated individuals decide it should be done. The UNA will supply you with the Famine curriculum guides. Let Denver be your guide. Get busy!



Cover of curriculum guide featuring original artwork by Roman Zavadowych.

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

THE 70th ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMINE-GENOCIDE IN UKRAINE

A tale of two...

(Continued from page 5)

man who had studied Russian and graduated with honors from Cambridge, and became an adviser on foreign policy to former British Prime Minister David Lloyd George. At the age of 25, in 1930 he went to the Soviet Union to inform his employer what was happening there. His reports were considered so straightforward that they were then published in the London Times as "An Observer's Notes."

The following year he returned and published some of the materials under his own name. Having gained a reputation for integrity in honestly trying to get to the bottom of things, in 1932 he wrote with foreboding about the food situation as people asked, "Will there be soup?"

By the early spring of 1933, the fact that famine was raging in Ukraine and the Kuban, two-thirds of the population of which happened to be Ukrainian, was common knowledge in Moscow among foreign diplomats, foreign correspondents and even the man in the street. In response to Lyon's "revelations" from the regional official Soviet press, a ban had been imposed on foreign journalists traveling to the areas in question.

Upon checking with his colleagues in

Gareth Jones spent a couple of weeks, walked about 40 miles, talked to people, slept in their huts, and was appalled at what he saw. "I walked alone through villages and 12 collective farms. Everywhere was the cry, 'There is no bread; we are dying...'"

Moscow what they knew – on the understanding, of course, that their names would never be mentioned – Jones decided it was worth it to defy the prohibition and buy a ticket at the train station to the places affected as a private person, which was not forbidden. Once there, he employed his simple but logical method of getting off the train and walking for several hours until he was certain he was off the beaten track and start talking to the locals.

He spent a couple of weeks, walked about 40 miles, talked to people, slept in their huts, and was appalled at what he saw. Rushing back to Moscow and out of the Soviet Union, Jones stopped off first in Berlin, where he gave a press conference and fired off a score of articles about the tragedy he had seen first-hand. "I walked alone through villages and 12 collective farms. Everywhere was the cry, 'There is no bread; we are dying...'" (Manchester Guardian, March 30, 1933).

Young Muggeridge, who would live to a ripe old age and become one of the most revered journalists of the 20th century, had done much the same, sent his dispatches out through the British diplomatic pouch and published much the same earlier but under the anonymous byline of "An Observer's Notes." But his reports created barely a ripple because his story was the unconfirmed report of some unknown observer.

Yet, now stood the young Jones, age 27, the confidant of prime ministers and millionaires, a young man who was able to get interviews with Hitler and Mussolini. Here Umansky and his superiors in the Soviet hierarchy encountered a problem that could not be ignored. But Soviet officialdom already had a trump up its sleeve, one certain to bring into line any recalcitrant members of the Moscow press corps infected by an excess of integrity, at least for the duration of their stay.

A couple of weeks earlier the GPU had arrested six British citizens and several Russians on charges of industrial espionage. An announcement was made that a public trial was in preparation. This was news. Putting their own people in the dock was one thing, but accusing white men, Englishmen, of skullduggery was something else. This promised to be the trial of the century, and every journalist working for a newspaper in the English-speaking world knew that this was precisely the type of story that their editors were paying them to cover. To be locked out would have been equivalent to professional suicide. The dilemma of to tell or not to tell was never put more brutally.

Umansky read the situation perfectly, and Lyon's summed up what happened in a way that needs no retelling:

"On emerging from Russia, Jones made a statement which, startling though it sounded, was little more than a summary of what the correspondents and foreign diplomats had told him. To protect us, and perhaps with some idea of heightening the authenticity of his reports, he emphasized his Ukrainian foray rather than our conversation as the chief source of his information ..."

"Throwing down Jones was as unpleasant a chore as fell to any of us in the years of juggling facts in order to please dictatorial regimes – but throw him down we did,

unanimously and in almost identical formulas of equivocation. Poor Gareth Jones must have been the most surprised human being alive when the facts he so painstakingly garnered from our mouths were snowed under by our denials.

"The scene in which the American press corps combined to repudiate Jones is fresh in my mind. It was in the evening and Constantine Umansky, the soul of graciousness consented to meet us in the hotel room of a correspondent. He knew that he had a strategic advantage over us because of the Metro-Vickers story. He could afford to be gracious. Forced by competitive journalism to jockey for the inside track with officials, it would have been professional suicide to make an issue of the famine at that time. There was much bargaining in the spirit of gentlemanly give-and-take, under the effluence of Umansky's gilded smile, before a formula of denial was worked out.

"We admitted enough to soothe our consciences, but in round-about phrases that damned Jones as a liar. The filthy business having been disposed of, someone ordered vodka and zakuski, Umansky joined the celebration, and the party did not break up until the early morning hours. The head censor was in a mellower mood than I had ever seen before or since. He had done a big bit for Bolshevik firmness that night."

Duranty took the point position in the campaign against Jones. On March 31, 1933, The New York Times carried on page 13 an article that might well be studied in schools of journalism as an example of how to walk the tightrope between truth and lie so masterfully that the two seem to exchange places under the acrobat's feet. It is called "Russians Hungry, But Not Starving" and begins by placing Jones' revelations in a context that seems to make everything quite clear:

"In the middle of the diplomatic duel

between Great Britain and the Soviet Union over the accused British engineers, there appears from a British source a big scare story in the American press about famine in the Soviet Union. With 'thousands already dead and millions menaced by death from starvation.'"

Of course, this put everything in its proper place, at least enough for the United States to extend diplomatic recognition to the Soviet Union in November of that year. So much so that when a dinner was given in honor of Soviet Foreign Minister Maksim Litvinov in New York's posh Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, when it came time to pay tribute to Duranty, the cheers were so thunderous that American critic and bon-vivant Alexander Woolcott wrote, "Indeed, one quite got the impression that America, in a spasm of discernment, was recognizing both Russia and Walter Duranty."

At the same time that Duranty was so actively denying the existence of the famine in public, he was quite open in admitting it in private. On September 26, 1933, in a private conversation with William Strang of the British Embassy in Moscow, he stated, "it is quite possible that as many as 10 million people may have died directly or indirectly from lack of food in the Soviet Union during the past year." The little Englishman indeed seemed to have gotten away with it.

But his further career was a gradual sinking into obscurity and penury, his Katia in Moscow berating him for taking no interest in the education of their son and asking that he send more money, that is, of course, when he could. He married on his deathbed in late September 1957. A week later, on October 3, he died from an internal hemorrhage complicated by pulmonary emphysema at the age of 73. Nothing further of his son is known.

Jones had attempted to defend himself in a letter to The New York Times and Malcolm Muggeridge, once out of the Soviet Union, declined to write a letter in support of Jones, although Jones had publicly commended Muggeridge's unsigned articles in the Manchester Guardian. Various organizations, mostly on the right, took up the cause of telling the world about the Great Famine of 1932-1933, but within two or three years the issue faded into the background and was largely forgotten.

Gareth Jones was himself nonplussed. In a letter to a friend who intended to visit the Soviet Union, he wrote:

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

Jones and those who sided with him were snowed under a blanket of denials. When one by one the American journalists left the Soviet Union, they wrote books about what they had seen. Muggeridge wrote a thinly disguised novel, "Winter in Moscow" (1934), in which the names were changed, but it was clear who everybody was. Only Jones, it seems, was really concealed in the fact that the character of such integrity, given the name of Wilfred Pye by the author, was older, a smoker, a drinker, none of which the real Jones was.

In his memoirs, Muggeridge seems to have forgotten altogether the man who actually broke the story of the Ukrainian Famine-Genocide under his own name. Perhaps he felt a little guilty that his

courage in this situation was not quite as great as the Welshmen who had the bad luck to have been murdered in China in 1935, probably to prevent him from telling the world that the new state of Manchukuo was not nearly as nice a place as its Japanese sponsors wanted the world to believe.

There is perhaps something of a parallel to the story of Gareth Jones. There was in 1981 another young man, then 29 and a newly minted Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, hired by the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute to study the Holodomor. After nearly a decade, when the Commission on the Ukraine Famine was wrapping up, he was informed that the fellowship he had been offered for an academic year had been cut back to a semester. Having nowhere else to turn, he settled for that. "We expected he'd refuse, but he accepted," a colleague was told. Next year he was invited for a yearlong fellowship to the University of Illinois. Well-meaning Ukrainian Americans were ready to donate a million dollars to endow a chair for this man. Those who taught Russian and East European history led him to understand, however, that, while they would be quite happy to take the money, whoever might get the chair, it would certainly not be he.

It is unknown who exactly played the role of Umansky in this particular tale or whether vodka was served afterward, but the carrot and stick are fairly obvious: access to scholarly resources in Moscow vs. the veto of any research projects. In a world where a number of scholars slanted their journal articles and monographs as adroitly as Duranty did his press coverage, I am tempted to someday venture my own counterpart to "Winter in Moscow," based on the published works that make the players all too easy to discern. For I was that once young man. But, in contrast to Jones, I have found a place to live, married the woman I love, teach, and have a forum from which I can from time to time be heard.

Despite Duranty's prophesies, the Ukrainians did not forget what had happened to them in 1933, and 70 years later the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association and the Ukrainian World Congress, with support from a number of other leading Ukrainian diaspora organizations, have organized a campaign to reopen the issue of Walter Duranty's 1932 Pulitzer Prize with a view to stripping him of it.

As a professional courtesy, the editors [of Den] have already sent an e-mail of this article to all the members of the Pulitzer Prize Board in the hope that it might help them in their deliberations on this issue.

The whole story of denying the crimes of a regime that cost millions of lives is one of the saddest in the history of the American free press, just as the Holodomor is certainly the saddest page in the history of a nation, whose appearance on the world stage was so unexpected that there is, in fact, a quite successful book in English, "The Ukrainians: Unexpected Nation."

Still, it would be only appropriate if that nation, which was for so long so safe to ignore and then appeared so unexpectedly, expressed itself on the fate of a man who also was victimized so unexpectedly, simply for trying honestly to find out and then tell the truth. Ukrainians abroad want justice done by stripping that young man's chief victimizer of a Pulitzer Prize that makes a mockery of the ideals of journalism. They have been joined by a host of respected journalists in the West.

Is it not only right that the people most affected by the events in which the struggle between truth and falsehood, idealism and cynicism, were so blatant that it reads almost like a melodrama, also make its collective voice heard? By asserting justice in the past, we help attain it for ourselves.

Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization is reborn in central New York state

by Borys Buniak

SYRACUSE, N.Y. — After nine years of dormancy, Plast has reorganized and rekindled an active association in the city of Syracuse, N.Y. An initiative to consolidate a group of individual members scattered throughout Central New York resulted in an enthusiastic rebirth of the Syracuse Branch of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization.

After the difficult task of restructuring was completed earlier this year, Syracuse has become an official group under the auspices of Plast-U.S.A.

On September 21, a merger of individual groups from Binghamton, Syracuse and Utica celebrated their joint venture with a successful opening day ceremony at St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Syracuse, followed by a picnic organized by Lida Buniak at Pratt's Falls Park in Manlius, N.Y.

The protocol for the event was read by lawyer John I. Hvozda, and implemented by Dr. George Temnycky. Blessings and a prayer were led by Father Wasyly Kadylo.

Children and adults alike enjoyed food, nature walks to the scenic waterfalls, organized games, sports, Plast songs and pleasant conversation. Plans for continued growth and activity within our community were a topic of great discussion. With kind support from Father Ivan Kaszczak, Plast will hold regular meetings in the undercross of the church with periodic relocation to either Binghamton or Utica to reduce travel burden on individuals living outside of Syracuse. Such camaraderie is reminis-

cent of the early organizational cooperation in the early 1960s when these same three cities worked together to raise their children in the spirit of Ukrainian Scouting.

Under the leadership of Dr. Borys Buniak, Plast in Syracuse intends to grow with assistance from its additional members. A total of 14 children gathered at the picnic in order to begin the year of preparation for promotions, activities and friendly sports competition. Counselors for the group's young members are currently attending local universities and are prepared to conduct regular meetings and organize field trips with their assigned groups. Among them is Orest Myktya, a student at Syracuse University, who has been a counselor in Syracuse since March.

Plast-Pryiat, a parental support organization for Plast, will be under the direction of Martha Salenko of Binghamton. This post was previously held by Roma Temnycky, who has now assumed the role of treasurer. It is the commitment of such talented parent and student volunteers that ensures the bright future of Plast in upstate New York.

The local community has always been enthusiastic about its Ukrainian scouts and has wholeheartedly welcomed the reappearance of an organized Plast group in Central New York — an important event for this tri-city Ukrainian population.

With Plast's rebirth in Syracuse, there is anticipation that this group will enhance participation in organized social and community events between former, current and future scouts to strengthen our Ukrainian character and tradition.

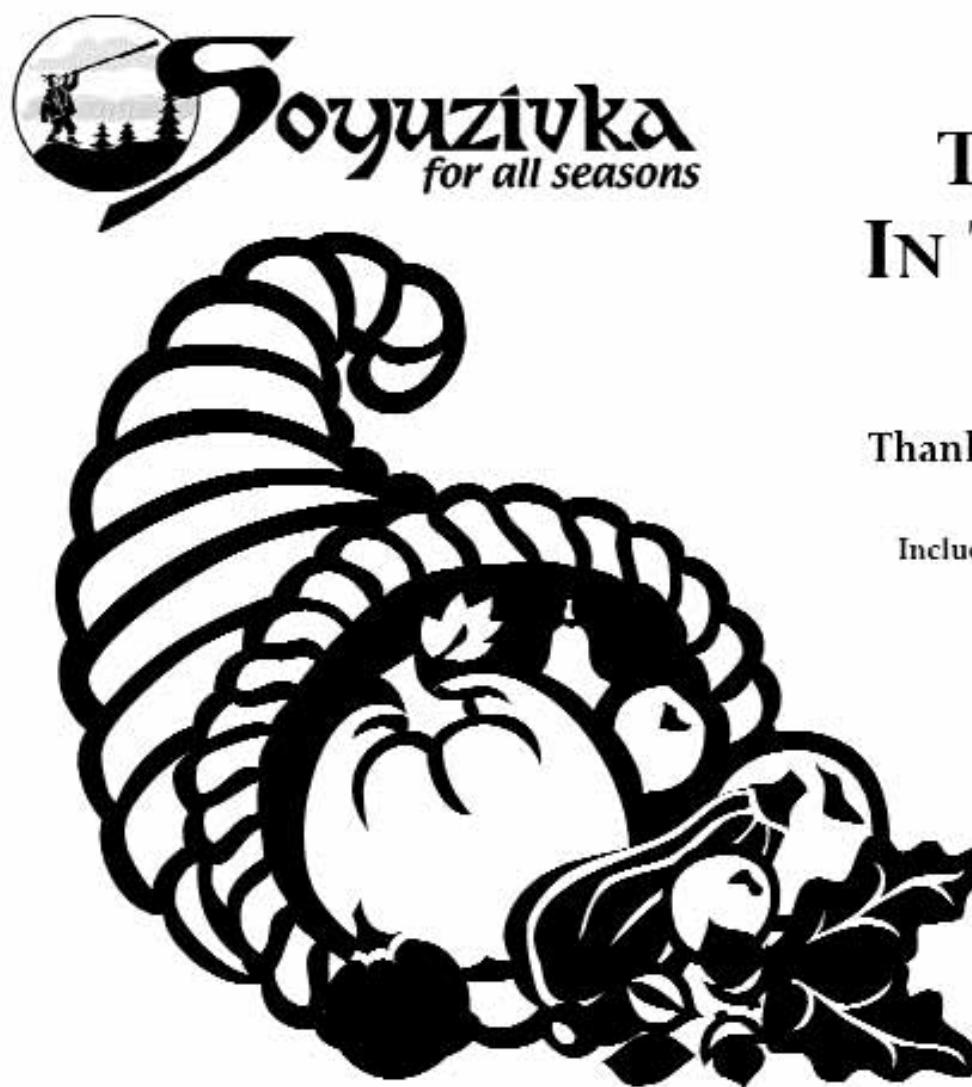


Plast members during a picnic at Pratt's Falls Park in Manlius, N.Y.

To The Weekly Contributors:

We greatly appreciate the materials — feature articles, news stories, press clippings, letters to the editor, etc. — we receive from our readers. In order to facilitate preparation of The Ukrainian Weekly, we ask that the guidelines listed below be followed.

- News stories should be sent in **not later than 10 days** after the occurrence of a given event.
- All materials must be typed (or legibly hand-printed) and double-spaced.
- Photographs (originals only, **no photocopies or computer printouts**) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.
- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date of The Weekly edition in which the information is to be published.
- Persons who submit any materials must **provide a daytime phone number** where they may be reached if any additional information is required.
- Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.



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American-Ukrainian service people**



The UNA will be mailing Christmas greetings to American-Ukrainian service people presently serving their country in many parts of the world.

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Help make this project successful.

We wish to contact all our service men and women.

With your help we will reach most of them!

The UNA will mail Christmas and New Year's greetings to our service people by December 13, 2003.

Please send the name, rank, and address by December 1, 2003 to:

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2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280
Parsippany, NJ 07054

For further information please call: 1-973 292-9800.

Vitalii Klitschko declares: "I will be world heavyweight champion again!"

by Roman Kernitski

NEW YORK – Dr. Vitalii Klitschko will be back in the ring on December 6, for the first time since his highly disputed defeat against World Boxing Council heavyweight champion Lennox Lewis. The venue for the fight will be Madison Square Garden in New York City, where Klitschko will try to become the official WBC heavyweight contender again. For this to happen he will have to beat Canadian Kirk Johnson – not an easy task.

The Klitschko vs. Johnson bout will be a 12-round WBC No. 1 mandatory eliminator; Lewis must fight the winner of this fight in his next bout, or be stripped of the WBC title, his only remaining belt. HBO Sports will televise the heavyweight extravaganza, the first card in the main arena at the Garden since Bernard Hopkins-Felix Trinidad in September 2001.

The Ukrainian boxer – whose record is 32-2-0, 31 KOs – is the WBC's No. 1 contender and is regarded as one of the best fighters in the division, coming off his impressive performance against Lewis in June. "Dr. Ironfist" was leading on all three judge's scorecards when the bout was stopped due to several cuts Klitschko suffered during the bout, giving Lewis the decision.

Originally, December 6 was reserved as the date for a rematch between Lewis and Klitschko. But Lewis backed off the bout, declaring that he would not be fighting anymore this year. Klitschko, in contrast, stuck with the date, confirming that he would definitely have his next fight in early December.

Lewis was scheduled to fight Kirk Johnson in June, but the fight did not come through because Johnson contracted an injury, and so Vitalii stepped in. If Klitschko beats Johnson – ranked No. 9 on the WBC's heavyweight list – there will be no excuses left for Lewis not to fight Vitalii in a rematch.

"In my eyes, Vitalii beat Lennox. So, Vitalii is the man to beat right now. For him to be fighting me now – it's a wonderful thing. I didn't see any weakness in Vitalii in his fight with Lennox. But, nobody is indestructible. Come fight night, I will box, punch and finish Klitschko just like I finished (Lou) Savarese," Johnson said during a recent press conference in New York City.

"It's been a long-time dream for me to fight in Madison Square Garden. I promise that I will give just an exciting performance against Johnson as I did against Lennox Lewis," Klitschko said. "I wanted very badly to fight Lewis. But he will not fight. I cannot wait for Lewis to make a decision about his career, so I am ready to fight Kirk."

"I am fully prepared for the fight. But I know that beating Johnson won't be easy. It is my wish to show to supporters around the globe the full spectrum of positive emotions that make boxing worth seeing. Therefore, I am inviting them all to follow the fight," Klitschko said.

The Klitschko Fan Club USA will be organizing fan sectors to support Vitalii at MSG; call 732-921-8862 for details.

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SPORTSLINE

"UNESCO Champion"

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization named Serhiy Bubka of Ukraine a UNESCO Champion for Sport on November 4 during a ceremony at the organization's headquarters in Paris.

According to the UNESCO website, the award recognizes "Bubka's role in the promotion of peace and tolerance through sport and the Olympic spirit, his humanitarian activities in favor of young people, his action to enable disadvantaged children to benefit from physical education and his dedication to the organization's ideas."

Ice Hockey

Jordin Tootoo, who became the first player of Inuit descent to play in a National Hockey League game when his Nashville Predators' took on the Anaheim Mighty Ducks on October 9, is also part Ukrainian. According to the Canadian Press, Tootoo's father, Barney, is of Inuk heritage, while his mother, Rose, is Ukrainian. The Canadian news wire reported that the five-foot-nine, 20-year-old hails from Rankin Inlet, Nunavet, a town located just south of the Arctic Circle with a population of some 2,500.

Swimming

Ukrainian swimmer Natalia Khudiakova was suspended from international competition for two years on October 13 for using an anabolic steroid during the 2003 World Championships, the Associated Press reported recently. She finished in seventh place in the 50-meter butterfly at the World

Championships in Barcelona, Spain. That seventh-place finish has been stripped from her and was awarded to Spain's Angela San Juan, swimming's governing body, FINA, said in a statement recently.

Rowing

Ukraine took fifth place in the women's quadruple scull event at the 2003 International Rowing Federation World Championships in Milan, Italy, finishing the race in 6 minutes and 55.40 seconds. The performance earned the team a spot at next year's Summer Olympic Games in Athens, Greece. Austria took first place in the race with a time of 6:46.52, while Belarus took second place with a time of 6:48.87, and Germany took third place, finishing the race in 6:49.34.

Ukraine took first place in the B pool final of the women's double scull event, finishing the race in 7:00.19. Although they did not qualify for the A pool final, the crew's seventh place overall finish was good enough to earn them a spot at next year's Summer Olympic Games. New Zealand won the event, finishing first in the A pool with a time of 6:45.79. Germany took second place with a time of 6:47.57, while Russia took third place with a time of 6:49.50.

Cycling

Ukraine's Iryna Shpilova took 15th place in the women's junior division at the 2003 World Road Cycling Championships in Hamilton, Ontario, on October 10. She finished 32 seconds behind Loes Markerink of the Netherlands, whose time of 2 hours, 5 minutes and 39 seconds earned her the

gold medal. Russia's Irina Tolmacheva finished the 74.4-kilometer race in second place, while Germany's Sabine Fischer took third place.

Triathlon

Volodymyr Polikarpenko of Ukraine took first place in the men's elite division at the International Triathlon Union's 2003 Cancun World Cup competition in Cancun, Mexico, on November 2. Polikarpenko finished the race in 1 hour, 54 minutes and 39 seconds, while Austria's Brad Kahlefeldt took second place, finishing the race in 1:54:46. Denmark's Rasmus Henning took third place with a time of 1:54:58.

Marathon

Natalia Berkut of Ukraine took 13th place in the women's division at the New York City Marathon on November 2, finishing the 26.2-mile race in 2 hours, 35 minutes and 23 seconds. Kenya's Margaret Okoyo took first place with a time of 2:22:31, and her teammate Catherine Ndereba took second place with a time of 2:23:04. Lornah Kiplagat of the Netherlands took third place, finishing with a time of 2:23:43.

Chess

Ukraine's Ruslan Ponomariov finished in a disappointing 13th place at the International Chess Federation's (FIDE) 2003 Rapid Chess World Championship in Cap d'Agde, France, on October 24-30. Viswanathan Anand of India took the title, defeating Ponomariov in the quarterfinals. Russia's Vladimir Kramnik took second place, while his teammate

Peter Svidler took third.

Track and field

Denys Yurchenko of Ukraine took first place in the men's pole vault at the 2003 Memorial Van Damme meet in Brussels, Belgium, on September 5, clearing a height of 19.03 feet. South Africa's Okkert Brits took second place with a jump of 19.03 feet, and Romain Mesnil of France took third with a jump of 18.70 feet.

Ukraine's Zhanna Block finished the women's 100-meter event in a disappointing fifth place, finishing the race in 11.12 seconds. Kelli White of the United States won the race with a time of 10.87, while her teammates Chryste Gaines and Torri Edwards came in second and third, respectively, posting times of 10.88 and 10.98.

Iryna Lishchynska of Ukraine took 11th place in the women's 1,500-meters, finishing the race in 4 minutes and 5.26 seconds. Turkey's Sureyya Ayhan took first place with a time of 3:55.33, while Russia's Yelena Zadorozhnyaya took second place with a time of 4:00.12, and Yekaterina Rozenberg of Russia finished in third with a time of 4:00.58.

Tatiana Tereschuk Antipova took fifth place in the women's 400-meter hurdles, finishing the race in 55.06 seconds. Russia's Yuliya Pechonkina took first place with a time of 53.49, Sandra Glover of the United States took second place, finishing in 53.87, and Romania's Ionela Tirlea took third place, finishing the race in 54.83 seconds.

Viktoria Stiopina of Ukraine took sec-

(Continued on page 23)



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The kobzari journey across Europe: Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus's 85th anniversary tour

by Anatoli W. Murha

The all-male Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus has a long and proud history of representing Ukrainian bandura and choral music on the international stage since its founding in 1918. Fortified by a whole new generation of young musicians, the chorus has captivated audiences in major concert halls in the United States, Canada, Europe, Australia and Ukraine for more than 50 years. Today the majority of chorus members are second- and third-generation Americans and Canadians, with a growing number of recent immigrants from Ukraine.

The musicians all volunteer their talents and time for the mission of the ensemble. Though the chorus has been based in the Metro Detroit area since 1949, it represents talented artists from all across North America, including: Alberta, British Columbia, Maryland, Michigan, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Ontario and Pennsylvania. Members travel to Detroit for weekend rehearsals. On a typical Saturday, the chorus will rehearse for over eight hours. Rehearsal starts back up again on Sunday and finishes in the afternoon.

The year 2003 commemorates the 85th anniversary of the UBC. For this celebration, the chorus presented concerts in Windsor and Toronto, Ontario; Detroit and Cleveland, before departing for its historic tour of Europe.

The idea of a European tour arose in the year 2000. Discussions and ideas among members began earlier, but it was not until the new millennium arrived that the executive board and the Artistic Council of the UBC took the challenge of touring Europe to a new level of commitment. As the president of UBC, the principal responsibility of coordinating the tour was my new project.

Various ideas and plans were presented, and in the end, a decision was made to work with a professional touring company that specializes in organizing tours

Anatoli Murha, the president of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, coordinated the European tour for the chorus.



The UBC's first concert in Europe since 1958. The concert was presented in the Brown Shipley Concert Hall at the Royal Northern College of Music.

for musical groups. We chose to work with Classical Movements Inc, an internationally recognized touring company whose clients include some of America's most beloved institutions: John. F. Kennedy Center for the Arts, the National Symphony Orchestra and the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The mission of the tour

For approximately two years, I worked with Classical Movements on behalf of the chorus to develop an itinerary that best suited our goals for the tour. We had four objectives in mind:

- introduce the bandura and Ukrainian song to the general European audience;
- visit the Ukrainian populace where the chorus last visited in 1958;
- meet other cultural institutions and develop artistic relationships; and
- commemorate our 85th anniversary with a historic achievement.

To gain a better understanding of the tour route and logistics surrounding them, Classical Movements requested that I, along with Oleh Mahlay, the UBC's artistic director and conductor, visit the locales the chorus was planning

to tour. For eight days in November of 2002 we visited Manchester and London, England; Paris, Strasbourg and Saint Avold, France; Munich, Germany; and Vienna, Austria. Making our way back to the United States, we both were very impressed with the venues Classical Movements had chosen, and even more impressed with the contacts they had to ensure those venues as performance stops.

For the next eight months our rehearsal schedule was more intensive. Our work as the executive board and Artistic Council expanded as various logistics had to be handled, such as finalizing the concert ensemble, preparing logistics of concert program, renting sound equipment, and finalizing plans for a video, audio and stage crew. While the administrative responsibilities were challenging, the leadership of the group had the pleasure of working with a highly motivated team. The mission was truly understood by the membership.

Destination: Manchester

Chorus members knew that June 25 was an important date. The plane tickets

and itineraries were all set for a June 25 departure. Being that the chorus is spread all throughout North America, we flew from Detroit, New York and Toronto.

Upon arrival in Manchester on June 26 the excitement intensified and we were ready to get on with the tour. We had 66 people on the tour plus a professional tour guide (Constanze) provided by Classical Movements. The 66 included 51 performers, plus wives of members and guests who paid to join the tour, along with a video, audio and road crew.

The individuals were assigned to one of two buses. The Kytasty and Bozhik buses had their own historical significance. Volodymyr Bozhik and Hryhory Kytasty conducted the UBC during its 1958 tour of Europe, and via the buses they were once again with us in Europe.

Upon arrival at the hotel, we had the opportunity to relax before our welcome dinner hosted by the touring company.

June 27 – our first concert

We departed the hotel in shirts and ties on Thursday morning for an afternoon rehearsal at the Ukrainian Hall. Here the managers and workers of the hall warmly welcomed us as we fine-tuned for the evening's performance – our first concert in Europe since 1938. As the afternoon progressed, the excitement grew among the group, even with the rain pounding away outside.

Our venue was the Royal Northern College of Music (RNCM), which has roots dating back to the 19th century, and was described to me as the Juilliard of England. Our concert was to be held in the hexagon-shaped Brown Shipley Concert Hall.

Once we arrived, the process of set-up began. The road crew and choir members positioned speakers, microphones, cables, wires and monitors, while the other members of the road crew helped set up the sales table, the video crew set up their cameras, and the instrumentalists tuned their banduras. The 8 p.m. curtain time was approaching. In our new costumes, which were exquisitely pre-

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MUSIC REVIEW: Zuk Piano Duo plays with heart

by Thomas Davidson

MONTREAL – After numerous days of rain, the clouds lifted and the sun shone here on Tuesday, October 28. That evening the Zuk Piano Duo also gave an eagerly anticipated and heart-warming concert at McGill University's Pollack Hall to a large and enthusiastic audience.

The program began with excerpts from the monumental and somewhat sombre "Musical Offering" by J.S. Bach. Almost in homage to the atmospheric and meteorological conditions of the recent past, the thickness of contrapuntal texture and the continuous falling chromatic lines of the thematic material in the music gave the listeners cause for reflection. The Zuks suitably captured the architectural design of the music.

The sun then came out in the "Hymn to a Great City" by Arvo Pärt. The simplicity of his work's harmonic structure and its spacious design gave the Zuk Duo an opportunity to show off their exquisite control of tonal color and balance. This

was tone-painting of the highest order.

Since the program began with Bach, it seemed most fitting to end the first half with George Fiala's Sonata for Two Pianos. This very skillfully crafted work is rich in counterpoint and also contains a great deal of variety. Here, the pianistic prowess of the performers really came to life. Their deep understanding of the music was realized through absolute control of rhythm and texture. Contrasting musical ideas were clearly presented and each one came alive with its own individual character. A wide dynamic range and the duo's trademark control of sound were also noteworthy. The performance left this listener wanting to hear the piece again in order to retain the wealth of this "musical offering."

Luba and Ireneus Zuk are well-known for their premiere performances of contemporary music, and this occasion was no exception. The second half began with a wonderful performance of "Ancient Dances of Verkhovyna" by Yevhen Stankovych. In this engaging work, a complex and driving rhythmic figure was used throughout. Here, Luba Zuk showed off an admirable control of rhythmic articulation while her brother, Ireneus, provided orchestrations over-top with sounds that ranged from swirling cloud-like wisps to bell-like sonorities. The

presentation was very effective.

This program was not without its stormy moments either. Take their performance of Liszt's "Mazeppa." However, the excitement managed here was not at the expense of a grandiose symphonic scheme. Liszt would have been proud. This was an impressive technical display at the service of the music.

The Zuks were called back for an

encore – the second movement from a Sonatina by Ihor Bilohrud, involving a wistfully romantic folk-song melody. The playing of this beautiful piece exemplified the way the Zuk Duo seemed to invite the audience to join them for a personal and heartfelt evening of music. This is what communication and artistry is all about and was perhaps the most striking feature of the performance.



The Zuk Piano Duo in concert at the Pollack Concert Hall of McGill University.

Thomas Davidson is professor of piano at the School of Music at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, faculty lecturer in musicianship at McGill University and executive member of the Canadian Music Festival Adjudicators' Association.



The UBC presents a special performance at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Chorus members pose for a photograph in front of Notre Dame after the concert.

The kobzari journey...

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pared by artisans in Ukraine, we were ready for our first concert.

The excitement of the audience fueled our intensity on stage. We received a standing ovation at the end of the first half of the concert after performing the epic piece "Bayda," with soloists Andrij Soroka as the Sultan and John Zinchuk as Bayda. We performed three encores after the second half of the concert to standing ovations. It was a great way to kick off a tour.

June 28-29 – London

We departed London on Saturday, June 28, and had an opportunity to stop in Oxford for lunch. We arrived in London in the early evening and had the opportunity to walk around and tour the city. We were fortunate that our hotel was very close to city center, and were able to be within walking distance of Westminster Abbey, Scotland Yard, Big Ben and the Millennium Wheel, along with other tourist attractions.

On Sunday, June 29, we started our day sharing our music by singing the divine liturgy at the Ukrainian Catholic Cathedral of the Holy Family in Exile. The cathedral was filled beyond capacity. Standing outside afterwards, parishioners were blocking traffic on the street to have an opportunity to speak with chorus members. Following the service, the cathedral invited the chorus for a luncheon before we departed back to the hotel.

That evening, the chorus would presented its music at the historic St. John's, Smith Square. Its location in the heart of Westminster makes it one of London's major concert venues. The actual construction took place in 1728, but was damaged during World War II and later was being restored. With approximately

600 people in attendance, the concert was very well received by the mixed audience of English and Ukrainians.

June 30-July 2 – Paris

On June 30 we departed on another rainy morning for Paris. This travel day would take us through the Chunnel. The buses drove up into a rail car and 30 minutes later we were in Calais, France. Heading towards Paris, we stopped at Vimy Ridge to pay our respects to the Canadian soldiers who fought in World War I. Vimy Ridge is a strategic escarpment that overlooks the Douai Plain in France. The Germans controlled the ridge, while 150,000 French and British troops died trying to take it back. The Canadians came in with their battle plan and overtook the ridge, losing 3,600 soldiers in four days.

The limestone memorial at Vimy Ridge with its twin stone pillars lists the names of 11,285 soldiers who died in France. The Canadian members of the UBC sang their national anthem, "O Canada," and the entire chorus paid their respects to the fallen soldiers with "Vichnaya Pamiat."

We finally arrived in Paris, where our hotel was situated in the Montmartre District that was very close to the Basilique du Sacre Coeur.

July 1, 2003, will reign as one of the group's most unique experiences in its long history, forever staying in the hearts, minds, voices and banduras of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus. Classical Movements was able to schedule a special performance for the chorus in the world-famous Cathedral of Notre Dame. A short recital of sacred works was performed a capella and with banduras.

With thousands of tourists visiting every hour, the chorus had the opportunity to share its music with people from all over the world. By the end of the per-

formance, over 1,000 people were sitting and watching the concert, while hundreds more were watching from the side as the chorus performed in the majestic and historic cathedral. The chorus was led by Oleh Mahlay, as well as the UBC's assistant conductor, Ihor Kusznir.

The reaction was overwhelming. We met many Ukrainians, Parisians, Americans, Canadians, Chinese and others who were enthralled with the song and the instrument. Many tried coming close to the altar to have a better look at the bandura. This was truly a historic event for the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus.

The construction of the Notre Dame began in 1163 and was completed in 1345. During its history, Notre Dame has hosted various official ceremonies: Henri VI of England was crowned here in 1430; on December 2, 1804, after the anointing by Pius VII, Napoleon seized the crown from the pontiff and crowned himself, then Josephine; the requiem mass for Gen. Charles de Gaulle was held here November 12, 1970; and on May 31, 1980, after the Magnificat of this day, Pope John Paul II celebrated

mass on the parvis in front of the cathedral.

That evening, the chorus performed a full concert to hundreds at the historic American Cathedral in Paris before a very enthusiastic audience of Ukrainians, Americans and Parisians, along with many Ukrainians from outside of Paris who organized bus trips to get to the concert.

The American Cathedral's origins date back to the 1830s. The church's current location was consecrated on Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1886, coinciding with the dedication of the Statue of Liberty in New York.

July 3 – Strasbourg

On July 3, we departed Paris for the 500-kilometer (300-mile) bus drive to Strasbourg, France, which is close to German border in the Alsace region. Our concert was held the same evening of our arrival. Our venue, the Église du Temple Neuf, was a church in the middle of town center, close to Strasbourg's famous cathedral. The intimate audience wel-

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Before the concert in St. Avold, UBC President Anatoli W. Murha (center) and UBC conductor Oleh Mahlay (second from left) accept a gift from the city of St. Avold from Sir Benno Niedzielski (far left) and representatives of the mayor of St. Avold.



The chorus posed for this picture after singing a divine liturgy at the Ukrainian Catholic church in Munich. Afterwards the chorus sang a memorial service for two of its members, Omelan Helbig and Makar Sushko, who had passed away in the United States and Canada, respectively, while the chorus was on tour in Europe.



UBC members pose for a picture in front of a Regensburg post before its concert. Regensburg was home to the chorus in 1948-1949.

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comed our music extremely warmly.

Strasbourg is home to the Council of Europe, an intergovernmental organization that works to better the cultural, humanitarian, and political aspects of Europe. The Council of Europe is a distinct organization not to be confused with the European Union.

The following day, we were part of yet another historic event.

July 4 – Saint Avold

After a morning tour of Strasbourg, we departed for Saint Avold, France, site of the Lorraine American Cemetery and Memorial that is the burial ground for 10,489 American soldiers from World War II. Saint Avold was a strategic communications center for the Third Reich during the war.

Since World War II, Saint Avold and the United States have shared strong cultural, social and political ties. This is mostly due to the efforts of Sir Benno Niedzielski, our host in Saint Avold. Sir Benno fought for her majesty's military during the second world war and was eventually knighted for his efforts in bringing down the Germans – both by shooting down German planes and by taking out a submarine installation.

Over the years Sir Benno and his fellow cultural enthusiasts in Saint Avold felt it was necessary to keep strong ties with America. When Sir Benno first heard of the UBC's tour, he asked Classical Movements to schedule a concert in Saint Avold to perform on July 4. A week's worth of cultural activities was planned leading up to our arrival and eventual concert.

Our July 4 started with a commemoration visit at the cemetery, where we were greeted by Sir Benno, and American military personnel from the cemetery – the largest burial ground of American soldiers in Europe, surpassing that of Normandy. Here, flanked by local television, the UBC had an opportunity to sing "Amazing Grace," "God Bless America" and "Vichnaya Pamiat" out of respect for the fallen soldiers and to commemorate America's independence.

After visiting the cemetery, the UBC was invited to the City Hall and presented with a gift on behalf of the mayor of Saint Avold.

Our audience of over 900 French at the Culture Center was one of the most enthusiastic audiences ever of the tour. For many in the chorus this was one of the greatest moments we shared as cultural ambassadors of our music and bandura, as the overwhelming majority of the audience was not of Ukrainian descent.

July 5-7 – Munich, Regensburg

Our departure for Germany was exciting. Our Ukrainian brethren in Munich had been waiting 45 years to hear our banduras once again. Upon arrival in Munich, the chorus was greeted by local Ukrainian representatives, and especially by bandura enthusiast Andrij Nesmachnyj.

On Sunday, July 6, the chorus departed for the Ukrainian Catholic church to sing the divine liturgy. Here, the chorus sang to a beyond capacity. At the end of the service, each chorus member was presented with a gift, a rose, as a token of appreciation by the church and community for the chorus' participation in the liturgy.

Later that day, the chorus presented a full concert at the Goethe Institut. This emotionally charged concert would be a constant memory for both performers and audience members. People were literally spilling onto the stage to see the chorus as there was no more room left to sit, or stand.

The following day the chorus traveled to Regensburg for a homecoming. After being established in Kyiv in 1918, the next 30 years were not easy for its members. Eventually, the chorus made its way to the displaced persons camps of Germany, and landed in Regensburg in 1948. Regensburg was home to the chorus for 1948 and a portion of 1949 – thus, being its last European address.

Fast forward to 2003: the Ukrainian Bandurist chorus was to be hosted by the Donumenta Club of Regensburg. The Donumenta Club is a leading cultural organization in Regensburg that was developed to promote cultural relationships with other countries. The year 2003 was devoted to Ukraine. Here, we as Ukrainian Americans and Ukrainian Canadians were once again playing our most important role as ambassadors of Ukrainian music and culture. The response was overwhelmingly positive. The Donumenta Club graciously hosted the chorus at a reception and bid farewell to the chorus as they departed for their final destination – Vienna.

July 8-10 – Vienna

Our last destination leads us to the home of Johann Strauss and the Imperial Palace. On the way to Vienna, we were able to quickly stop in Salzburg to visit Mozart's birthplace. Our final concert took place on July 9 at 8 p.m. at the Dominikanerkirche.

Built in the mid 1600s, the Dominikanerkirche is a well-preserved and sacred site that is very rarely used for public performances. At the decision of the council of monks at the Dominikanerkirche, the chorus was granted permission to perform in this magnificent venue.

Before the concert, the chorus had the opportunity to visit St. Barbara's Ukrainian Catholic Church and learn about the Ukrainian community in Vienna.

Classical Movements hosted us at a farewell dinner after the concert. Afterwards, chorus members made it back to their hotel where they spent the evening reminiscing the various experiences. At 5 a.m. on July 10, the Kytasty bus left Hotel Kummer for the airport and the first wave of chorus members started to make their way back to North America.

In memoriam

Before departing for Europe, the chorus learned that one of its active members, Omelan Helbig, was diagnosed with stomach cancer and would not be able to travel with us on tour. We prayed for our beloved "Milko" and visited him before our departure. On July 5, Omelan fell asleep to the Lord as we were in Munich. On July 4, chorus member Orest Sushko lost his father, Makar, after a long illness. Makar was an active member in the chorus in the early 1950s and spent many years actively promoting Ukrainian music throughout Canada.

We honored their memory in Munich by singing "Vichnaya Pamiat" after the divine liturgy. We thank them for their years of service to music, and to the chorus. Their memories will last forever in the hearts and minds of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus.

Concert ensemble and repertoire

This tour brought together veterans of the UBC along with a new young generation of talented bandura players. The repertoire included a mix of UBC standards such as "Yaseny" and "Tiutiunnyk," along with well-known instrumental selection "Homin Stepiv." The choral and bandura sound, along with a wide array of soloists – which included Mychail Newmerzyckyj, Teodozij Pryshlak, Andrij Soroka, John Zinchuk, Lubomyr Yakimiv, Taras Zakordosnki, Ihor Kusznir, Zenon Chaikovsky, Walater Sklierenko, Ihor Krislaty and Oleh Moroz – reflected the diversity of chorus. Its ability to perform

German, French ad English songs was welcomed by the audiences.

Final thoughts

As the president of the chorus, it was this writer's responsibility to coordinate the tour. Without the assistance of many individuals and organizations, this would not have been possible. The chorus would like to thank all financial supporters, and many individuals and organizations who contributed in the organizational efforts of this historic tour.

As the people left the final concert in Vienna, one could feel a sense of accom-

plishment by members of the chorus. The last two weeks saw eight full performances, two liturgies, and a once-in-a-lifetime performance at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Our mission was completed. We presented Ukrainian music and the bandura to audiences that were familiar with the chorus, and to audiences who had never heard Ukrainian music or the bandura. Thousands heard us, and the word has spread to North America.

For more information about the chorus, its releases and concerts, we invite readers to log on to our newly redesigned website, www.bandura.org.

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On behalf of the Kyiv Mohyla Foundation, below is a list of corrections and additions to the List of Donors published in Svoboda on October 3, 2003 and in The Ukrainian Weekly on September 28, 2003. We apologize for any previous errors.

The additions and corrections from Canada were received after the previous publications. We would like to extend our sincere appreciation to all donors for their support and their positive comments. The Foundation will continue to publish names of donors and news about activities and programs. Your support of the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy is a valuable contribution to the rebuilding of Ukraine.

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COMMUNITY CHRONICLE

Ukrainian veteran honored by New Jersey

by Zenko Halkowycz

PASSAIC, N.J. — Ukrainian American Veterans Post 17 commander Walter Kupecky was recently honored by the state of New Jersey and the 26th New Jersey Legislative District for meritorious service during the Korean conflict.

The citation reads: "Your meritorious service, outstanding leadership and selfless acts during your military career have exemplified true patriotism and concern for others." The presentation took place at the American Legion Post 279 in Lincoln Park, N.J., on May 17.

The ceremony commenced with the posting of colors by the American Legion color guard. Lincoln Park Mayor David G. D'Andrea led all assembled in the "Pledge of Allegiance" and the national anthem was rendered by Larissa D'Andrea. The Rev. Tom Beringer delivered a moving invocation; Mayor Baker delivered the welcoming remarks and reminded all assembled of the supreme sacrifice made by our nation's young men.

U.S. Rep. Rodney P. Frelinghuysen presented the medal in the presence of Mr. Kupecky's family and state and county legislatures. In his remarks prior to the presentation, Rep. Frelinghuysen reminded the honored guest and all attendees of the sacrifices faced by American men and women in uniform throughout the world in defense of democracy.

Mr. Kupecky received the Korean War commemorative medal and service ribbon, which he will add to his numerous citations and medals.

After the presentation refreshments

were served, and the assembled veterans and guests were seen in heated discussions about the Korean "police action."

Commander Kupecky, always a true Ukrainian, reminded Rep. Frelinghuysen to support the bill granting a federal charter to the UAV, which is sitting in committee lacking the necessary co-sponsors.

Mr. Kupecky has been re-elected as Post 17 commander for 2003-2004 and has a full calendar for the post and its members. The post is holding its gala Christmas party on December 21 at the Mountainside Inn in Clifton, N.J. The post holds its monthly meetings the second Friday of the month at 7:30 p.m. at the Ukrainian National Home in Passaic; all Ukrainian American veterans are welcome.



Walter Kupecky (right) of UAV Post 17 with Rep. Rodney P. Frelinghuysen.

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Hard lessons...

(Continued from page 2)

events in Donetsk on October 31, according to many observers, developed in accordance with this instruction.

According to many Ukrainian publications, including the Ukrainska Pravda website and the Grani weekly, the plan of "countermeasures" against Mr. Yushchenko in Donetsk was coordinated by Donetsk Oblast Council Chairman Borys Kolesnykov, Donetsk Oblast Chairman Anatolii Blizniuk and Donetsk Oblast Vice-Chairman Vasyl Dzharta.

The entire "anti-Yushchenko operation" was also allegedly supported by Rinat Akhmetov, Ukraine's richest oligarch, whom many call the "real boss" of Donetsk and the backbone of the Donetsk clan.

The anti-Yushchenko groups in Donetsk consisted mainly of students from colleges and vocational-training schools, and outdoor-market vendors. Some of the students were reportedly paid 20-40 hrv (\$3.75-\$7.50) for participating in the anti-Yushchenko action. Most of them were treated to free beer and, to a lesser extent, free vodka. Vendors were reportedly released from paying market fees for three days. Additionally, they were threatened with losing their market stalls if they failed to appear at the rally.

Every group of 10 to 15 anti-Yushchenko demonstrators had a "leader" — usually a young man with a shaved head — who told them what anti-Yushchenko slogans to shout and when. Grani called these young men "Akhmetovjugend," but did not provide more details about their organizational affiliation.

"All who are today involved in politics and want to feel spicy sensations, while not anticipating the reaction of the Ukrainian people to this, should most likely secure themselves with pampers instead of engaging themselves in politics," Prime Minister Mr. Yanukovych commented on the Donetsk events, adding that Our Ukraine forgot to "measure the temperature" in the city before it went to hold a congress there.

Ukrainian commentators perceive this comment as Mr. Yanukovych's unambiguous approval for how the Donetsk authorities welcomed Mr. Yushchenko in the city. Moreover, according to some reports later corroborated by Mr. Yushchenko, the firm that placed billboards with the Our Ukraine leader in a Nazi uniform belongs to Mr. Yanukovych's son. At first glance, it might appear that Mr. Yanukovych emerged as the winner of this clash with Mr. Yushchenko in Donetsk, which has been seen by many as an unofficial inauguration of the 2004 presidential election campaign in Ukraine.

However, some aspects of the anti-Yushchenko hullabaloo in Donetsk might be extremely uncomfortable with Mr. Yanukovych as a potential rival of Mr. Yushchenko in the presidential election. For example, many anti-Yushchenko demonstrators waved Russian flags and shouted insulting remarks about the Ukrainian language. These two things alone, even apart from the heavy-handed orchestration of "popular protest" in Donetsk against Mr. Yushchenko, hardly present Mr. Yanukovych in a positive light, as a potential leader to be accepted by most Ukrainians. After all, a national leader should not be associated with any denigration of the indigenous language or culture of the country he runs or seeks to run.

Thus, it seems that someone, either in the Donetsk clan or in the presidential administration, intentionally "overstretched" the anti-Yushchenko protest in Donetsk "in the eastern direction" in

order to harm Mr. Yanukovych's chances of being chosen by President Kuchma as a successor.

Mr. Yushchenko's lesson from Donetsk is bitter. Some even speculated that he might be able to strike a deal with the Donetsk oligarchs ahead of the presidential election. For example, they could support the our Ukraine leader's presidential bid, while he, after being elected president, would appoint a prime minister proposed by them. Now it is clear that Mr. Yushchenko and the Donetsk oligarchs are at war, and he cannot count on tapping their financial resources or using their political clout in eastern Ukraine.

Our Ukraine's alliance with a political force that is not seen in eastern Ukraine as a "nationalist" and/or "anti-Russian" now seems to be a must if Mr. Yushchenko wants to be a serious presidential rival to the candidate fielded by the "party of power" and the oligarchs.

Since Our Ukraine's election alliance with the Communist Party of Petro Symonenko seems to be one of the least-probable political developments in Ukraine, one should now expect a warming of relations between Mr. Yushchenko and Oleksander Moroz, leader of the Socialist Party of Ukraine.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

voting is required to interpellate the Ukrainian president. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv holds off on ratification of SES

KYIV – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Kostyantyn Gryshchenko told journalists in Kyiv on November 6 that Ukraine will consider the ratification of an agreement on the formation of a Single Economic Space (SES) with Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus only after resolving the dispute over the construction of a dam in the Kerch Strait by Russia, Interfax reported. Mr. Gryshchenko asserted that Ukraine is interested in determining the status of the Azov Sea and the Kerch Strait as soon as possible on the basis of international law. Asked if Russians have to pay large fees for passing through the Kerch Strait, Mr. Gryshchenko said the Ukrainian state does not apply any duties, as all fees go to the Kerch port authority. He said the fees are not large, adding that the issue is not serious enough to be raised in talks with Moscow. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Rada members comment on dispute

KYIV – “Tuzla symbolizes a fundamental crisis in our relations [with Russia]. We have never discussed so actively the possibility of an armed conflict even when we were dividing the Black Sea Fleet,” Reuters quoted Our Ukraine leader Viktor Yushchenko, a likely presidential candidate next year, as saying. Our Ukraine lawmaker Yuri Yekhanurov said during debate in Parliament that Ukraine needs to restore its nuclear arsenal. “Naturally, we cannot afford an arms race, but our country is not too poor to create anew a small nuclear arsenal that would be able to serve as a factor of deterrence for some ‘excessively friendly’ neighbors,” Interfax quoted him as saying. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Deputy says dispute will be resolved

MOSCOW – Duma Deputy Dmitrii Rogozin, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said the conflict over the Russian dam being built near Tuzla Island is “the result of Ukraine’s ambitions to join NATO,” RTR and NTV reported on October 22. Ukraine claims that the Tuzla islet is its territory and that it is threatened by the dam. “In fact, there is no Tuzla islet at all,” Mr. Rogozin said. “It is merely the above-water part of a seabed sand spit that reaches far out into the Kerch Strait.” He added that if Russia and Ukraine are unable to agree on the status of the Azov Sea, it could acquire the status of international waters and other countries, including NATO countries, could gain the unrestricted use of it. “I am sure that President [Vladimir] Putin has levers to deal with this problem,” Mr. Rogozin said. “I am sure he can just call Leonid Kuchma and say a few words. President [Leonid] Kuchma understands Russian better than Ukrainian,” he added. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv seeks to work on satellite system

ASHGABAT – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Konstantyn Gryshchenko, on an official visit to Ashgabat, told his Turkmen counterpart, Rashid Meredov, on November 5 that Ukraine would like to work with Turkmenistan on developing a satellite-communications and radio-broadcasting system, Interfax-Ukraine reported. Mr. Meredov replied that Ashgabat is interested in involving Ukrainian firms in large-scale projects in Turkmenistan. Ukraine is already involved in various natural-gas projects in Turkmenistan as partial payment for annual gas supplies to Turkmenistan. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv, Moscow discuss sea border

KYIV – Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Viktor Kaliuzhnyi met with his Ukrainian counterpart, Oleksander Motsyk, in Kyiv on November 5 to discuss the contentious issue of the border delimitation in the Kerch Strait and the Azov Sea, Interfax reported. They agreed that government-level talks on the issue will be held every month. Mr. Motsyk told journalists that the Ukrainian side presented the Russian one with a package of documents confirming that the Tuzla Island in the Kerch Strait belongs to Ukraine. “We have some documents saying that this [island] belonged to Russia or Krasnodar [Krai],” Mr. Kalyuzhnyi responded, promising to pass them to Kyiv so that during the next meeting, scheduled for December 5, “both sides will have something to speak about.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Opposition disrupts Rada session

KYIV – Lawmakers from Our Ukraine, the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc and the Socialist Party blocked the parliamentary rostrum and brought a Verkhovna Rada session to a halt for the second consecutive day on November 6, Interfax reported. The opposition protest followed an unsuccessful attempt to support a motion to hear government officials report on the foiled Our Ukraine congress in Donetsk on October 31. The motion was supported by 219 votes, seven short of the number required for approval. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President urges political reform

KYIV – Speaking at a forum of business representatives from Ukraine and Serbia and Montenegro in Kyiv on November 5, President Leonid Kuchma warned of negative consequences for Ukraine if it fails to adopt constitutional reform, Ukrainian Television reported. “There are no checks between the executive and legislative branches of power,” Mr. Kuchma said. “There is no mutual responsibility. Tell me, please – I don’t want to offend anyone among the deputies – but isn’t there anybody there whose head is hurting because Parliament is not working today.” Mr. Kuchma added that if political reform is not implemented now, the next president will never make it happen. (RFE/RL Newsline)

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Statement in support...

(Continued from page 6)

On December 2, 1998, at the plenary meeting of the 53rd session of the U.N. General Assembly on agenda item 46(b) "Fiftieth Anniversary of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide" Ukraine's permanent representative to the U.N. stated: "Last month Ukraine commemorated one of the most tragic chapters in its history, the 65th anniversary of the man-made famine of 1932-1933, when the Ukrainian people became the object of a conscious and deliberate genocide undertaken by the Soviet regime..."

On April 14, 2000, at a meeting of the U.N. Security Council on the situation concerning Rwanda, Ukraine's permanent representative to the U.N. stated: "For Ukraine, genocide is not just a term. We experienced difficult times in our own history; this century alone witnessed an unspeakable tragedy, when more than 7 million people were exterminated within two years by a well-planned famine. These events took place in a country once called the breadbasket of Europe."

On September 24, 2003, at the general debate of the 58th session of the United

Nations General Assembly, Ukraine's president urged: "Seventy years ago the totalitarian Soviet regime engineered an artificial famine in Ukraine, which claimed the lives of 7 million to 10 million of our compatriots. Unfortunately, back in 1933 the world did not respond to our tragedy. The international community believed the cynical propaganda of the Soviet Union, which was selling bread abroad while in Ukraine the hunger was killing 17 people a-minute. From this podium, I would like to call upon all of you to pay tribute to the memory of those who perished."

This year the Parliament of Ukraine adopted a statement on the 70th anniversary of the Famine honoring the victims and identifying that heinous act as genocide. The legislatures of Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States passed similar resolutions. Others are pending.

Based on the foregoing, we call upon the governments of the world community of nations and U.N. non-governmental organizations to recognize the 1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine as genocide against the Ukrainian people and to remember the 7 million to 10 million innocents who perished.

November 10, 2003

**Ukrainian World Congress
World Federation of Ukrainian
Women's Organizations**

30 U.N. member-states...

(Continued from page 1)

culated by E. Morgan Williams via his ArtUkraine.com Information Service, follows.

On the 70th Anniversary of the Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine (Holodomor) [murder by hunger]:

In the former Soviet Union millions of men, women and children fell victims to the cruel actions and policies of the totalitarian regime.

The Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Ukraine (Holodomor), which took 7 to 10 millions of innocent lives, became a national tragedy for the Ukrainian people. In this regard we note activities in observance of the 70th anniversary.

Honoring the 70th anniversary of the Ukrainian tragedy, we also commemorate the memory of millions of Russians, Kazaks and representatives of other nationalities who died of starvation in the Volga river region, North Caucasus, Kazakhstan and in other parts of the former Soviet Union, as a result of civil war and forced collectivization, leaving deep scars in the consciousness of future generations.

Expressing sympathy to the victims of the Great Famine, we call upon all member-states, the United Nations and its special agencies, international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations, foundations and associations to pay tribute to the memory of those who perished during that tragic period of history.

Recognizing the importance of raising public awareness on the tragic events in the history of mankind for the prevention in the future, we deplore the acts and policies, which brought about mass starvation and the deaths of millions of people. We do not want to settle scores with the past, it could not be changed, but we are convinced that exposing violations of human rights, preserving historical records and restoring the dignity of victims through acknowledgment of their suffering, will guide future societies and help to avoid similar catastrophes in the future. We need as many people as possible to learn about this tragedy and consider that this knowledge will strengthen the effectiveness of the rule of law and enhance respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

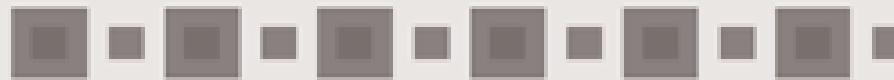
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Demonstrations slated in NYC

NEW YORK – In view of the fact that Pulitzer Prize Board will meet in New York City, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, in cooperation with the Ukrainian World Congress, is organizing demonstrations before The New York Times building in New York City, as well as bureaus throughout the U.S. to protest the Pulitzer awarded in 1932 to Walter Duranty.

Demonstrations are scheduled for Tuesday, November 18, at noon and proposed in cities where Ukrainian communities reside, including: Chicago, Los

Angeles, San Francisco, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Hartford, Albany and Washington. Similar demonstrations are planned in major cities throughout the world where The New York Times foreign bureaus are located.

On Friday, November 21, a second demonstration is planned before Columbia University's School of Journalism as the Pulitzer Prize Board and its special subcommittee on Duranty meet to presumably decide the fate of Duranty's Pulitzer Prize.

Famine exhibit...

(Continued from page 1)

and said that a joint statement on the 70th anniversary of the Holodomor, drawn up by the delegation of Ukraine and co-sponsored by many member-states, will be distributed as an official document of the United Nations General Assembly.

He went on to say: "We are convinced that exposing violations of human rights, preserving historical records and restoring the dignity of victims by recognizing their suffering, will help the international community avoid similar catastrophes in the future."

Askold Lozynskyj, president of the Ukrainian World Congress, paraphrased a very moving excerpt from Vasyl Barka's "The Yellow Prince" a groundbreaking literary work about the Famine.

Since the U.N. hosted the exhibition, numerous dignitaries from that world organization attended the opening of the exhibition. Among them were: Prof. Gido de Marco, president of Malta and former president of the U.N. General Assembly; Julian Hunte, president of the 58th session of the United Nations; Jean-Marie Guehenno,

Famine Remembrance...

(Continued from page 1)

Ukraine and Yerzhan Kh. Kazykhanov of Kazakhstan; Ukraine's Consul General in New York Serhiy Pohoreltzev; and National Deputy Hennadii Udovenko, chair of the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Human Rights, who is a former ambassador of Ukraine to the United Nations as well as a former minister of foreign affairs. Messrs. Kuchinsky and Udovenko spoke during the conference's first panel on the topic "National and International Response to the Man-Made Famine: The Politics of Acknowledgment." Mr. Kazykhanov delivered a statement of support and condolence on behalf of Kazakhstan.

Other speakers on the first panel were Dr. James Mace, former staff director of the U.S. Commission on the Ukraine Famine, and Dr. Margaret Siriol Colley, niece of Gareth Jones, a Welsh journalist who exposed the Famine-Genocide but who for 70 years "has been conveniently airbrushed out of history."

Subsequent panels were devoted to the topics of "Archival Evidence Since the End of the Soviet Union" and "The Ukrainian Famine-Genocide in Memory and the Arts."

The daylong conference, which took place at Columbia's School of International and Public Affairs, was held under the aegis of the Ukrainian Studies Program and the Harriman Institute at Columbia University, the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations, the Shevchenko Scientific Society, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences.

More details about the conference and other events of Famine Remembrance Week will appear in succeeding issues of The Ukrainian Weekly.

U.N. under-secretary-general for peacekeeping operations; and several members of the Security Council and wider membership.

Also in attendance were representatives of the Ukrainian government: Serhiy Pohoreltzev, consul general of Ukraine in New York, Hennadii Udovenko, chairman of the Ukrainian Parliament's Committee on Human Rights, as well as members of the General Consulate in New York and the Permanent Mission to the U.N.

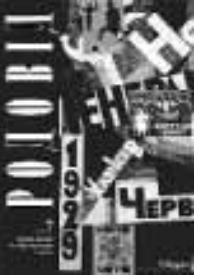
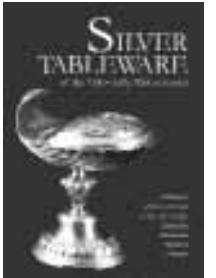
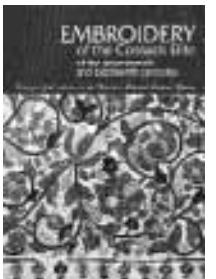
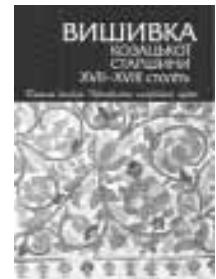
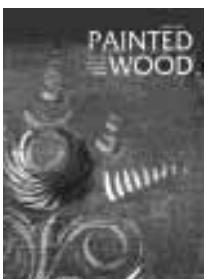
The exhibition will be on view at the U.N. Visitors' Lobby through November 19.

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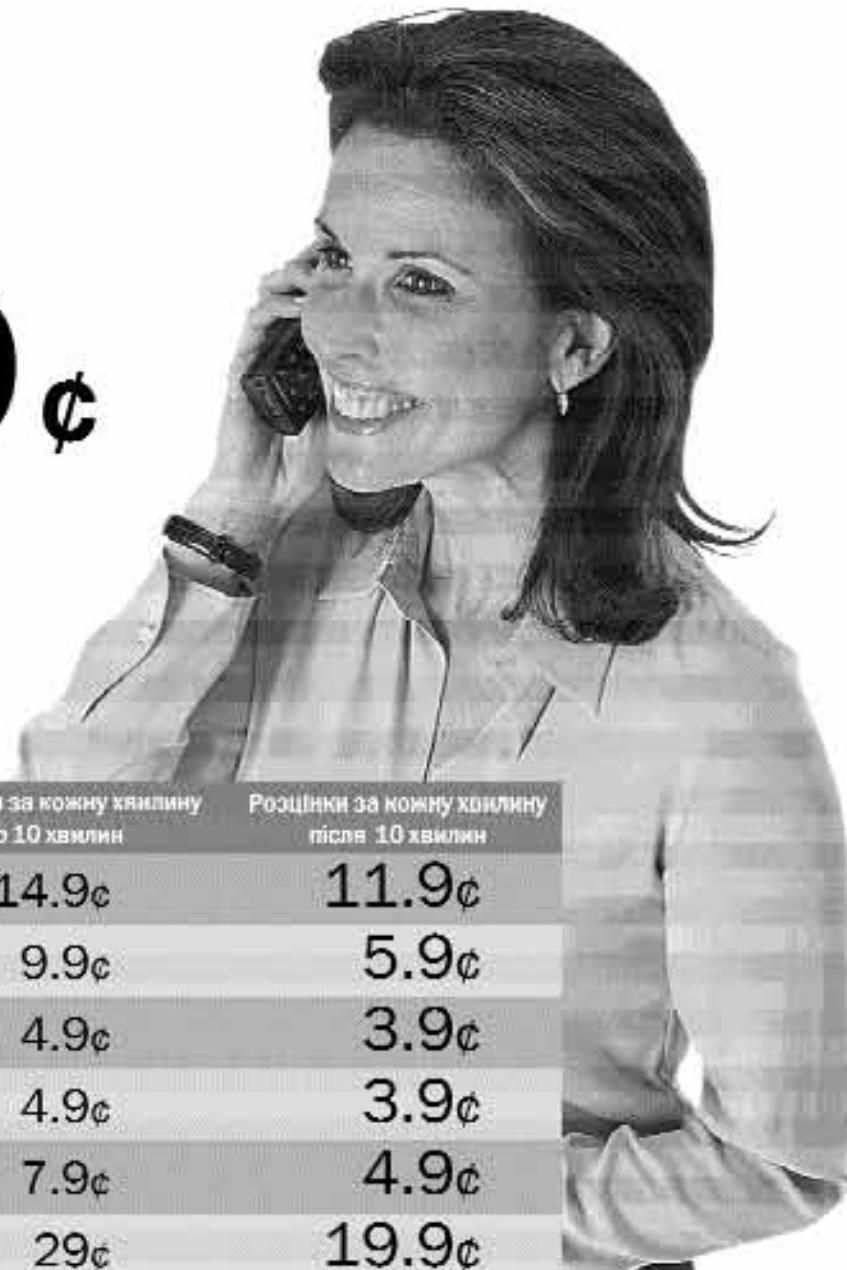
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Soyuzivka's Datebook

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



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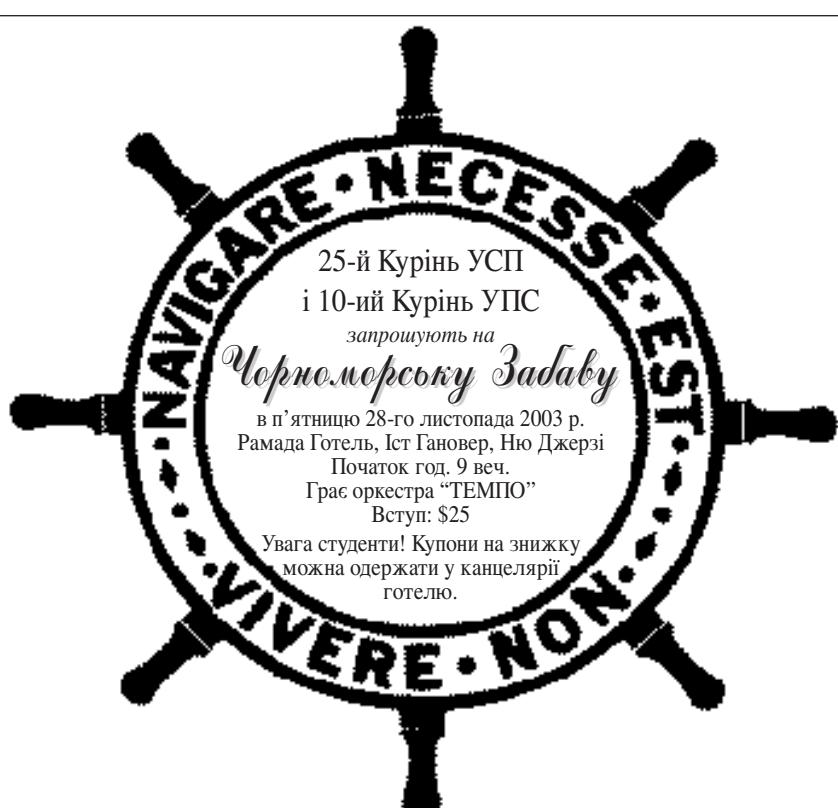
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• 2000 •



PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Sunday, November 16

EDMONTON: The Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies and the Ukrainian Canadian Congress, Edmonton Branch, present Dr. Yuri Shapoval, Institute of Political and Ethnonational Studies, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kyiv, who will speak on "The Ukrainian SSR's Political Leadership and the Kremlin: Co-authors of the 1932-1933 Famine" (in Ukrainian); and Dr. Oleksiy Haran, political science department and Center for National Security Studies, National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, who will speak on "Debates Over the 1932-1933 Famine and the Current Political Struggle in Ukraine" (in English). The presentations will be held at the Ukrainian Youth Unity Complex, 9615 153rd Ave., at 2 p.m. For more information call (780) 492-6857.

SAN FRANCISCO: The 70th anniversary of the Great Famine in Ukraine will be commemorated at the Ukrainian Catholic Church of San Francisco, commencing with a liturgical service at 11 a.m. There will be a lunch at the church hall at 1 p.m. The commemorative program begins at 1:30 p.m., with Yuriy Oliynyk as featured speaker and a cultural program presented by members of the Ukrainian Heritage Club of Northern California. A concert of classical music by Ukrainian composers, with the participation of Oksana Herasymenko, visiting musician from Ukraine, as well as the Ukrainian String Sextet from Sacramento, begins at 2 p.m. Tickets: \$10; lunch: \$5. For additional information call (916) 482-4706.

NEW YORK: The Mayana Gallery invites the public to "Famine in the Land of Milk and Honey," an exhibit featuring 20th century Ukrainian folk art, as well as historical documents and photographs about the Famine in Ukraine (on view through November 23). The exhibit opens at 2 p.m.; gallery hours: Friday, 6-8 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 1-5 p.m. Mayana Gallery is located at 136 Second Ave., fourth floor. For more information call (212) 260-4490 or (212) 777-8144. Website: www.brama.com/mayana; e-mail: ukrartlitclub@aol.com.

Saturday, November 22

HAMPTON ROADS, Va.: Ukrainian Americans in Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Chesapeake, Portsmouth, Hampton, Newport News, York County, Williamsburg, Suffolk and Smithfield, Virginia, represented by the Tidewater Ukrainian Cultural Association (TUCA), will hold a 70th anniversary memorial program and solemn requiem and panakhida services for the 7 million victims of the genocidal Famine of 1932-1933. The program will start at 2 p.m., at the Catholic Church of the Holy Family, 1279 N. Great Neck Road, Virginia Beach, Va. The Rev. Taras Lonchyna of the Holy Trinity Particular Byzantine Catholic Church in Silver Spring, Md., will celebrate the liturgy. All Hampton Roads Ukrainians, supporters and friends are urged to attend to commemorate this horrific tragedy of the Ukrainian people. For additional information call Andy Grynewytzsch, (757) 874-3155.

NEW YORK: A grand bazaar holiday sale to benefit The Ukrainian Museum will be held at the museum, 203 Second Ave.

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.

(between 12th and 13th streets), at 11 a.m.-5 p.m. On sale: Christmas tree decorations (handmade/imported from Ukraine), Christmas cards (text in Ukrainian and/or English); paintings by Ukrainian artists, decorative ceramics, embroidered textiles, jewelry, toys, knick-knacks. Home-baked goods and superb coffee will be available. The event is a great opportunity to purchase unique and beautiful gifts for family and friends for the holidays. Do your Christmas shopping early this year. For more information contact the museum: telephone, (212) 228-0110; fax, (212) 228-1947; e-mail, info@ukrainianmuseum.org; website, www.ukrainianmuseum.org.

Monday, November 24

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.: The Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute will host a lecture given by Andrea Graziosi, professor of history, University of Naples – Federico II, and visiting professor of history, Harvard University, on the topic "Ukraine's Place in Soviet History." The lecture will be held in the HURI Seminar Room, 1583 Massachusetts Ave. For more information contact the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute, (617) 495-4053, or huri@fas.harvard.edu.

Sunday, November 30

JENKINTOWN, Pa.: The executive board and the Philadelphia Regional Council of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America will host a presentation of the 2003 Lesia and Petro Kovaliv Literary Fund Award. The award recipients are Vira Selianska Wowk, Ph.D., from Brazil and Martha Tarnawsky, M.S., of Philadelphia. The reception will take place at 3 p.m. at the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center, 700 Cedar Road, Jenkintown, Pa. Donation: \$10 per person. For table reservations and further information call (215) 742-3227 or (215) 322-5721.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Sunday, December 7

HILLSIDE, N.J.: You, your family and friends are invited to visit with St. Nicholas at 1 p.m. in the church hall of Immaculate Conception Ukrainian Catholic Church located at the intersection of Liberty Avenue and Bloy Street. The parish children will present an informal bilingual entertainment program. Odarka Polanskyj-Stockert will also perform several holiday melodies on the harp. Complimentary refreshments will be served. If you would like to attend, please contact either Mike Szpyhulsky, (908) 289-0127, or Joe Shatynski, (973) 599-9381, by December 1. Additional information may be found on the parish website www.byzantines.net/immaculateconception.

ADVANCE NOTICE

Saturday, February 21

PHILADELPHIA: The Philadelphia Branch of the Ukrainian Engineers' Society of America will hold its annual banquet and ball with presentation of debutantes in the Grand Ballroom of the Park Hyatt Hotel, Broad and Walnut streets. Music will be by Tempo. Tickets: \$100 for banquet and ball; \$40 for ball only; students, \$25. To register the presentation of a debutante, please contact Maria Cyhan, 315 Wedgewood Drive, Pottstown, PA 19465; telephone, (610) 469-6471.