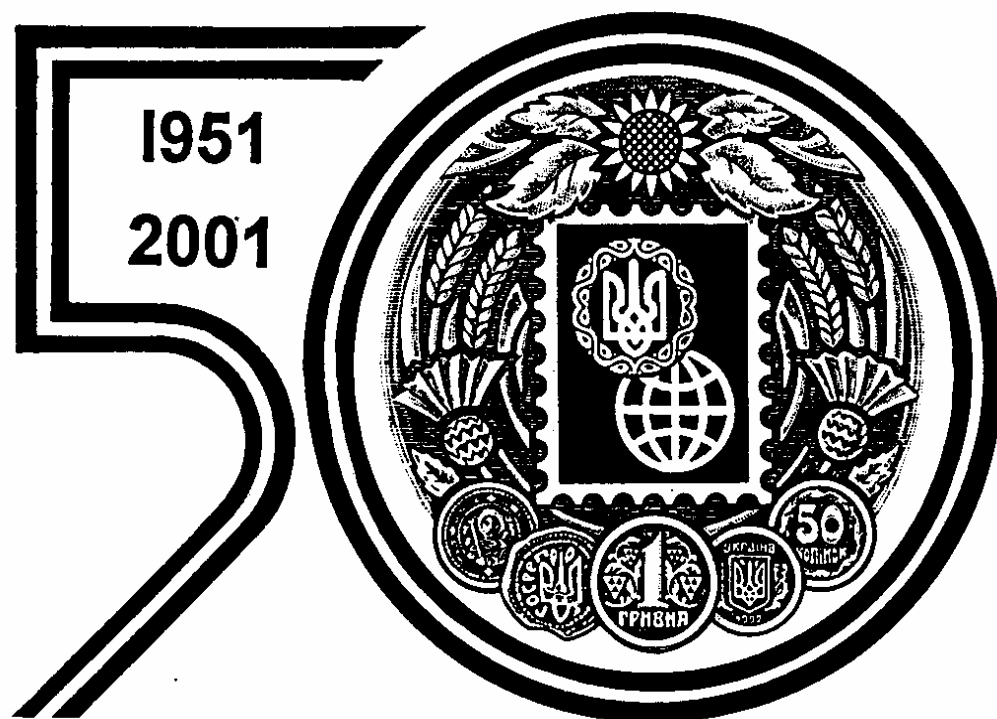




УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ
ФІЛАТЕЛІСТ
UKRAINIAN
PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF THE UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY



GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

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The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) seeks to unite all collectors of Ukrainian materials and is particularly dedicated to the promotion of Ukrainian stamp, coin, and medal collecting. *Ukrainian Philatelist* serves as the society's official record of original research, new discoveries, and member activities. Inquiries regarding society membership, journal subscriptions and advertisements should be addressed to:

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More information about UPNS can be found on the society's website: www.upns.org

THEN AND NOW

by Ingrid Kuzych

A fiftieth anniversary is an obvious time for reflection. Looking back to the situation in Ukraine and the state of Ukrainian philately in 1951 and comparing it to today, one cannot but be struck by the contrast and how far Ukraine and our collector's society have come in five decades.

In 1951, Ukrainians were literally still fighting and dying for their freedom. The Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) continued its heroic struggle against overwhelming odds for several more years. It would be two more years before Joseph Stalin would finally be dead. This megalomaniac dictator of the Soviet Union was responsible for unimaginable suffering including the artificial famine (Holodomor), which killed at least 7 million Ukrainians.

At a time early in the Cold War, with their country devastated by invaders and yet again under the heel of this communist despot, 26 men with vision set about a task to show the world that there had been an independent Ukraine, and God-willing, would be again.

In 1951, they organized the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists (as our organization was first called), a society that for them was much more than just a philatelic club. It was a means and venue for them to preserve their culture and to take pride in their heritage.

We UPNS members owe a great deal to our founding members. They set about their goals with meager resources. All were recent immigrants and disposable income for philatelic pursuits was limited. Still, they persevered. Through good times and lean, meetings were held, exhibits put on, and at least one issue of the society's journal published every year.

Membership fluctuated, but in general, growth was steady. Interest in Ukrainian collecting really soared in the early 1990s, after Ukraine finally attained its independence. Since then, not unexpectedly, the enthusiasm has worn

off somewhat. But the situation today is a far cry from the bleakness of 50 years ago.

Ukraine this year celebrates its 10th anniversary of independence. Not since Cossack times has the country enjoyed true freedom for such an extended period of time. Slowly, the nation is transforming itself into a major European player.

Marka Ukrainy, a firm not in existence a decade ago, is now producing world-class stamp issues. Ukraine's philatelic output is noteworthy for its beauty, imaginativeness, and excellent quality control. Only one major error has eluded detection, out of some 400 philatelic issues to date. Our founding fathers would be extremely proud.

Our society meanwhile continues to flourish and presently has about 300 members. Over the past 50 years (as of 30 June 2001), our society had 1,070 members join, 110 of them became Life Members, and eight individuals have been singled out as Honorary Members. Eight society chapters girdle the globe and numerous study groups have

been formed.

The society now regularly produces two publications, its flagship publication *Ukrainian Philatelist*, and the *Trident Visnyk* newsletter. Since 1982 it has sponsored UKRAINPEX convention-exhibits virtually every year, and this year will put on two such shows (one in Canada and one in the US) in honor of its anniversary.

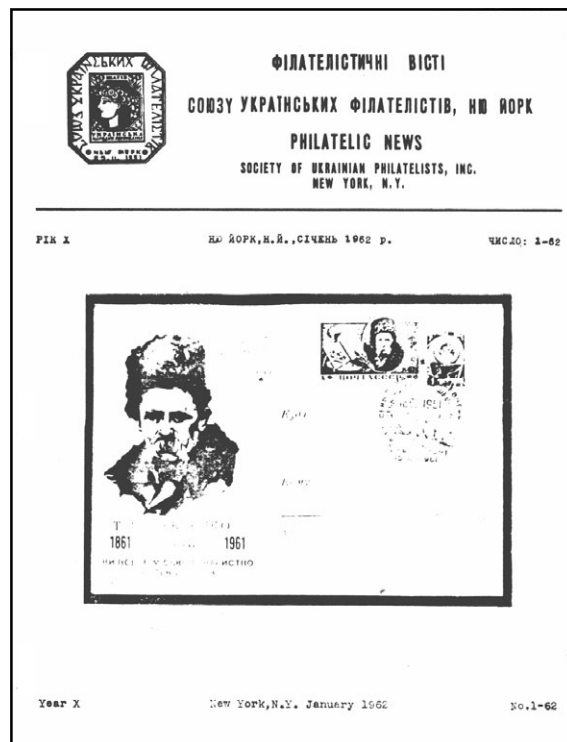
UPNS is also on the Internet, a creation that would have been science fiction for our original founders. It is by means of inexpensive e-mail, priority mail, and satellite telephone services (all unavailable 50 years ago) that UPNS is able to publish the society journal in the US while its editor resides in Australia!

There's no doubt, both Ukraine and the UPNS have come a very long way over the past





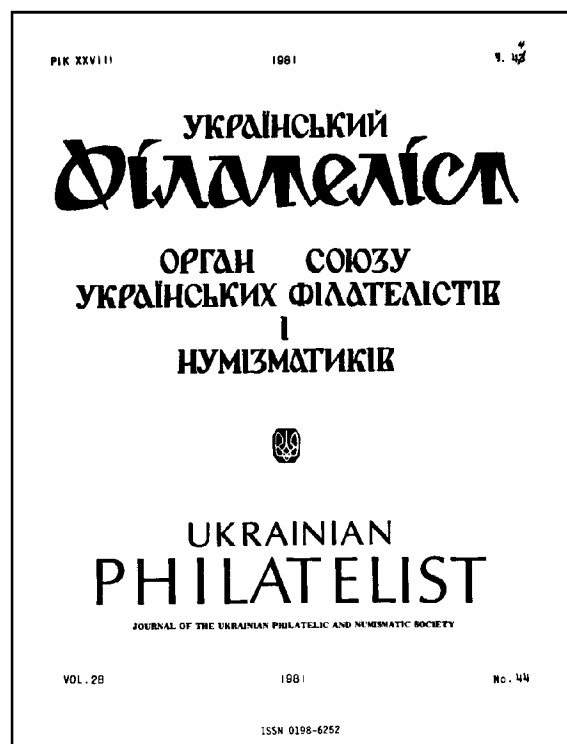
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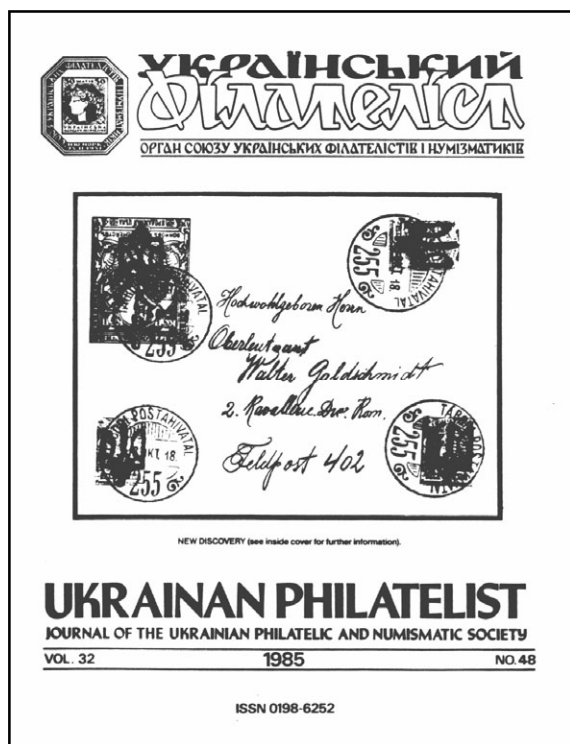
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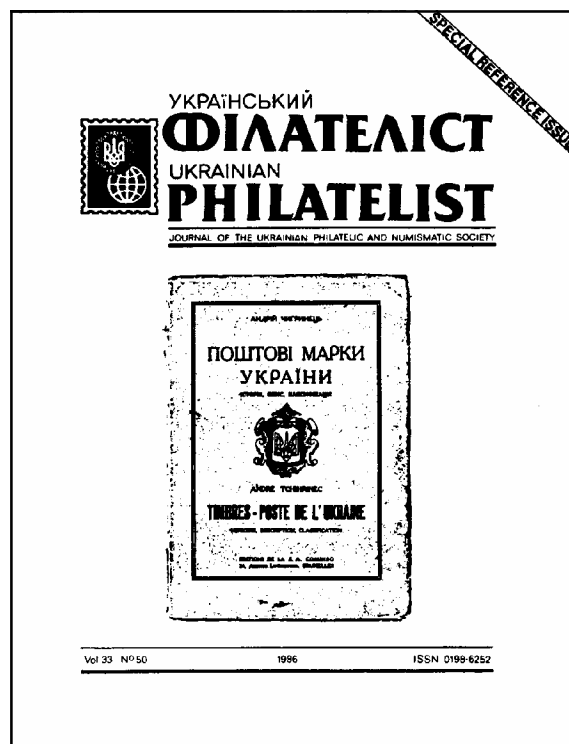
Vol. 18, No. 33(1970)



Vol. 28, No. 44 (1981)



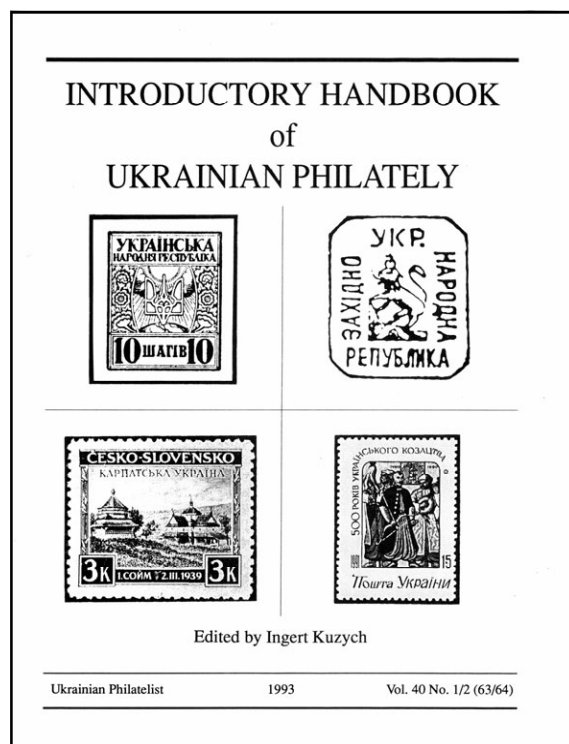
Vol. 32, No. 48 (1985)



Vol. 33, No. 50 (1986)



Vol. 35, Nos. 53/54 (1988)



Vol. 40, Nos. 63/64 (1993)

THE UPNS: A 50 YEAR JOURNEY

by Karen J. Lemiski

Author's Note: This article commemorates the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society on its fiftieth anniversary. My purpose was to explore several themes that are prominent in the society's history: the group was initially created to inform its members about issues related to Ukrainian philately; publications and exhibitions were intended as a means both of educating existing members and enticing new individuals to join; as the society has grown, the field of Ukrainian collecting itself has been developed; and in turn, as the field became defined, the number of members increased, prompting the expansion of the society's activities and affiliated chapters.

To this end, the following article does not provide a comprehensive chronological history of the society's growth, but rather focuses on important developments over the last fifty years. It was also not my intent to highlight the activities of any particular society member, although several have made significant contributions.

Introduction

Throughout its first fifty years of existence, the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society has fulfilled several important roles related to Ukrainian collecting. Beginning with its inception in 1951, and especially during the early years, members undertook to research, verify, describe, and catalog all known Ukrainian-related material. As the majority of these items were unrecorded in philatelic literature, the society became an instrumental force in creating the field of Ukrainian collecting. At the same time, because most of Ukraine's stamps were not state-sponsored issues, the association was a key force in educating individual collectors about the issues produced during the various periods in the country's history and by diaspora organizations.

Ironically, when the society was founded, Ukraine was referred to in the philatelic press as a "dead country": although it was one of the charter members of the United Nations, it had not been a stamp-issuing country for more than thirty years. In some respects, then, Ukraine has been a difficult, interesting, and challenging country to

collect. Yet even in the 1950s, the stamps it once issued as an independent state were very much "alive" and sought after in both North America and Europe.

The Formation of the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists

By the end of World War II, thousands of Ukrainians had either been forcibly displaced from their homes in the Soviet Union or had chosen to remain abroad. Among those who later moved to the United States were many philatelists, who may have lost their collections but not their interest in the stamps of Ukraine. These individuals brought with themselves a strong tradition of collecting that had been passed through the generations: from imperial Russia and the Ukrainian states, through informal circles that were disallowed in the Soviet Union, to organizations formed in prisoner-of-war and displaced persons camps in Europe.

Once settled in the United States, the Ukrainian collectors came into contact with other philatelists, who supported the idea of forming a special society to unite all collectors who had an interest in studying Ukraine's stamps. On 17 December 1950, a group of collectors in New York created an initiative committee to form the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists (Soyuz Ukrainskykh Filatelistiv). This organization was devoted to the collection of Ukrainian postage stamps and the study of Ukrainian postal history.

After several months of discussion and preparation, the formal society was founded on 25 February 1951. Six individuals were selected to form the first executive: Dr. Eugene Kotyk, a collector of Ukraine and Western Ukraine, was elected president; Peter Vojnovsky, vice-president; Jaroslav Petesh, secretary; Stepan Kikta, treasurer; the prominent philatelic author Leo Popovich was society spokesman; and Wolodymyr Trembickyj was selected as the alternate executive member. Of the first twenty-five members, all were ethnically Ukrainian and residents of the United States with the exception of Dr. Dmytro Bachynskyi of Madrid. It is



*The original society seal,
designed by Stepan Kikta*

important to note that although some members had belonged to the interwar Ukrainian philatelic circle, which was founded in January 1925 by Dr. Ivan Turyn of Vienna, the new North American society was not a direct successor of this organization.¹

Within its first two years, the society sponsored several major events that established the foundation for future activities. Three philatelic exhibitions were organized: at the Ukrainian Literary and Culture Club in New York, 2 December 1951; at the Plast Hall in Newark, 9 December 1951; and in Fox Chase (near Philadelphia), 6–7 September 1952. These shows were well attended and, as one comment from the society guest book records, they also received high praise: “Very fine exhibit — first of its kind in the U.S.A. — Congratulations! Hope to see the fine work continued.”²



Commemorative cachet from the New York and Newark shows. (A second type was prepared with a date as 9.XII.1951)

The society also organized a meeting of Ukrainian philatelists on 28 December 1952 in New York, at which four interesting speakers were featured: Dr. Andrii Yakovliv, a former member of the Central Rada and Director of the Department of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine; Dr. A. Hladyshovsky, former chief of the Ukrainian diplomatic mission in Switzerland; Dr. Ivan Palyvoda, former Director of the Ministry of the Post and Telegraph of Ukraine; and the well-known philatelist John V. Sweet (Svit), who had popularized philately among exiled Ukrainians in Harbin, China (Japanese-occupied Manchuria), during the 1930s.

By the second general meeting of the society in 1954, the executive was able to

¹ The Certificate of Incorporation for the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists was approved by Samuel Di Falco, Supreme Court Justice in the First Judicial District of New York, in October 1952. The cost of filing the certificate with the Secretary of State in Albany was \$42.00. The legal fees for the process were \$50.00.

² Written comment by Peter Bronecke (Chester, PA), 9 December 1951.



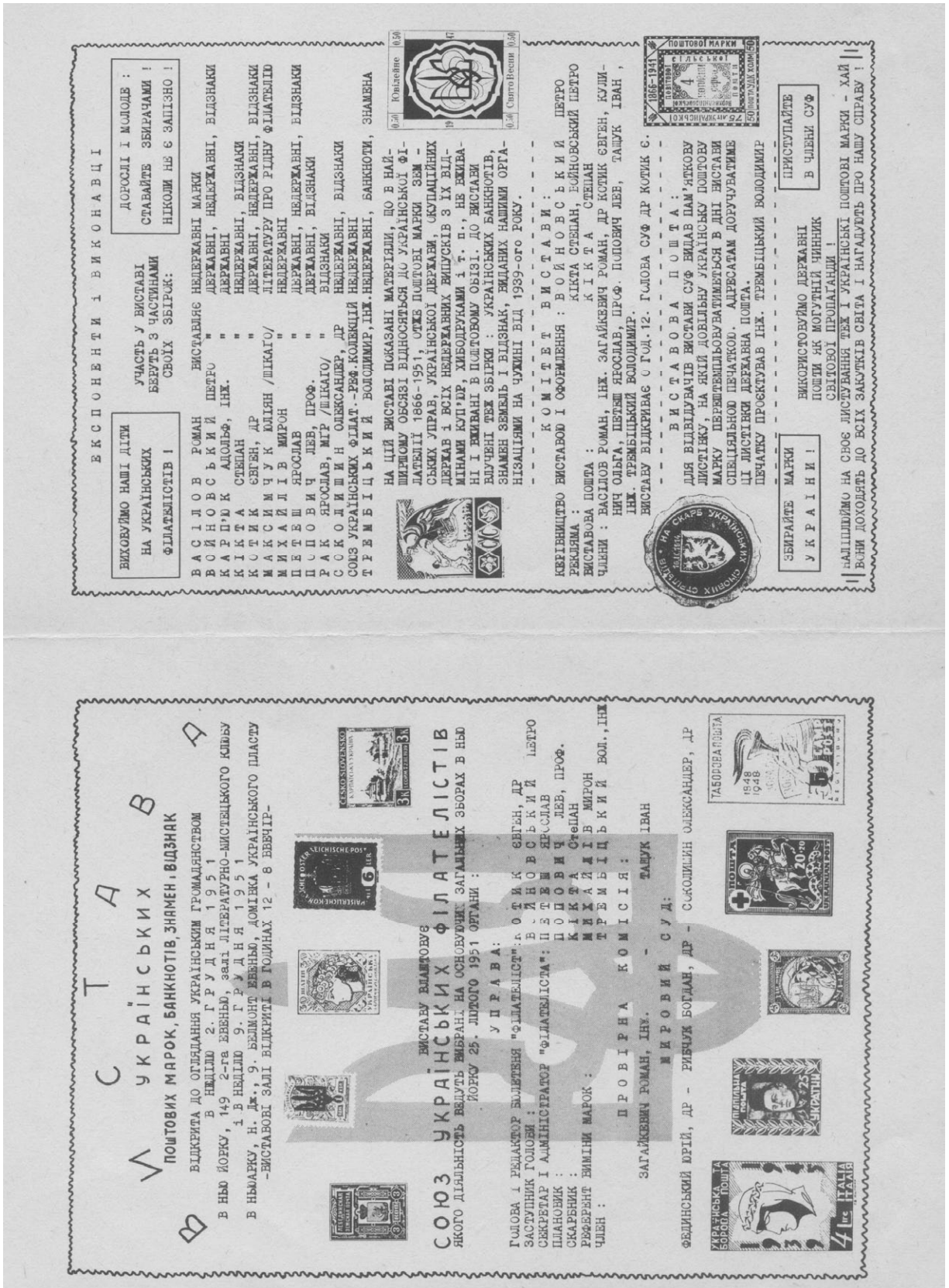
Members of the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists Executive at the 1951 New York philatelic exhibition.

confidently report that there had been a noticeable increase in interest in Ukraine as a collecting field and among dealers. The society had formed a stamps exchange division for its members, who were in turn asked to donate stamps, banknotes, and literature to a philatelic reference collection and to the society archives. Within the first three years of its existence, the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists had grown to 163 members, and to 216 members by 1963.

Yet, during the late 1950s and 1960s, the society struggled financially and there was some concern that it might fold.³ Executive members were also conscious of the need to attract junior philatelists. Thus, announcements frequently appeared in the society journal to encourage members to promote stamp collecting among the Ukrainian youth. Among later ideas for making contact with new members were a “prospective member contest”⁴ and free dues for junior

³ Even in the 1970s, a membership in the society was relatively affordable: \$7.50 for adults, \$6.00 for students and retirees; life memberships were \$125 for regular members and \$50 for retirees.

⁴ The contest was held in the 1980s through the society newsletter. See the *Visnyk* 11, no. 4 (32) (August 1982):10



Reproduction of the 1951 exhibition program for the New York and Newark shows.

Ч.....	№.....
Вп. Пан	Mr.
є звичайним членом	is a member of the
СОЮЗУ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ ФІЛАТЕЛІСТІВ	SOCIETY OF UKRAINIAN PHILATELISTS
від дня	since
Нью Йорк,	New York,
Голова — Chairman	Секретар — Secretary



An early membership card with attached stamps (front and reverse).

members for one year and a free packet of stamps.⁵

However, these difficulties are understandable in the context of the post-war economy. Moreover, contemporary lifestyles did not easily lend themselves to stamp collecting in general. Indeed, the American Philatelic Society published appeals in the late 1960s to encourage the formation of national specialty societies under the banner “in unity there is strength.”⁶

By the 1970s, there was an added obstacle for the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists to overcome. Surprisingly, members began to complain that there was nothing left for them to collect and that their Ukrainian collections were almost complete! In response, the executive urged members to build up their accumulations of banknotes and other Ukrainian items instead of changing their collecting interests to other countries.

⁵ This incentive was approved in 1984.

⁶ When the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists was founded, there were relatively few formal collecting groups that had been established. For example, in 1950, only a Latin American and Chinese unit were affiliated with the American Philatelic Society. This situation remained relatively unchanged for the next two decades. By 1968, a Czechoslovak circle had been registered with the APS and a Hungarian association in 1972.

The Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society

To confront the loss of interest in Ukrainian collecting, society president George Slusarczuk undertook several initiatives in the 1970s. First, in 1972 the name of the association was changed from the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists to the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society (UPNS) to reflect both the expanding interests of members as well as the growing number of members who now came from non-Ukrainian backgrounds.

As the second major development in 1972, a Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society mail auction was established. Within four years, more than three hundred lots were available in each auction, including scarce local trident overprints and items from Western Ukraine, postal history, and numismatic material. Some seventy bidders had participated in the tenth mail auction (1976), during which sales exceeded two thousand dollars.⁷ As another example of contemporary prices, in 1981 the average cost for a packet of 35 stamps was \$4.40 or 12.6 cents per stamp; the typical packet consisted of 27 trident overprints, 3 shahy, 3 Deutsche Dienstpost, and 2 hryven stamps. Although the society received

⁷ *The Ukrainian Philatelist* 23, no. 39 (Winter 1976-1977):18

В. Жовнір
Секретар

Document showing preparations for the society's fifth anniversary.

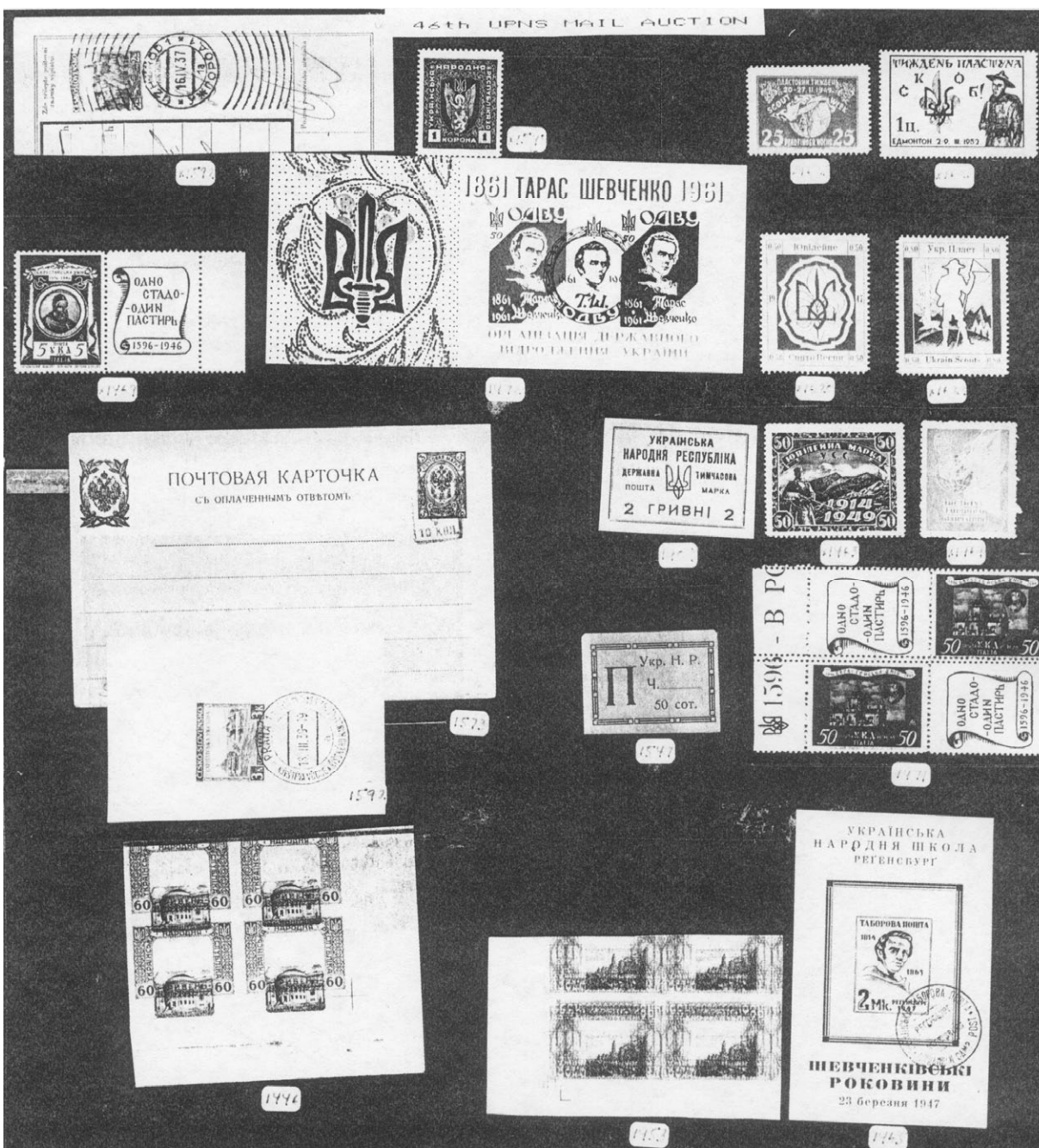


SUF membership stamps, from a set of five. Common single color design in either blue, red, orange, green or brown; imperforate and perforate.

SUF Executive Committee at the 5th anniversary celebrations.

Photograph taken 26 February 1956.

Seated left to right: I. Svit (Sweet), Ye. Kotyk, V. Savchak, V. Zhovnir
Standing left to right: A. Karpiuk, L. Popovych, P. Dovbachuk, I. Bulat, R. Martyniuk,
M. Yatsus, Ya. Petesh.



Offerings from the 46th UPNS mail auction.

only fifteen percent of the sales from each auction, the proceeds were devoted to the UPNS's growth and development. The UPNS also benefited from the generosity of several members, who donated items for a direct sale with all profits earmarked for the society.

The 1980s — and to a lesser extent in 1990s — saw a new drive for the UPNS to become an international philatelic society. An executive slate of vice presidents were elected for the United States, Canada, and Europe, while UPNS chapter affiliates were formed in Canada,

Australia, and Ukraine (discussed below on pages 18–31).⁸ A new society logo that stressed this new character was also adopted in 1986. According to the designer John Jaciw: “What I tried to show are both the national and international aspects of the U.P.N.S. The symbology in itself is strong — spartan. To define the strength and scope of Ukrainian

⁸ Two additional positions were announced in the January 2000 newsletter. The western and eastern hemisphere liaisons were to serve as the society's official representatives to other collecting organizations.

philately".⁹

Contemporary membership levels grew to about three hundred active collectors (1983) in more than fifteen countries, and of these, about forty percent were non-Ukrainians.

As a means of entering the mainstream of stamp collecting, formal contacts were established with major international philatelic organizations. The UPNS became affiliate number 134 of the American Philatelic Society, as well as a member of the Council of Philatelic Organizations and the Royal Philatelic Society of Canada.¹⁰ It was also member number 317 of the Council of Philatelic Organizations.¹¹

Among other Ukrainian philatelic societies, perhaps the most well-known ties have been with the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists in Austria (SUFA) and the Ukrainian Philatelic Society of Germany (UPV). These connections extend beyond the official organizational level to include individual members. Indeed, several UPNS members have gained prominence among international Ukrainian philatelic circles. For example, Stepan Kikta was honored in 1975 for his forty-five years as a member of the UPV, while in 1980, Dr. Roman Smyk was nominated as a honorary member of SUFA for his activities promoting that organization.

More recently, working contacts have been made with philatelic groups in Ukraine. As a means of assisting the new organizations, the UPNS asked that U.S. members sponsor new collectors in Ukraine for society memberships. In 1993, Viktor Mohylny, publisher of the *Ukrainian Philatelic Herald* (Ukrainskyi filatistychnyi visnyk) who was also known for his research of the classical period of Ukrainian philately, was given an honorary membership in the UPNS. In the same year, Bohdan Pauk and Valentyn Zabijaka were honored by the Association of Philatelists of Ukraine (APU),

while in 1994, Yaro Markewycz was nominated to serve as the UPNS liaison to the APU.

The UPNS's influence within Ukraine was also reflected in a letter written by M. Homon, the Director of Marky Ukrainy: "We read your *Trident-Visnyk* with great interest. We thank you for your kind attention to Ukrainian stamps. The Ukrainian State Enterprise Marka Ukrainy is very interested in cooperating with the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society in the field of presenting information concerning new Ukrainian philatelic issues. ... We hope that our business relationship will continue to develop".¹²

To encourage the active participation of members in the society, a series of awards was introduced in the 1980s and 1990s: the *Julian G. Maksymczuk Award*,¹³ for services to Ukrainian philately or numismatics; the *Wesley Capar Award*,¹⁴ for contributions to Ukrainian philatelic and numismatic exhibiting other than at UKRAINPEX; the *Eugene Kotyk Award*,¹⁵ for the best article in previous year's *Ukrainian Philatelist*; the *Heorhiy Narbut Prize*,¹⁶ for the best Ukrainian stamp design of the previous year; the *Andrij D. Solczanyk Award*,¹⁷ for best Ukraine-related thematic exhibit; and the *Stepan L. Rychtycky Award*,¹⁸ for the best Ukraine-related errinophilic exhibit.

¹² *Trident-Visnyk* 27, no. 86 (December 1998): 125

¹³ The award was created in 1984 in honor of the prolific author of a series of Ukrainian philatelic catalogues. The recipient was to be chosen by the UPNS executive.

¹⁴ Originally named the Golden Trident Award, the award was created in 1985. The recipient was to be chosen by a review committee. Wesley Capar was the society's foremost exhibit promoter, a former executive vice president, and newsletter editor.

¹⁵ Introduced in 1987, the award was named for the UPNS's first president and journal editor. The winner, originally determined by a vote of the society membership, is now selected by the journal's editorial committee.

¹⁶ The award was originally established in 1993. Ballots were to be made available to anyone wishing to participate.

¹⁷ This award was created in 1996, and honors the prolific exhibitor and researcher of Ukrainian philately. Winners were to be selected by the UKRAINPEX exhibition judicial committee.

¹⁸ The award was created in 1996 and named for the ardent graphic artist and philatelist, who designed numerous stamps for "Pidpilna Poshta Ukrainy" and many other diaspora organizations.

⁹ Quoted in Ingerit Kuzych, "A Fresh Start", *Ukrainian Philatelist* 33, No. 49 (1986):2

¹⁰ In a related move, the *Ukrainian Philatelist* was registered with the Library of Congress in April 1980 and was assigned the International Standard Serial Number 0198-6252.

¹¹ The Council of Philatelic Organizations was founded in 1979 and disbanded in 1995. Its membership was open to organizations (not individuals) and their combined primary activity was lobbying the U.S. postal service on behalf of philately. The council was instrumental in establishing National Stamp Collecting Month.

Other society activities were aimed at correcting misinformation about Ukraine's stamps in the wider philatelic community. Among the targets, *Scott Catalogue* was perhaps the most prominent. One member gave this call to action: "Ukrainian philatelic organizations need to take issue with the editorial board of Scott Publications to correct the disastrous handling of Ukraine within their pages. Reference could be made to the *Michel*, *Gibbons*, and even *Minkus* catalogs. A study of these formats would suggest possible alternatives to the present unfortunate practice. The presentation to the editorial board of Scott must be meticulously prepared and presented with enthusiasm and persistence. Individual handbooks-catalogs should not be discouraged, but Ukrainian philately will not come into its rightful place in this country until it is recognized by and accurately presented in the *Scott Catalogue*".¹⁹

As a result, several articles in the society journal — often written by Lubomyr Hugel — suggested possible changes to the listings in the standard reference catalogues. On other occasions, UPNS members sent their ideas directly to Scott Publications and the *Michel* catalog, where some changes and corrections appeared in the 1977 listings of Ukraine.

Another appeal was aimed at the United Nations Postal Administration (UNPA). Starting in 1980, the United Nations had reproduced the flags of all member states that fly at its headquarters in New York.²⁰ According to UN rules, once a nation had its flag depicted, it would not be repeated, even if the country's flag changed. Yet with the breakup of the Soviet Union, it was hoped that new flag stamps would be added to the series: "Now, the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations is the right time for the UNPA to update the flag series stamps and issue a stamp depicting the national flag of Ukraine and other countries [Belarus and Russia]".²¹

The work of the expertizing committee highlighted the expertise of the society's

members.²² Although it had been in operation for more than twenty-five years, in 1979 the UPNS executive announced a reorganization of the group. The seven-member panel was restructured under John Bulat, a G.P.S. Bundesprüfer, in order to reach a larger number of collectors and dealers and to encourage other philatelists to venture into the rich world of Ukrainian philatelic and postal history. Experienced specialists were added to the committee,²³ which aimed at expertizing any stamp, cover, or postal stationery, and all philatelic items issued between 1917 and 1945 from Ukraine, Western Ukraine, Carpatho-Ukraine, and the associated occupations. According to John Bulat, the need for the committee was readily apparent: "In the past few years, I have received for examination a number of items from the Soviet Union which were purported to be new discoveries in Ukrainian philately. All of these items turned out to be forgeries (some bad, some dangerous) especially with regard to the ink. In this modern age of electronics and photography, the art of forgery has risen to new heights and often the only sure indication of authenticity is the ink which is extremely difficult to reproduce. Collectors should be very careful, especially when purchasing items from Eastern Europe, to have them all expertized".²⁴

The money earned by the expertizing process was earmarked for promoting further research in Ukrainian philately among the society's members. One specific proposal discussed the possible creation of a philatelic color slide study series, with corresponding Ukrainian and English texts, that could be made available to the general collecting community. Another idea was a correspondence course on the identification of tridents: the course was to include a "lecture" using good reproductions of stamps on the methodology of identification for each trident, its characteristics, and the means to

¹⁹ James Mazepa, "Why There Are So Few Collectors of Ukraine — (And What To Do About It)", *Ukrainian Philatelist* 23, no. 39 (winter 1976-1977): 25

²⁰ The stamp showing the flag of the Ukrainian SSR was issued on 25 September 1981.

²¹ Letter by Mario Perez, *Trident-Visnyk* 24, no. 66 (January-March 1995): 6

²² Two other important society memberships were the adjudicating committee, which was involved with issues of membership and membership misconduct, and the auditing committee, whose primary purposes were to perform nominating duties for society elections and to monitor the society's finances.

²³ The committee consisted of: John Bulat (all aspects of Ukrainian philately); Eugene Kotyk (Ukraine); Dominic Ricio (Carpatho-Ukraine; Western Ukraine); Michael Switlyk (Ukraine); Jaroslav Terlecky (Occupational issues 1941-1944); Jerry Tkachuk (Western Ukraine; Mariupol); and Valentyn Zabijaka (Ukraine).

²⁴ John Bulat, "Philatelic Notes", *Ukrainian Philatelist* 31, no. 47 (1984): 10

differentiate genuine issues from forgeries.²⁵

While the dramatic events of 1991 brought chaos to conventional philately, the collapse of the Soviet Union, the emergence of independent states, and the wonders of their postal history rapidly encouraged new collectors into the society's ranks. The UPNS easily fell back on the goals first established by the Society for Ukrainian Philatelists, namely to educate its members and in so doing develop the field of Ukrainian collecting. The society's newsletter provided information on the new currency, special cancels, and all-Ukrainian meters, while the journal published classifications of postal markings, provisionals and surcharges, and changes in postal rates. To help distinguish between legitimate emissions and philatelic issues, reprints of certificates from local postmasters to verify the authenticity of items were also made available.

At this time especially, a number of specialized study groups were also formed. Already by late 1992, study units devoted to the postal history of Western Ukraine, Ukrainian provisionals and surcharges, advertising covers, issues of the Division Halychyna, Taras Shevchenko postcards, postcards of Ukrainian Canada, Belarus, and Moldova had been formed. Another sign of the times was the creation of the UPNS website, which publicly offered information on the society and the history of Ukrainian philately.

In order to maintain the society's extensive activities and publications, the UPNS Millennium Publication Fund was launched in March 2000. The drive was aimed primarily at those members who had earlier purchased their lifetime memberships for only a few hundred dollars, an amount that had generated little revenue over the years because of low interest rates.

Society Publications

As a means of educating collectors, the first issues of the society journal, the *Philatelist*, appeared in 1951. Three hundred copies were produced by mimeograph and the publication appeared on a bimonthly basis. Under the initial direction of an editorial board, the goal of the journal was to give technical information to Ukrainian collectors, thus overcoming the lack of a philatelic press in the Ukrainian language.

²⁵ There was also to be an "exam" at the end of the course. Students would have to identify a series of trident overprints (on actual stamps) and determine which were false.

According to Dr. Kotyk, the first editor of the journal: "It is our task to collect the most possible source material on the history of the stamps of Ukraine and to obtain it primarily from those persons who were in Ukraine when these stamps were issued and were the direct witnesses of their printing. We will also constantly publish information on the activity of Ukrainian philatelists scattered throughout the world and we will carefully list publications in different languages which deal with Ukrainian philately".²⁶

A further purpose of the journal was to provide readers with general philatelic news and information on the newest stamp issues of various countries, especially the United States and the United Nations, as well as to highlight philately's "great importance to the world".

During the first years, the majority of articles were contributed by prominent collectors, including Dr. Eugene Vyrov, Rudolf Seichter, Captain Sviatoslav Shramchenko, Julian Maksymczuk, Mykola Hadziackyj, and Jaroslav Petesh. Two or three research articles were usually printed in each issue. The early journals also included a range of philatelic information such as summaries of new issues, bibliographies of articles relevant to Ukrainian collectors, and book reviews. The society news ranged from lists of new members and donations to the society, to obituaries of prominent collectors and a philatelic crossword puzzle.

Because of the increase in non-Ukrainian speaking members, an English column was added to the journal in 1953. For the next seventeen years, the journal was maintained at around sixteen pages with the price of a single copy ranging between one dollar in 1955 and fifty cents in 1963. Publication was first cut down to one issue annually, while in the 1960s, it appeared on an irregular basis because of material difficulties.

Throughout this period, the journal undertook the publication of new, uncataloged finds of Ukrainian stamps, bank and emergency notes, and cinderellas so that they would not be lost to collectors. Members were encouraged to send to the journal copies of any uncataloged items and any information that was then available. In a related act, society member John Bulat frequently placed ads in the renamed *Ukrainian Philatelist* in an effort to compile his listings on Western Ukraine. Another series of regular ads promoted the cinderella catalogues of

²⁶ *Philatelist* 3, no. 1-2 (10-11) (January-June 1953): 19

Julian Maksymczuk. The journal also published bibliographies of current articles in all philatelic publications of Ukraine-related items.

A rejuvenated journal made its appearance in the late 1970s and 1980s. The publication was to be dedicated primarily to the official governmental issues that were intended for postal use or as legal tender on Ukrainian territory. All original and primary articles were to be published in both English and Ukrainian. As a recognized expert in all aspects of Ukrainian philately, John Bulat agreed to serve as the “expert advisor” for the journal, while Adolf Hladylovych was enlisted to assist in editing the Ukrainian articles. During this period the journal was issued on an annual basis.

The biannual frequency of the journal in the 1980s and 1990s (introduced by editor Inghart Kuzych) brought added exposure to the society. Between 1989 and 1997, the journal was also entered into numerous national and international philatelic literature exhibitions. Unable to win a gold award (which is reserved for books or glossy color magazines), *Ukrainian Philatelist* was awarded 21 prizes—12 vermeil and 9 silver prizes.

As part of the overall plan to revitalize the UPNS, a newsletter was first published in 1972. Yet, the journal and the newsletter were intended to serve two different purposes. While the *Ukrainian Philatelist* was meant to provide in-depth philatelic and numismatic articles, the *Visnyk* was to appear monthly in order to keep members informed about new developments in a timely fashion. Although when it first appeared in 1971 the *Visnyk* was the medium for the society’s auction, its content was later expanded under the direction of Wesley Capar. During the 1980s, the newsletter became a regular bimonthly publication filled with society announcements, member comments and advertisements, while also offering a forum for members to raise and discuss philatelic issues. It was also the venue to illustrate new covers and cinderellas ranging from Plast issues to Bandurist Chorus labels. In a contest to name the revamped newsletter, Michael Shulewsky claimed first prize for the title *Trident-Visnyk*.²⁷ By the late 1990s, the newsletter provided detailed information about the latest stamps, coins, and banknotes of Ukraine, first day covers, stamped covers, and postal cards. Other regular features included information on

the latest philatelic literature, events in the society, recent issues from foreign countries related to Ukraine, along with ongoing coverage of cinderellas, cancels, and cacheted covers.

When the *Trident-Visnyk* was awarded a silver medal at the Fourth National Philatelic Exhibition (1997) in Cherkasy, Ukraine, the editor’s response expressed a view held by many Ukrainians: “Receiving any award for work well done is always a pleasure, but to receive it from the official philatelic authorities of Ukraine is an especially pleasant and welcome surprise. If anybody had told us that such a thing could happen to us, as recently as ten years ago, we would have regarded it as pure science-fiction, or fantasy”.²⁸

As a means of reducing a perceived duplication in coverage, newsletter editor Lubomyr Onyshkevych suggested that the publication cease printing its contents in both English and Ukrainian. Instead, the newsletter could be split so that the *Trident-Visnyk* would appear in English and a similar Ukrainian-language newsletter could be produced in Ukraine. When the November 1997 newsletter was issued from Ukraine, several additional benefits were explained: it allowed the editors to meet many philatelists within Ukraine, to attend meetings of philatelic clubs and stamp exchanges, to visit post offices and the Ministry of Communications, to sample philatelic stores and auctions, and in general to learn about philatelic life in Ukraine.

While *Ukrainian Philatelist* and *Trident-Visnyk* were sent to all members as part of their regular membership dues, the society also produced and sold a number of important reference works. The first publication was a reprint of the classical studies by Cecil Roberts and Rudolf Seichter on *The Trident Issues of Ukraine, Parts I–V* (1989).²⁹ Borys Fessak’s *Ukrainian DP Camp, POW Camp, Government in Exile, and National Council Issues* (1992) updated and expanded all existing information on this area of post-World War II philately. A third important volume was the *Introductory*

²⁷ A contest to name the newsletter was announced in the June 1982 issue. The deadline for submissions was 1 September 1982. The first prize was \$25 in credits towards future auction purchases.

²⁸ “From the Editor”, *Trident-Visnyk* 26, no. 78 (September-October 1997): 82

²⁹ The studies were originally published as a series of five booklets between 1948 and 1966. They provided the best English-language description of trident overprints on imperial Russian stamps, covering not only the overprints of the six main Ukrainian postal districts, but also overprints on postal stationery and special issues.

Handbook of Ukrainian Philately (1993), edited by Inger Kuzych, which contained both a survey of Ukrainian philately and a catalog of classical Ukrainian issues. Two other works, by Andriy Solczanyk, *Ukrainian Topics on Soviet Stamps, 1927-1989* and *Ukrainian Topics on Stamps of the World (Excluding the Soviet Union), 1918-1989*, have become regarded as the most complete compilations of Ukrainian topics on world stamps.³⁰

Conventions and Exhibits

Several initiatives were undertaken in the 1980s to provide an educational forum for members and to encourage their participation in the society.

In 1982, the society began holding its annual conventions called UKRAINPEX. The activities at these philatelic and numismatic shows include lectures on specific topics related to Ukrainian philately, the official society meeting, as well as formal exhibitions of collections. Although the first two gatherings were held in Glen Spey, New York, since then the meetings have moved to various U.S. and Canadian cities; the only European venue for UKRAINPEX has been Vienna in 1987.

A more detailed reflection on the UKRAINPEX tradition shows that the events also have had an appeal within the wider (non-philatelic) Ukrainian community. For example, highlights of UKRAINPEX '93 (Chicago) were a visit by the Honorable Anatoliy Olinyk, the Consul General of Ukraine, and a slide presentation of the 1920 Vienna Issue held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art. The Ukrainian-Canadian artist John Jaciw was a guest speaker at UKRAINPEX '94.³¹ The main purpose of

³⁰ Solczanyk's volumes were initially prepared as supplements to *Ukrainian Philatelist*. Beginning in the late 1980s, supplements were created as a way of reprinting related articles from other recent journals or of presenting material too narrow or peripheral in subject matter to be of interest to the majority of society members. Earlier issues were devoted to specific areas of collecting and consequently had a more limited appeal: medieval coinage (1988), the 1988 Austrian Christmas stamp depicting a Ukrainian icon (1989), and Ukrainian flags and heraldry (1992).

³¹ The society had asked Jaciw to design a medal that could be used in lieu of the plaques presented to its various award recipients. At UKRAINPEX '94, Jaciw presented a drawing of such a medal, which depicted the allegorical "Ukraina" head, based on the Narbut 30 shahiv design, along with the UPNS logo. A space was left on the reverse side for the inscription of the winner's name.

UKRAINPEX '95 (Toronto) was to familiarize the public with the new stamps and postal material issued by Ukraine in the years following its independence and to present rare Ukrainian postal history items from the 1918-1919 period. The meeting also commemorated both the twentieth anniversary of the prestigious Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation and the seventieth anniversary of the first Ukrainian philatelic publication. Similarly, events at UKRAINPEX '96 (Chicago) marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art and the forty-fifth anniversary of the UPNS (illustrations of UPNS commemorative covers are found on pages 34-47 of this issue - Ed.)

In addition to its annual UKRAINPEX, the UPNS has regularly organized and participated in important philatelic shows. For example, during the 1980s, the UPNS co-sponsored a philatelic and numismatic exhibition to commemorate the seventieth anniversary of Plast (1983), attended AMERIPEX '86, the largest international philatelic show of the decade, and held an international convention in conjunction with SUFA, to mark its twentieth anniversary celebrations (1987). Many other shows highlighted the reciprocal exhibiting agreements with other national societies: POLPEX '83, for instance, offered society members who specialized in Ukrainian military themes the opportunity to display their collections, while CHICAGOPEX '95 had a Slavic theme and a number of Balto-Slavic collections on display. One final exhibition highlight occurred at WORLD UKRAINIKA '95 (Lviv), when the UPNS was awarded the Ukraina Society Prize.

In 1988, Wesley Capar rejuvenated another practice of the original Society of Ukrainian Philatelists, namely regular informal society gatherings. The annual ZUSTRICH has primarily become a forum for trading and selling Ukrainian collectibles as well as for exchanging information. To date, most of these events have been held in the northeastern United States because of the large concentration there of UPNS members. In 1996, the decision was made to invite philatelic clubs from the surrounding areas, especially Pennsylvania and New York, as a way of making the meeting more widely known and drawing in new collectors.

Conclusion

By the time the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society had celebrated its fortieth anniversary, it had cumulatively accepted 782 members, including 96 life and 6 honorary members. Yet Ukraine's independence sparked a

new period of growth. Society members began to exhibit at shows in Ukraine, bringing back with them both prizes and added philatelic knowledge. At the same time, their presence prompted increased interest in the society, and in 1993 alone, one hundred new members enrolled in the UPNS, a figure that demonstrated the ongoing interest in East European philately.

One letter to the newsletter editor in the 1980s explained the importance of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society for collectors: "The collecting of issues of Ukraine is a natural part of [specializing in the Russian Civil War period], and joining the UPNS has been a very positive contribution toward my overall understanding of the struggle of the Russian Civil War Western Front, of the many national movements that surfaced, and of the philately of these areas. I cannot claim an ethnic connection with Ukrainian philately, but I am drawn toward it as a rare expression of the human condition under pressure from within and without".³²

And, like so many other émigré organizations, the UPNS brought together

disparate individuals and united them for a single purpose. Its legacy for the Ukrainian community is perhaps best summed in this statement by Lubomyr Hugel: "The demand for modern-day Ukrainian issues here, in the U.S.A., is generated mainly by Americans of Ukrainian descent. I have noticed a trend among second and third generation American collectors of Ukrainian origin, who were not much interested in classical Ukrainian stamps earlier, but are now discovering their roots and are avid collectors of modern Ukrainian issues – not so much for themselves, but for a historical heritage for their children and grandchildren".³³

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Bohdan Pauk, who provided me with innumerable copies of materials from the society archives; Ron Zelonka and George Diachenko, who made available philatelic items including samples of the UPNS membership stamps and UKRAINPEX covers; and the staff at the American Philatelic Research Library.

³² W. Thomas Waters, "Why I Collect Ukraine", *Visnyk* 11, no. 3 (31) (June 1982): 3

³³ "Guest Editorial", *Trident-Visnyk* 27, no. 83 (July-August 1998): 62

SOCIETY PRESIDENTS

1951	Eugene Kotyk
1952–1953	Rudolf Martyniuk
1954	Yaroslav Petesh
1955–1958	Eugene Kotyk
1959–1960	John V. Sweet (Svit)
1961–1971	Leo Popovich
1971–1983	George Slusarczuk
1983–1991	Val Zabijaka
1992–1999	Bohdan Pauk
2000–...	Inger Kuzych

JOURNAL EDITORS

1951–1958	Eugene Kotyk
1959–1960	John V. Sweet (Svit)
1961–1971	Leo Popovich
1972–1974	George Slusarczuk
1975	Stepan Kikta
1976–1985	Jerry Tkachuk
1986–1996	Inger Kuzych
1997–1999	Bohdan O. Pauk
2000–...	George D. Fedyk

NEWSLETTER EDITORS

1972–1981	George Slusarczuk
1982–1988	Wesley Capar
1/1989–8/1989	Andrew O. Martyniuk (acting)
9/1989–1991	Wesley Capar
1991–1996	Bohdan O. Pauk
1996–...	Lubomyr S. Onyshkevych

UKRAINPEX EXHIBITIONS

1.	UKRAINPEX 82	Glen Spey, NY	25-26 September 1982
2.	UKRAINPEX 83	Glen Spey, NY	24-25 September 1983
3.	UKRAINPEX 84	Springfield, VA	6-7 October 1984
4.	UKRAINPEX 85	Montreal, Que.	12-13 October 1985
5.	UKRAINPEX 86	Kerhonkson, NY	1-2 November 1986
6.	UKRAINPEX 87	Vienna, Austria	10-11 October 1987
7.	UKRAINPEX 88 (spring)	Silver Spring, MD	28-29 May 1988
8.	UKRAINPEX 88 (fall/autumn)	Toronto, Ont.	25-26 November 1988
9.	UKRAINPEX 89	Chicago, IL	6-8 October 1989
10.	UKRAINPEX 90	Hartford, CT	6-7 October 1990
11.	UKRAINPEX 91	Montreal, Que.	12-13 October 1991
12.	UKRAINPEX 92	Philadelphia, PA	10-11 October 1992
13.	UKRAINPEX 93	Chicago, IL	8-10 October 1993
14.	UKRAINPEX 94	Warren, MI	8-9 October 1994
15.	UKRAINPEX 95	Toronto, Ont.	7-8 October 1995
16.	UKRAINPEX 96	Chicago, IL	11-13 October 1996
17.	UKRAINPEX 98	Chicago, IL	9-11 October 1998
18.	UKRAINPEX 99	Chicago, IL	8-10 October 1999
19.	UKRAINPEX 2000	Warren, MI	7-8 October 2000

JULIAN G. MAKSYMCHUK AWARD

(For services to Ukrainian philately or numismatics)

1984	Jay Carrigan and John Hotchner (two winners)
1985	George Slusarczuk and the UPNS Montreal Chapter (two winners)
1986	Bohdan O. Pauk
1987	Ukrainian Philatelic Society of Austria
1988	Wesley Capar
1989	Wasył Palijenko, Bohdan Pauk, and the Ahatanhel Krymsky Ukrainian Philatelic Society in Kyiv (three winners)
1990	Demetrio Kolodziej and the Lviv Philatelic Organising Committee (two winners)
1991	Inger Kuzych, Ivan Perederyj, Jaroslav Semotiuk, and Paul Spiwak (four winners)
1992	Ivan Budka, Borys Fessak, Roman Smyk, Andrij D. Solczanyk, and Val Zabijaka (five winners)
1993	Wesley Capar and Alexander Ivakhno (two winners)
1994	Alexander Malycky and The Ukrainian Collectibles Society, Australia (two winners)
1995	Marta Arhat
1996	Gregory Prymak
1999	Oleksa Bilaniuk, Roman Byshkevych, Bohdan Hrynshyn, Serhij Jarmak, Stepan Kikta, Victor Mohylny, Ivan Perederyj, and the Societe Franco-Ukrainienne de Philatelie (eight winners)
2000	Hryhoriy Lobko, Andrew O. Martyniuk, Lubomyr Onyshkevych, George Slusarczuk, Val Zabijaka, and the Metropolitan Detroit UPNS Chapter (six winners)

WESLEY CAPAR AWARD

(For contributions to Ukrainian philatelic and numismatic exhibiting, excluding UKRAINPEX)

1985	Dominick Ricio	1990	Peter Bylen
1986	Wesley Capar	1991	Andrij D. Solczanyk
1987	Andrew Cronin	1992	Andrew Cronin
1988	Andrij D. Solczanyk	1998	Juan Page and Dominick Ricio
1989	Inger Kuzych		

EUGENE KOTYK AWARD

(For best article in the previous year's *Ukrainian Philatelist*)

1987	Jerry G. Tkachuk	"First International Airmail Service in the World"
1988	Roman Smyk	"Commemorative Issue Celebrating the Millennium of Christianity in Rus-Ukraine 988-1988"
1989	Ingert Kuzych	"Philately in Ukraine"
1990	Andrew Cronin	"Pre-Stamp and Stampless Mail from Carpatho-Ukraine" and "Pre-Stamp Mail and Adhesives Used in Carpatho Ukraine Until 1871"
1991	Ingert Kuzych	"Ukraine's Pictorial Set of 1920: The Vienna Issue"
1993	Stephen Hawryluk	"The Zhmerynka (Podilia) Trident Overprints"
1994	Peter Bylen	"Collecting Western Ukraine: A Continuing Challenge"
	David P. Belesky	"Lviv: Postmarks Through the Centuries"
1995	Hryhoriy Lobko	"Ukraine: Local Provisionals for 1992-93"
1996	Peter Bylen	"Western Ukraine: Forgeries and Fantasies"
2001	Andrew O. Martyniuk	"Identifying Ukrainian Provisional Stamps"

HEORHIY NARBUT PRIZE

(For the best Ukrainian stamp design of the previous year)

1993	Larysa I. Koren	"150th Anniversary of the Birth of Mykola V. Lysenko (1842-1912)"
	Oleh V. Snarsky	"National Flag and Trident Emblem of Ukraine"
1994	Yurii H. Lohvyn	"75th Anniversary of Ukraine's First Postage Stamps"
1995	Serhii S. Bieliaiev	"160th Anniversary of Kyiv University" [stamp and souvenir sheet]
1996	Yurii H. Lohvyn	"Hetmans of Ukraine" series
1997	Serhii S. Bieliaiev	"150th Anniversary of the Founding of the Kyiv University Astronomical Observatory" [stamp triptych]
1998	Volodymyr Taran and Oleksander Kharuk	"The Founding of Kyiv" [Europa souvenir sheet]
1999	Volodymyr Taran, Oleksander Kharuk, Serhii Kharuk, and Vitalii Kozachenko	"350th Anniversary of the Beginning of the Ukrainian Struggle for Freedom Under the Leadership of Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyi" [souvenir sheet]
2000	Oleksii Shtanko	"Yaroslav the Wise" [souvenir sheet]
2001	Kateryna Shtanko	"Wildflowers of Ukraine" [souvenir sheet]

ANDRIJ D. SOLCZANYK AWARD

(For the best Ukraine-related thematic exhibit)

1996	Yaro Markewycz	2000	Roman Maziak
1999	Ramona Park		

STEPAN L. RYCHTYCKYJ AWARD

(For the best Ukraine-related erinophilic exhibit)

1996	Orest Horodysky	1999	Michael Ivashchenko
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UPNS CHAPTER HISTORIES

CHICAGO UPNS CHAPTER

In August 1954, a group of Chicago-area Ukraine collectors sent a letter to Jaroslaw Petesh of New York suggesting the formation of a SUF Chicago chapter. The Chicago group already consisted of some 15 members: Julian Maksymczuk, Jurij Teodorowycz, Victor Diachenko, Jurij Diachenko, Myroslav Simenovicz, S. Sukhomlyn, Dmytro Handziuk, Volodymyr (Walter) Decyk, Marian Panczyszyn, Orest Horodyskyj, Ivan Mykhalsewycz, Osyp (Joseph) Kochan, Zahar Fedorenko, Mychailo Huminiak, Iwan Liubinets.

Half of these members were already members of SUF (Soyuz Ukrainskykh Filatelystiv/Society of Ukrainian Philatelists; later, the Soyuz Ukrainskykh Filatelystiv i Numizmatykykiv/Union of Ukrainian Philatelists and Numismatists – commonly referred to as the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society). These, having joined back in 1951, were: O. Kochan (#11), J. Maksymczuk (#14), M. Panczyszyn (#51), D. Handziuk (#52), O. Horodyskyj (#65), and W. Decyk (#117).

Already in March 1954, an election committee for the second general SUF election (held 26 December 1954) was appointed, consisting of J. Maksymczuk, J. Teodorowycz, and O. Kochan. This committee reported 59 votes cast for the election of Eugene Kotyk as president, Iwan Swit (Sweet) as vice president, and Jaroslaw Petesh, secretary.

The Chicago Chapter was officially confirmed (at about the same time as the Toronto Chapter) on January 9, 1955. The first officers of this group, elected on October 2, 1954, were: J. Maksymczuk, president; Z. Fedorenko, vice-president; W. Decyk, secretary, J. Teodorowycz treasurer, and I. Mykhalsewycz, junior philately.

The “seed” group for the Chicago Ukraine collectors was a trio that worked together already in the late 1930’s. In the 1940’s, this trio was in touch with Ukrainian philatelists among the soldiers of the Halychyna Division and, later, among the POW’s in Italy, Germany. These “pioneers” of Ukrainian philately in Chicago were Osyp Kochan, Alex Siemmens, and Kalenik Lissiuk (Kalenyk Lesiuk). Lissiuk continued his association with the Chicago group after his move California. (Lissiuk and his wife, Katherine, were founders of the Ukrainian National Museum and Library in Ontario, California; opened on October 15, 1955). Briefly, over the years, Chicago Chapter presidents were:

1954 - 1960:	Julian Maksymczuk
1961 - 1966:	Orest Horodyskyj
1967 - 1975:	Walter Decyk
1976 - 1980:	Orest Horodyskyj
1981 - 1989:	Roman P. Smyk
1990 - 1993:	Peter Bylen
1994 - 1999:	Bohdan O. Pauk

The Chicago Chapter has a long list of outstanding members and achievements. With the release from Soviet prisons and move to Vienna of the famous Ukrainian philatelist Iwan K. Turyn in 1956, a relief fund was spearheaded by Chicagoan S. Klimshewycz.

After his move to Chicago from Germany in 1956, the prolific designer and organizer of the “Pidpilna Poshta Ukrainy”, Lubomyr Rychtycky, rejuvenated the Chicago group, continuing his philatelic graphic work for various Chicago-area and national Ukrainian organizations (SUMA, Plast, ODUM). The society’s “Lubomyr Rychtycky Award” for outstanding Ukrainian cinderella exhibits was established in his honor.

The Ukrainian philatelic world is familiar with Julian Maksymczuk, the foremost bibliographer of Ukraine philately, and honorary member of the UPNS. The “Julian G. Maksyczuk Award” for service to the society was established in his honor.

Mr. Orest Horodyskyj was one of the principal organizers of the Rimini Camp Post. He is also a major writer on Ukrainian stamp collecting.

Dr. Roman P. Smyk has published numerous monographs on Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian stamps, seals, medals, jettons, badges relating to Ukrainian religious topicals, especially that of Patriarch Josef Cardinal Slipyj, and writer Bohdan Lepkyj. He has established the philatelic museum at the Lviv Theological Seminary, and continues exhibiting throughout Ukraine.

Mr. Peter Bylen is the founder of the Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, and author of numerous articles and monographs; and has exhibited extensively.

Mr. Bohdan O. Pauk has served the UPNS in various offices since 1983; is a member of numerous Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian philatelic organizations; is honorary member of the Association of Philatelists of Ukraine; specializes in postal history of Western Ukraine, Belarus and selective topical collecting; published on Ukrainian and Belarusian philately, and Ukrainian heraldry; has exhibited nationally and internationally, most recently at the national shows in Lviv, Donetsk and Donbas.



Chornobyl Exhibition, 1991 (left to right) – George Diachenko, Iwan Maksymchuk, Bohdan Bodnaruk, Henry Wasielewski, Peter Bylen, Wasyl Mudry, Bohdan Pauk, John Semchuk

Over the years, many members of the Chicago group have also served the society in various positions as officers. And, with an independent Ukraine, they have lent moral and financial aid to a number of philatelic groups and projects in Ukraine. After meeting with Mr. Serhij Jarmak of Mariupol, Ukraine, the group mentored the formation of a Chapter in city, headed by Mr. Jarmak (the Aziv Collectors Club).

Between June 1985 and May 1986, the Chicago Chapter issued a “Newsletter”. Although the Chapter included both UPNS and non-UPNS members, it has always promoted the society-at-large. At its height in 1994-1999, the Chapter had a “signed-up” body of 28 members. In December of 1999, the Chapter voted to disassociate itself from the UPNS.

The Chicago Chapter has played host to a number of UPNS UKRAINPEX shows:

- UKRAINPEX’89, October 6-8, 1989, at the Ukrainian Cultural Center (UCC). Three United States Postal Service (USPS) cancellations were approved: “Taras Shevchenko,” “Alexander Archipenko,” and “Hryhorij Kytasty – the Bandura”.
- UKRAINPEX’93, October 8-10, 1993, at the UCC, with USPS cancellations: “75th Anniversary of Ukraine’s Postage Stamps”, “Ukraine’s IV Universal”, “Ukrainica”.
- UKRAINPEX’96, October 11-13, 1996, at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art (UIMA), with USPS cancellations: “45th Anniversary of UPNS”, “25th Anniversary of UIMA”.
- UKRAINPEX’98, October 9-11, 1998, at the UCC, with USPS cancellations: “80th Anniversary of Ukraine’s Black Sea Fleet”, 200th Anniversary of The Aeneid (by I. Kotliarevskyi) and “UPNS Station”.
- UKRAINPEX’99, October 8-10, 1999, at the UCC, with USPS cancellations: “125th birth Anniversary of Avhustyn Voloshyn”, “50th Anniversary of Chicago’s SUMA”, “51st Anniversary of Ukrainian Engineers Society of America, Inc., Chicago Chapter”.

The Chicago Chapter has also represented the UPNS at philatelic shows sponsored by the Lithuania Philatelic Society, and by POLONUS.

In more recent times, the Chapter has commemorated various events in Ukraine’s history with exhibits, usually one day shows, and the participation of the USPS with pictorial cancellations:

– May 21-23, 1976, Stefan Horalewskyj's extensive Ukrainica exhibit marking the U.S. Bicentennial and centennial of Ukrainian settlement in the U.S.A.,

– ORANTAPEX, October 24-25, 1987, at Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Church, honoring the "950th Anniversary of the Consecration of Ukraine to the Mother of God-Theotokos".

– CHORNOBYL, April 28, 1991, at the Ukrainian Baptist Church in Berwyn, Illinois.

– RUKH STATION, December 9, 1990, honoring the Declaration of Ukraine's Sovereignty (16 July 1990), at Sts. Volodymyr and Olha church.

– RUKH '91, July 17, 1991, 1st Anniversary of Ukraine's Sovereignty, at Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Church.

– INDEPENDENCE, December 1, 1991, at Sts. Volodymyr and Olha Church.

– Last Day of USSR, December 26, 1991.

– Millennium, August 14, 1988, Ukraine's Millennium of Christianity exhibit.

– January 22, 1993, event cancel for anniversary of opening of Ukraine's Consul General in Chicago.

– KYIV-CHICAGO SISTER CITIES, 5th Anniversary, July 17, 1996,

It should also be added that the Chicago Chapter organized and represented the UPNS at two International shows:

– AMERIPEX'86, May 22-June 1, 1986; (B. Pauk was coordinator for both the UPNS and the Czechoslovak societies). Members D. Riccio, D. Wynnyczok, and B. Pauk gave lectures on postal history related to Ukraine.

– PACIFIC'97, May 29-June 8, 1997, the World Philatelic Exhibition in San Francisco, California.

In conjunction with the 3rd Congress of the World Federation of Ukrainian Medical Associations (SFULT), held in Kyiv, August 3-10, 1990 and in Lviv, August 10-17, the Chapter issued philatelic covers, distributed in both cities; and helped with the philatelic show in Lviv.

(Submitted by Bohdan O. Pauk)



28.1.90: Chapter Officers (seated from left) - Orest Horodyskyj (Ukrainian Secretary), Peter Bylen (President), Dr. Roman Smyk (outgoing President); (standing from left) - Dr. Bohdan Bodnaruk (Vice-President), Bohdan Pauk (Secretary), Wasyl Mudry (Treasurer)

TORONTO UPNS CHAPTER

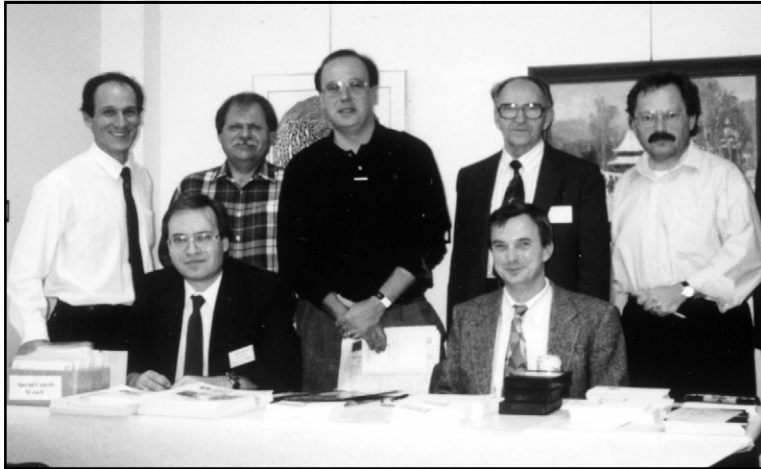
One of the oldest chapters of the UPNS, Toronto held its founding meeting on December 9, 1954. At the meeting, Olexander Moch was elected the first chapter president. The Toronto group gained official status, as a UPNS chapter, on March 6, 1955. Since its founding, members of the Toronto chapter have been active in local philatelic exhibits, UKRAINPEX conventions and many international philatelic exhibits.

In 1987, *The Catalogue of Ukrainian Unofficial Stamps* (in the Ukrainian language) was published. This catalogue was compiled over several years by the distinguished collector Maksym Chomiak of Toronto.

The most successful UKRAINPEX, to date, was held 25-26 November 1988 at the Harbour Castle Westin Hotel, Toronto. Chairman of the organizing committee was Wasyl Palijenko and the theme of the show was the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity. Items with special Canada Post cancellations from the show and the original 48 page souvenir program are among the most sought after UKRAINPEX

collectables. Also in 1988, the Toronto chapter produced a 50 minute video *A History of the Postage Stamp in Ukraine*. The film introduces the viewer to all aspects of classical Ukrainian philately.

In 1991, Toronto chapter member Jaroslaw Semotiuk published a color album *Ukrainian Military Medals* (both Ukrainian and English language versions). This book is the most valuable reference work on Ukrainian military medals.



*Sitting left to right: Borys Zayachivsky, Vsevolod Sokolyk
Standing left to right: Alex Borsuk, Dr. Ron Zelonka, Myron Stefaniw,
Jaroslaw Semotiuk, Ihor Kotowycz*

Another successful UKRAINPEX was held in Toronto, October 7 and 8, 1995 at the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation Art Gallery. Show themes with special Canada Post cancellations included the 70th anniversary of the Vienna journal *Ukrainian Philatelist* and the 20th anniversary of the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation.

A Ukrainian picture postcard history web site on the internet was launched by the Toronto chapter in 1999. In two years, the site has been viewed by over 10,000 visitors. Expanding the site is now in progress. Also, a Ukrainian Postal History web site is under construction.

The Toronto Chapter meets on an irregular basis at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, 83 Christie St. Toronto. For further information, contact chapter president: Borys Zayachivsky at: lite@idirect.com.

(Submitted by Borys Zayachivsky)

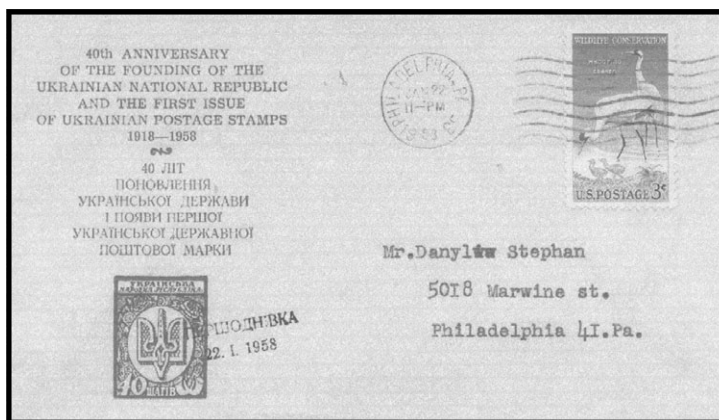
THE UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA

Arriving in the “City of Brotherly Love”, mostly during the years 1948-1952, many Ukrainian post WWII immigrants settled in two downtown Philadelphia neighborhoods known as Franklin Street and 24th & Brown Streets. Ukrainian stamp collectors quickly discovered each other and informally began to hold meetings with the purpose of exchanging stamps and information.

On September 16, 1951, the Ukrainian newspaper *America* (Issue No. 177), advertised a meeting of Ukrainian philatelists with the purpose of forming a club; the ad was signed by Mr. Yaroslav Terlecky. Apparently there was no specific resolution on forming the club but informal meetings continued. In *America* No. 222 there was a call on all Ukrainian philatelists and numismatics to attend a meeting to be held on November 17, 1956. Sixteen interested collectors showed up. Mr. Wasyl Cyhan welcomed everyone and presented the agenda with Capt. Sviatoslav Shramchenko chairing the meeting. The main subjects under discussion were membership in the Society of Ukrainian Philatelists in New York (today known as the UPNS) and establishing a formal chapter in Philadelphia. To cover the administrative costs, \$4.75 was collected at this meeting. On November 21, 1956, twelve members of the club, on the proposition of Evhen Utrysko, unanimously decided to explore joining the New York philatelic society. During this same meeting, the members voted for the club officers: Chairman – Capt. Sviatoslav Shramchenko; Secretary – Wasyl Cyhan; Treasurer – Evhen Utrysko; Controllers – Pavlo Lymarenko, Dr. Wolodymyr Klish, and Wolodymyr Zovnirchuk; Liason for Outside Affairs – Vincent Prity; Liasons for Stamp Exchange – Pavlo Panomarenko and Yaroslav Terlecky. This meeting formalized the establishment of the Ukrainian Philatelic Society of Philadelphia.

During the years 1956-1960, the following number of meetings were held: 1956 (3), 1957 (7), 1958 (10), 1959 (8), 1960 (10). The meetings took place at the Ukrainian Selfreliance Credit Union, the

Ukrainian Relief Committee headquarters, the Ukrainian Citizens Club, and in member's residences. A reoccurring agenda item was the uncovering of forgeries from the period of Independent Ukraine (1918-1920). Mr. Yaroslav Terlecky acquired several large collections of Ukrainian material and together with Messrs. Wolodymyr Zovnirchuk and Stephan Danyliw made progress in weeding out the forgeries. During this period, two founding club members, Capt. Sviatoslav Shramchenko (1958) and Evhen Utrysko (1960) passed away.



An early cachet envelope prepared by the Philadelphia Chapter, cancelled on the exact 40th anniversary of Ukrainian independence, 22 January 1958.

On November 12, 1960, Stephan Danyliw was elected Chairman, Yaroslav Hrechka was elected Treasurer, and Dr. Wolodymyr Klish, Dr. Antin Shutka, and Roman Hevka were elected Controllers. This was the beginning of a new era for the club. In 1961, the club's first exhibition took place at the facilities of the Tryzub Sports Club. The club issued its first envelope with a cachet honoring the greatest Ukrainian poet, Taras Shevchenko. During the next few years, two more successful exhibitions were held at Tryzub with excellent public attendance and good press coverage. Frequent trips were made by members to Camden, NJ, to take part in SOJEX activities. During SOJEX exhibitions held in Atlantic City, NJ, Wolodymyr Zovnirchuk was awarded a gold medal for his display: "Bard of Ukraine—Taras Shevchenko" and Pavlo Lymarenko received a golden plaque for "Ukrainian Post and Camp Stamps".

In the early 1970's, the demographics of Philadelphia changed dramatically. Much of the Ukrainian population relocated north and northeast of downtown Philadelphia and into the surrounding suburbs. The population shift influenced the cultural life of nearly all Ukrainian organizations including the Ukrainian Philatelic Society. Formal meetings became rare. In 1983, Chairman Stephan Danyliw passed away and Mr. Bohdan Silecky assumed the chairmanship of the club. There were frequent group visits to regional philatelic shows. Pavlo Panomarenko took an active part in these exhibitions and became chairman of SEPAD.

In 1980, the Philadelphia Ukrainian community acquired a school building in Abington, PA, which it named the Ukrainian Educational and Cultural Center and which became the new home for many Ukrainian organizations including the philatelic club. In October 1986, Jurij Danyliw called for a general meeting at which Dr. Evhen Novosad was elected Chairperson. The club was renamed the "Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society of Philadelphia". Members included philatelists, numismatics, medalists, and collectors of various other memorabilia. Mr. Jurij Danyliw has been the Chairperson since 1987.

The club's first exhibition at the Center took place on November 21–22, 1987. It was organized jointly with the German Philatelic Club, which also met at the Center. The exhibition was entitled "The Ukrainian Millenium". A pictorial cancellation and cachet, designed by Mr. Peter Shoturma, was issued for this occasion. In 1988, the club designed and issued labels and cachets for the Ukrainian Youth Olympics held at the new sports center, Tryzubivka, in Horsham, Pa. Members continued to attend the annual Zustrich-Meets at the Verkhovyna resort in Glen Spey, NY. Also participating in these gatherings were numismatist Alexander Reitarowski and medalist John Strohm.

The next event, an exhibition, occurred on 19-20 November 1988 in honor of the 70th anniversary of the "Ukrainian Republic and Cossack State". Jurij Litynskiy headed the exhibition organizing committee and Dr. Trembicky was the guest speaker. A pictorial cancellation was prepared to commemorate this event. An exhibition honoring the "40th Anniversary of Plast in Philadelphia" took place on October 28, 1989 with the main attraction being a display by Dr. Rybak of Plast badges and ribbons. On April 27, 1991 an exhibition titled "Chornobyl Remembered", in memory of those who perished as a result of this nuclear accident, was presented by the club. Several commemorative cachets

and postal cancellations were featured. The graphic art was designed by Lesia Sawchyn, a catalogue was prepared by Anatol Prasicky and Dr. Evhen Novosad, and Peter Shoturma prepared the postal cancellation. The event was very successful.

On May 5, 1992 the club issued a cachet in honor of the visit of Ukraine's new president, Leonid Kravchuk. Later in the year, on 10-11 October, the UKRAINPEX 92 exhibition was held in Philadelphia. Dr. Wolodymyr Klish received a gold medal for "Diplomatic and Official Covers of the Ukrainian Nation" and Jurij Danyliw was awarded a silver medal for "The Lviv Philatelic Journey".

An exhibition commemorating the "Post of the Ukrainian National Council" was presented during the week of October 23–30, 1993. A catalog was prepared by Dr. Klish and Mr. Prasicky and a cachet and pictorial postal cancellation were designed by Mr. Shoturma. The main contributor to the exhibition was Pavlo Lymarenko, who was a member of the Ukrainian National Council. The next exhibition organized by the club was on November 6, 1996, commemorating the "45th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society of Philadelphia". An all-Ukrainian theme featured classical as well as the latest Ukrainian postal material. Mr. Henry Halaway exhibited his collection of the society's past postal commemoratives and a strong presentation of Ukrainian medals and monetary notes was exhibited by John Strohm. New members, Fr. Roman Pankiw, Roman Kohut and Stephen Sendecki provided additional support for this event.

Ukrainian philately in Philadelphia has spanned 50 years – a significant milestone. The journey has had its ups and downs over the years but the club today continues to be active. Meetings are held every month at the Ukrainian Center. Although member collecting interests have become more diverse, the core concentration continues to be Ukrainian philately and memorabilia. Members continue a tradition of showing their collections and explaining their topics of interest at the monthly meetings. Other club activities include attending local stamp shows and dealer bourses, group trips to New York City to the philatelic "Mega-Events", participating in the annual "Zustrich", now held in Lehigh, PA, and socializing at members' homes and local restaurants. New members are always welcome.

(Submitted by Anatol Prasicky and Henry Halaway)

ASSOCIATION OF UKRAINIAN PHILATELISTS AND NUMISMATISTS IN MONTREAL

Since its founding in 1972, the Association of Ukrainian Philatelists and Numismatists in Montreal has been one of UPNS's most active regional affiliates. Its "Fabulous Five" core group – Stepan Werbowyj, president; Ivan Perederyj, vice-president and secretary; Mykola Tykhoniv, treasurer; and members Irynej Ratych and Bohdan Duma – have done much to help popularize our hobby and deservedly received the Julian Maksymczuk Award for services to Ukrainian philately in 1985 (the first chapter ever to be so honored).

Among the many sterling accomplishments of this group have been the setting up of numerous shows, not only in the Montreal area but also in and around Ottawa and Toronto. The most prominent of the exhibitions were held during the following years:

- in 1976, on the occasion of the XXI Summer Olympic Games;
- in 1977, at the Canadian National Archives;
- in 1985, when the Association held its first UKRAINPEX (Trident anniversary theme);
- in 1988, to honor the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity;
- and in 1991, when the chapter hosted its second UKRAINPEX (Centennial of Ukrainians in Canada theme).

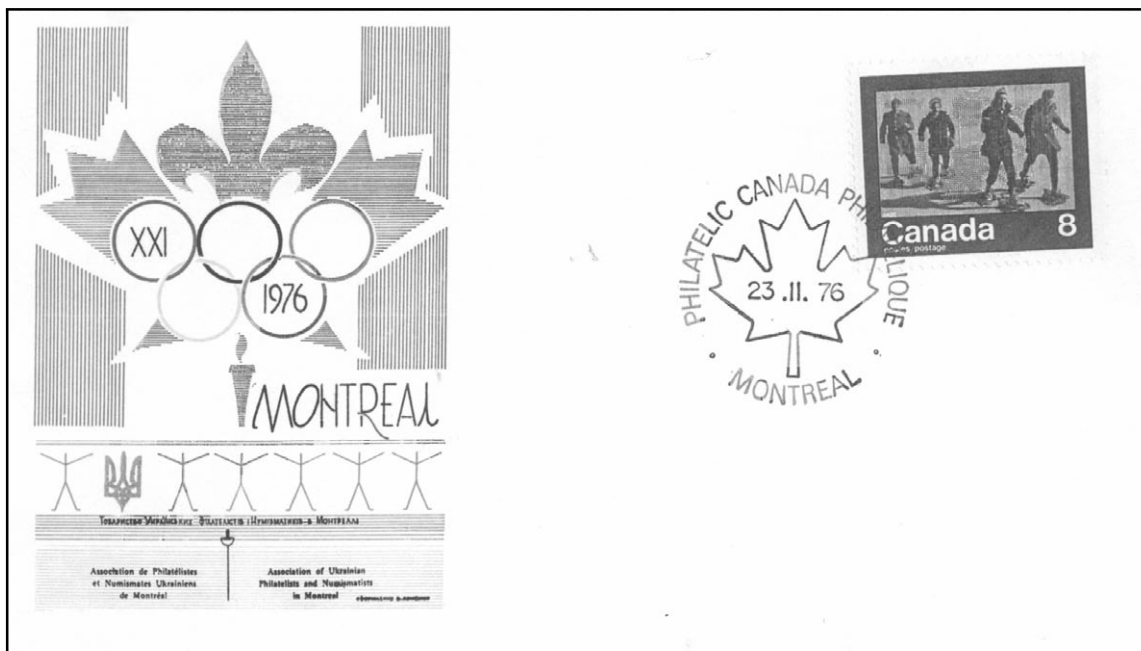
A follow-on show in 1992, called CENTENNIALPEX, commemorated the anniversary into the following year. Special cancellations were obtained for these and other shows and appropriate commemorative envelopes and labels were produced. Over the years, the chapter's members have won dozens of awards for their outstanding exhibits at the above-mentioned shows and at other events in Canada and the U.S.

In 1977, the Association began a close affiliation with the Canadian Postal Museum and over the

next several years was able to donate hundreds of needed stamps and covers to help the Museum fill out its Ukraine holdings. In 1983, a complete collection of Ukrainian banknotes from the period of independence (1918-20) was donated to the National Currency Collection in Ottawa.

The Association was also very active in lobbying Canada Post for Ukraine-related stamps. It can take much of the credit for the release of the 1988 Christmas issue honoring the Ukrainian Millennium and the 1991 issue commemorating the Centennial of Ukrainian Immigration to Canada (featuring paintings of Ukrainian-Canadian artist William Kurelek). These breakthrough philatelic releases paved the way for several subsequent Canada Post stamp issues that also featured Ukrainian topics or connections.

The Association has released a number of booklets chronicling its activities and various areas of collecting. These include jubilee anthologies prepared for its 10th and 20th anniversaries (1982 and 1992



Special covers created by the Association for exhibits held in conjunction with the 1976 Summer Olympic Games in Montreal (top) and for the Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity celebration in 1988 (bottom).

respectively) and booklets listing commemorative releases honoring the Ukrainian Millennium (two editions: 1991, English, French, and Ukrainian; 1992, English and Ukrainian only). In addition, publications listing commemorations of churches and chapels (1993) and issues honoring the Centennial of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada (1996) were also compiled.

(Submitted by Ivan Perederyj, prepared by Inger Kuzych).

UKRAINIAN COLLECTORS' CLUB OF CALGARY

The Ukrainian Collectors' Club of Calgary was founded in 1987. Its members are interested in and actively collect and exhibit mainly Ukrainian and topically Ukrainian philatelic and numismatic materials, but also various other Ukrainian collectables, such as postally sent items with Ukrainian return addresses or addresses containing Ukrainian references, Ukrainian post cards, Christmas and Easter cards, printed ribbons and buttons advertising various Ukrainian themes, Ukrainian military and civil insignia and medals.

The Club's membership has never been large, up to ten members at its highest. Due to a somewhat transient population, some members leave the Club while others join. Meetings take place in the Library of St. Volodymyr Ukrainian Orthodox Congregation, on the first Monday of each month, with exceptions for the summer vacations and the Christmas/New Year holidays. At these meetings members show their new acquisitions, share information on various new issues that appeared both in Ukraine and in the Ukrainian Diaspora, carry out an exchange of various items, and discuss as well as prepare their plans with respect to what the Club can exhibit.



*Standing (L to R): Andrew Avramenko, Andrew Ilnycky, Ihor Rudyk
Sitting (L to R): Alexander Malychy, Mykola Woron*

Club exhibitions have usually taken place at various local Ukrainian festive gatherings, and on rare occasions outside Calgary, for instance, in Alberta's capital Edmonton (mainly during the 1980's and early 1990's). Since the late 1990's the club also provided exhibits to promote the awareness of Ukrainian philatelic and numismatic presence among the general community, mainly at the annual exhibitions of Calgary's Philatelic and Numismatic Clubs, and at UKRAINEPEX's held in Toronto, ON, and Detroit, MI (both times receiving awards). Calgary's Ukrainian community has been served by the Club at both the Ukrainian Orthodox Cultural Center and the Ukrainian Catholic Church of the Dormition of the Most Holy Mother of God.

The Club's first exhibition was staged in January 1989 (various postage and numismatic issues of Ukraine, cachets, covers, and Ukrainian philatelic literature). In the same year there followed two more exhibitions, a March exhibition (devoted to various Taras Shevchenko related philatelic and Cinderella type items, as well as other collectables) and a November exhibition (devoted to the postal and other issues related to the rise and history of the Western Ukrainian Republic).

During 1990 two exhibitions were staged: in November, dealing mostly with Ukrainian Cinderella issues devoted to the Ukrainian Sich Riflemen Legion and the philatelic issues of the Western Ukrainian Republic; and in December when Ukrainian Christmas cards and other post cards were exhibited.

In 1992, the Club exhibited at Edmonton (philatelic and numismatic issues of Ukraine, and postally sent items with topically Ukrainian return addresses). In 1993 three exhibitions were staged: a March Taras Shevchenko related exhibition of philatelic as well as several other collectible items; in October of that year, when philatelic and various other items related to the Division "Halychyna" were shown; and in November, covering philatelic and Cinderella items depicting the Ukrainian Woman. A

total of 9 exhibitions were presented during the 1987-1993 period.

From 1994 the Club transferred its exhibitions of Ukrainian philatelic, and to a lesser degree, numismatic themes, to Calgary's philatelic and numismatic public. There were exhibits almost every year and at times as many as four Ukrainian philatelic exhibits per year, prepared by the members of the Club. Exhibits were displayed at the Annual Spring Stamp Shows of the Calgary Philatelic Society, at the fall CALTAPEX Shows of this Society, and two exhibits were shown at the annual exhibitions of the Calgary Numismatic Society.

The list of these philatelic exhibits comprises:

- Ukrainian and Foreign Topically Ukrainian Pre-Stamped Postal Cards (1994)
- Canadian Meter Cancellations with Thematically Ukrainian Slogans and Ads (1995)
- The Mykola Lysenko Pre-Stamped Envelope of Ukraine and Its Local Surcharge Revaluations (1995)
- Postally Used Covers with Taras Shevchenko Related Return Addresses (1995)
- Pri-Dniester Moldavian Republic's Stamps and Postal Stationery: 1990-96 (1996)
- Odesa in Philately Illustrated by Cancellations (1996)
- Commemorative Pre-Stamped Envelopes of Ukraine: 1990-96 (1996)
- Ukrainian Postage Stamps and Blocks from 1992 to Present (1997)
- Pre-Stamped Postal Stationery of Ukraine (1997)
- The 1996-97 Pre-Stamped Commemorative Envelopes of Ukraine (1998)
- Ukrainian First Day Covers and their Special Cancellations (1998)
- Local Post of Ukrainian Displaced Persons Camps in Post-World War II Germany (1998)
- Ukrainian Provisional Stamps and Covers of the Chernihiv Oblast: 1992-1994 (1999)
- The Zemstvo Issues from Ukraine (1999)
- Postage Stamps and Souvenir Sheets of Ukraine (1999)
- Ukrainian Provisional Stamps and Covers of Mykolaiv: 1992-1994 (1999)
- Commemorative Ukrainian Pre-Stamped Envelopes with Corresponding Stamp Designs (2000)
- Bilingual German-Ukrainian Special Cancellations of Austria (2000)

In the field of numismatics, there were two exhibits:

- Bank Notes of Ukraine: 1917-1920 and German Occupation Bank Notes of 1942 in Ukraine (1992)
- Internal Vouchers of Enterprises in Ukraine: the 1980's-1990's (in 2001)

Since 1994 the Club's exhibition activity has amounted to 18 philatelic exhibits and two numismatic exhibits, earning Club members 20 bronze, two bronze/silver, two silver, and two gold awards, with one being the best prize of the show accompanied by a traveling trophy. With the nine exhibitions initially offered to the Ukrainian public, the Ukrainian Collector's Club of Calgary has displayed 29 exhibitions/exhibits.

A Club member has continued to be instrumental in publishing, on behalf of the Library of Calgary's St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox community, Ukrainian commemorative covers (cachets) featuring outstanding figures of Ukrainian cultural life (Taras Shevchenko, in 1989; Oleh Olzhych, in 1994; and Oleksander Konyskyi, in 2000), or marking the events of historical significance either to Ukraine (the Second Anniversary of Its Independence, in 1993), or to Ukrainian-Canadian life (the Centennial of the Ukrainian Settlement in Canada, in 1991; the 40th Anniversary of Calgary's Library of St. Volodymyr's Ukrainian Orthodox community, in 1998; and the 42nd Anniversary of this Library, in 2000), totaling 7 issues. Together with 22 Ukrainian cachet issues prepared by this member that appeared in Calgary prior to the founding of the Club (1966-1986), this city rivals the town of Dauphin, MB, for the distinction of being the capital of Canada's Ukrainian cachets. Another member of the Club has also published three Ukrainian cachets (marking the Fifth/1996, the Seventh/1998 and the Eighth/1999 Anniversaries of Ukraine's Independence).

(Submitted by Alexander Malychy)

MID-ATLANTIC UPNS CHAPTER

Inspired by Ukraine's ratification of independence only six days earlier, and looking forward to new Ukrainian stamp issues after almost seven decades of communist misrule, a small group of half a dozen collectors organized a new chapter of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society on 7 December 1991. The founding members were: Wes Capar, Inger Kuzych, Ihor Hulawyj, Lu Hugel,



From left: Ingerit Kuzych, Alexander Zharivsky (head of the philatelic firm "Dyvosvit, Lviv), Val Zabijaka, Ihor Hulawyj. [December 2000].

Martin Tatuch, and Val Zabijaka. The officers elected were: Ihor Hulawyj, president; Ingerit Kuzych, vice-president; Martin Tatuch, secretary, and Wes Capar, treasurer. Dr. Kuzych's suggestion of naming the group the Mid-Atlantic Chapter was unanimously approved. The chapter decided to incorporate UPNS members from the states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Other UPNS members wishing to join from outside this area could do so as associate members. At the first formal meeting on 4 January 1992, another member, Jay Carrigan, also joined.

The first event of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter was a meeting at the SPRINGPEX show on 22 March 1992 in Springfield VA. Four new members were accepted into the chapter: Patrick Eppel from Minnesota, Bohdan Wynnyczok of Washington DC, Walter Skaskiw from Virginia, and Tamara Hugel, a youth member from Virginia.

The annual SPRINGPEX show has continued to be the "home exhibition" for the Mid-Atlantic Chapter to the present day. A meeting is regularly held on one of the two days of the show and one or a few of the members generally exhibit, invariably winning some of the top awards. Ingerit Kuzych became president of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter in 1993 and has continued in that position to the present.

The Mid-Atlantic Chapter's formation did not occur abruptly; it was in reality an evolutionary progression over some 10 years. In the early 1980's, several very active UPNS members from Maryland and Virginia began to get together regularly. Included in this fellowship were: Wes Capar, Lu Hugel, Ihor Procinsky, Bohdan Wynnyczok, and Val Zabijaka. In 1982, Mr. Capar began to append newsletter pages to the auction that Val Zabijaka distributed to all UPNS members. Soon this chatty addition came to be known as the *Trident-Visnyk*.

In 1983, a new UPNS slate of officers was elected with Mr. Zabijaka becoming society president, Mr. Capar the executive vice president, and Mr. Wynnyczok the secretary. So, although not organized into any official regional UPNS affiliate, the east-coast branch of members now headed up the entire organization!

On 6-7 October 1984, the capital-area coterie organized its first successful UKRAINPEX in Springfield VA. Not long after, Ingerit Kuzych joined the UPNS and soon was actively involved with the east-coast fraternity. In 1985, he took over the editorship of the society's *Ukrainian Philatelist* journal, and two years later became the society's executive vice president.

In 1987, the Mid-Atlantic group acquired another dynamic member, Andrew O. Martyniuk. He became the UPNS secretary that year and the following year organized the first of two well attended Millennium of Ukrainian Christianity UKRAINPEX's (in the US in Silver Spring, NW, and in Toronto, Canada).

Late in 1991, as the east coast group was getting ready to hand over the leadership of the society

to a new Board in Chicago, the decision was made to formally create a new chapter, which would include members of the old governing Board as well as several newcomers. And so, that is how the Mid-Atlantic Chapter was formed in December of that year. It was at this time too, that Wes Capar relinquished the editorship of the *Trident-Visnyk* and began to produce the *Capital Trident Visti*, a newsletter of the Mid-Atlantic Chapter.

The core group of east-coast members has changed somewhat over the years. The Washington DC region tends to be made up of many transients who move to the area with new administrations or who are assigned abroad in various governmental positions. The Mid-Atlantic Chapter's members are no exception and Jay Carrigan, Andrew O. Martyniuk, and Martin Tatuch now live far from their former capital-region residences. Nevertheless, they make it a point to get together with their philatelic colleagues when they return to the area.

Additionally, two of the chapter's founders have passed away rather unexpectedly. Wes Capar in 1993 (*Ukrainian Philatelist* 65/66) and Lu Hugel in 1998 (*Ukrainian Philatelist* 83). Even so, the chapter has welcomed new members Bruce Jarvis and Jim Simon and has a few others in the pipeline. If you would like to join one of UPNS's most dynamic chapters, why not contact me at: ingert@starpower.net for more information.

(Submitted by Inger Kuzych)

METRO DETROIT UPNS CHAPTER

At the UKRAINPEX 93 convention, members inquired whether Detroit could possibly host the 1994 convention. During the drive home from Chicago, Roman Maziak and Jerry Tkachuk mulled over this question and decided to see if enough collectors could be organized to put together UKRAINPEX 94. In the subsequent months Roman and Jerry formed a committee to which Mykola Hryhorchuk, Bohdan Nehaniv, and Boris Bluj were invited to search out additional collectors in the Detroit area.

After many meetings and correspondence with UPNS president, Bohdan Pauk, the committee decided that there was enough interest to go ahead with the exhibit and to organize a collector's club. A letter was drafted and sent out to about 36 candidates, explaining the aims of the Society, the planned exhibit, and invited the people to an organizational meeting. On April 16, 1994 a meeting was held at the Ukrainian Cultural Center, attended by a dozen collectors and the Metro Detroit Chapter of the UPNS was formed. Additional collectors that joined in the venture were UPNS members: Florence Packizer, Andrew Leskiw, and Roman Hryciw, and non-members Marion Zarewych and Mychajlo Ciapa (who have since joined the UPNS). Ivan Jaciw, the well-known artist from Windsor, Canada, designed the UKRAINPEX cachet, cancel, and program booklet cover. The commemorative envelopes and program booklets, honoring the Ukrainian National Associations' 100th Anniversary were printed by Alex Maysura's Ukrainian Graphe Print Shop.

The exhibition, which consisted of 37 frames of philatelic and numismatic material, was very successful. In addition, Roman Dacko from the Detroit Ukrainian Museum exhibited numerous non-competitive items. The USPS provided a philatelic booth where they sold stamps and applied the special Ukrainian National Assembly (UNA) cancel. Several dealers sold philatelic and numismatic items and the United States Postal Service (UPNS) provided various reference literature. At the banquet brief speeches were made and awards were presented for outstanding exhibits. All-in-all the convention, prepared by first timers, was a big success. The Detroit chapter members were elated because many meetings were held and much time and effort was extended in preparation for this convention.

Approximately a year after the 1994 convention, a web page was setup by Peter Maziak, mainly for the use of the Detroit chapter. It consists of a meeting agenda, list of members, and links to other philatelic and numismatic sites. Roman Maziak updates the web page for upcoming Detroit area shows and auctions, and in this way reminds members of upcoming meetings.

Since the time the Detroit chapter was organized, the membership turnover has been minimal. Roman Dacko and Zenon Brezden passed away, and new members joined: Roman Seniuk, Lubomyr Jachnycky, Andriy Dzul, Myron Fedoriw, and Nestor Rychtycky. It must be noted that not all chapter



*Detroit Chapter members - Back (from left): Jerry Tkachuk, Nestor Rychtycky, Bohdan Nehaniv, Boris Bluj, Lubko Jachnycky
Front (from left): Roman Seniuk, Marion Zarewych, Andrew Dzul, Roman Maziak
(photo taken 30.01.2000)*

members are members of the UPNS, and likewise not all UPNS members belong to the chapter and come to meetings. The Detroit chapter hosted its second convention for UKRAINPEX 2000. During this convention, several collectors joined the UPNS and additional collectors joined the chapter.

A number of individual stamp and coin collectors existed in Detroit before the chapter was organized. Some of the first collectors in the early 1950's were Osyp Bajko, Zenon Brezden, and Roman Dacko. They collected stamps of the world, e.g. Germany,

Austria, Poland, USSR, USA, UN, and Ukrainian cinderellas (Pidpilna Poshta, Plast, Banduristy, etc). Many collected world and US coins, which were found in pocket change, back in the time when coins were still made of silver and you could get silver dollars in change at the store or in rolls at the bank.

Jerry Thachuk joined the UPNS in 1971, and Roman Maziak signed up a few years later. Both of them attended the first "Zustrich", which was held at Verchovyna in Glen Spey, New York, in 1982. Roman prepared three impromptu one-page exhibits and came away with three ribbons. Jerry Tkachuk became a recognized proofer of Western Ukrainian stamps when he learned how to authenticate them from John Bulat, one of the most knowledgeable and recognized experts of Western Ukrainian stamps in the world. Jerry is now the UPNS expert of Western Ukraine and Mariupol stamps and covers. From 1976 to 1985 Jerry was the *Ukrainian Philatelist* editor, and during this time he authored several articles as well. Upon assembling one of the finest Western Ukrainian collections, Jerry has exhibited it several times at Ukrainian and American shows, winning top honors. Roman Maziak exhibited (non-competitive) Ukrainian currency, stamps, postcards, ribbons, and pins at numerous ethnic festivals for the general public. Jerry Tkachuk, Roman Maziak, and Boris Rozhin also prepared philatelic exhibits at the Ukrainian Selfreliance Credit Union in Warren, Michigan. Mykola Hryhorczuk has recently amassed a large currency collection, which he will be exhibiting in the near future. He also has a princely prize consisting of a coin from Volodymyr the Great's time.

Since Ukraine became independent and started to issue its own stamps and money, most members collect this type of material. In addition to Ukrainian stamps and money, members have other interests and collections. Boris Bluj has a large collection of toy soldiers from colonial to current times and a collection of 1,800 plastic model racing cars. Roman Seniuk does pysanky professionally. Bohdan Nehaniv collects stamps and money from the nine countries in which he resided. He also collects military badges and insignia, postcards and Christmas cards, and has a large collection of military books. His Lys Mykyta collection from 1946-1991 is 90% complete.

Other members also collect maps of Ukraine and its ethnographic location of years gone by. Roman Maziak has accumulated a sizable collection from the classic period 1918-1920 of Trident issues, currency, and has a representative collection of Carpatho-Ukraine and Western Ukraine. He also has a large collection of Cinderellas and a sampling of Ukrainian lapel pins, view cards, ribbons, military patches and medals, maps, and some reference books.

Other collectors have tested the exhibition waters and hope to prepare bigger and better exhibits for upcoming conventions. The Detroit chapter members eagerly await the next UPNS activity.
(Submitted by Roman Maziak)

THE UKRAINIAN COLLECTIBLES SOCIETY

Unlike our compatriots in other parts of the world, Ukrainian migration to Australia only commenced in 1948, with a total of approximately 25,000 migrants. Ukrainian communities in Australia are small and centered in the major cities, with these urban centers being located many hundreds of kilometers apart. Consequently, there was never any kind of organized structure to cater for philatelists or other collectors since the initial migration.

Like most of the other Ukrainian Diaspora, individual collectors were electrified, and then galvanized into action once Ukraine finally realized its long held dream of independence, sovereignty, and self determination.



During 1992, the first year of modern Ukraine's independence, the idea of forming a common interest group for persons interested in Ukrainian philately in Adelaide was mooted by Mr. Omelan Slobodian, long-time curator of the Australian Plast Museum, and who for many years has exhibited Plast and Ukrainian memorabilia around Australia. Due to the initial efforts of Frank Fursenko the first meetings of interested persons were held during 1993 and it was the consensus that a society be formed. Although a number of people showed interest, the core of the philatelic interest and activity was conducted by Frank Fursenko, George Fedyk, Omelan Slobodian, John Bodnar, and Jerry Popadiuk.

After deliberation, it was decided that the society be named the Ukrainian Collectibles Society (UCS), a name that truly reflects the society's mission statement and purpose; that its members do not just collect philatelic material, but all forms of Ukrainian collectibles or Ukrainica. A temporary committee was formed and a constitution written up. In May 1994 the UCS became an incorporated body and the first general meeting was held on 12 August 1994. Frank Fursenko was elected President with George Fedyk as Secretary, John Bodnar as Treasurer, with Omelan Slobodian and Jerry Popadiuk as members.

In August 1994 the UCS became an associate chapter of the UPNS and then in February 1995 became an affiliate of the South Australian Philatelic Council, enabling its members to exhibit in state and national exhibitions throughout Australia. In October 1994 the Society was awarded the *Julian G. Maksymczuk Award* in recognition of contributions to Ukrainian philately and numismatics.

The aim of the Ukrainian Collectibles Society (UCS) is to attract collectors of Ukrainica so as to consolidate interest in Ukrainian collectibles within an organized structure for mutual benefit. From inception it was the purpose of the society to encourage its members to accumulate quality collections and provide exceptional resources and references, in order to enable its members to promote Ukrainica to both Ukrainian communities around Australia and the general Australian public. With this in mind, the Society commenced a program of issuing souvenir cachet envelopes and seals, each depicting unique Australian and Ukrainian topics and events. To date the UCS has issued envelopes commemorating the Society (1996), the 6th Festival of Ukrainians in Australia (1996), the 5th Anniversary of Ukraine's Declaration of Independence (1996), the Chernobyl Madonna (1997) (with the original design hanging in the Vatican), Ukrainian churches in Adelaide (1998), the 50th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Australia (2 cachets, 1998), and the 50th Anniversary of Ukrainian Scouting PLAST in South Australia (1999). Two sets of seals were also released during this time, one depicting the Society logo (1996), the other for the 50th Anniversary of Ukrainian settlement in Australia (1998).

For the 50th anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Australia the UCS became the first ethnic group in Australia to have ever had Australia Post issue a pictorial postmark depicting an ethnic emblem (see *Ukrainian Philatelist* 82).

In order to generate philatelic interest and to nurture and consolidate interest from other collectors around Australia, in June 1995 the UCS commenced publishing a quarterly journal. Its name, *The Southern Collector* (TSC), embodied exactly the aims of the society. The purpose of this publication was not only to unite Ukraine collectors from around Australia but to provide a forum for those collectors to exhibit and promote various aspects of Ukrainica. Interest from around Australia, and eventually around



Left to right: Jaroslav Popadiuk, John Bodnar, George Fedyk, Omelan Slobodian, and Frank Fursenko. (1996, Ukrainian Community Hall, Adelaide).

the globe, was frenetic. At its high point the UCS had a membership base of over 70 subscriber members for its journal, enabling the society to regularly publish *TSC* and achieve a number of outstanding philatelic awards. In all, 19 issues were published comprising 278 articles from 23 authors.

In its four and a half year history, *TSC* attained six awards – Silver at UKRAINPEX-96 (Chicago), Large Silver at STAMPEX-97 (Adelaide), Large Silver at UKRPHILEX-98 (Sevastopol), Vermeil at HALFIL-98 (Lviv), Silver at UKRAINPEX-99 (Chicago), and Silver at STAMPEX-99 (Adelaide). The editor of *TSC* was George Fedyk. The quarterly journal also

received very favorable reports in *Ukrainian Philatelist*, *Trident Visnyk*, *Halfil-Visnyk* (Lviv), *Poshta i Filateliia Ukrainy* (Kyiv), *Stamp News*, Australia's premier philatelic monthly, and numerous other publications and periodicals.

To generate community interest the UCS has, to date, held two very large scale philatelic exhibitions. The first, UCSPEX 96, was held in conjunction with the 6th Festival of Ukrainians in Australia, in June 1996, in Adelaide. The second, UCSPEX 98, was held in Melbourne in December 1998, for the 50th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Australia, and was attended by the Australian Federal Minister of Immigration. Although a third national exhibition was planned for Sydney during the Olympic Games in September 2000, it unfortunately did not eventuate due to time and other organizational constraints (all beyond the Society's control). However, a small display was exhibited during the formal gathering of the National Olympic Committee (NOC) of Ukraine, its Australian support groups, and other international NOC's.

Being based in Adelaide, the Society has held numerous local exhibits over the years, usually during major Ukrainian celebrations such as Independence Day or concerts commemorating famous Ukrainian individuals. Individually, some local USC members have very successfully exhibited at State and National exhibitions held in Adelaide, as well as interstate exhibitions.

The society logo, a map of Australia with a postage stamp illustrating the Ukrainian trident, was designed by Adelaide designer Wasyl Labaz. This has become to symbolize the unique relationship that the Australian-Ukrainian community has in this multicultural society.

UCS activity waned during the year 2000, ostensibly because *The Southern Collector* journal was wound up in December 1999 due to the editor, G. Fedyk, taking on the editorial responsibility of *Ukrainian Philatelist*. With a hiatus of almost 2 years, the UCS will enter the new millennium with renewed interest and vigor and maintain its presence with the Australia philatelic community.

Although the society meets on an irregular basis, its members are still active and their collecting interests continue to cover every collecting area and era of Ukrainica — from Zemstvo issues, the UNR and WUNR Republics, inter-war issues, Carpatho-Ukraine and Occupied Ukraine (1941-1945), cinderella and diaspora issues, Camp and POW issues, thematic collections, paper money and numismatics, and since Ukrainian independence, all issues of postage stamps, provisional issues, first day of issue covers, first day of issue postmarks, commemorative postmarks, pre-stamped envelopes, cachet envelopes, denominated postcards, and anything else connected to Ukraine.

(Submitted by George D. Fedyk)


UKRAINPEX COMMEMORATIVE COVERS, 1991-2000

by Inger Kuzych

Another decade has gone by, making it high time for a retrospective survey of all the official commemorative UKRAINPEX covers produced during that time span. My earlier listing, covering the society's first 10 shows from 1982 to 1990 (two of our convention-exhibits were held in 1988), appeared in *Ukrainian Philatelist* No. 59 (1991). The present compilation brings members up to date through last fall's gathering.

Please note that this is not a listing of all society related covers produced during the past 10 years. For virtually every UKRAINPEX since the very first one in 1982, and for various other noteworthy occasions, society members have prepared their own additional envelopes covering a wide range of topics. These alternate covers, while certainly collectible, are not covered in this survey.

The compilation below lists all the covers that commemorated the selected show themes and so are considered official show covers. Generally, a different theme or anniversary is honored every day during a UKRAINPEX.

Event/Site	Event Theme	Commemorative Cover Number	Date on Cancel	Commemorative Cancel Inscription	Cancel Designer(s)	Cachet Designer(s)
UKRAINPEX 91 Montreal, QUE	Centennial of Ukrainians in Canada	16	12-13 October 1991	1891  1991	Mykola Tychoniw	Allan Nimchak
UKRAINPEX 92 Philadelphia, PA	First Postal Issues of Independent Ukraine in 1992:					
	500th Anniversary of Ukrainian Cossackdom	17	10 October 1992	UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC and NUMISMATIC SOCIETY	Peter Shoturma	Lesia Sawchyn
	100th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada	18	10 October 1992	UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC and NUMISMATIC SOCIETY	Peter Shoturma	Lesia Sawchyn
	150th Birth Anniversary of Composer Mykola Lysenko	19a (offset black) 19b (embossed black)	10 October 1992	UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC and NUMISMATIC SOCIETY	Peter Shoturma	Lesia Sawchyn
UKRAINPEX 93 Chicago, IL	75th Anniversary of Ukrainian Postage Stamps	20	8 October 1993	FIRST UKRAINIAN STAMPS, 75th ANNIVERSARY	Inger Kuzych	Fedir Iskalo *
	75th Anniversary of Ukrainian Postage Stamps	21a (blue cachet) 21b (violet cachet)	8 October 1993	FIRST UKRAINIAN STAMPS, 75th ANNIVERSARY	Inger Kuzych	Yaro Markewycz
	75th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Ukrainian Independence	22	9 October 1993	IV UNIVERSAL PROCLAMATION OF UKRAINIAN INDEPENDENCE 75th ANNIVERSARY	Fedir Iskalo & Inger Kuzych	Fedir Iskalo & Inger Kuzych
	Postal Issues of 1992	23a (blue cachet) 23b (violet cachet)	10 October 1993	UKRAINIKA	Yaro Markewycz	Yaro Markewycz
UKRAINPEX 94 Warren, MI	Postal Issues of 1993	24a (green cachet) 24b (purple cachet)	8 October 1994	UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC and NUMISMATIC SOCIETY	Yaro Markewycz	Yaro Markewycz
	100th Anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association	25	9 October 1994	100th ANNIVERSARY UKRAINIAN NATIONAL ASSOCIATION	John Jaciw	John Jaciw

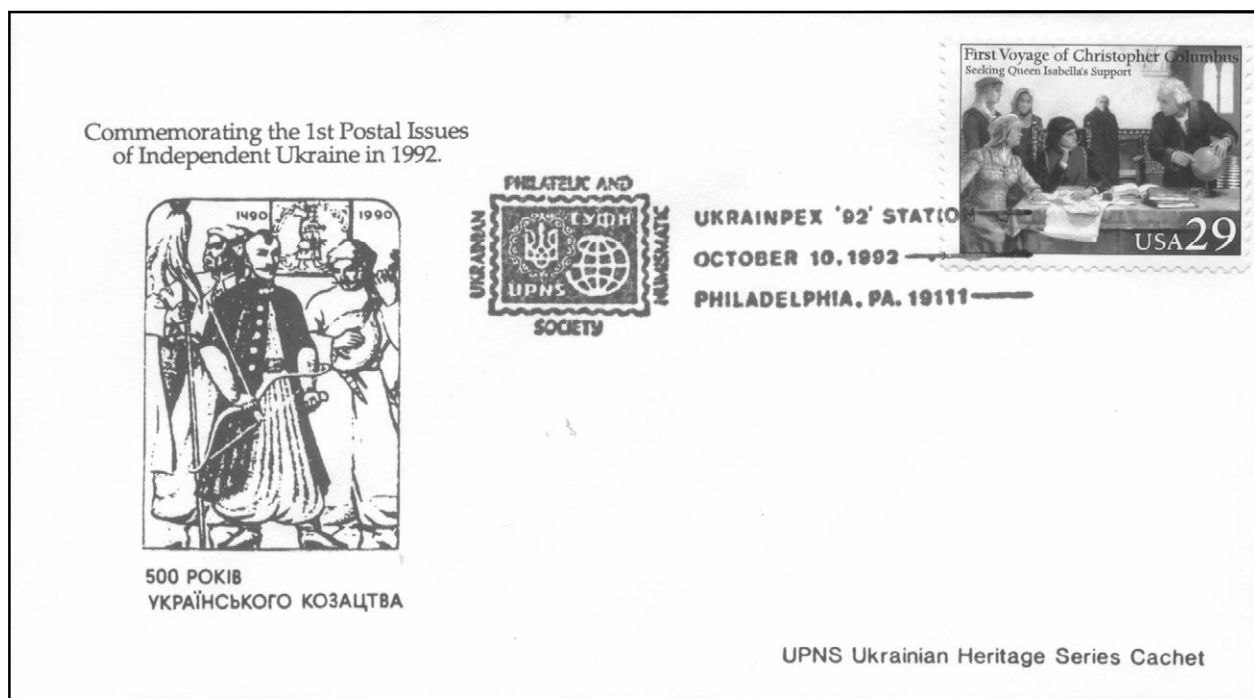
Event/Site	Event Theme	Commemorative Cover Number	Date on Cancel	Commemorative Cancel Inscription	Cancel Designer(s)	Cachet Designer(s)
UKRAINPEX 95 Toronto, ONT	20th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation	26	7 October 1995	UKRAINIAN CANADIAN ART FOUNDATION 1975-1995	Borys Zayachivsky	Borys Zayachivsky
	70th Anniversary of Ukrainian Philatelist	27	8 October 1995	70th ANNIVERSARY OF UKRAINIAN PHILATELIST	Borys Zayachivsky	Borys Zayachivsky
UKRAINPEX 96 Chicago, IL	45th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society	28	11 October 1996	45th ANNIVERSARY, 1951-1996 UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY	Yaro Markewycz	Yaro Markewycz
	25th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art	29a (black cachet) 29b (brown cachet)	12 October 1996	25th ANNIVERSARY UKRAINIAN INSTITUTE OF MODERN ART	Yaro Markewycz	Yaro Markewycz
	45th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society	30	13 October 1996	45th ANNIVERSARY, 1951-1996 UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY	Yaro Markewycz	Yaro Markewycz
UKRAINPEX 98 Chicago, IL	80th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet	31	9 October 1998	80th ANNIVERSARY of UKRAINIAN BLACK SEA FLEET	Juriy Viktiuk	Bohdan Pauk & Juriy Viktiuk
	200th Anniversary of The Aeneid	32	10 October 1998	200th ANNIVERSARY of The AENEID	Juriy Viktiuk	Bohdan Pauk & Juriy Viktiuk
	Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society	33	11 October 1998	UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY	Juriy Viktiuk	Bohdan Pauk & Juriy Viktiuk
UKRAINPEX 99 Chicago, IL	51st Anniversary of the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America, Chicago Chapter	34	8 October 1999	TYIA, 51 1948-1999	Juriy Viktiuk	Bohdan Pauk & Juriy Viktiuk
	50th Anniversary of SUM, Mykola Pawlushko Chapter	35	9 October 1999	CYM, 50 1949-1999	Juriy Viktiuk	Bohdan Pauk & Juriy Viktiuk
	125th Birth Anniversary Avhustyn Voloshyn	36	10 October 1999	125 b. Anniv. AVHUSTYN VOLOSHYN	Juriy Viktiuk	Bohdan Pauk & Juriy Viktiuk
UKRAINPEX 2000 Warren, MI	50th Anniversary of the Passing of Taras Chuprynka (1907-1950)	37	7 October 2000	Ukrainpex Station 2000	John Jaciw	John Jaciw
	50 Years of Dedicated Work for the Ukrainian Community in Metropolitan Detroit	38	8 October 2000	UKRAINPEX 2000	John Jaciw	John Jaciw

* By special arrangement with Mr. Fedir Iskalo, 80 of his beautiful multicolored covers – produced five years earlier – were overprinted by the UPNS to commemorate the 75th Anniversary of Ukrainian postage stamps.

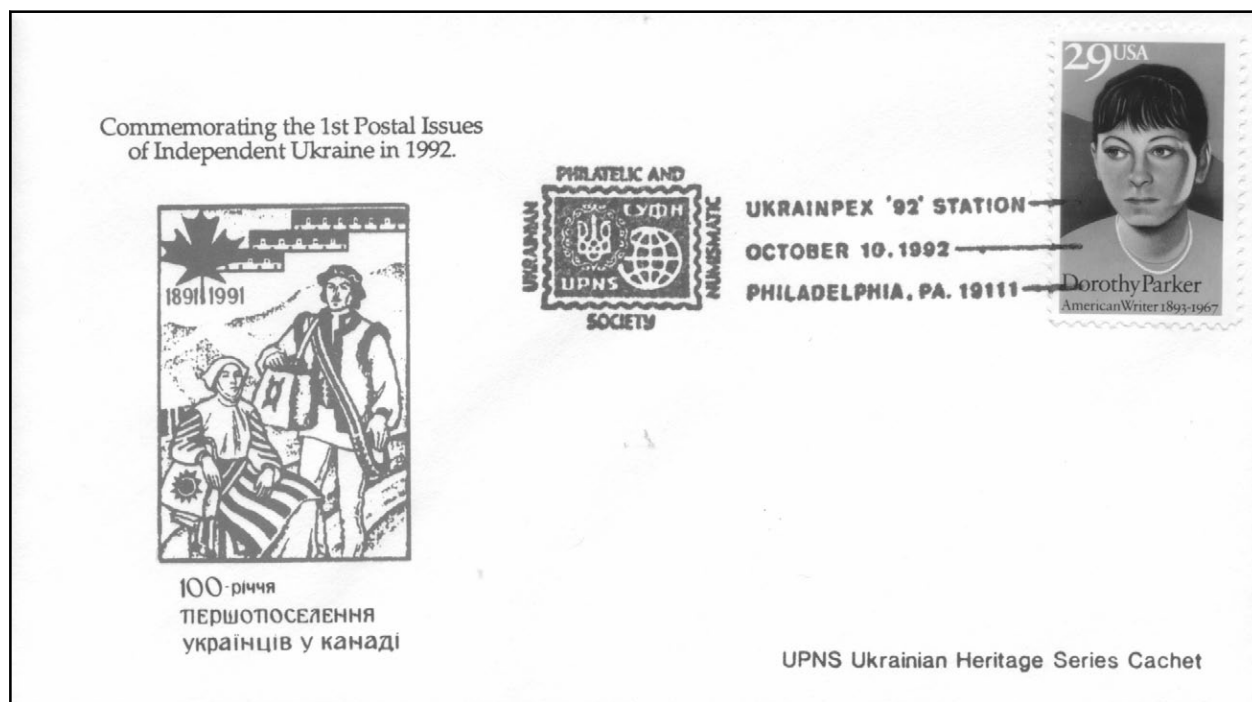
Editor: There was no UKRAINPEX held in 1997.



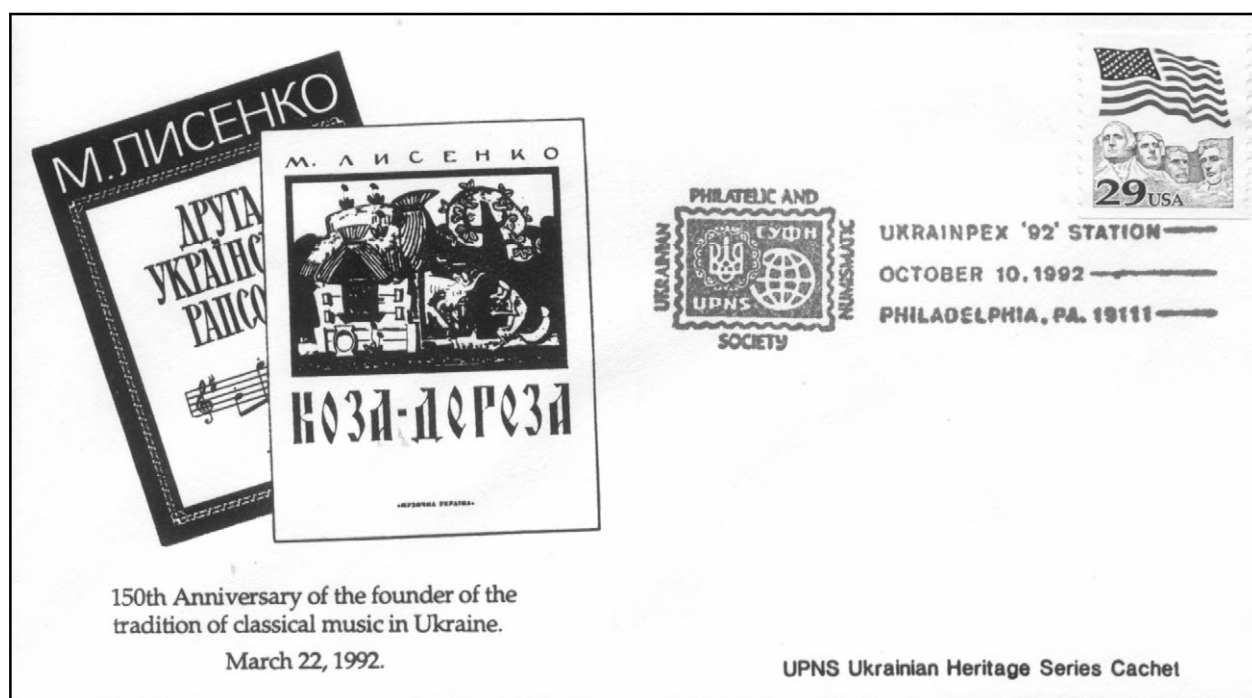
Cover No. 16 - Centennial of Ukrainians in Canada, 12-13 October 1991



Cover No. 17 - 500th Anniversary of Ukrainian Cossackdom, 10 October 1992



Cover No. 18 - 100th Anniversary of Ukrainian Settlement in Canada, 10 October 1992



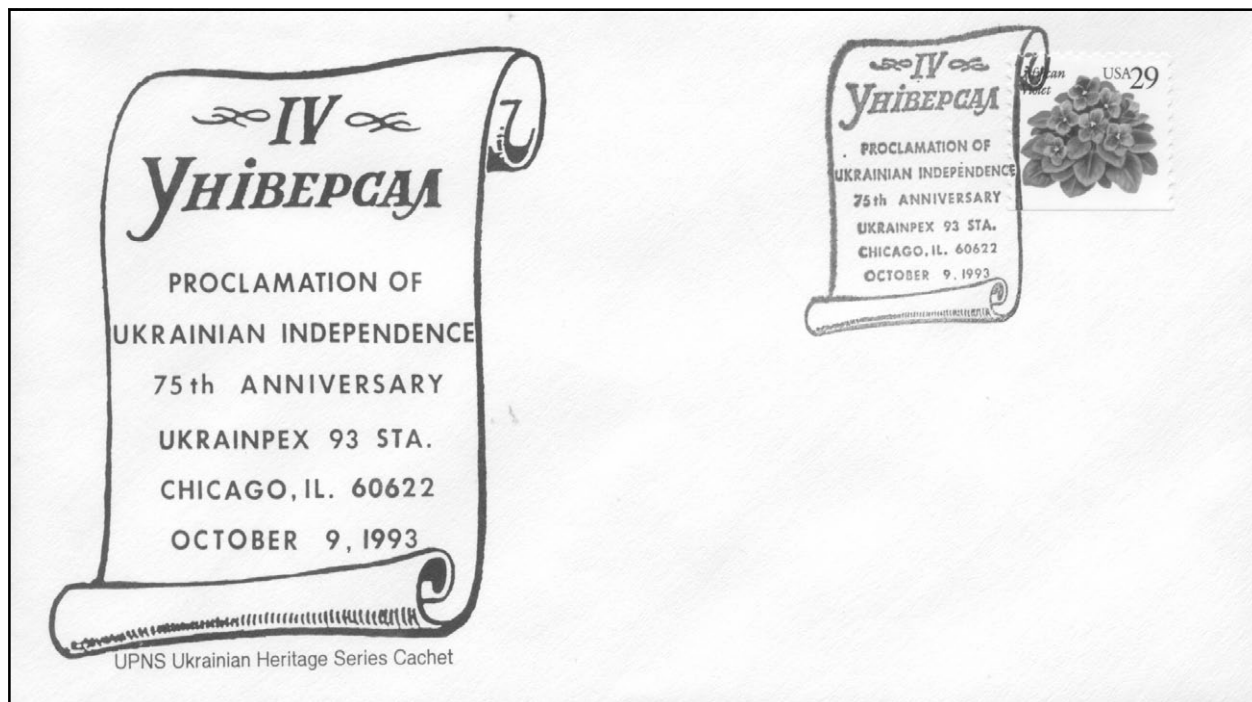
Cover No. 19 - 150th Birth Anniversary of Composer Mykola Lysenko, 10 October 1992
(Type 19a - offset black cachet; Type 19b - embossed black cachet)



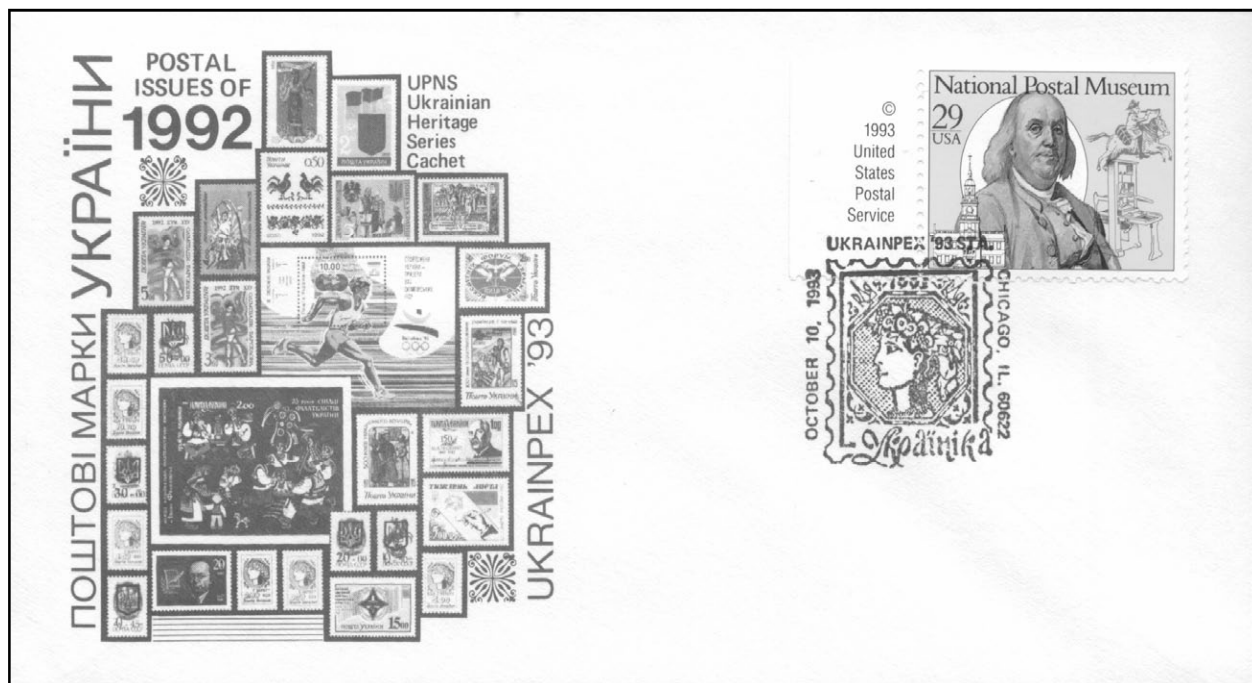
Cover No. 20 - 75th Anniversary of Ukrainian Postage Stamps, 8 October 1993



Cover No. 21 - 75th Anniversary of Ukrainian Postage Stamps, 8 October 1993
(Type 21a - blue cachet; Type 21b - violet cachet)



Cover No. 22 - 75th Anniversary of the Proclamation of Ukrainian Independence, 9 October 1993



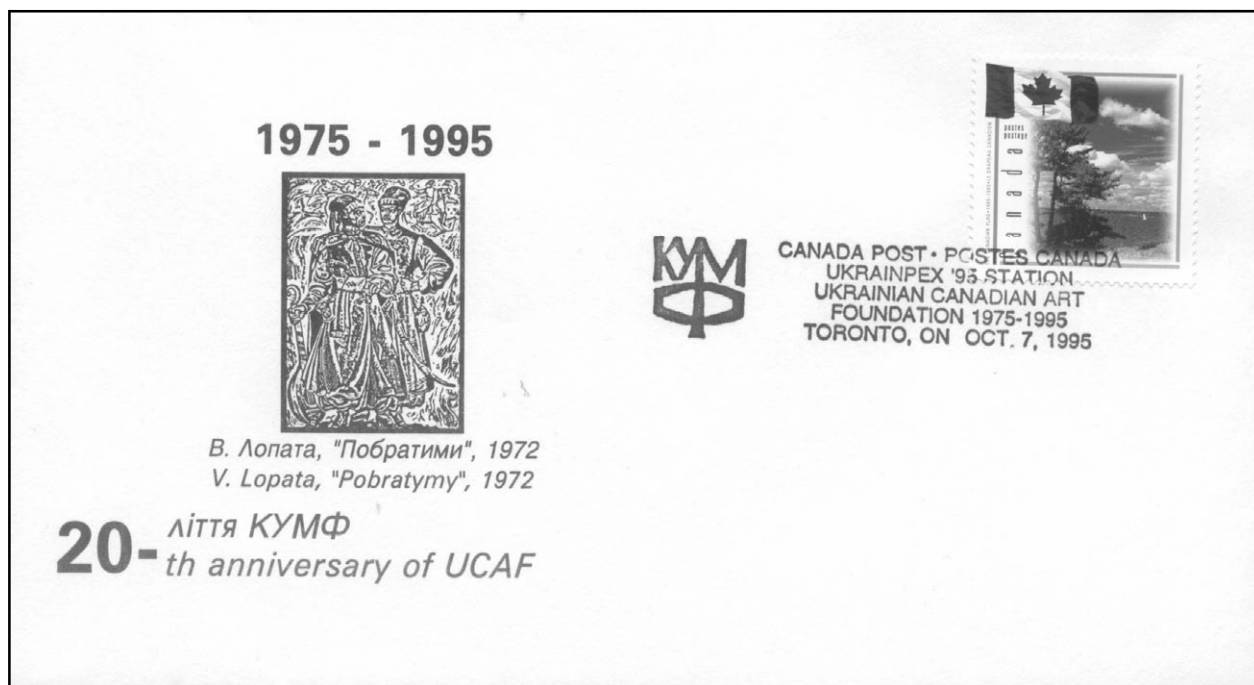
Cover No. 23 - Postal Issues of 1992, 10 October 1993
(Type 23a - blue cachet; Type 23b - violet cachet)



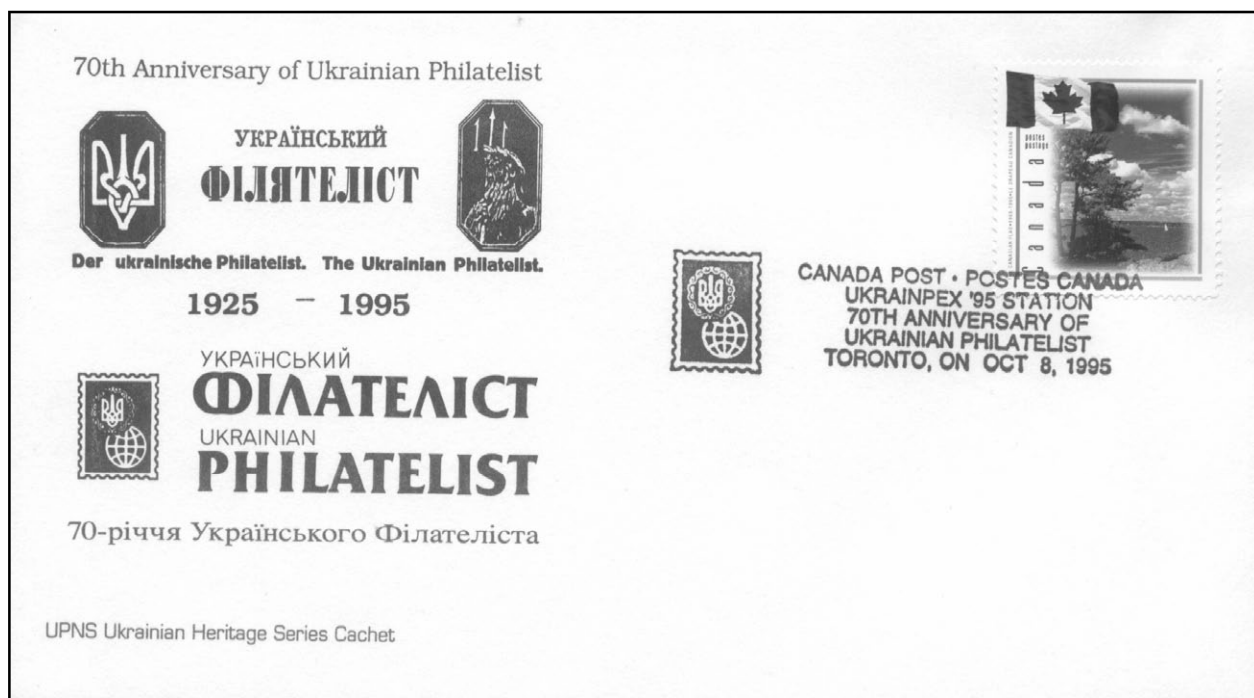
Cover No. 24 - Postal Issues of 1993, 8 October 1994
(Type 24a - green cachet; Type 24b - purple cachet)



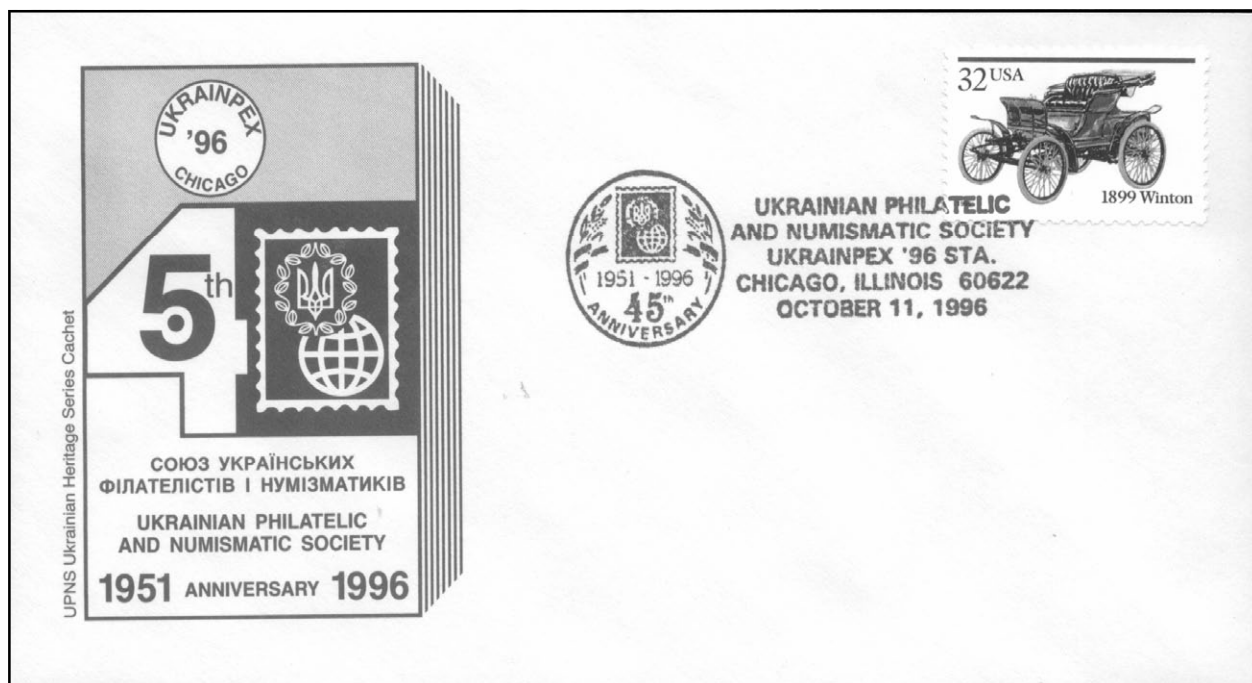
Cover No. 25 - 100th Anniversary of the Ukrainian National Association, 9 October 1994



Cover No. 26 - 20th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Canadian Art Foundation, 7 October 1995



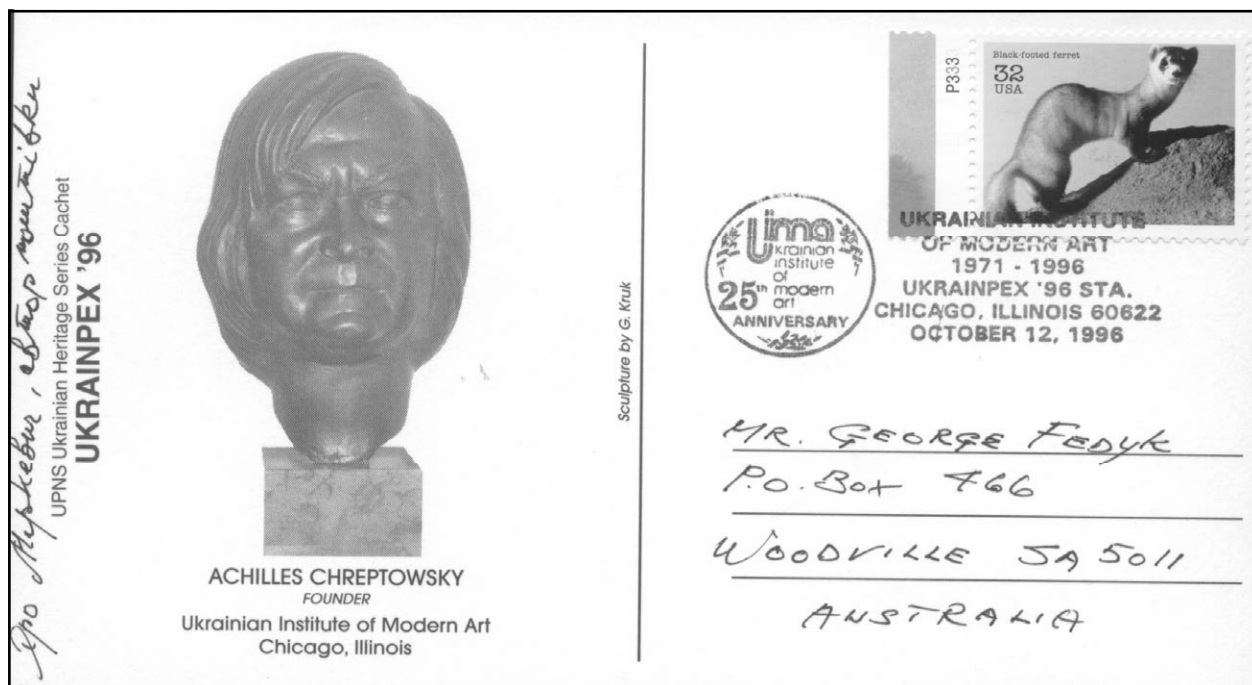
Cover No. 27 - 70th Anniversary of Ukrainian Philatelist, 8 October 1995



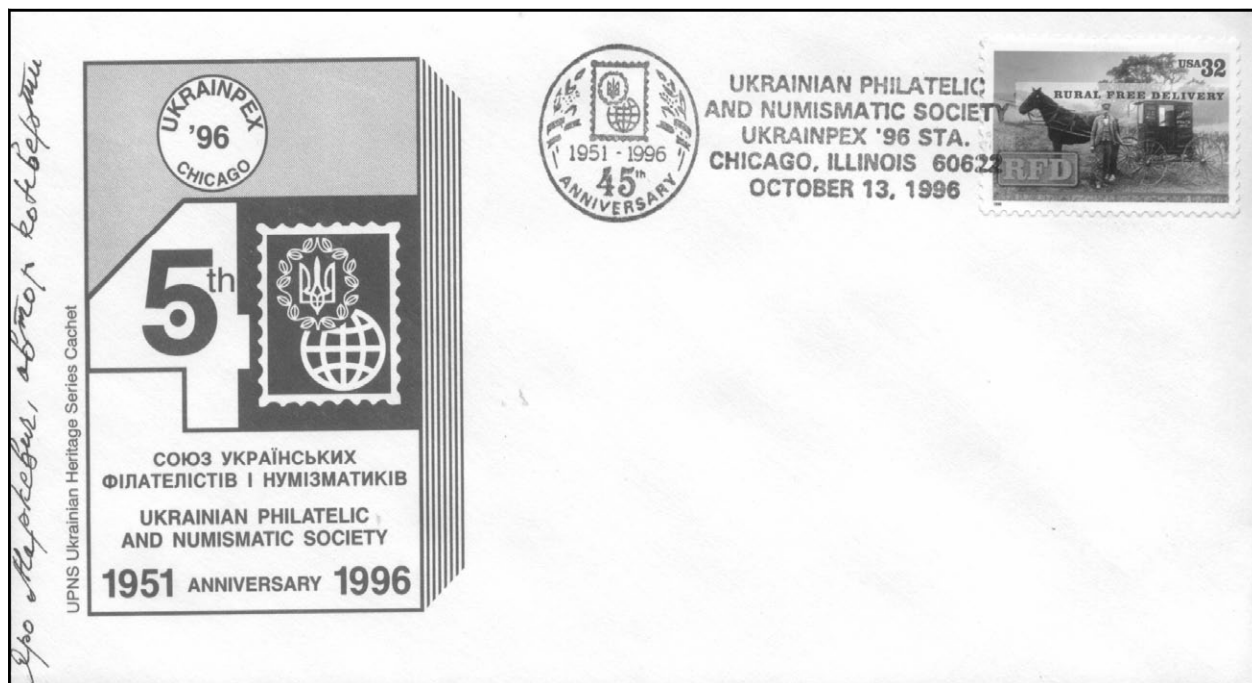
Cover No. 28 - 45th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, 11 October 1996



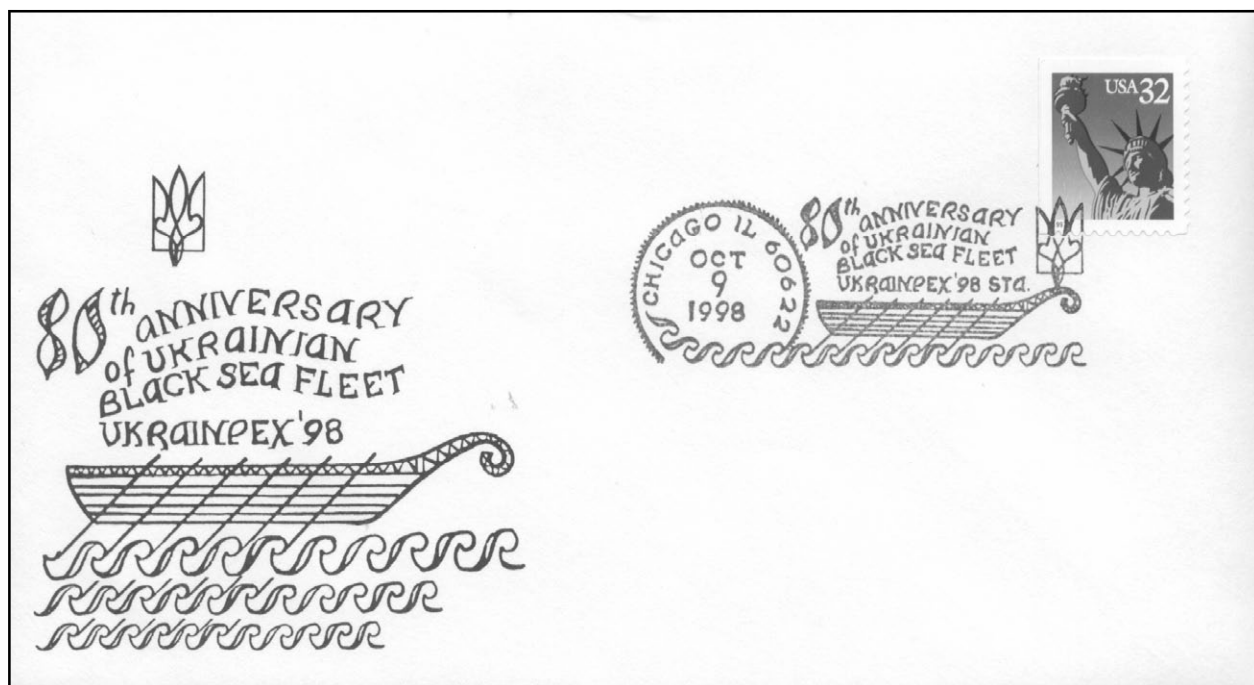
Cover (postcard) No. 29 - 25th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 12 October 1996
(Type 29a - black cachet; Type 29b - brown cachet)



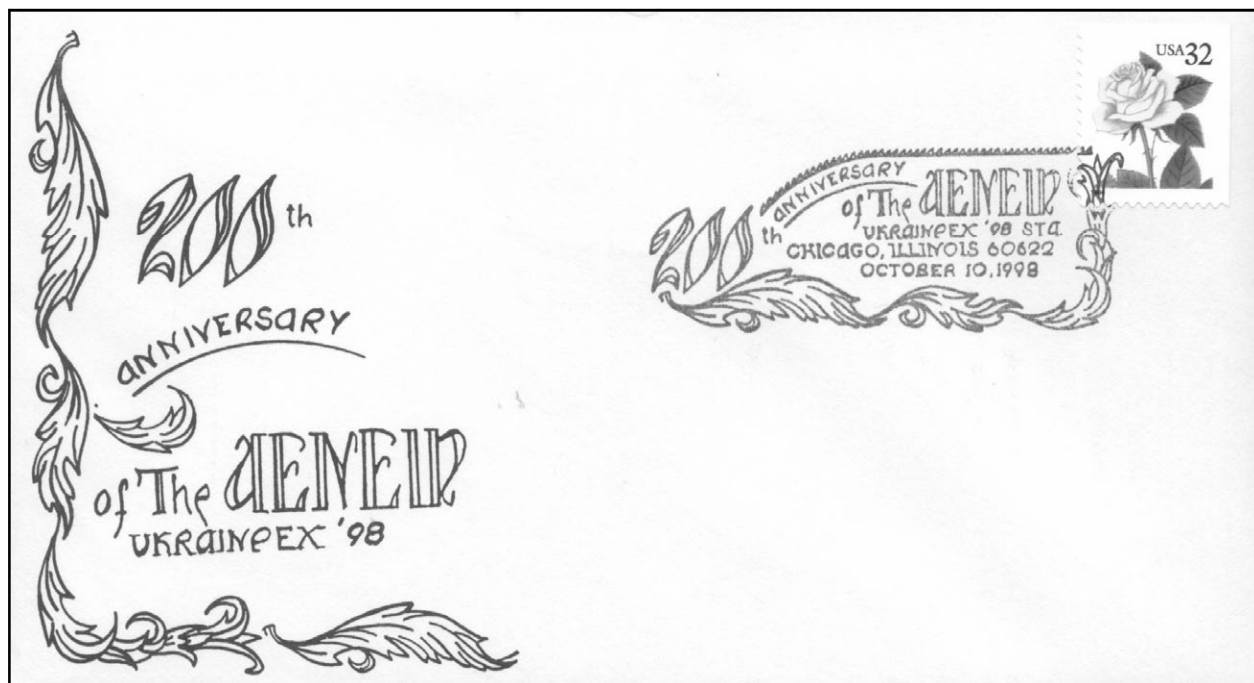
Cover (postcard) No. 29 - 25th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 12 October 1996
(Type 29a - black cachet; Type 29b - brown cachet)



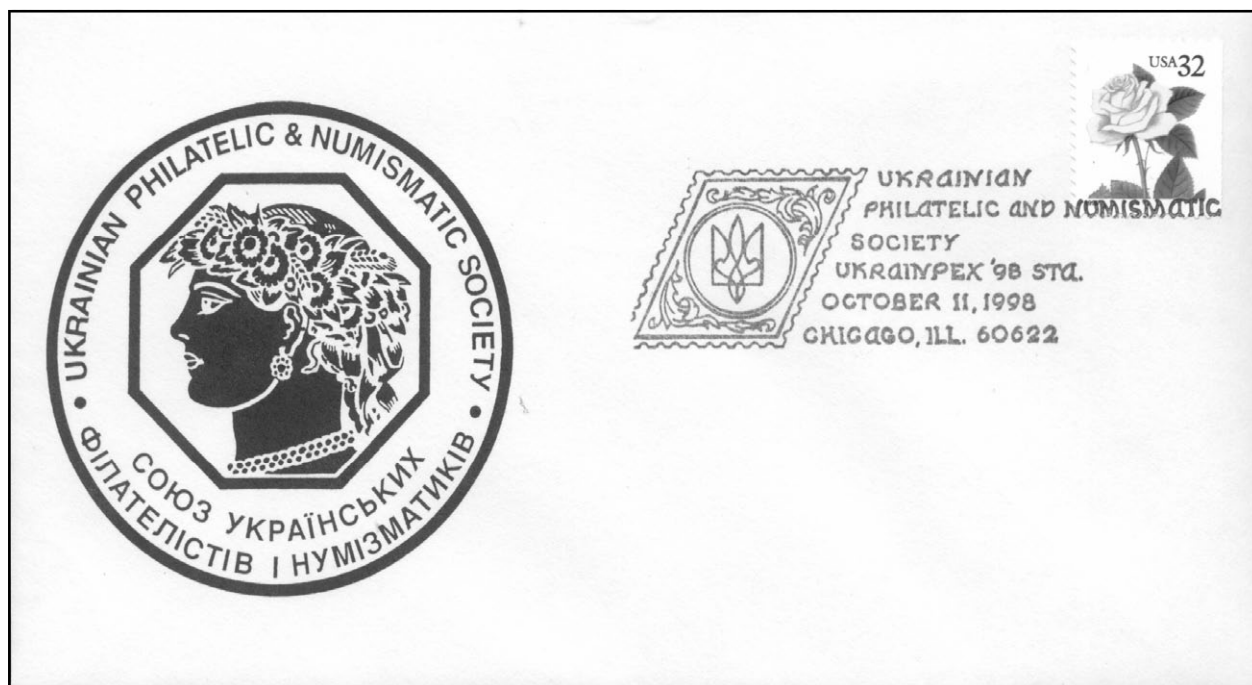
Cover No. 30 - 45th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, 13 October 1996



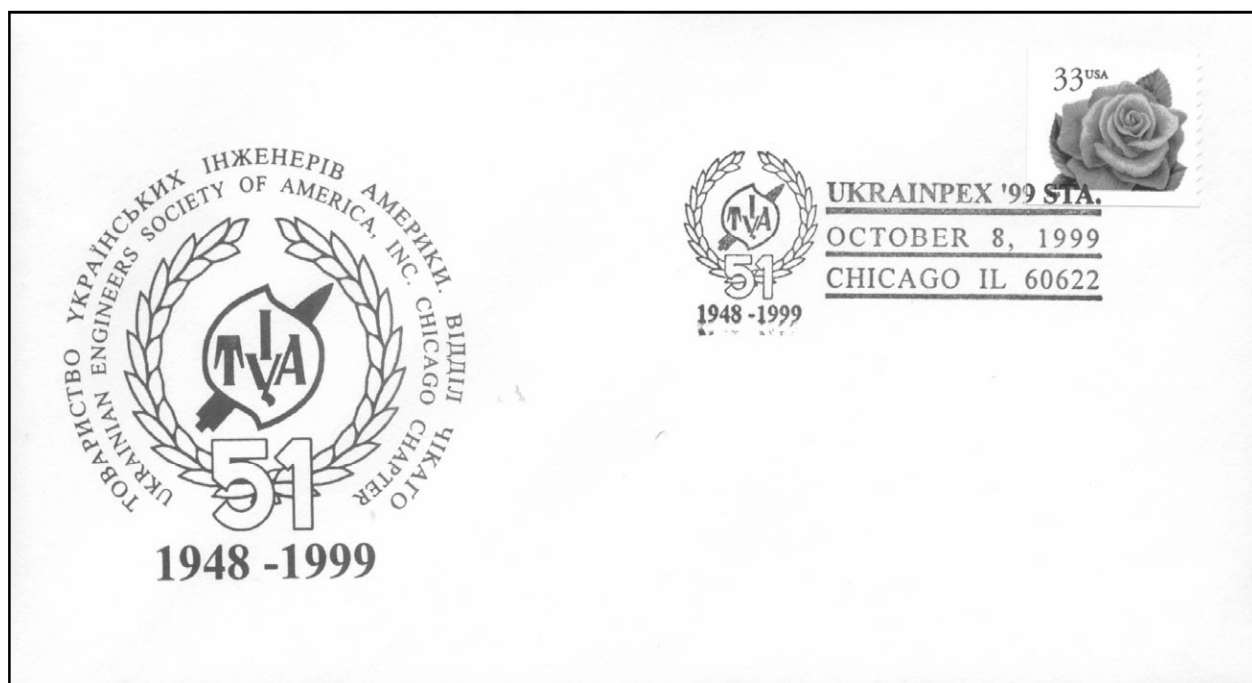
Cover No. 31 - 80th Anniversary of the Ukrainian Black Sea Fleet, 9 October 1998



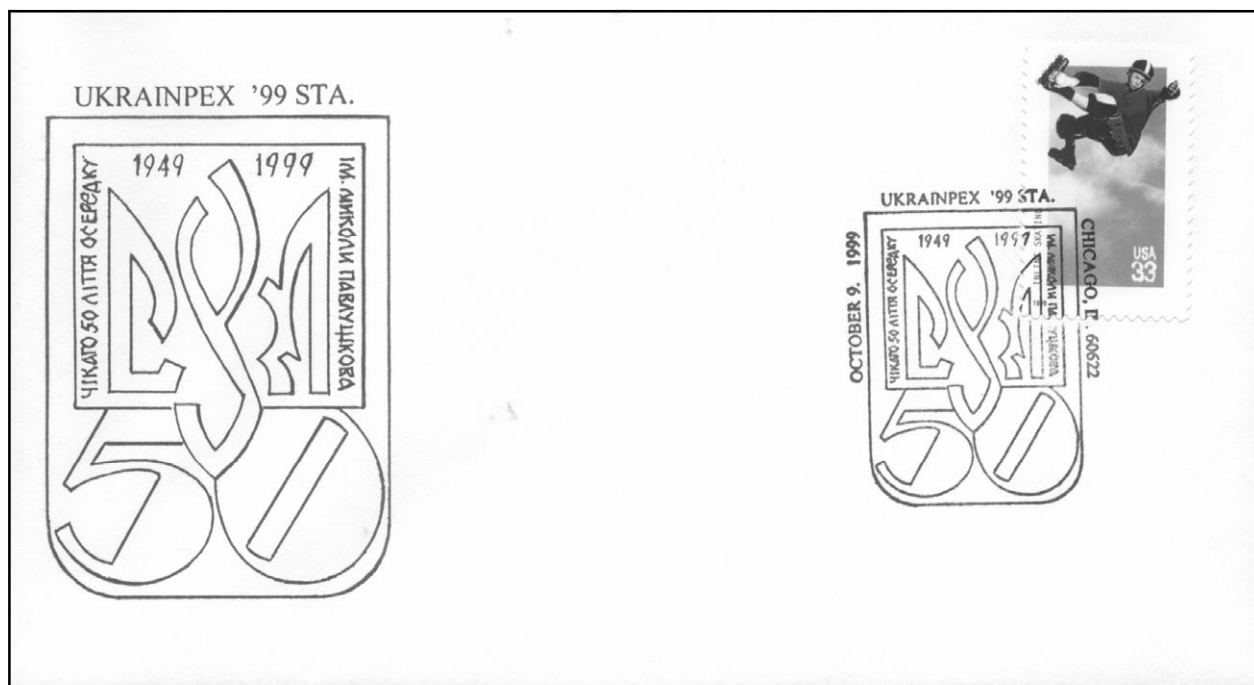
Cover No. 32 - 200th Anniversary of The Aeneid, 10 October 1998



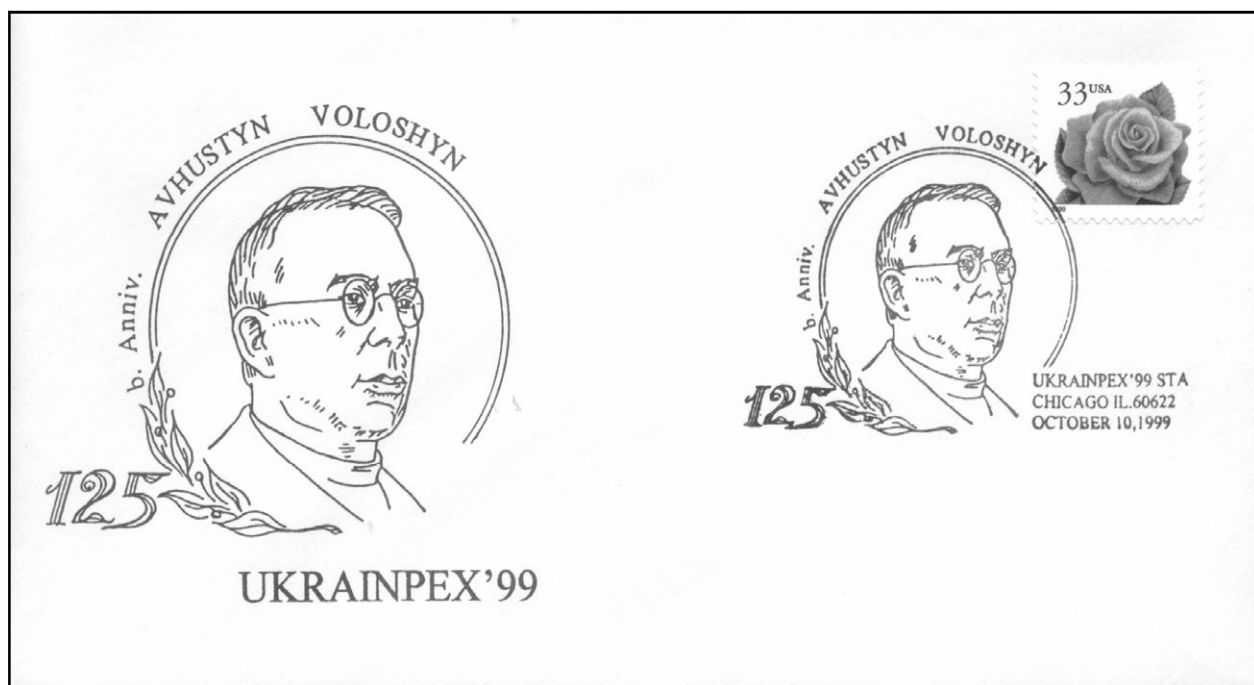
Cover No. 33 - Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society, 11 October 1998



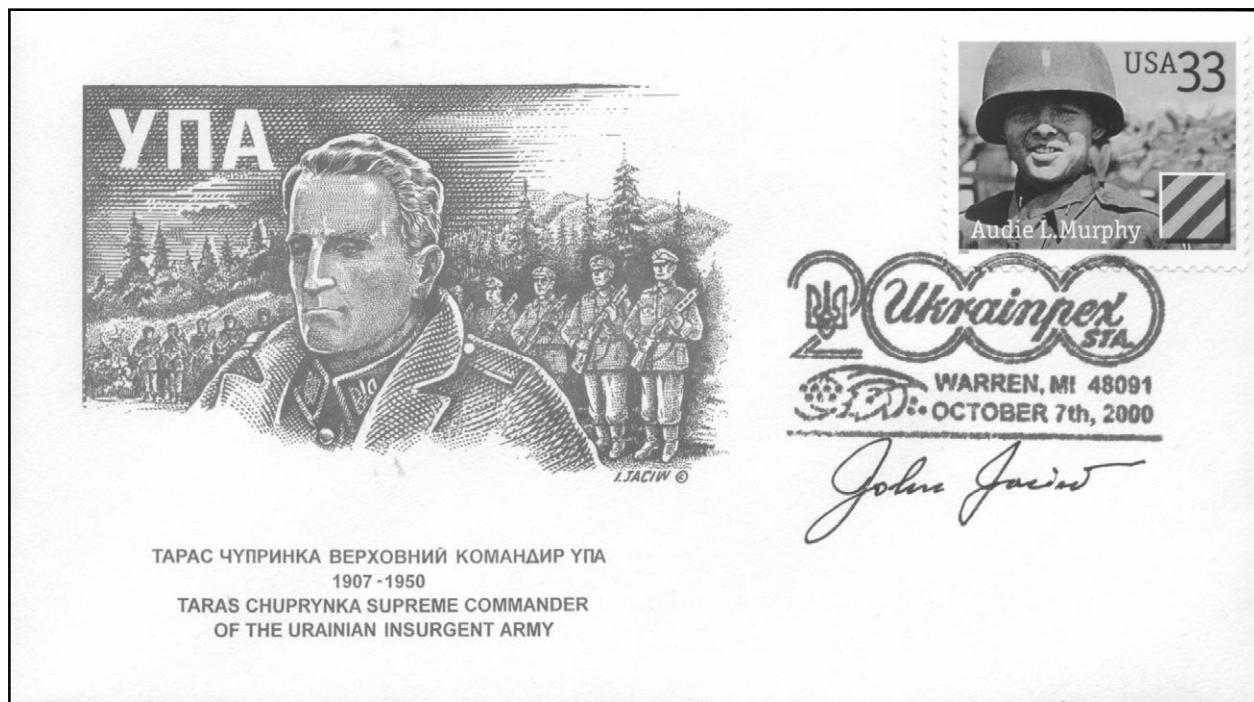
Cover No. 34 - 51st Anniversary of the Ukrainian Engineers Society of America, Chicago Chapter, 8 October 1999



Cover No. 35 - 50th Anniversary of SUM, Mykola Pawlushko Chapter, 9 October 1999



Cover No. 36 - 125th Birth Anniversary of Avhustyn Voloshyn, 10 October 1999



Cover No. 37 - 50th Anniversary of the Passing of Taras Chuprynka (1907-1950), 7 October 2000



Cover No. 38 - 50th Years of Dedicated Work for the Ukrainian Community in Metropolitan Detroit, 8 October 2000

UKRAINE'S OFFICIAL TRANSLITERATION SYSTEM

by George D. Fedyk

All collectors of Ukrainica have no doubt read articles that have transliterated the same Ukrainian word into English, often with differing results. I am also certain that most collectors have encountered similar problems when writing up their "Ukraine" collection. Without belaboring the point, most collectors have attempted to accurately transliterate Ukrainian words but unfortunately, they have generally got the process wrong. To help the global community, foreign governments, scholars, the general public, and especially the media (in all its forms), the Ukrainian government adopted an official transliteration system that would be the definitive standard and unambiguous reference.

On 19 April 1996, after the initiative of the Ukrainian Language Institute of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, the Ukrainian Legal Terminology Commission released its Decision No. 9 that officially approved a transliteration system for the Ukrainian language's Cyrillic alphabet.

The new system is not mandatory for the transliteration of foreign names into Ukrainian, while transliteration should be made directly between Ukrainian and English without the use of any intermediary languages. Following are relevant points regarding the official transliteration system:

- For brevity's sake, the system routinely allows for names such as the city of "Zaporizhzhia" to be given as "Zaporizhia".
- Apostrophe marks (') and softening marks (ь) may be omitted upon transliteration into English (to simplify the process): "Львів /L'viv" to be written as "Lviv", "Русь / Rus' " to be written as "Rus", etc.
- To overcome the rare Ukrainian combination "зr", for example in the Ukrainian surname "Згуровський", the letters "zgh" would be applied; thus the transliteration would be recreated as "Zghurovskyi", ostensibly to avoid the confusion that would result from the transliteration into English of the letter "ж", which, according to the table opposite, would also appear as "zh".
- The use of the letter "i" for the Cyrillic letter "і" where the letter appears in secondary positions (that is, not at the beginning of a word). Thus, Ukraine's port city is called "Mykolaiv" ("Миколаїв"). The same holds for "Ukraina" ("Україна").
- The new transliteration system categorically states that the correct English name of the nation is "Ukraine", with no use of the article "the". A remnant of Soviet ideology, using the article "the" would be tantamount to calling Germany – "The Germany" (maybe "The Japan" or "The Argentina").
- Although not specifically stated, but implicitly implied, is the correct use of the Ukrainian letter "r", transliterated as "h" (as in the Ukrainian national dance "hopak - ропак"). The Russian alphabet has the letter "r" but it is pronounced "geh" ("g" as in get"). The Russian language does not have a letter pronounced as the Ukrainian letter "r" (or "he"). Unfortunately, society continues to use the Russian application when transliterating the unique Ukrainian language, which happens to be older than the Russian language by many centuries. For example, the correct transliterated Ukrainian city name is "Chernihiv" and not "Chernigov". It would be if it were a Russian city, but to state the obvious, it is a Ukrainian city and should be transliterated accordingly. Imagine the hue and cry if we transliterated a Russian name in the Ukrainian method!
- Also included is a short list of official spellings for miscellaneous terms: "Crimea" (as opposed to "Krym"), "Black Sea" and "Sea of Azov". In certain cases, "traditional" forms (read as Russian) may be shown in parentheses after the official form: "Dnipro (Dnieper)", "Kyiv (Kiev)". Another interesting word is "Odesa", from the Ukrainian name "Одеса", and not the Russian version being "Odessa" from the Russian spelling "Одесса".

The following terminological conventions appeared in the official English translation of Ukraine's Constitution, adopted 28 June 1996: Ukraine's parliament is known as the "Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine"; its monetary unit is the "hryvnia" (not "gryvnia").

Ukraine is composed of the following oblasts (equal to a state or administrative unit): Cherkasy, Chernihiv, Chernivtsi, Dnipropetrovsk, Donetsk, Ivano-Frankivsk, Kharkiv, Kherson, Khmelnytskyi, Kirovohrad, Kyiv, Luhansk, Lviv, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Poltava, Rivne, Sumy, Ternopil, Vinnytsia, Volyn, Zakarpattia, Zaporizhia, Zhytomyr, and the Autonomous Republic of Crimea.

Ukrainian	English	Explanation	Example
А	A	–	Алишта – Alushta
Б	B	–	Борщаківка – Borschahivka
В	V	–	Вишгород – Vyshhorod
Г	H gh	H – in most cases gh – in cases of “ зг ”	Гадяч – Hadiach Згорани – Zghorany
Ґ	G	–	Ґалаган – Galagan
Д	D	–	Дон – Don
Е	E	–	Рівне – Rivne
Є	Ye ie	Ye – at the beginning of words ie – in other positions	Єнакієве – Yenakiieve Наєнко – Naienko
Ж	Zh	–	Житомир – Zhytomyr
З	Z	–	Закарпаття – Zakarpattia
И	Y	–	Медвич – Medvyn
І	I	–	Іршава – Irshava
Ї	Yi i	Yi – at the beginning of words i – in other positions	Їжакевич – Yizhakevych Кадіївка – Kadiivka
Й	Y i	Y – at the beginning of words i – in other positions	Йосипівка – Yosypivka Стий – Stryi
К	K	–	Київ – Kyiv
Л	L	–	Лебедин – Lebedyn
М	M	–	Миколаїв – Mykolaiv
Н	N	–	Ніжин – Nizhyn
О	O	–	Одеса – Odesa
П	P	–	Полтава – Poltava
Р	R	–	Ромни – Romny
С	S	–	Суми – Sumy
Т	T	–	Тетерів – Teteriv
У	U	–	Ужгород – Uzhhorod
Ф	F	–	Фастів – Fastiv
Х	Kh	–	Харків – Kharkiv
Ц	Ts	–	Біла Церква – Bila Tserkva
Ч	Ch	–	Чернівці – Chernivtsi
Ш	Sh	–	Шостка – Shostka
Щ	Sch	–	Гоща – Hoscha
Ю	Yu iu	Yu – at the beginning of words iu – in other positions	Юрії – Yurii Крюківка – Kriukivka
Я	Ya ia	Ya – at the beginning of words ia – in other positions	Яготин – Yahotyn Ічня – Ichnia
Ь	'	see commentary	Русь – Rus'/Rus, Львів – L'viv/ Lviv
' (apostrophe)	–	see commentary	Знам'янка – Znamianka

Andrew O. Martyniuk Wins 2001 Eugene Kotyk Award

The original and helpful study "Identifying Ukrainian Provisional Stamps" by Andrew O. Martyniuk has been chosen for the Eugene Kotyk Award as the outstanding article to appear in *Ukrainian Philatelist* in 2000.

The 24-page submission serves as an excellent tool for helping to quickly distinguish legitimate modern-day provisional stamps from bogus or fantasy creations. It serves as a useful companion piece to the reference work *The Provisional Postage Stamps of Ukraine, 1992-1995* by Heorhiy Lobko.

The Eugene Kotyk Award was inaugurated in 1987 by to allow UPNS members to vote for their favorite article of the preceding year. After a hiatus of several years, the Award has been reestablished under the aegis of society's new Editorial Board: George Fedyk, Inger Kuzych, and Val Zabijaka. See page 17 for a complete list of all past Kotyk Award winners.



WILDFLOWERS TRIUMPH!

The colorful souvenir sheet "Wildflowers of Ukraine", designed by Kateryna Shtanko, has been chosen as the 2001 Narbut Prize Winner for the best-designed stamp of last year. Worldwide balloting concluded 15 August 2001. Full details on this year's voting results



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MASTER ARTIST FOR A MASTER ENSEMBLE

by Ingrid Kuzych

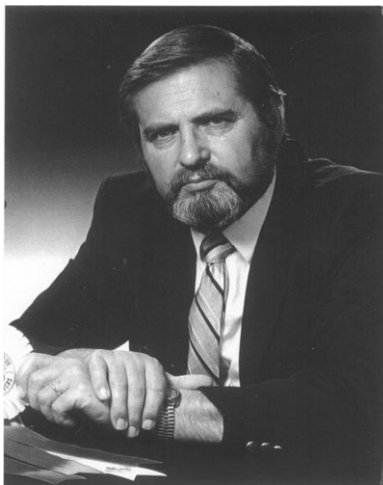
Ever since I seriously took up Ukrainian philately, I have been aware of the many stamp-like seals (sometimes termed cinderella issues) that are also available for collecting. I was always amazed at the plethora of well-crafted designs on these seals, and was always proud of the fact that the Ukrainian diaspora was able to produce such an abundance of counter propaganda to combat Soviet communist disinformation. It wasn't until just recently, however, that I was surprised to learn that so many of the seals I grew up with – and that I saw on so many mails during the 1970s and 1980s – were all the work of one man, John Jaciw, master graphic artist of the diaspora.

In 1960, under the sponsorship of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus (UBC) of Detroit and its late leader Petro Honcharenko, Mr. Jaciw began to create commemorative seals. That year two issues honored the Chorus' "Goodwill Mission" (Figure 1); the following year two seals commemorated the 100th anniversary of the death of Taras Shevchenko (Figure 2). In 1962, these latter seals were reissued in different colors (Figure 3). All these early emissions had a numeral value designation of five cents (Goodwill Mission) and four cents (Shevchenko issues) and so more closely resembled regular commemorative stamps. Subsequent seals did not display any value numeration.

Four seals were produced in 1963-1964 including three anticipating the 150th anniversary of the birth of the of Taras Shevchenko (in 1964). Two of these three issues were printed in diamond shapes (Figure 4), the only ones ever designed by Mr. Jaciw and among the very few cinderella seals of such shape ever made. The other seal of 1963 is, I believe, one of Mr. Jaciw's most famous and popular (at least I seemed to come across it quite frequently). It is a poignant image of a grieving mother gazing at her dead child (Figure 5). Released on the 30th anniversary of the Great Famine, its bold "7,000,000 VICTIMS" message was followed by the smaller-sized explanation "OF INTENTIONAL FAMINE ARRANGED BY KREMLIN 1933 IN UKRAINE". This gripping design educated many

who used the mails in the 1960s and 1970s, both Ukrainian and non-Ukrainian.

Beginning in 1966, and continuing to 1996, Mr. Jaciw produced five new seal designs every year (the exceptions were 1967, 1969, and 1971 when only four were printed). In general, Mr. Honcharenko selected the subjects for the seals, but Mr. Jaciw would also contribute his own ideas. It soon became obvious that these little paper labels would serve two purposes. First, these seals would serve the same function as the more famous Christmas Seals. They would be sent to patrons of the Ukrainian Bandurists Chorus and help raise funds for the often "monetarily challenged" musical ensemble. Their other duty was to inform the West of various Ukrainian heroes, tragedies, causes, and accomplishments.



Mr. John Jaciw

In 1968, a Christmas motif was made one of the five designs for the first time; starting in 1973, the inclusion of a Christmas-themed seal became an annual tradition. Through 1974, some of the commemorative seals were produced in a comb perforated format; beginning the following year and until 1996, all seals were simply line perforated.

During 1970 and 1971, the production of some larger-sized seals was experimented with. The first year saw the printing of another design I seemed to encounter quite often and which very effectively proclaimed its message. The stark image of Death points at the name of "LENIN"; the subsequent message announces: "Father of the Murderess of Nations USSR!" and below "70,000,000 Victims at 100th Anniversary of His Birth". The greater size of the seal, the heavy use of black, and the accusatory image really made this issue an attention grabber (Figure 6).

It is obvious that Mr. Jaciw enjoyed being able to work in a larger format. Some of his best and most detailed designs were executed during those two years. Among my favorites from this time are seals honoring St. Olha (Figure 7) and the poet Wasyl Stefanyk (Figure 8).



Figure 1



Figure 5



Figure 2

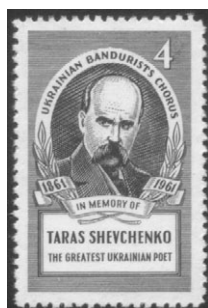


Figure 3

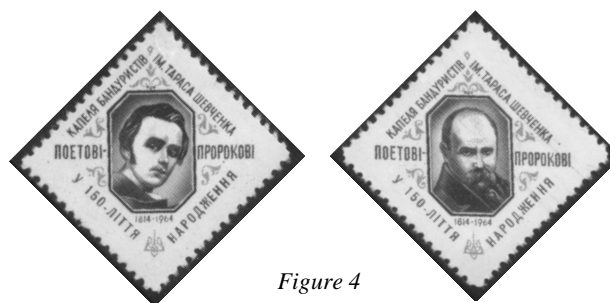


Figure 4



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8

Occasionally during the 1970s and particularly during the 1980s, Mr. Jaciw portrayed the repression foisted upon various intellectuals in Ukraine, both in the past and during that time. In 1974 Valentyn Moroz was remembered; he would be followed by Hryhory Chuprynka, Volodymyr Ivasiuk, Alla Horska, Viacheslav Chornovil, and Vasył Stus among many others.

However, commemorations of better-known historic or religious individuals were not forgotten. Seals of Yaroslav Mudry, Ivan Franko, Ivan Mazepa, Andrey Sheptycky, Wasył Lipkiwsky, Lesia Ukrainka, Hryhoriy Skovoroda, Volodymyr Velekiy, and many others were produced. In addition, no favorites were shown among Ukrainian political parties. So, stamps of Mychaylo Hrushevsky, Pavlo Skoropadsky, Symon Petliura, Stepan Bandera, and Augustine

Voloshyn were also created. The only discrimination meted out by Messrs. Honcharenko and Jaciw was toward communist persecutors.

The partnership between these two talented individuals continued for 36 years until 1996, shortly before Mr. Honcharenko's passing. In total, 161 of the 166 seals created between 1957 and 1996 were designed by Mr. Jaciw. No further "philatelic" creations by Mr. Jaciw have been made over the last five years, but that situation may soon change. Mr. Jaciw and I have discussed a number of projects recently, some of which may finally allow for him to attain his fondest wish - the design of a true postage stamp. Stay tuned, if successful, we will report on the design process in a future article.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENT BY JOHN JACIW

[Readers will likely find this background information that Mr. Jaciw submitted to me of interest. It provides some biographical tidbits, as well as explaining the impetus behind the creation of Mr. Jaciw's UBC seals. IK]

Needless to say that I am honored and pleased to find out that you are planning to write an article regarding my involvement in the design of UBC seals. In order to provide a proper background, I have to go back to my early childhood in my native village of Kolynci in the Ivano-Frankivsk oblast of Ukraine. As far as I can remember, I always loved illustrated books. My favorite childhood book was a Bible with illustrations by the famous French illustrator Gustave Dore.

I used to marvel at Dore's illustrations: the neat parallel lines, the careful tonality of the clouds, dramatic perspective, and proud biblical hero figures. All this became a part of my inspiration later in life and eventually became a part of my designs for the UBC commemorative seals.

As a dreamer, I longed some day to see the official bank notes and postage stamps of a free Ukraine. There was so much that could be presented in a miniaturized form – our folklore, flora, fauna, historical events, national heroes, poets, artists, and so on.

Meeting the late Petro Honcharenko in 1960 opened the door for me so to speak to the creativity involved in designing miniaturized unofficial postage stamp seals. Captivated by Honcharenko's tenacity and uncompromising dedication to the Bandurists Cappella, I willingly offered to create new seals for upcoming years,

Hoping that my input would generate some revenue for the always financially strapped Cappella, the odyssey of the designing of the seals began and lasted for 36 years. It was a unique experience for me, and a pleasant experience at that; without pressure and without the traditional Ukrainian "treba robyty fayno" (the need to make it nice). Most of the time Honcharenko was the one to pick the events or persons for the new seals series. Sometimes my ideas were printed also.

I would like to point out that our series of seals did not discriminate against political parties, churches, youth organizations, etc. (except Communists). The whole project of Bandurist seals was created not only to generate revenue for the Cappella but at the same time popularize Ukrainian causes in the western world. No doubt some seals made their way to the Soviet Union creating dismay and annoyance in the evil empire.

The seal project as such had its shortcomings: a lack of good source photos of leading celebrities/political prisoners, cheap offset printing, and colors that were too transparent. These all contributed to making the seals inferior. Not having proper books or museums to consult for reference material, I consider my seals to be comprehensive sketches, rather than finished or ironed-to-perfection artwork.



The UPNS logo (at left) was designed by John Jaciw as was the 50th anniversary logo (at right).



UKRAINIAN PHILATELIC AND NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

MORE PHILATELIC ARTWORK BY JOHN JACIW

by George D. Fedyk

Following on from the other articles within this edition of *Ukrainian Philatelist*, this small article brings to the attention of readers other artwork prepared by master artist John Jaciw.

While the majority of Mr. Jaciw's philatelic artwork was portrayed on the souvenir seals of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, he did prepare six other designs that were released by the Ukrainian Archives Museum of Denver, Colorado, by the curator Mr. P. Olexienko.

The first set of three designs was released in 1969 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the declaration of the sovereignty of Ukrainian lands and the struggle for a free Ukraine. Each stamp was offset printed in sheets of 45 stamps on white, gummed paper, perforated 12½. Stamp size 28 x 38 mm (or 38 x 28 mm). Each stamp was printed in quantities of 22,500.

1. Sovereignty of Ukraine, crests of Ukraine (Trident) and the Kyiv (Archangel St. Michael) and Halychyna (rampant Lion) regions – ultramarine color



No. 1



No. 2



No. 3

2. 50 Years Sovereignty, Mothers and Daughters of Ukraine – olive color
3. Struggle for the Liberation of Ukraine – blue color

Designs 1 and 3 were also used as cachet designs in the preparation of souvenir envelopes and the Museum's letterhead paper.

The second set of three designs was also released in 1969. This set was dedicated to commemorating the 50th anniversary of the First Winter campaign. Each stamp was offset printed on white, gummed paper, perforated 12½. Stamp sizes – No. 5: 35 x 52 mm; Nos. 4 and 6: 62 x 39/40 mm. Sheet sizes and prepared quantities are unknown to the author.

4. Fallen Knights of the Iron Cross – black color
5. Knights of the Iron Cross – violet color
6. First Winter March, General Omelianovych-Pavlenko – black-green color



No. 4



No. 5



No. 6

A STINGING WIT: THE ARTIST AS A CARTOONIST

by Ingrid Kuzych

In addition to his talents for designing wonderful stamp-like seals and beautiful coins, Mr. Jaciw also excels as a cartoonist. He is a regular contributor to *Vsesmikh* (Laughter), the Ukrainian-Canadian monthly magazine of humor and satire. These two pages feature a sampling of his creations.



From 1998, access to "Reforms" continues to be held back by the communist legacy.



A cartoon from last year shows Ukraine stranded in a pit with a communist "rescuer" saying, "Only we can extract Ukraine."



From 1992, shortly after Ukraine's independence, the Ukrainian cow tells the Russian milkmaid, "Don't even come close!"



A 1998 parody on the Soviet Union's hammer-and-sickle emblem and motto: "Proletarians of all lands, unite!" Mr. Jaciw sees the situation as communist-era moochers just out for their share of the spoils; his motto says: "Rabble of all former republics, return!"



A questioning cartoon caption from 1999 asks: "What will Yeltsin's mausoleum be like?"



This year's January holiday issue continues to flail at the holdover Soviet-era nomenklatura. The caption reads: They go caroling with their stars, one group sings to God eternal, the other to communism infernal."



Finally, an example of Mr. Jaciw's non-political humor. The top drawing shows a couple on their wedding night, with the bride murmuring, "Oh, I'm scared." The bottom shows a similar scene many years later with the husband now shouting, "I'M SCARED!"

NUMISMATIC ARTWORK BY JOHN JACIW

by George D. Fedyk

Although prolific in designing Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus seals, graphic artist Mr. John Jaciw is also recognized for his highly acclaimed design of Canada's 1983 Newfoundland 100 dollar commemorative gold coin. The coin honors Sir Humphrey Gilbert's voyage to what is now St. John's, Nfld., undertaken for Queen Elizabeth I, and his establishment there of the first British colony in the New World. Mr. Jaciw's design shows an anchored 16th century ship, an anchor, and the Cabot Tower on Signal Hill. The 22 carat, one half ounce of pure gold commemorative coin had a limited mintage of 200,000 and measured 27 mm diameter.

Throughout 1999 The Royal Canadian Mint conducted a year long promotion entitled Create a Centsation, inviting Canadians to submit designs for the 25-cent circulation coin, one to be issued each month in 2000. Mr. Jaciw's design, titled Ingenuity, and which portrays an ideal environment of the future: modern cities, rapid public transportation, lush farmlands and the involvement in space explorations, was only one of 12 chosen from 33,000 submissions. Released 4th February 2000, 50 million coins were minted.

Mr. Jaciw also designed the official emblem for the City of Windsor, which was minted twice on local trade dollars, and the logo for Windsor's centennial celebrations in 1992.

With Ukrainian independence, Mr. Jaciw submitted designs for Ukraine's first coins as well as paper money, winning first prizes in these competitions.



SOUVENIR SEALS OF THE UKRAINIAN BANDURIST CHORUS

by George D. Fedyk

Following on from the previous article on John Jaciw's artistic contributions to Ukrainian diaspora philately, this article concentrates on listing and cataloging the seals of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus (UBC).

Brief History

The bandura is the national instrument of Ukraine. Unifying the principles of both the lute and the harp, and consisting of between 30 to 60 strings, the bandura produces a sound that is emphatic and gentle, resembling that of a harpsichord.

The bandura tradition in Ukraine is centuries old. First noted in a 6th century Greek chronicle, the original instrument, a small lute-like instrument called a *kobza*, enjoyed great popularity among Ukrainian Cossacks and was played by wandering minstrels called *kobzars*, who performed unique epic songs known as *dumy*.

The lore and legends of these minstrels had a profound and lasting effect upon the Ukrainian psyche. Taras Shevchenko based his monumental book "Kobzar" on the historical and cultural songs of the *kobzars*. At the turn of the 20th century, with the rise of Ukrainian patriotism and subsequent flourishing arts, amateur bandura ensembles rapidly formed throughout Ukraine.

The original Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus, named in Shevchenko's honour, was formed in Kyiv in 1918 during Ukraine's brief period of independence and developed into a professional touring troupe. The Bandurist Chorus became the synthesis of the artistry of a bandura orchestra with that of choral singing, typically embodying the soul and spirit of Ukrainian culture.

Under the Soviets, the Chorus was subject to harsh government controls. Renamed in 1935 to the State Bandurist Chorus of the Ukrainian SSR, it continued to perform throughout eastern Europe until after the Second World War. It was not until 1949 that the surviving members of the Chorus emigrated en masse from Germany to a

new home base in Detroit, USA. With its aim to bring Ukrainian culture to the world, the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus continues to regularly perform all over the world.

In 1957, the Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus produced its first souvenir seal to raise much needed funds as well as being a form of cultural promotion. From 1960, regular yearly releases (except for 1964) have depicted aspects of Ukrainian heritage, history, culture, and traditions. The UBC souvenir seals have become an interesting collectible in the world of *Ukrainica*.

Technical Details

Most collectors would be aware that an early listing of UBC seals appeared in Julian Maksymchuk's last three *Ukrainian Private Stamps* supplement editions¹. Since then no other listing has appeared in print. The late Petro Honcharenko, the driving force behind the UBC, did produce an internal listing, but this was more of a working list rather than a definitive, final product list. The only other list produced that I am aware of was the private listing produced by UPNS member Alexander Malycky of Calgary, Canada, which faithfully recorded and illustrated all the issues.

The Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus issued a total of 167 souvenir seals, the first in 1957, the last issue of five in 1996. Of the 167 seals issued, Mr. Jaciw designed 161 seals (one design was issued twice: Christmas design 1974 and 1976). Only numbers 1, 12, 13, 14 and 15 were not his designs. His output spanned a period of 36 years.

The first seal, titled "Cultural Ambassadors", was released December 2, 1957. Depicting the chorus in full costume, it was issued to commemorate the Chorus's eleven nation concert tour of Europe. 250,000 seals were printed in sheets of 50 stamps.



¹ Maksymchuk, Julian. *Catalog of Ukrainian Private Stamps*. Supplement No. 2, 1960; No. 3, 1964; No. 4, 1975. Ukrainian Philatelic Library, Chicago, USA.

The Maksymchuk catalog provides quantities for the first 56 issues. These are recorded in Table 1. All seals were issued in a single color and up to the 1974 series, were all comb perforated 12½. From the 1974 Christmas seal onwards, all seals were straight line die perforated.

After corresponding with Mr. Jaciw and Mr. Malucky, I have confirmed that according to the late Mr. Honcharenko, the first four issues of 1974 were printed at the same time and were all comb perforated. The Christmas stamp was printed later (that is why it missed its entry in the Maksymchuk catalog) and when it came to the perforation process, the perforating machine apparently broke down and the printer reverted to a straight line die perforation (or little slits). This process was used for all subsequent seals, although different types of line perforations are evident (size and width).

From the 1963 series, most seals were also issued imperforate. From 1965 virtually all seals were also issued as proofs in black imperforate and many times in black perforated, ungummed sheets. No doubt these were produced to cater for the collector market as I can see no other need for these superfluous issues.

Unfortunately I have not been able to ascertain further details related to seals issued since 1974. This relates to detail pertaining to actual issue dates, sheet sizes, and printing details of sheets and proofs. The Maksymchuk catalogs have been the only source of information and I was never able to obtain detail from the late Mr. Honcharenko. In later years all seals were printed in sheets of 32 (8 x 4 or 4 x 8).

Should any reader be able to provide further detail and information, please contact the author.



Sample selection of Ukrainian Bandurist Seals, designed by John Jaciw.

Table 1

UBC Seals: Quantities

1	1957	Cultural Ambassadors	Perf.: 250,000	
2	1960	Goodwill Mission (violet)	Perf.: 400,000	
3	1960	Goodwill Mission (green)	Perf.: 200,000	
4	1961	Taras Shevchenko (violet)	Perf.: 400,000	
5	1961	Taras Shevchenko (brown)	Perf.: 400,000	
6	1962	Taras Shevchenko (green)	Perf.: 300,000	
7	1962	Taras Shevchenko (sepia)	Perf.: 300,000	
8	1963	Artificial Famine in Ukraine	Perf.: 14,000	Imperf.: 2,000
9	1963	Taras Shevchenko's "Testament"	Perf.: 17,500	Imperf.: 2,500
10	1963	Taras Shevchenko - youth	Perf.: 28,000	Imperf.: 4,000
11	1963	Taras Shevchenko - adult	Perf.: 28,000	Imperf.: 4,000
12	1965	Ostap Weresay	Perf.: 280,000	Imperf.: 4,000 (also UG/imperf)
13	1965	Rev. Agapius Honcharenko	Perf.: 280,000	Imperf.: 4,000 (also UG/imperf)
14	1965	Mykola Lysenko	Perf.: 280,000	Imperf.: 4,000 (also UG/imperf)
15	1965	Mykhailo Hrushevsky	Perf.: 280,000	Imperf.: 4,000 (also UG/imperf)
16	1966	Hetman Ivan Mazepa	Perf.: 245,000	Imperf.: 5,000 Black UG/imperf.: 1,000

17	1966	Ivan Franko	Perf.: 245,000	Imperf.: 5,000	Black UG/imperf.: 1,000
18	1966	Metropolitan Wasyl Lypkiwsky	Perf.: 245,000	Imperf.: 5,000	Black UG/imperf.: 1,000
19	1966	Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky	Perf.: 245,000	Imperf.: 5,000	Black UG/imperf.: 1,000
20	1966	Ukrainians in Canada	Perf.: 294,000	Imperf.: 6,000	Black UG/imperf.: 1,200
21	1967	Ukrainian Insurgent Army	Perf.: 128,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
22	1967	Ukrainian Revolution	Perf.: 128,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
23	1967	Ukrainian National Republic	Perf.: 128,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
24	1967	Victims of Communism	Perf.: 128,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
25	1968	Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus	Perf.: 89,600		Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
26	1968	Reunification of Ukrainian Lands	Perf.: 89,600	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
27	1968	"Prosvita" Society – 100 Years	Perf.: 89,600		Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
28	1968	Beware of Communism	Perf.: 50,400	Imperf.: 1,800	Black UG/imperf.: 1,800
29	1968	Merry Christmas	Perf.: 89,600	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
30	1969	Battle of Konotop	Perf.: 48,000	Imperf.: 1,200	Black UG/imperf.: 1,600
31	1969	Western Ukraine and UNR	Perf.: 64,000	Imperf.: 1,600	Black UG/imperf.: 1,600
32	1969	St. Olha	Perf.: 64,000	Imperf.: 1,600	Black UG/imperf.: 1,600
33	1969	Merry Christmas	Perf.: 64,000	Imperf.: 1,600	Black UG/imperf.: 1,600
34	1970	General Taras Chuprynka	Perf.: 48,000	Imperf.: 1,200	Black UG/perf.: 1,600 Black UG/imperf.: 1,600
35	1970	Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky	Perf.: 48,000	Imperf.: 1,200	Black UG/perf.: 1,600 Black UG/imperf.: 1,600
36	1970	St. Olha	Perf.: 48,000	Imperf.: 1,200	Black UG/perf.: 1,600 Black UG/imperf.: 1,600
37	1970	Ivan Kotliarevsky	Perf.: 30,000	Imperf.: 1,200	Black UG/perf.: 1,600 Black UG/imperf.: 1,600
38	1970	Murderers of Nations	Perf.: 30,000	Imperf.: 1,200	Black UG/perf.: 1,600 Black UG/imperf.: 1,600
39	1971	Vasyl Stefanyk	Perf.: 32,000	Imperf.: 1,600	Black UG/perf.: 1,600
40	1971	Mykola Leontovych	Perf.: 32,000	Imperf.: 1,600	Black UG/perf.: 1,600
41	1971	Lesia Ukrainka	Perf.: 32,000	Imperf.: 1,600	Black UG/perf.: 1,600
42	1971	Downtrodden Ukrainian Peasant	Perf.: 32,000	Imperf.: 1,600	Black UG/perf.: 1,600
43	1972	Bandura folk instrument	Perf.: 32,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/perf.: 3,200 Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
44	1972	Hetman Petro Sahaidachnyi	Perf.: 32,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/perf.: 3,200 Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
45	1972	Hryhorii Skovoroda	Perf.: 32,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/perf.: 3,200 Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
46	1972	Danylo Bortniansky	Perf.: 32,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/perf.: 3,200 Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
47	1972	7 million victims	Perf.: 32,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/perf.: 3,200 Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
48	1973	Shevchenko Scientific Society	Perf.: 4,750	Imperf.: 370	Black UG/perf.: 2,360 Black UG/imperf.: 200
49	1973	Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus	Perf.: 4,750	Imperf.: 370	Black UG/perf.: 2,360 Black UG/imperf.: 200
50	1973	Lyre folk instrument	Perf.: 4,750	Imperf.: 370	Black UG/perf.: 2,360 Black UG/imperf.: 200
51	1973	Happy Birthday	Perf.: 4,750	Imperf.: 370	Black UG/perf.: 2,360 Black UG/imperf.: 200
52	1973	Merry Christmas	Perf.: 4,750	Imperf.: 370	Black UG/perf.: 2,360 Black UG/imperf.: 200
53	1974	Valentyn Moroz	Perf.: 48,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/perf.: 3,200 Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
54	1974	Alexander Koshytz	Perf.: 48,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/perf.: 3,200 Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
55	1974	Ukrainian Insurgent Army	Perf.: 48,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/perf.: 3,200 Black UG/imperf.: 3,200
56	1974	Rev. Avhustyn Voloshyn	Perf.: 48,000	Imperf.: 3,200	Black UG/perf.: 3,200 Black UG/imperf.: 3,200

No.	Year	Description
1	1957	Cultural Ambassadors
2	1960	Goodwill Mission (violet)
3	1960	Goodwill Mission (green)
4	1961	Taras Shevchenko (violet – 4-cent value)
5	1961	Taras Shevchenko (brown – 4-cent value)
6	1962	Taras Shevchenko (green – 4 value)
7	1962	Taras Shevchenko (sepia – 4 value)
8	1963	Artificial Famine in Ukraine
9	1963	Taras Shevchenko’s “Testament”
10	1964	Taras Shevchenko – youth
11	1964	Taras Shevchenko – adult
12	1965	Ostap Weresay
13	1965	Rev. Agapius Honcharenko
14	1965	Mykola Lysenko
15	1965	Mykhailo Hrushevsky
16	1966	Hetman Ivan Mazepa
17	1966	Ivan Franko
18	1966	Metropolitan Wasyl Lypkiwsky
19	1966	Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky
20	1966	Ukrainians in Canada – 75 Years
21	1967	Ukrainian Insurgent Army – 25 Years
22	1967	Ukrainian Revolution – 50 Years
23	1967	Ukrainian National Republic – 50 Years
24	1967	Victims of Communism
25	1968	Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus – 50 Years
26	1968	Reunification of Ukrainian Lands – 50 Years
27	1968	“Prosvita” Society – 100 Years
28	1968	Beware of Communism
29	1968	Merry Christmas
30	1969	Battle of Konotop – 300 Years
31	1969	Western Ukraine and UNR Reunification
32	1969	St. Olha
33	1969	Merry Christmas
34	1970	General Taras Chuprynka
35	1970	Hetman Pavlo Skoropadsky
36	1970	St. Olha
37	1970	Ivan Kotliarevsky
38	1970	Murderers of Nations – Lenin and the USSR
39	1971	Vasyl Stefanyk
40	1971	Mykola Leontovych

No.	Year	Description
43	1972	Bandura – folk instrument
44	1972	Hetman Petro Sahaidachnyi
45	1972	Hryhorii Skovoroda
46	1972	Danylo Bortniansky
47	1972	7 Million Victims
48	1973	Shevchenko Scientific Society – 100 Years
49	1973	Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus – 55 Years
50	1973	Lyre – folk instrument
51	1973	Happy Birthday
52	1973	Merry Christmas
53	1974	Valentyn Moroz
54	1974	Alexander Koshytz
55	1974	Ukrainian Insurgent Army
56	1974	Rev. Avhustyn Voloshyn
57	1974	Merry Christmas (first issue)
58	1975	Ataman Petro Kalnyshevskyi
59	1975	Ivan Puliui
60	1975	Modest Mencinsky
61	1975	Zaporozhian Sich
62	1975	Merry Christmas
63	1976	Symon Petliura
64	1976	Maxim Berezovsky
65	1976	Ukrainians in U.S.A – 100 Years
66	1976	Cruelty of Russian Communism
67	1976	Merry Christmas (second issue)
68	1977	Ukrainian Independence – 60 Years
69	1977	Sunflower
70	1977	Hnat Chotkevych
71	1977	Ivan Alchevsky
72	1977	Merry Christmas
73	1978	Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus – 60 Years
74	1978	Prince Volodymyr the Great
75	1978	Pysanka – folk art
76	1978	Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Autocephaly
77	1978	Merry Christmas
78	1979	Grand Prince Yaroslav Mudryi
79	1979	Hryhorii Chuprynka
80	1979	Symon Petliura
81	1979	Stepan Bandera
82	1979	Merry Christmas
83	1980	Volodymyr Vynnychenko
84	1980	Volodymyr Ivasiuk

No.	Year	Description
85	1980	Alla Horska
86	1980	Helii Snehirov
87	1980	Merry Christmas
88	1981	"Ridna Shkola" (Ukrainian School)
89	1981	Viacheslav Lypynsky
90	1981	"Shchedryk" Christmas Carol
91	1981	Viacheslav Chornovil
92	1981	Merry Christmas
93	1982	Artificial Famine
94	1982	2000 Years of Kyiv
95	1982	Stepan Vasylchenko
96	1982	Kyrylo Stetzenko
97	1982	Merry Christmas
98	1983	Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus
99	1983	Nestor Horodovenko
100	1983	Ivan Bahriany
101	1983	Ivan Zadorozhny
102	1983	Merry Christmas
103	1984	Political prisoners
104	1984	Mykola Kostomarov
105	1984	Mykhailo Hrushevsky
106	1984	Mariia Zankovetska
107	1984	Hryhorii Kytasty
108	1985	Yurii Fedkovych
109	1985	Vasyl Stefanyk
110	1985	Eugene Pluzhnyk
111	1985	Hryhorii Kytasty
112	1985	Merry Christmas
113	1986	Yurii Narbut
114	1986	Dissident Movement in Ukraine
115	1986	Les Kurbas
116	1986	Vasyl Stus
117	1986	Merry Christmas
118	1987	Millennium of Christianity in Ukraine
119	1987	Oleksander Archipenko
120	1987	Anatolii Marchenko
121	1987	Chornobyl Nuclear Disaster
122	1987	Merry Christmas
123	1988	Zinovii Shtokalko
124	1988	Hnat Khotkevych
125	1988	Colonel Evhen Konovalts
126	1988	Victor Kosenko

No.	Year	Description
127	1988	Merry Christmas
128	1989	Ostap Vyshnia
129	1989	Vasyl Yemets
130	1989	Ukrainian Folk Art
131	1989	Carpatho-Ukraine – 50 Years
132	1989	Merry Christmas
133	1990	Mykola Zerov
134	1990	Yurii Klen
135	1990	Ukrainian Cossackdom – 500 Years
136	1990	"Rukh" Movement
137	1990	Ukrainian Tour – Caroling Together
138	1991	Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus
139	1991	Olha Kobylanska
140	1991	Olena Teliha
141	1991	Ukrainians in Canada – 100 Years
142	1991	Merry Christmas
143	1992	Ukrainian Scouting "Plast"
144	1992	Hryhorii Kvitka-Osnovianenko
145	1992	Leonid Hlibov
146	1992	Mykola Khvylovy
147	1992	Merry Christmas
148	1993	Shevchenko Scientific Society – 100 Years
149	1993	Patriarch Mstyslav
150	1993	Division Halychyna – 50 Years
151	1993	Artificial Famine – 60 Years
152	1993	Merry Christmas
153	1994	Tour of Ukraine and Crimea
154	1994	Kingir Martyrs
155	1994	Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytskyi
156	1994	Patriarch Cardinal Yosyf Slipyi
157	1994	Merry Christmas
158	1995	Concert Tour of Canada
159	1995	T. Shevchenko's "Zapovit" – 150 Years
160	1995	Vasyl Avramenko
161	1995	Borys Liatoshynsky
162	1995	Merry Christmas
163	1996	Ukrainian Constitution
164	1996	Metropolitan Petro Mohyla
165	1996	Mykhailo Verbivskyi
166	1996	Hryhorii Verovka
167	1996	Merry Christmas

UKRAINIAN TOPICS ON STAMPS OF THE WORLD, 1990-2000

(EXCLUDING UKRAINE, WITH ADDITIONS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS)

by Andrij D. Solczanyk

This checklist is the update to the two *Ukrainian Philatelist* supplements: 1990 "Ukrainian Topics on Soviet Stamps" and 1991 "Ukrainian Topics on Stamps of the World (Excluding the Soviet Union)". It includes "Ukrainian Topics on Stamps of the World 1990-1995" that appeared in *The Southern Collector*, October-December 1996 and January-March 1997.

Since Ukraine declared independence in 1991 the approach to the definition of Ukrainian subjects on stamps broadened and it is reflected in this supplement. As in previous supplements, communist activists and military personnel of Ukrainian origin are not included.

Some new available references such as *Catalogue of Postage Stamps of the USSR, Olympians on Stamps, Ukrainian Olympic Champions*, and *Official Trucial States Stamp Catalog* (TSC) as well as the expanded listing in the *Scott Catalogue* helped to pick up new Ukrainian items.

As before, numerous stamps depicting Korolov-designed satellites and spacecraft have been segregated into a separate appendix. All stamp numbers are from the *Scott Catalogue* unless otherwise indicated.

Ajman

1129 (TSC); 1971 year; 1.50r – Cosmonaut Heorhii Dobrovolskyi (1928-1971), commander of the ill-fated Soyuz 11 space flight, 6-30 June 1971. He was born in Odesa and perished during the return to Earth of the Soyuz 11 spacecraft.

1577 (Michel); 1972; 5r – Oleksandr Shaparenko, canoeist, was born 16 February 1946 in Stepanivka, Sumy raion, Sumy oblast. He participated in three Olympic games: 1968 (silver and gold), 1972 (gold), 1976 (5th place). He was world and European champion several times.

1582 (Michel); 1972 year; 5r – Olympic champion Anatolii Bondarchuk was born at Starokostiantyniv, Khmelnytskyi oblast 31 May 1940. He participated at two Olympic games: 1972 (gold) and 1976 (bronze) in the hammer-throw.

Antigua

232; 16/2/70; 5c – Sikorsky S-38 airplane (1928). World known aircraft designer Igor Sikorsky was born in Kyiv, 25 May 1889, and died in Easton, Connecticut, 26 October 1972. He studied at the Kyiv Polytechnical Institute (1908-12), but never graduated. He designed a great number of airplanes and helicopters.

1604; 19/10/92; – Sikorsky 4-engine airplane. See Antigua 232.

1979c; 6/5/96; 90c – Pole vaulter Serhii Bubka was born 4 November 1963 in Luhansk. He received the gold medal in pole vaulting at the 1988 Olympic games. Bubka won five gold medals at the World Athletic Championships in 1983, 1987, 1991, 1993 and 1995. He set 35 world records in pole vaulting.

2037c; 1997 year; \$1 – Musical show "Fiddler on the Roof". Zero Mostel portraying Tevye. This play after Sholom Aleichem's story takes place in a Ukrainian village.

2073-2074; 12/6/97; \$1.65, \$2 – Chernobyl nuclear explosion.

2138f; 10/11/97; \$1.65 – Series E locomotive type 0-10-0, produced at the Luhansk Locomotive Plant in 1930.

Armenia

458; 24/5/93; 7r – Ivan Aivazovsky (1817-1900), “Descent of Noah from Ararat Mountain”. Of Armenian descent, he was born and died in Feodosia, Crimea. Some of his paintings have Ukrainian themes.

547; 1996 year; 100d – Lviv, Armenian Cathedral built in 1370. Architect Dorko (Doring), an Armenian from Kafa (now Feodosia).

548; 1996 year; 100d – Yalta, St. Hripsime Armenian Church from 1913.

Austria

660; 15/5/61; 5s – Airplane, Hansa-Brandenburg C1 used on the First International Mail Flights Vienna-Krakow-Lviv-Kyiv in 1918.

B355; 24/5/89; 6s+3s; – See Austria 660.

Bahamas

263; 25/5/67; 50c – Sikorsky S-38 airplane (1928). See Antigua 232.

289; 30/1/69; 15c – Sikorsky S-38 airplane. See Antigua 232.

839; 25/10/95; 15c – Sikorsky S-55 helicopter (1949). See Antigua 232.

Barbuda

1364; 29/6/93; 25c – Sikorsky 4-engine airplane. See Antigua 232.

Belarus

70; 30/12/93; 75r – Princess Rohnida (?-1000), daughter of Prince Rohvolod of Polotsk and wife of Volodymyr Velykyi, Grand Prince of Kyiv.

78b; 3/7/94; 500r – Liberation of Ukraine; map of Ukraine and monument “Ukraine to the Liberators” near Uzhhorod, erected 1970. Sculptors: Ivan Znoba (1903-1990) and Valentyn Znoba (b.1929); architects: Anatolii Snytsariiev (b.1937) and O. Stukalov.

90-91; 31/10/94; 100r both – Ilya Repin (1844-1930) self portrait (90) and I. Repin Museum (91). Repin was born in Chuhuiv, present-day Kharkiv oblast and died at Kuokkala, Finland, now Repino, St. Petersburg oblast of Russia. Repin painted the interiors of many Ukrainian churches early in his career. Quite a number of his paintings feature Ukrainian topics including the famous “Zaporozhian Cossacks Writing a Letter to the Turkish Sultan” (1880-1891).

145a-c; 10/4/96; 1000r – Chernobyl nuclear explosion. 145a – Eye, 145b – Leaf shows contamination, 145c – bordered-up window.

177; 19/9/96; 1500r – Grammar Book by Lavrentii Zyzanii (?-c.1634), printed in Vilnius in 1596. Educator L. Zyzanii (real name Kukil) was born in the village Potelych, now Zhovkva raion, Lviv oblast. He taught at schools in Lviv, Brest, and Vilnius. In 1619 Zyzanii came to the Kyiv Cave Monastery and worked there at printing shop as an editor and translator. He died at Korets, now Rivne oblast.

184; 17/12/96; 3000r – Bishop Kyrylo Turivskyi (c.1130-c.1182), a known preacher and author of about 30 prayers of the princely period of Rus-Ukraine.

330a; 511/00; 100r – Oranta mosaic, St. Sophia Cathedral, Kyiv.

330c; 5/1/00; 100r – Virgin and Child of Vladimir icon. It originated in Greece and was brought to Ukraine in the 11th century. The icon was venerated in Vyshhorod near Kyiv. In 1155 Prince Andrii Bogolubsky removed it from Vyshhorod and installed it in Vladimir. Later, the icon was transferred to Moscow and is now located at Tretyakov gallery.

Belgium

505; 15/6/57; 4fr – Sikorsky S-58 helicopter (1954). See Antigua 232.

....; 18/11/00; ... – Artist Andy Warhol. See Brazil 2602a. [Detail unavailable at time of printing]

CB13; 7/8/50; 7fr+3fr – Sikorsky S-51 helicopter (1946). See Antigua 232.

Bermuda

524, 526; 18/6/87; 15c, 50c – Sikorsky S-42B airplane (1937). See Antigua 232.

Bhutan

1157; 2/5/97; 35nu – Chernobyl nuclear explosion.

1288c; 15/5/00; 25nu – Cosmonaut Yuri Dobrovolskyi. See Ajman 1129.

Brazil

1034; 12/3/67; 50cr – Virgin of Czestochowa icon. In accordance with a legend this icon was painted by St. Luke the Evangelist. St. Helena brought it from the Holy Land to Greece in 326. One Greek princess received it as a wedding gift when marrying a Ukrainian prince. In 1270 the icon was brought to Belz, now Sokal raion, Lviv oblast. In 1382 Prince Wladyslaw Opolski transferred the icon to Czestochowa.

2602a; 5/10/96; 55c – Portrait of Marilyn Monroe by Andy Warhol (1928-1987). Warhol's parents originated from the Ukrainian village Mykiv, Švydnyk county, Priashiv region of Slovakia.

Bulgaria

598; 8/12/47; 2L – “Horodnychyi” (city mayor) from the Nikolai Gogol (Hohol) play “The Inspector General”. Writer N. Gogol (1809-1852) was born in the village of Velyki Sorochyntsi, now Poltava oblast. He was the son of Ukrainian writer Vasyl Hohol (1777-1825). Gogol graduated from the Nizhyn Gymnasium in 1828. From 1834 to 1836 he was an adjunct professor in the History Department of St. Petersburg University. His other well-known works are “Dead Souls” and “Taras Bulba”.

1409; 30/4/65; 13s – IL-18 powered by AI-20 Ivchenko turboprop engines. The engines were designed by Ukrainian Oleksandr Ivchenko (1903-1968); he designed a number of piston and turboprop engines, and the first Soviet piston and gas turbine engines for helicopters. He became a member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in 1964.

1929; 16/3/71; 2L – Bulgarian gymnasium (high school) in Bolhrad, Odesa oblast, founded by Bulgarians.

3729; 30/10/92; 1L – Ship “Hero of Sevastopol”.

3841; 24/11/94; 8L – Sts. Cyril (827-869) and Methodius (825-885), “Apostles of the Slavs”. In 860 they discovered relics of Pope St. Clement I in Crimea and in 867 transferred them to Rome. The Slavonic rite introduced by these saints to Eastern Europe had a great influence on the Christianization of Rus-Ukraine. Sts. Cyril and Methodius are especially venerated in Carpatho-Ukraine where they spread the word of God on their way to Moravia in 863.

3886; 26/9/95; 3L – Polikarpov PO-2 (U-2) airplane equipped with an M-11 air-cooled engine developed by Arkadii Shvetsov (1892-1953) in 1926. The engine was manufactured at the Engine Plant, Zaporizhia.

4046; 7/7/98; 100L – Sikorsky R-4 helicopter (1943). See Antigua 232.

4083a-d; 15/6/99; 600L each – Sts. Cyril and Methodius. See Bulgaria 3841.

Burkina Faso (formerly Upper Volta)

1129d-f; 8/9/99; 425 fr each – Antonov airplanes: 1129d - AN-26; 1129e - AN-22 Antei (1965); 1129f - AN-124 Ruslan (1982). Oleh Antonov (1906-1984) was born in the village of Troitsa, now Moscow oblast of Russia. He graduated from the Leningrad Polytechnical Institute in 1930. Antonov became a member of the Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR in 1967. His aviation design bureau in Ukraine continues to develop airplanes.

Cambodia

486; 8/3/84; 2.40r – Space scientist Serhii Korolov (1907-1966). Born in Zhytomyr he graduated from the Technical School in Odesa in 1924. Korolov studied at the Kyiv Polytechnical Institute from 1924-1926; he graduated from the Moscow Higher Technical School in 1930. Korolov was one of the organizers of GIRD (Gruppa Izuchenia Reaktivnogo Dvizhenia - Group for the Study of Jet Propulsion) and later its director. He was arrested in 1937 and sent first to a concentration camp and later to a work camp for scientists. After WWII Korolov was appointed “General Constructor” in charge of the Soviet space program. He directed the development of the “Vostok” and “Voskhod” manned space systems; the “Electron”, “Molnia”, “Proton”, “Sputnik” and “Korabl” earth satellites; and the “Zond”, “Luna” “Venera” and “Mars” interplanetary probes. A listing of Korolov’s systems on stamps appears in Appendix A.

740; 21/11/86; 2r – Antonov AN-24 turboprop (1959). See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

1315; 6/11/93; 500r – Sikorsky helicopter. See Antigua 232.

1391-1396; 26/10/94; - Sikorsky airplanes: 1391 (150r) - J-42; 1392 (200r) - Vaught-Sikorsky VS-300A helicopter; 1393 (250r) - S-37; 1394 (500r) - S-35; 1395 (900r) - S-43; 1396 (1000r) - “Ilya Muromets”. See Antigua 232.

Cameroon

C15-C24; 17/3/41; 25c, 50c, 1fr, 2fr, 3fr, 4fr, 6fr, 7fr, 12fr, 20fr – Sikorsky S-43 airplane (1935). See Antigua 232.

C248, C250a; 20/5/77; 100fr both – Sikorsky S-43 airplane (1935). See Antigua 232.

Canada

1326-1329; 29/8/91; all 40c – Paintings by William Kurelek (1927-1977); 1326 – “Leaving the Homeland”; 1327 – “Winter in Canada”; 1328 – “Clearing Land”; 1329 - “Growing Wheat”. These works are from a six panel set “Ukrainian Pioneer”, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa. Born in Whitford, Alberta, the son of Ukrainian immigrant farmers, he attended the University of Winnipeg and then studied art at the Ontario College of Art and the Institute Allende in Mexico. Kurelek died in Toronto.

1444; 9/10/92; 42c – Terry (Terrence-Taras) Gordon Sawchuk (1929-1970) shown playing for the Toronto Maple Leafs. This premier Ice-hockey goalie was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba, of Ukrainian immigrant parents.

1562; 14/7/95; 43c – Ukrainian dancer in folk costume (lower right), marks the Ukrainian presence in Manitoba.

1659; 20/9/97; 45c – Vladislav Tretiak, goalkeeper of the USSR hockey team is shown on the ground, sprawled in the goalmouth. He was born in Dmitrovo near Moscow into a Ukrainian family on 25 April 1952. As a member of the Soviet ice-hockey team he received gold medals at three Olympic games and participated at ten World championship titles.

1671, 1671a; 3/11/97; 90c – 1671 – “Scene from the Life of the Virgin Mary”, stained glass in the St. Stephen Ukrainian Catholic Church, Calgary, Alberta. It was executed by Christopher Wallis c.1990. 1671a – Booklet cover stained glass “Virgin Mary and Child” by Henriette Somov, executed in 1995 for St. Archangel Michael Church in Sochava, Alberta.

1737a-e; 3/7/98; 45c – Theresa Wigurski, an officer of Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), stationed at Portage-la-Prairie, 80 km west of Winnipeg. She originated from Winnipeg and is of Ukrainian origin on her father’s side.

1808k; 4/9/99; 40c – Sikorsky CH-124A Sea King helicopter. See Antigua 232.

1838a; 6/2/00; 46c – Wayne Gretzky, one of the greatest ice-hockey players; of Ukrainian heritage.

B11; 7/1/76; 10c+5e – Borys Shakhlin executing a vault, after a photograph (Mark C. Maestroni & Joan R. Bleakley, *Olympians on Stamps*, page 4). Gymnast Borys Shakhlin was born in Ishym, Tiumen oblast of Russia in 1932. In 1956, 1960 and 1964 he was Olympic champion. Shakhlin became an international gymnastics judge in 1964. After leaving competition he taught at the Kyiv Institute of Physical Education. He lived and studied in Kyiv.

Canal Zone

C16-C20; 15/7/39; 10c, 15c, 25c, 30c, \$1 – Sikorsky S-42 Clipper airplane. See Antigua 232.

Central African Republic

1072f; 1994 year; 200fr – Figure skater Oksana Baiul, born in Dnipropetrovsk on 16 November 1977. She was the 1994 Winter Olympic Games gold medallist.

1342b; 1999 year; 482fr – Cosmonaut Heorhii Berehovyi (b.1921) was born in the village Fedorivka, Karlivka raion, Poltava oblast. During 26-30 October 1968 he flew in the “Soyuz 3” spacecraft circling the Earth 64 times.

1342d; 1999 year; 482fr – Cosmonaut Pavlo Popovych (b.1930) was born at Uzyn, Bila Tserkva raion, Kyiv oblast. Between 12-15 August 1962 he circled the Earth in a “Vostok 4” spacecraft. Later Popovych was commander of the “Soyuz 14” space-flight, 13-19 July 1974.

Chad

710a; 1997 year; 800fr – RD-107 first stage rocket for “Vostok”, developed by Valentyn Hlushko (1908-1989). He was born in Odesa and graduated from the Leningrad University in 1929. He was the designer of the world’s first electro-thermal rocket engine (1929-33) and first Soviet fluid jet engines (1930-31).

744a; 1998 year; 200fr – Sikorsky VS-44A helicopter. See Antigua 232.

809e; 10/9/99; 475fr – Work of Andy Warhol. See Brazil 2602a.

Chile

C63; 1941 year; \$1 – Sikorsky S-43 airplane (1935). See Antigua 232.

C68; November 1941; \$10 – Sikorsky S-42 airplane. See Antigua 232.

C83; 11/3/43; \$1 – Sikorsky S-43 airplane. See Antigua 232.

C88; 1943 Year; \$10 – Sikorsky S-42 airplane. See Antigua 232.

C117; December 1948; \$1 – Sikorsky S-43 airplane. See Antigua 232.

C123; 1947 year; \$10 – Sikorsky S-42 airplane. See Antigua 232.

China

223; 30/6/54; \$800 – “Portrait of Lenin” by Ivan Parkhomenko (1870-1940). Born in the village of Semenivka, now Chernihiv oblast, this Ukrainian painter died in Kharkiv.

Congo, People’s Republic of

1127; 24/6/96; 90fr – Vought-Sikorsky SB2U-1 Vindicator helicopter. See Antigua 232.

060; 2/10/67; 30fr – Sikorsky S-43 airplane (1935). See Antigua 232.

Cook Islands

322, 322a; 17/4/72; 30c – Sikorsky S-61B helicopter (1959). See Antigua 232.

Cuba

1118; 15/6/66; 1c – Makarenko School Playa de Tarara. Anton Makarenko (1888-1939), educator. Born in Bilopillia, now Sumy oblast; graduated from Kremenchuk City School in 1905, held various pedagogical positions in Ukraine. During the Soviet era he headed young offenders camps organized by the NKVD in Ukraine. In 1937 Makarenko moved to Moscow where he died.

1374; 2/12/68; 3c – Antonov AN-2 “Bee” airplane (1947). See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

1540; 26/7/70; 10c – Antonov AN-2 “Bee” airplane. See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

1692; 12/4/72; 30c – Cosmonaut Heorhii Dobrovolskyi. See Ajman 1129.

1928; 22/9/74; 10c – Antonov AN-2 “Bee” airplane. see Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

2284; 8/10/79; 2c – Sikorsky S-38 airplane (1928). See Antigua 232.

2399; 12/4/81; 1c – Space scientist Serhii Korolov. See Cambodia 486.

2402; 12/4/81; 30c – Cosmonaut Leonid Popov. Born in Oleksandriia, Kirovohrad oblast in 1945. He was commander of the Soyuz 35 (launched 9 April 1980), Soyuz 40 (14-22 May 1981) and Soyuz T-7 (19-27 August 1982) space flights.

2851; 12/4/86; 1c – Space scientist Serhii Korolov. See Cambodia 486.

Czechoslovakia

1060; 14/8/61; 30h – Map of Europe indicating the Black Sea, Crimea, and the Azov Sea.

1922; 21/2/74; 1k – “Structures 1961”. Graphic work by Orest Dubai, Bratislava Art Gallery. Orest Dubai, painter and graphic artist, was born 15 August 1919 in the village of Velyka Poliana in the Preshov region of Slovakia. He studied at the Slovak Higher Technical School in Bratislava (1939-43). Professor at the Bratislava Higher Art School since 1967 and its rector (1968-71). He produced illustrations to many books including Ukrainian ones.

2174; 9/5/78; 3k – “Bratislava”, 1955 graphic work by Orest Dubai from his cycle “New Spring”. See Czechoslovakia 1922.

2439; 27/11/82; 3k – Oil painting “A Bride” (1943, Slovak National Gallery, Bratislava) by Deziderii Mylyi (Milli) (1906-1971). He was born in Kyjov, Sabinov county, Slovakia and died in Bratislava. He studied at the Prešov Teachers Seminary (1922-26) and the Prague Higher Applied Arts School (1926-33). Mylyi taught art at the village school in Orlov (1935-43), Slovak University in Bratislava (1949-49) and the Bratislava Higher School of Fine Arts (1949-71). Rector of that school in 1953-57. A gallery of his works was opened at the Museum of Ukrainian Culture in Svydnyk in 1983.

2731; 9/3/89; 50h – Taras Shevchenko, 175th birth anniversary. He was Ukraine's greatest poet and a painter.

C49; 24/9/60; 1.60k – IL-18 airplane powered by AI-20 turboprop engines, designed by Oleksandr Ivchenko. See Bulgaria 1409.

Czech Republic

2886; 22/6/93; 8k – Sts. Cyril and Methodius. See Bulgaria 3841.

Djibouti

C126; 21/5/80; 500fr – Sikorsky S-40 airplane (1931). See Antigua 232.

Dominica

1610; 8/9/93; \$5 – Ivan Yaremehuk, Kyiv Dynamo soccer player.

1966-1967; 29/5/97; \$2 each – Chornobyl nuclear explosion.

2072; 17/8/98; 25c – Antonov AN-225 "Dream" airplane (1988). See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

Dominican Republic

1228a; 31/7/96; 3p – Sikorsky S-55 helicopter (1949). See Antigua 232.

Ecuador

1169; 12/5/88; 300s – Sikorsky S-38 airplane (1928). See Antigua 232.

Equatorial Guinea

72200; 30/10/72; 2p – Valerii Borzov (b.1949), track and field athlete. He was born in Sambir, Lviv oblast. Borzov participated in the 1972 and 1976 Olympic games. 1972 Olympics – 100m. sprint: gold; 200m. sprint: gold; 4 x 100m. relay: silver. 1976 Olympics – 100m. sprint: bronze, 4 x 100m. relay: bronze. He was Ukraine's Minister of Youth and Sport.

French Equatorial Africa

N214 (Minkus); 26/6/44; 100fr – Sikorsky S-43 airplane (1935). See Antigua 232.

Fujeira

298 (Michel); 25/11/68; 1.5r – Leonid Zhabotynskyi, heavyweight weightlifting champion; born 28 January 1938 at Uspenka, now Krasnopila, Sumy oblast. He was the 1964 and 1968 Olympic champion in the super-heavyweight weightlifting division. He was World Champion in 1965-66 and European Champion in 1966-68.

Gabon

202; 17/12/66; 30fr – Sikorsky S-43 airplane (1935). See Antigua 232.

553; 12/1/84; 125fr – Sikorsky S-43 airplane. See Antigua 232.

C103a; 5/12/70; 15fr – Sikorsky S-32 airplane. See Antigua 232

C104d; 5/12/70; 500fr – Igor Sikorsky. See Antigua 232.

C105d; 5/12/79; 50fr – Sikorsky S-38 airplane (1928). See Antigua 232.

Gambia

632; 10/6/86; 1.25d – Igor Sikorsky. See Antigua 232.

1204; 6/3/92; 15d – Athlete Valerii Borzov. See Equatorial Guinea 72200.

1777; 8/6/96; 2d – Oleh Salenko (b.1969), Ukrainian soccer player.

1786c; 18/7/96; 3d – Athlete Serhii Bubka. See Antigua 1979c.

1787e; 18/7/96; 3d – Gymnast Tatyana Gutsu, 1992 Olympic champion.

1919-1920; 20/5/97; 15d both – Chernobyl nuclear explosion

2332f; 2/10/00; 7d – Antonov AN-225 “Dream” airplane. See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

Germany-Berlin

9NB167; 10/4/80; 90pf+45pf – Sikorsky S-55 helicopter (1949). See Antigua 232.

German Democratic Republic (GDR)

1367; 25/4/72; 10pf – Antonov AN-2 “Bee” airplane (1947). See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

2112; 10/6/80; 70pf – Antonov AN-2 “Bee” airplane. See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

Ghana

1938-1939; 29/5/97; 800ce, 1000ce – Chernobyl nuclear explosion.

Grenada

2660-2661; 28/5/97; \$2 both – Chernobyl nuclear explosion.

Grenada Grenadines

1721 (Michel); 1/7/93 – Ice hockey, player Keith Tkachuk, a member of the USA ice hockey team at the 1992 Olympic games where it received fourth place. Tkachuk is now playing at Phoenix, Arizona.

2230; 22/8/00; \$6 – St. Volodymyr the Great, Grand Prince of Kyiv. He introduced Christianity to Ukrainian lands in 988.

Guinea

1489e; 30/10/98; 200fr – Sikorsky S-42 airplane. See Antigua 232.

1491a; 30/10/98; 450fr – Sikorsky VS-300 helicopter (1939). See Antigua 232.

1491b; 30/10/98; 450fr – Sikorsky S-61 helicopter (1959). See Antigua 232.

Guyana

2084b; 2085b; 4/89; 10c both – Pole vaulter Serhii Bubka. See Antigua 1979c

2273d; 3/5/90; \$20 – Sikorsky S-51 helicopter (1946). See Antigua 232.

2391a; 12/8/91; \$17.80 – Gymnast Viktor Chukarin (1921-1984). Born in Krasnoarmiisk, now Novoazovskyi raion, Donetsk oblast and died at Lviv. He participated in the 1952 (all-round - gold; parallel bars - silver; pommel horse - gold; rings - silver; team - gold; vault - gold) and 1956 (all-round - gold; floor exercises - silver; parallel bars - gold; pommel horse - bronze; team - gold) Olympic Games.

2392c; 12/8/91; \$200 – Fencer Viktor Sydiak (b.1943). He was born at Anzhera-Sudzensk, Kemerovo oblast of Russia. He lived in Lviv. Sydiak participated in the 1968 (gold - team); 1972 (individual – gold; team – silver); 1976 (individual – silver; team – gold); and 1980 (team – gold) Olympic games.

2396e; 12/8/91; \$30 – Canoeist Volodymyr Morozov (b.1940). He was born in Krasnovodsk, Turkmenistan. In 1971 he graduated from the Kyiv Institute of Physical Education. He participated in the 1964 (kayak fours, 1000m. – gold), 1972 (kayak fours, 1000m. – gold), and 1976 (kayak fours, 1000m. – gold) Olympic games.

2396f; 12/8/91; \$30 – Gymnast Borys Shakhlin. See Canada B11.

2397b; 12/8/91; \$30 – Gymnast Polina Astakhova. She was born in Donetsk in 1936. She participated in the 1956 (team – gold); 1960 (all-around – bronze, floor exercise – silver, team – gold, uneven bars – gold, vault – 6th place); and 1964 (all-around – bronze, balance beam – 4th place, floor exercise – silver, team – gold, uneven bars – gold) Olympic games.

2397g; 12/8/91; \$30 – Gymnast Larysa Latynina. She was born in Kherson in 1934. She participated in the 1956 (all-around – gold, balance beam – 4th place, floor exercise – gold, team – gold, uneven bars – silver, vault – gold, portable apparatus team – silver); 1960 (all-around – gold, balance beam – silver, floor exercise – gold, team – gold, uneven bars – silver, vault bronze), and 1964 (all-around – silver, balance beam – bronze, floor exercise – gold, team – gold, uneven bars – bronze, vault – silver) Olympic games. She holds the record for most Olympic medals by any athlete (18) as well as for most gold medals by a woman (9). At the XVI Olympic Games in Melbourne, Australia, Latynina said “I am proud that I, a daughter of the Ukrainian nation, was able to accomplish so much in Melbourne”.

2721; 18/10/93; \$200 – Soccer player Ivan Yaremchuk. See Dominica 1610.

2816c; 20/6/94; \$60 – Sevastopol falls to the Red Army.

3083d; 25/7/96; \$50 – Gymnast Tatiana Gutsu. See Gambia 1787e.

3196-3197; 20/5/97; \$200 both – Chernobyl nuclear explosion.

3208a; 1/7/97; \$60 – figure skater Oksana Baiul. See Central African Republic 1072f.

3325h; 1/4/98; \$35 – Ice-hockey player Wayne Gretzky. See Canada 1838a.

3325ag; 1/4/98; \$35 – Ice-hockey player Keith Tkachuk. See Grenada Grenadines 1721.

3403b; 10/5/99; \$80 – Ukrainian diesel locomotive ZMGR of 1983.

Haiti

RA17-RA22; 3/1/55; 10c (4), 20c (2), – Sikorsky S-55 helicopter (1949). See Antigua 232.

RA23-RA24; 3/5/55; 10c, 20c – Sikorsky S-55 helicopter. See Antigua 232.

RAC1-RAC2; 3/5/55; 10c, 20c – Sikorsky S-55 helicopter. See Antigua 232.

Hungary

3295; 17/6/91; 7fo – Virgin of Mariapocs icon. According to legend, the miraculous icon was painted by Stephen Pap, an inhabitant of Mariapocs in 1676. Mariapocs is located in northeastern Hungary, inhabited mostly by Magyarized Greek-Catholic Ukrainians, and not in the Transcarpathian oblast of Ukraine as some recent Ukrainian articles in the newspapers indicate. Beginning in 1696 the Virgin began to shed tears and the icon was then transferred to Vienna. During the Austro-Turkish war of 1697 the weeping of the Virgin of Mariapocs was instrumental in Austria's victory.

3322; 20/11/91; 7fo – Virgin of Mariapocs icon. See Hungary 3295.

CB36a; 19/10/74; 2fo+1fo – Hungary C1 airmail stamp for the Budapest-Vienna-Krakow-Lviv flights of 1918.

India

374; 15/8/63; 15np – Sikorsky S-55 helicopter. See Antigua 232.

Israel

843; 7/6/83; \$35 – Painting “The Last Way” (1947) by Yosef Kuzkovsky (1902-1969). Babyn Yar victims. Now located at the Knesset, Jerusalem.

1030; 3/9/89; 50e – “Menorah and lions”, paper cutout by Gadoliahu Neminsky of Holbenisk, Ukraine (from 1921).

1323; 23/12/97; 2.10s – Chornobyl nuclear explosion.

Italy

1919; 23/1/93; 600L – Meeting of Veterans of the 1943 Battle of Mykolaiv, Ukraine. Ukrainian woman in folk costume.

Ivory Coast

252; 25/3/67; 30fr – Sikorsky S-43 airplane. See Antigua 232.

Jamaica

575; 11/6/84; \$1.50 – Sikorsky S-38 airplane. See Antigua 232.

576; 11/6/84; \$3 – Sikorsky S-40 airplane (1931). See Antigua 232.

848; 24/10/95; \$1.10 – Antonov AN-32 two turboprops airplane. See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

865; 7/4/97; \$55 – Chornobyl nuclear explosion.

Lesotho

291; 20/9/80; 25c – Minin and Pozharsky monument, Moscow, by sculptor Ivan Martos (1753-1835). Born into a Ukrainian Cossack family at Ichnia, now Chernihiv oblast, he died at St. Petersburg. From 1764 to 1773 Martos studied at the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts; between 1773 and 1779 he studied at the Academy of Arts in Rome, Italy. Martos taught at the St. Petersburg Academy of Arts from 1779 to 1835. Many of his works were erected throughout Ukraine.

Liberia

937; 15/7/82; 23c – Portrait of the U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson by Elizabeth Shoumatoff (1888-1980). It is displayed in the White House, Washington, D.C. Shoumatoff, nee Avinoff, was born December 18, 1888 in Kharkiv and studied in Kyiv.

1273; 17/6/97; \$1 – Chornobyl nuclear explosion.

1275a-b; 3/9/97; 50c each – “Multicolored Retrospective” by Andy Warhol, (1275b) and Portrait of Andy Warhol (1275a). See Brazil 2602a.

1294; 1/10/97; 50c – Soccer player Oleh Salenko. See Gambia 1777.

C10, C13; 12/9/38; 20c, \$1 – Sikorsky S-43 airplane. See Antigua 232.

C23, C26; 1941 Year; 50c on 20c, \$1 – Sikorsky S-43 airplane. See Antigua 232.

C33, C36; 3/2/42; 50c on 20c, \$1 – Sikorsky S-43 airplane. See Antigua 232.

Liechtenstein

1089; 2/12/96; 70rp – Painting “Country Estate Pavlenky in Poltava” by Eugene Zotov (1881-1953). His real name was Ivan Miasoedov and he was the son of painter Hryhorii Miasoedov who lived at Pavlenky estate in Poltava. Zotov spent several years of his youth at Pavlenky estate and after his father’s death lived there from 1911 to 1919 when he fled to the West.

Malagasy (former Madagascar)

878; 5/12/88; 20fr – “Black Sea Esquadrill” by I. Aivazovsky, 1890. See Armenia 458.

1148p; 10/5/93; 2500fr – “Elvis I and II” by A. Warhol, 1964, Art Gallery Toronto, Ontario, Canada. See Brazil 2602a.

1288C; 30/8/94; 2000fr – Stamp no. 1173H overprinted “O. Bayul/Ukraine”. See Central African Republic 1072f.

Maldives

1726; 1/6/92; 25r – Figure skater Viktor Petrenko. Born 1969 in Odesa, he participated in the 1988 (bronze), 1992 (gold) and 1994 (4th place) Olympic games. He is today active in professional figure skating shows.

1763; 28/10/92; 25r – Chornobyl nuclear explosion.

2303i; 1998 year; 5r – Antonov AN-2 “Bee” airplane. See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

Mali

997b; 1999 year; 750fr – St. Sophia Cathedral, Kyiv.

C371; 30/11/79; 300fr – Chess player Yukhym (Yefym) Boholiubov (1889-1952). Born in Stanislavchik near Kyiv, Boholiubov was twice chess champion of the USSR (1924 and 1925) and twice challenger for the World Chess Championship (1929 and 1934). He died in Triberg, Germany.

C442; 12/81; 300fr – Chess player Yukhym Boholiubov. See Mali C371.

Manama

1503, 1507 (T.S.C.); 1972 year; 10d, 3r – Cosmonaut Yuri Dobrovolskyi. See Ajman 1129.

Marshall Islands

317; 3/7/92; 29c – 50th anniversary of the fall of Sevastopol into German hands. German siege gun “Dora” at Sevastopol.

330; 16/2/93; 29c – 50th anniversary of the liberation of Kharkiv by the Red Army.

504; 4/2/95; 32c – Yalta Conference of 1945.

657e; 15/7/98; 60c – Dnipro Hydroelectric Station “Dniprohes” in Zaporizhia.

666d; 28/8/98; 32c – Vought-Sikorsky SB2U Vindicator helicopter. See Antigua 232.

666f; 28/8/98; 32c – Sikorsky OS2U Kingfisher helicopter. See Antigua 232.

678; 3/11/98; \$3.20 – Antonov AN-124 delivering drought relief supplies. See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

Micronesia

155h; 12/4/93; 29c – Sikorsky and his helicopter. See Antigua 232.

249e; 18/9/96; 60c – Space scientist Serhii Korolov. See Cambodia 486.

334q; 15/3/99; 33c – Cosmonaut Leonid Popov. See Cuba 2402.

379a; 28/3/00; 33c – Yalta Conference of 1945.

Moldova

180; 29/7/95; 0.60L – Bilhorod Dnistrovskiy fortress in Odesa oblast; it dates from the 13th century and was rebuilt several times. The Turks called it Akkerman and the Romanians Cetatea Alba.

181; 29/7/95; 1.30L – Khotyn fortress in Chernivtsi oblast; it was founded in the 13th century.

217; 30/7/96; 5.40L – Petro Mohyla (1596-1646), Kyivan Metropolitan. Son of a Moldavian hospodar (Prince), he was elected Metropolitan in 1632. He founded the Kyivan Mohyla College in 1632, the finest school in Eastern Europe at that time.

287; 26/9/98; 10b – Kilia, city in Odesa oblast founded in the 14th century.

290; 26/9/98; 2L – Izmail, city in Odesa oblast, founded in the 14th century.

Monaco

J48; 12/4/54; 1fr – Sikorsky S-51 helicopter (1946). See Antigua 232.

Mongolia

520; 25/3/69; 60m – Gymnast Borys Shakhlin. See Canada B11.

999; 28/1/78; 40m – Experimental racing car “KHADI”, developed by students of Kharkivskiy Avtodorozhnyi Instytut (Kharkiv Automobile Highway Institute).

1562H; 1/11/89; 4t – Chess player Ludmyla Rudenko (b.1904). Born in Lubny, now Poltava oblast, she became the first women’s World champion from 1950 to 1953.

Nevis

183; 28/9/83; 45c – Sikorsky S-38 airplane. See Antigua 232.

713; 7/5/92; \$1.50 – Athlete Yuriy Siedykh. Born in Novocherkassk, Rostov oblast of Russia in 1955, he lived in Kyiv and was a member of Kyiv “Burevisnyk” sports club. Siedykh competed in the 1976 (gold), 1980 (gold), 1988 (silver), and 1992 (gold) Olympic hammer throw event.

1083; 17/5/98; \$1.60 – Chaim Topol portraying Tevye from the musical “Fiddler on the Roof”. See Antigua 2037c.

Nicaragua

1554; 22/8/86; 1k – YAK-40 airplane propelled by AI-25 turbojets developed by Oleksandr Ivchenko. See Bulgaria 1409.

C945; 29/9/78; 55c – Ihor Sikorsky in his helicopter. See Antigua 232.

Niger

969; 1997 year; 2000fr – RD-107 rocket developed by Valentyn Hlushko (see Chad 710a). Serhii Korolov (see Cambodia 486).

Niuafu'ou (Tin Can Island)

90; 2/9/87; 42s – Sikorsky S-42 airplane. See Antigua 232.

Norfolk Island

313, 313a; 12/7/83; 75c both – Sikorsky helicopter. See Antigua 232.

North Korea

1772 (Michel); 16/6/78; – Athlete Valerii Brumel was born in the village Razviedka, Chita oblast of Russia in 1942. He lived in Lviv and is considered a Ukrainian athlete. Brumel participated in the Olympic Games in high jump – 1960 (silver) and 1964 (gold). Three times he was acknowledged as the best sportsman in the world (1961, 1962, 1963).

Palau

348f; 23/12/94; 50c – Ukrainian soccer player Oleh Salenko (b.1969).

401e; 17/6/96; 32c – Gymnast Tatiana Gutsu. See Gambia 1787e.

539j; 2/2/00; 20c – Chornobyl nuclear explosion.

Paraguay

1742e; 18/7/77; 5g – Sikorsky “Avion le Grande”, known as “Russkyi Vytiaz” (1913) airplane. See Antigua 232.

Poland

2503; 20/1/82; 2zl – Porcelain mug and plate with exotic architecture design made in Korets, now Rivne oblast, 1790 to 1796.

2504; 20/1/82; 2.50zl – Porcelain soup tureen and gravy dish crafted at Baranivka, now Zhytomyr oblast, circa 1830.

2505; 20/1/82; 6zl – Porcelain inkstand constructed at Horodnytsia, now Zhytomyr oblast, 1844.

2529; 26/8/82; 65zl – Virgin of Czestochowa icon. See Brazil 1934.

2790; 20/11/87; 10zl – St. John the Gracious (Mylostyvyi) Church in the village of Yamma, now part of Yaremche, Ivano-Frankivsk oblast. This is a painting by Leon Wyczolkowski (1910).

3393; 20/3/98; 55gr – Fights on the barricades of Lviv in 1848. After a draft of Wojciech Kossak (1857-1942), son of Juliusz Kossak (1824-1899). Wojciech Kossak lived in Lviv and participated in the painting of “Panorama of Racławice” (1892-1894).

3409-3412; 10/7/98; – Paintings by Nykyfor from Krynytsia (1895-1968). His real name was Epifanii Drowniak and he is a world acclaimed primitivist. 3409 (55gr) - Triple self-portrait; 3410 (65gr) - City Hall or Railroad station; 3411 (1.20gr) - Lemko Church; 3412 (2.35zl) - Ucrybow Railroad Station.

3446; 6/4/99; 70gr – Jan Skrzetuski runs over from the besieged by the Cossacks and Tartars Zbarazh to the Polish king. Zbarazh, now Ternopil oblast, is seen in the background. This is a scene from the novel by Henryk Sienkiewicz “With Fire and Sword”.

3448; 6/4/99; 70 gr – Longinus Podbipieta in besieged Zbarazh. At left are three Tartars. Scene from the novel “With Fire and Sword” by H. Sienkiewicz.

3449; 6/4/99; 70gr – Ivan Bohun from the movie “Ogniem i Mieczem” (With Fire and Sword) after a novel by Henryk Sienkiewicz.

3477-3478; 22/9/99; 1.40zl both – 3477 – Noble deer from the Regional Landscape Park “Stuzhytsia”, Velykyi Bereznyi raion, Zakarpattia oblast; 3478 – Forrest cat (*Felis silvestris*) from Bieszczady (Beskyd) National Park in the Carpathian Mountains just north from Stuzhytsia in the Lemko land, now Poland.

Qatar

180; 4/7/69; 3D – Sikorsky S-61 helicopter (1959). See Antigua 232.

Ras Al Khaima

687 (T.S.C.); 1971 year; 4r – Cosmonaut Heorhii Dobrovolskyi. See Ajman 1129.

832 (Michel); 1972 year; 80d – Athlete Valerii Borzov. See Equatorial Guinea 72200.

Romania

2266; 15/9/71; 1.75L – “Ships”, a painting by I. Aivazovsky (1845), Art Museum, Bucharest, Romania. See Armenia 458.

B435; 25/6/74; 4L + 3L – Map of Europe; Crimean peninsula and the Black Sea are indicated.

Russia

6066; 20/4/92; 60k - Minin and Pozharsky monument, Moscow, by I. Martos. See Lesotho 291.

6071; 25/5/92; 25r – Prince Yurii Dolgorukov monument, Moscow; executed by sculptor Sergei Orlov (1911-1971) in 1954. Yurii Dolgorukov (c.1090-1157) was the younger (6th) son of Prince Volodymyr Monomakh and ruled in Suzdal from 1125. He captured Kyiv in 1149 but had to retreat in 1151. He ruled again in Kyiv from 1155 to his death from poison in 1157.

6088; 23/6/92; 70k – Anthropologist Mykola Myklukho-Maklai (1846-1888). Born into a Ukrainian family in the village Rozhdestvenskoe, now Novgorod oblast of Russia, he died in St. Petersburg. Myklukho-Maklai studied at the universities of St. Petersburg, Heidelberg, Leipzig, and Jena. He conducted anthropological studies in New Guinea, Malacca, Melanesia, and Micronesia. From 1878 to 1882 he lived in Sydney, Australia. Myklukho-Maklai spent considerable time in Ukraine and conducted research on the fauna of the Black Sea near Odesa and the southern shores of Crimea.

6115; 15/1/93; 75r – Prince Yurii Dolgorukov monument, Moscow. See Russia 6071.

6120; 30/12/93; 300 r – Minin and Pozharsky monument, Moscow, by Ivan Martos. See Lesotho 291.

6213b; 26/4/94; 100r – Liberation of Ukraine. See Belarus 78b.

6296; 21/12/95; 1000 r – Arrival of Prince Yurii Dolgorukov to Kyiv. Kyivan structures are visible. See Russia 6071.

6419; 12/11/97; 500r – Icon “Borys and Hlib” from the 14th century. Borys and Hlib were the younger sons of Volodymyr Velykyi (Volodymyr the Great); Borys ruled in Rostov and Hlib in Murom. After the death of their father they were killed by their brother “Sviatopolk “Okaianyi” (the Damned) in 1015. Later they were canonized.

6420; 12/11/97; 1000r – “The Volga Boatmen” by I. Repin (1870-73), Russian Museum, St. Petersburg. See Belarus 90-91.

6436; 24/1/98; 1.50r – “After the Battle of Ihor Sviatoslavych with the Polovtsi”; a painting by Viktor Vasnetsov (1848-1926) from 1880. Ihor Sviatoslavych (1151-1202), prince of Novhorod-Siverskyi (from 1178) and Chernihiv (from 1198). In 1185 he led the campaign against the Polovtsi. Ihor was defeated and captured by the enemies. This campaign of 1185 was the topic of “The Tale of Ihor’s Campaign”, a 12th-century poem.

6449; 17;5;98; 1.50r – “The Ninth Wave” a painting by I. Aivazovsky; 1850, Russian Museum, St. Petersburg. See Armenia 458.

6496; 25/2/99; 1r – Order of St. Volodymyr, established in 1782. See Grenada Grenadines 2230.

6542; 6/10/99; 2r – Entertainer Leonid Utiosov (1895-1982). He was born Odesa. From 1911 he worked in the theaters of Kremenchuk, Odesa, Kherson, Kyiv, and Zaporizhia. After the revolution of 1917 he moved to Russia.

6544; 6/10/99; 2r – Actress and singer Klaudia Shulzhenko (1906-1984). She was born in Kharkiv and from 1923 to 1928 was an actress of the Kharkiv Drama Theater. Shulzhenko then moved to Leningrad and Moscow.

6568a; 5/1/00; 3r – Oranta mosaic, St. Sophia Cathedral, Kyiv.

6568c; 5/1/00; 3r – Icon Virgin and Child of Vladimir. See Belarus 330c.

6576h; 15/3/00; 2.50r – Long distance runner Volodymyr Kuts (1927-1975). He was born in the village of Oleksyne, Trostianets raion, Sumy oblast, and died in Moscow. Kuts received gold medals in the 5,000m and 10,000m runs at the 1956 Olympic games in Melbourne, Australia. As a member of the USSR Navy he was stationed in Russia and was never permitted to return to Ukraine. He is one of many examples how famous Ukrainians were held in Russia to bring glory to her and not to Ukraine; e.g. Oleksandr Dovzhenko.

.....; 12/4/00; 5.00r – Flag of Ukraine under the word “CTAPT”. [*Detail unavailable at time of printing*]

Rwanda

892; 30/10/78; 60fr – Ihor Sikorsky and his VS-300 helicopter (1939). See Antigua 232.

St. Kitts

124; 28/9/83; 45c – “Russkiy Vytiaz” (“Le Grande”); developed by I. Sikorsky in 1913. See Antigua 232.

St. Lucia

1107; 9/10/99; 65c – Sikorsky S-38 airplane. See Antigua 232.

St. Thomas & Prince Islands

529; 21/12/79; 1d – Sikorsky VS-300 helicopter. See Antigua 232.

613; 14/11/81; 75d – “Johann Wolfgang Goethe”, 1982, silkscreen by Andy Warhol after Tischbein’s “Goethe in the Roman Campagna”. See Brazil 2602a.

816; 1988 year; 25d – “Lenin’s Lecture on the GOERLO Plan”; 1957, painting by Kharkiv painter Leonid Shmatko (1917-1981).

St. Vincent

1705g; 10/8/92; \$1 – Figure skater Viktor Petrenko. See Maldives 1726.

2169; 2169A; 8/5/95; \$1, \$50 – Yalta Conference of 1945.

2319f; 19/7/95; \$1 – Gymnast Larysa Latynina. See Guyana 2397g.

2320e; 19/7/95; \$1 – Athlete Serhii Bubka. See Antigua 1979c.

2442-2443; 3/6/97; \$2 both – Chernobyl nuclear explosion.

2726j; 1999 year; 70c – Jack Palance (b.1920). American film actor of Ukrainian descent. Palance was born in Lattimer, Pennsylvania, USA. He has appeared in over 50 films.

2741q; 7/12/99; 60c – Ihor Sikorsky and his helicopter of 1939. See Antigua 232.

2764p; 13/3/00; 20c – Yalta Conference of 1945.

St. Vincent Grenadines

552; 26/11/86; \$2 – Portrait of U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson by Elizabeth Shoumatoff. See Liberia 937.

Samoa

676; 22/5/86; 56s – Sikorsky S-42 airplane. See Antigua 232.

890; 31/5/95; 70s – Vought-Sikorsky OS2U Kingfisher helicopter. See Antigua 232.

C5; 27/7/70; 20s – Sikorsky S-42 airplane. See Antigua 232.

Senegal

1390a; 23/7/99; 400fr – RD-107 rocket, developed by Valentyn Hlushko. See Chad 710a.

Sierra Leone

894; 28/8/87; 25le – Ihor Sikorsky and his VS-300 helicopter. See Antigua 232.

1410; 14/10/91; 3le – Film actor Jack Palance and a scene from his movie “Attack”. See St. Vincent 2726j.

1790; 6/2/95; 1000le – Figure skater Oksana Baiul. See Central African Republic 1072f.

1994; 24/3/97; 500le – Pecherska Lavra (Cave Monastery), Kyiv.

2004-2005; 23/6/97; 1000le, 1500le – Chernobyl nuclear explosion.

2080Ei; 6/10/97; 600le – Sikorsky S-42 airplane. See Antigua 232.

Slovakia

168; 22/6/93; 8k – Sts. Cyril and Methodius. See Bulgaria 3841.

258; 13/11/96; 7k – “Queen NTOMBITWALA” by Andy Warhol. See Brazil 2602a.

South Africa

849x; 7/5/93; 1960r – Sikorsky S-55 helicopter. See Antigua 232.

Switzerland

1052; 5/5/99; 90c – Ukrainian State Flag in upper left over the dates (just over digit “1” in “1949”).

Tanzania

1270; 12/12/94; 1000sh – Figure skater Oksana Baiul. See Central African Republic 1072f.

1360b; 18/9/95; 200sh – Gymnast Larysa Latynina. See Guyana 2397g.

1480; 15/7/96; 250sh – Yalta Conference of 1945.

1582-1583; 25/4/97; 70sh both – Chornobyl nuclear explosion.

1864f; 14/2/99; 370sh – Russki Vytiaz “Le Grande”, developed by I. Sikorsky in 1913. See Antigua 232.

1865; 14/2/99; 370sh – Sikorsky S-38 airplane. See Antigua 232.

Togo

530, 532; 7/8/65; 10 fr + 45 fr – Yalta Conference of 1945.

788, C162-C164, C164a; 8/71; 40fr, 90fr, 100fr, 200fr – Name of “Dobrovolsky” inscribed. See Ajman 1129.

1888g; 20/7/99; 130fr – Grand Prince of Kyiv Yaroslav Mudryi (the Wise) (c.978-1054), son of Volodymyr the Great and Rohnida (see Belarus 70) ruled in Kyiv 1019-1054. He is known as the founder of St. Sophia Cathedral and establisher of the book of laws “Pravda Yaroslava”, the oldest part of the “Ruska Pravda”.

Trinidad & Tobago

268, 271a; 4/77; 20c, 50c – Sikorsky S-38 airplane. See Antigua 232.

Turks & Caicos Islands

659; 21/2/85; \$1 – Ihor Sikorsky and VS-300 helicopter. See Antigua 232.

1169; 14/8/95; 10c – Yalta Conference of 1945.

Uganda

1498-1499; 21/5/97; 500sh, 700sh – Chornobyl nuclear explosion.

1563f; 24/7/98; 600sh – Sikorsky 160R helicopter. See Antigua 232.

Umm Al Qiwain

700 (Michel); 1972 year; 5 r – Canoeist Oleksandr Shaparenko. See Ajman 1577.

703 (Michel); 1972 year; 5r – Athlete Anatolii Bondarchuk. See Ajman 1582.

917 (T.S.C.); 1972 year; 5d – Cosmonaut Yurii Dobrovolskyi. See Ajman 1129.

United Nations

358; 25/9/81; 20c – Flag of the Ukrainian SSR.

United States

1503; 27/8/73; 8c – Portrait of U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson by Elizabeth Shoumatoff. See Liberia 937.

2981a; 2/9/95; 32c – Marines raising the U.S. flag on Iwo Jima. Sergeant Michael Strank (1919-1945), third from the left, was of Ukrainian origin. He was born in Conemaugh, Pa., and died at Iwo Jima. His parents Vasyl and Martha Strank of Rusyn-Ukrainian (Lemko) origin were immigrants from the Priashiv area of Slovakia.

C119; 23/6/88; 36c – Ihor Sikorsky and his VS-300 helicopter (1939). See Antigua 232.

USSR

375, 378, 379, 381; 10/27; – Ukrainian word “Poshta” (Post): 375 (5k) – at right; 378 (8k) and 381 (28k) – in upper right; 379 (14 k) – in lower right.

491; 4/33; 3k – Crimean Tartars.

522; 1/12/33; 35k – Commissars Monument in Baku, completed by Ukrainian sculptress Yelyzaveta Trypilska (1881-1958) in 1923. She was born in Poltava, studied in St. Petersburg and Paris, and lived in Baku, Azerbaijan, where she died.

773, 775; 4/40; 30 k, 1r – Icebreaker “Heorhii Siedov”. Polar explorer Heorhii Siedov (1877-1914) was born at the village Kryva Kosa, now Siedove, Donetsk oblast. In 1912-1914 he led a polar expedition on the “St. Foka” ship and perished when he tried to reach North Pole.

912; 3/44; 30k – The harbor of Sevastopol and the Lenin monument erected in 1931-32. Sculptor V. Kozlov.

1176, 1181; 20/11/47; 30k, 1r – S. Ordzonikidze Tractor Plant, Kharkiv. Plant construction began in 1930. Participating in the construction of the plant were Oleksandr Nerovetskyi (1884-1950), scientist and construction of industrial complexes specialist, and Oleksandr Einhorn (1888-1939). In 1936-38 additions were constructed. Architects V. Bohomolov, M. Vynohrad, A. Horcharuk, and D. Shyrokorad.

1361, 1363; 7/49; 40 k, 2r – A. Pushkin reading a poem to the members of the Southern Society of Decembrists in the village of Kamianka, now Cherkasy oblast; it is a drawing by D. Kardovsky.

1529-1531; 6/12/50; 40k, 50k, 1r – Paintings by Ivan Aivazovsky: 1529 – “Black Sea” (1881), Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow; 1539 – “The Ninth Wave” (1850), Russian Museum, St. Petersburg; 1531 – “Portrait of Ivan Aivazovsky” (1840) by Aleksei Tyranov (1808-1859), Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow. See Armenia 458.

1631; 4/7/52; 40k - Polar explorer Heorhii Siedov. See USSR 773.

1708; 10/5/54; 1r – Painting “Pereiaslav Council”, 1951, located in the Historical Museum of Ukraine, Kyiv. Painters: Mykhailo Derehus (b.1904), Stepan Repin (b.1921), and Viktor Savenkov (1919-1971).

1969; 20/7/57; 20k – Athlete Volodymyr Kuts. See Russia 6576h.

1970; 20/7/57; 25 k – Gymnast Viktor Chukarin. See Guyana 2391a.

2114; 30/9/58; 40k – Portrait of Vasyl Kapnist from the engraving by A. Osipov after a miniature by V. Borovykovskyi, c.1793, State Russian Museum, St. Petersburg, Russia. Painter Volodymyr Borovykovskyi (1757-1825) was born in Myrhorod, now Poltava oblast and died in St. Petersburg. His first teacher of painting was his father Luka (d.1775), a Ukrainian Cossack officer. In 1788 Borovykovskyi settled in St. Petersburg where he became renowned for his portrait painting abilities. Borovykovskyi also painted the iconostases and wall decorations of churches in Myrhorod, Kybyntsi, Romanivka, and Mogilev.

2122; 4/10/58; 40k – V. Lenin monument in Ashkhabad, Turkmenistan, erected in 1927; one of the sculptors was Yelyzaveta Trypilska. See USSR 522.

2133; 13/12/58; 40 k – on the extreme left is the Conservatory building. It was the former “Continental” hotel built in 1897; architect Eduard Bradtman (1856-after 1918). Reconstructed together with the Conservatory concert hall, added in 1955-58. Architects of the reconstruction were Lev Katok (1904-1970), Yakiv Krasnyi (b.1914) and M. Literberg.

2137; 25/10/58; 25k – Young Guard monument, Krasnodon, constructed in 1951-54; sculptors Vasyl Ahibalov (b.1913), Viktor Mukhin (1914-1977) and Vasyl Fedehenko (1907-1979); architect Oleksandr Sydorenko (b.1907).

2262; 28/10/59; 10 k – MI-1 helicopter designed by Mil and built at the Kyiv Aviation Plant in 1947.

2298; 20/1/60; 40k – Chekhov’s house in Yalta, Crimea. Built in 1899 by architect Lev Shapovalov (1871-1957) and restored in 1975 by architect Oleh Hrauzhys (b.1944).

2466; 22/4/61; 4k – “Portrait of Lenin”, a painting by I. Parkhomenko. See China 223.

2619; 28/7/62; 4k – Portrait of I. Kramskoi, a work of Mykola Yaroshenko (1846-1898), executed in 1876 and now located in Russian Museum, St. Petersburg. Yaroshenko was born in Poltava. His activities are closely tied to Ukraine. He lived in Poltava and Kyiv (1874-1879) where he painted “Blind Cripples near Kyiv” (1879), “Beggars at the Kyiv Cave Monastery” (1879-1880), “Girl with the Oven Fork” (1864), and others.

2679; 30/11/62; 4k – Educator Anton Makarenko. See Cuba 1118.

2781; 16/9/63; 6k – IL-18 propelled by AI-20 turboprop developed by O. Ivchenko. See Bulgaria 1409. Antonov AN-10 “Ukraine” turboprop. See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

2782; 16/9/63; 12k – The whaling ship “Soviet Ukraine”, built at the Black Sea Shipyard, Mykolaiv (1959) and based in Odesa.

3038; 25/4/65; 16k – Minin and Pozharsky monument, Moscow, by I. Martos. See Lesotho 291.

3097; 29/9/65; 12k – Scene from the movie “Ballade about the Soldier”, director Hryhorii Chukhrai (b.1925). He was born in Melitopol, now Zaporizhia oblast. In 1953 Chukhrai graduated from the All-Union Institute of Cinematography in Moscow. In 1953-55 he worked at the Kyiv movie studio of artistic films. There he was director of the films “Great Brotherhood” and “Nazar Stodolia” after a play by T. Shevchenko. From 1955 Chukhrai was employed at Mosfilm in Moscow where he directed many films including the world famous “Ballade about a Soldier” (1959).

3148; 28/1/66; 6k – XIII World Congress on Poultry Raising, 15-21 August 1966, Kyiv.

3250; 8/10/66; 4k – Building of Moldova government, Kishinev; designed by architect Semen Fridlin, born in Kremenchuk, Poltava oblast in 1909.

3278; 1/12/66; 6k – Minin and Pozharsky monument, Moscow by sculptor I. Martos. See Lesotho 291.

3361; 9/9/67; 1k – World championship in 100 square checkers, held in Kharkiv.

3421; 29/12/67; 4k – “Sea Shore” by Ivan Aivazovsky (1840), Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow. See Armenia 458.

3486; 9/7/68; 4k – All-Union Youth sport games commemorating the 50th anniversary of Komsomol, held in Kyiv.

3491; 18/7/68; 12k – European Youth Scuba Diving Competition, Alushta, Crimea.

3607; 20/6/69; 6k – Portrait of D. Mendeleev by Mykola Yaroshenko, 1885, Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow. See USSR 2619.

3779; 3/11/70; 4k – Painting “Lenin’s Lecture on the GORELO Plan” by Leonid Shmatko. See St. Thomas and Prince 816.

3972; 10/5/72; 4k – Painting “Route Into the Land of Knowledge” (right lower corner of souvenir sheet) by Olia Buriakovska, a 14 year old from Yalta.

4123; 12/9/73; 16k – Cruiser “The Red Caucasus”, built at the Black Sea Shipyard, Mykolaiv (1913-31).

4178-4184; 30/3/74; 2k, 4k, 6k, 10k, 12k, 16k, 50k – Ivan Aivazovsky paintings: 4178 – “Odesa at Moonlight” (1846), Russian Museum, St. Petersburg; 4179 – “Battle at Chesma” (1848), I. Aivazovsky Picture Gallery, Feodosia; 4180 – “St. George Monastery” (1846), I. Aivazovsky Picture Gallery, Feodosia; 4181 – “Stormy Sea” (1840), Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow; 4182 – “Rainbow” (1873), Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow; 4183 – “Shipwreck” (1876), I. Aivazovsky Picture Gallery, Feodosia; 4184 – “Portrait of Ivan Aivazovsky” by Ivan Kramskoi (1837-1887) (1881), I. Aivazovsky Picture Gallery, Feodosia. See Armenia 458.

4249; 9/10/74; 10k – Coat of Arms of the Ukrainian SSR.

4279; 25/12/74; 6k – Sikorsky “Russki Vytiaz” from 1913. See Antigua 232.

4350; 22/7/75; 1k – Minin and Pozharsky monument, Moscow by I. Martos. See Lesotho 291.

4376; 20/10/75; 4k – “The Tale of Ihor’s Campaign”. This woodcut by Vladimir Favorsky (1886-1964) is a title page illustration from the 1938 edition of the Tale.

4494; 15/10/76; 4k – Volodymyr Dal (1801-1872). He was born in Luhansk and graduated from Dorpat (now Tartu) University Medical Department in 1829. Dal was acquainted with T. Shevchenko and wrote several tales with Ukrainian themes such as “Vidma” (Witch), “Upyr” (Vampire), “Chervono-russkoe predanye” (Ukrainian Legend) and others. His most important work was “Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language”, 4 volumes, 1863-1866.

4504; 4/11/76; 6k – Sikorsky “Ilya Muromets” airplane from 1914. See Antigua 232.

4541; 25/1/77; 4k – Heorhii Siedov. See USSR 773.

4580; 27/7/77; 6k – Icebreaker “Heorhii Siedov”. See U33R 773.

4608f; 12/10/77; 20k – Minin and Pozharsky monument, Moscow by I. Martos. See Lesotho 291.

4707; 14/11/78; 6k – Illichivsk-Varna Ferry, opened in 1978. Illichivsk is a city in the Odesa oblast.

4735; 23/2/79; 3k – Freight locomotive type 1-4-0, first produced at the Kharkiv Locomotive Plant in 1906, improved in 1910 and finalized in 1912.

4772; 10/9/79; 2k – Drawing “Friendship” (Druzhba) by Lena Liberda, a 12 year-old school girl from Zhytomyr.

4853-4856; 25/8/80; 2k, 6k, 15k, 32k – Racing cars designed by students of the Kharkivskiy avtodorozhnyi instytut (Kharkiv Automobile Highway Institute) - KHADI. Cars shown are KHADI-7, KHADI-10, KHADI-11e, and KHADI-13e. Note: the Scott Catalogue, is in error describing the KHADI-11e as KHADI-113, and KHADI-13e as KHADI-133. The catalogue misread the Russian letter “Э” as the number “3”.

4877; 21/11/80; 1r – Route of the Olympic flame from Olympia, Greece, to Moscow. The Ukrainian cities through which the route passed are inscribed on the souvenir sheet: Chernivtsi, Vinnytsia, Khmelnytskyi, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Lubny, Chutove, and Kharkiv.

4884; 24/11/80; 4k – Serhii Korolov and the Scientific Research Ship (SRS) “Academician Serhii Korolov”, built at the Black Sea Shipyard, Mykolaiv in 1970. See Cambodia 486.

4890; 19/12/80; 14k – Dnipro Hydro-electric Station “Dniprohes”, Zaporizhia.

4986; 18/9/81; 32k – Training ship “Siedov”. See USSR 773.

5072; 20/8/82; 6k – “Red Star glider” constructed by S. Korolov in 1930. See Cambodia 486.

5196; 19/10/83; 4k – Geologist Oleksandr Sydorenko (1917-1982) was born in the village Novomykilske, now Luhansk oblast.

5259; 15/5/84; 10 k – Paton Electric Welding Institute, Kyiv. Building was designed by architect Semen Fridlin and constructed in 1975.

5299; 4/10/84; 50k – Volodymyr Liakhov, cosmonaut, exiting into space from Salut-7; he was born in 1941 in Antratsyt, now Luhansk oblast. Liakhov graduated from the Kharkiv Higher Military School for Pilots in 1964. He participated in the Soyuz 32 and Soyuz T-9 space flights.

5453; 6/5/86; 10k – 29th Peace Cycle Race, 6-22 May 1986, Kyiv-Warsaw-Berlin-Prague. Note: the race took place just a short time after the Chornobyl nuclear explosion (26 April 1986).

5500; 15/10/86; 4k – Sloviansk Monument “Locomotive ZU-684-37” on which F. Kryvonos started the Stakhanov movement on railroad transport. Unveiled in October 1974 at locomotive depo in Sloviansk. The locomotive was built in 1929 at the Sloviansk Locomotive Plant and is of type 0-5-0.

5503; 15/10/86; 20k – Dnipropetrovsk Monument “Locomotive SO-17-1613” that reached Berlin. Unveiled in October 1974; concrete; height 10.5 m. Architect: V. Nikon (b.1937). Locomotive type 1-5-0 built at Dnipropetrovsk in 1944.

5504; 15/10/86; 30 k – Kyiv memorial sign to honor Kyiv railroad workers. Unveiled in 1982 in the Underground Heroes Square (now Petro Kryvonos Square). On the pedestal locomotive series FD(p)-20-578 of 1941, type 1-4-2, produced at Kyiv in 1941.

5599; 19/9/87; 5k – Prince Yurii Dolgorukov monument, Moscow. See Russia 6071.

5646; 13/3/88; 10k – Educator Anton Makarenko. See Cuba 1118.

5754; 15/2/89; 10k – “Portrait of M. Musorgsky” painted by Ilya Repin in 1881; now at the Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow. See Belarus 90-91.

5859; 18/1/90; 5k – Monument “Founders of Kyiv”, Kyiv, 1982; it depicts the brothers Kyi, Khoryv, Shchek, and their sister Lybid; sculptor Vasyl Borodai (b.1917), architect Mykola Feshchenko (b.1936). Annunciation Church over the Golden Gate, Kyiv; it was reconstructed in 1980-82. Architects Yevhenia Lopushynska (b.1920) and S. Vysotskyi.

5959; 22/1/91; 15k – Chornobyl nuclear explosion, 5th anniversary. Inscription: “Chornobyl 26.4.1986”.

5962-5963; 25/1/91; 10k both – Paintings by Arkhyp Kuindzhi (1841-1910); 5962 – “Evening in Ukraine” (1878), Russian Museum, St. Petersburg; 5963 – “The Birch Grove” (1879), Tretyakov Gallery, Moscow. Of Greek origin, Kuindzhi was born in January 1841 in Mariupol, now Donetsk oblast and died in St. Petersburg. Many of his paintings depict Ukrainian landscapes such as “The Forgotten Village” (1874), “Chumak Road” (1875), “Ukrainian Night” (1876), “The Evening in Ukraine” (1878), “The Birch Grove” (1879), “Moonlight at Dnipro” (1880), “Dnipro at Dawn” (1881), “Steppe” (1875), “Oaks” (1903), “Sunset on the Steppe” (1900), “Clouds over the Steppe”, and many others.

6000; 14/5/91; 15k – Biologist Ilya Mechnykov (1845-1916). Born in the village of Ivanivka, now Kharkiv oblast, Mechnykov graduated from Kharkiv University in 1864. From 1867 to 1882 he taught zoology and comparative anatomy at Novorossiysk University in Odesa. In 1886 Mechnykov, along with M. Hamaliia and Y. Bardakh, founded a bacteriological station in Odesa (now the Mechnykov Research and Development Institute). In 1888 he moved to Paris where he worked at the Pasteur Institute to the end of his life. In 1908 Mechnykov was awarded the Nobel Prize for his 1883 discovery of phagocytosis, a discovery he made while working in Ukraine.

6004; 20/6/91; 10k – Sts. Cyril and Methodius and the “Ostromyr” Gospel, a 1056-57 literary work of old Rus. See Bulgaria 3841.

6005; 20/6/91; 15k – Grand Prince Yaroslav the Wise (c.978-1054) and the “Ruska Pravda” (Rus Truth), a collection of old Rus-Ukraine laws. See Togo 1888g.

6008; 20/6/91; 30k – Ivan Fedorov (c.1525-1583) and his work “Apostle” (printed in Moscow in 1564). Fedorov was known as Fedorovych in Ukraine. Originally from Russia, he emigrated to Ukraine in 1572 and lived there to the end of his life. In 1574 he printed the books “Apostle” and “Primer” in Lviv. In 1581 Fedorovych printed a “Bible” at Ostrih.

6021; 1/8/91; 30k – Ukrainian Declaration of Sovereignty. Ukrainian woman in native costume holding an olive branch and banner (in Ukrainian) proclaiming sovereignty.

6044; 4/10/91; 15k – Christmas in Ukraine. Young man playing a bandura, young woman playing a taraban; at left, carolers; in the background, village houses.

Uzbekistan

91-93; 10/10/95; 10s all – 91 - AN-8; 92 - AN-22; 93 - AN-12; all Antonov airplanes. See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

Vanuatu

564; 22/5/92; 200v – Vought-Sikorsky OS2U-3 helicopter. See Antigua 232.

Vatican

216-218; 20/12/56; 35L, 60L, 100 L – Virgin of Czestochowa icon. See Brazil 1034.

437; 3/5/66; 150L – Virgin of Czestochowa icon. See Brazil 1034.

1002; 16/3/96; 1250L – Union of Brest Litovsk; 400th anniversary.

1003; 16/3/96; 2000L – Union of Uzhhorod; 350th anniversary.

C76; 20/11/86; 450L – Virgin of Czestochowa icon. See Brazil 1034.

Vietnam

1280; 1/4/83; 8d – Cosmonaut Leonid Popov. See Cuba 2402.

1452; 15/11/84; 50xu – Painting “Lenin” by Ukrainian painter Konstantyn Filatov (b.1926). Born in Kyiv he graduated from the Odesa Art School in 1955.

2715; 1/6/96; 1000d – Antonov AN-72 airplane. See Burkina Faso 1129d-f.

Zaire

897; 28/12/78; 8k – Sikorsky S-42B airplane. See Antigua 232.

1295; 1990 year; 100z on 8k – Sikorsky S-42B airplane. See Antigua 232.

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- Bilhorod Dnistrovskiy, fortress – Moldova 180
- Boholiubov, Yukhym, chess player – Mali C371, C442

Bohomolov, V., architect – USSR 1176, 1181
 Bohun, Ivan, Cossack leader – Poland 3449
 Bolhrad, Bulgarian gymnasium – Bulgaria 1929
 Bondarchuk, Anatolii, athlete – Ajman 1582; Umm Al Qiwain 703
 Borodai, Vasyl, sculptor – USSR 5859
 Borovykovskiy, Volodymyr, painter – USSR 2114
 Borys and Hlib, saints – Russia 6419
 Borzov, Valerii, athlete – Equatorial Guinea 72200; Gambia 204; Ras Al Khaima 832
 Bradtman, Eduard, architect – USSR 2133
 Brest Litovsk, Union – Vatican 1002
 Brumel, Valerii, athlete – North Korea 1772
 Bubka, Serhii, pole vaulter – Antigua 1979c; Gambia 1786c; Guyana 2084b, 2085b; St. Vincent 2320e
 Buriakovska, Oliia, painter – USSR 3972
 Calgary, Alberta, St. Stephen Church, Madonna and Child – Canada 1671
 Carolers, Ukrainian – USSR 6044
 Chernivtsi, on map – USSR 4877
 Chornobyl, nuclear explosion – Antigua 2073-2074; Belarus 145a-c; Bhutan 1157; Dominica 1966-1967; Gambia 1919-1920; Ghana 1938-1939; Grenada 2660-2661; Guyana 3196-3197; Israel 1323; Jamaica 865; Liberia 1273; Maldives 1763; Palau 539j; St. Vincent 2442-2443; Sierra Leone 2004-2005; Tanzania 1582-1583; Uganda 1498-1499; USSR 5959
 Christmas in Ukraine – USSR 6044
 Chukarin, Viktor, gymnast – Guyana 2391a; USSR 1970
 Chukhrai, Hryhorii, film director – USSR 3097
 Chutove, on map – USSR 4877
 Coat of Arms, Ukrainian SSR – USSR 4249
 Costume, Ukrainian folk – Italy 1919; USSR 6021, 6044
 Cyril and Methodius, saints – Bulgaria 3841a-d, 4083; Czech Republic 2886; Slovakia 168; USSR 6004
 Czestochowa, Virgin and Child icon – Brazil 1034; Poland 2529; Vatican 216-218, 437, C76
 Dal, Volodymyr, lexicographer – USSR 4494
 Dance, Ukrainian – Canada 1562
 Derehus, Mykhailo, painter – USSR 1708
 Dnipropetrovsk, Locomotive Plant, locomotive SO-17-1613 – USSR 5503
 Dobrovolskyi, Heorhii, cosmonaut – Ajman 1129; Cuba 1692; Manama 1503,1507; Ras Al Khaima 687; Togo 788, C162-C164, C164a; Umm Al Qiwain 917
 Dubai, Orest, painter and graphic artist – Czechoslovakia 1922, 2174
 Einhorn, Oleksandr, architect – USSR 1176, 1181
 Favorsky, Vladimir, graphic artist – USSR 4376
 Fedchenko, Vasyl, sculptor – USSR 2137
 Fedorov, Ivan, printer – USSR 6008
 Feshchenko, Mykola, architect – USSR 5859
 Fiddler on the Roof, musical show – Antigua 2037c; Nevis 1083
 Filatov, Konstantyn, painter – Vietnam 1452
 Flag of Ukraine - Russia.....; Switzerland 1052
 Flag, Ukrainian SSR – United Nations 358
 Flight, Budapest-Vienna-Krakow-Lviv – Hungary CB36a
 Flight, Vienna-Krakow-Lviv-Kyiv – Austria 660, B355
 Fridlin, Semen, architect – USSR 3250, 5259
 Gogol, Nikolai, writer – Bulgaria 598
 Gospel, Ostromyr – USSR 6004
 Gretzky, Wayne, ice-hockey player – Canada 1838a; Guyana 3325h
 Gutsu, Tatiana, gymnast – Gambia 1787e; Guyana 3083d; Palau 401e
 Hlushko, Valentyn, rocket specialist – Chad 710a; Niger 969; Senegal 1390a
 Holbenisk, Menorah and lion – Israel 1030
 Honcharuk, A., architect – USSR 1176, 1181
 Horodnytsia, porcelain inkstand – Poland 2505
 Houses, Ukraine – USSR 5962, 6044
 Hrauzhys, Oleh, architect – USSR 2298
 Ihor Sviatoslavych, prince – Russia 6436; USSR 4376
 Illichivsk, ferry – USSR 4707
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 Ivchenko, Oleksandr, aircraft engine designer – Bulgaria 1409; Czechoslovakia C49; Nicaragua 1554; USSR 2781
 Izmail, view – Moldova 290
 Kamianka, Decembrists meeting – USSR 1361
 Kapnist, Vasyl, writer – USSR 2114
 Kardovsky, D., graphic artist – USSR 1361
 Katok, Lev, architect – USSR 2133

Kharkiv, Automobile Highway Institute cars – Mongolia 999; USSR 4853-4856
 Kharkiv, liberation – Marshall Islands 330
 Kharkiv, Locomotive Plant, freight locomotive – USSR 4735
 Kharkiv, on map – USSR 4877
 Kharkiv, Tractor Plant – USSR 1176, 1181
 Kharkiv, World Championship in 100 Square Checkers – USSR 3361
 Khmelnytskyi, on map – USSR 4877
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 Khotyn, fortress – Moldova 181
 Kilia, view – Moldova 287
 Korets, porcelain mug – Poland 2502
 Korolov, Serhii, space scientist – Cambodia 486; Cuba 2399, 2851; Micronesia 249e; Niger 969; USSR 4884, 5072
 Kossak, Wojciech, painter – Poland 3393
 Kozlov, V., sculptor – USSR 912
 Krasnodon, Young Guard monument – USSR 2137
 Krasnyi, Yakiv, architect – USSR 2133
 Krym, ship – USSR 1130
 Kuindzhi, Arkhyp, painter – USSR 5962-5963
 Kurelek, William, painter – Canada 1326-1329
 Kuts, Volodymyr, athlete – Russia 6576h; USSR 1969
 Kuzkovsky, Yosef, painter – Israel 843
 Kyi, founder of Kyiv – USSR 5859
 Kyiv, All-Union Youth Sport Games – USSR 3486
 Kyiv, Annunciation church – USSR 5859
 Kyiv, Aviation Plant, MI-1 helicopter – USSR 2262
 Kyiv, Babyn Yar – Israel 843
 Kyiv, Cave Monastery – Sierra Leone 1994
 Kyiv, Conservatory – USSR 2133
 Kyiv, hotel “Continental” – USSR 2133
 Kyiv, Locomotive Plant, locomotive FD(p)-20-578 – USSR 5504
 Kyiv, monument “Founders of Kyiv” – USSR 5859
 Kyiv, on map – USSR 4877
 Kyiv, Peace Cycle Race – USSR 5453
 Kyiv, St. Sophia Cathedral – Mali 997b
 Kyiv, St. Sophia Cathedral, Oranta mosaic – Belarus 330a; Russia 6568a
 Kyiv, XIII World Congress on Poultry Raising – USSR 3148
 Landscape, Ukraine – USSR 5962-5963
 Latynina, Larysa, gymnast – Guyana 2397g; St. Vincent 2319f; Tanzania 1360b
 Liakhov, Volodymyr, cosmonaut – USSR 5299
 Liberda, Lena, painter – USSR 4772
 Literberg, M., architect – USSR 2133
 Locomotive, diesel – Guyana 3403b
 Lopushynska, Yevhenia, architect – USSR 5859
 Lubny, on map – USSR 4877
 Luhansk, Locomotive Plant, locomotive series E – Antigua 2108f
 Lviv, Armenian Cathedral – Armenia 547
 Lviv, fights – Poland 3393
 Lybid, founder of Kyiv – USSR 5859
 Makarenko, Anton, educator – Cuba 1118; USSR 2679, 5646
 Map, Black Sea, Crimea – Czechoslovakia 1060; Romania B435
 Map of Ukraine – Belarus 78b; Russia 6213b
 Mariapocs, Virgin and Child icon – Hungary 3295, 3322
 Martos, Ivan, sculptor – Lesotho 291; Russia 6066, 6120; USSR 3038, 3278, 4350, 4608f
 Mechnykov, Ilya, biologist – USSR 6000
 Mohyla, Petro, Metropolitan – Moldova 217
 Morozov, Volodymyr, canoeist – Guyana 2396e
 Mukhin, Viktor, sculptor – USSR 2137
 Myklukho-Maklai, Mykola, anthropologist – Russia 6088
 Mykolaiv, Battle of – Italy 1919
 Mykolaiv, cruiser “The Red Caucasus” – USSR 4123
 Mykolaiv, SRS “Academician Serhii Korolov” – USSR 4884
 Mykolaiv, whaling ship “Soviet Ukraine” – USSR 2782
 Mylyi, Deziderii, painter – Czechoslovakia 2439
 Neminsky, Gadoliahu, artist – Israel 1030
 Nerovetskyi, Oleksandr, architect – USSR 1176, 1181
 Nykyfor, painter – Poland 3409-3412

Odesa, painting "Odesa by Moonlight" – USSR 4178
 Orlov, Sergei, sculptor – Russia 6071, 6115; USSR 5599
 Osipov, A., graphic artist – USSR 2114
 Palance, Jack, actor – St. Vincent 2726j; Sierra Leone 1410
 Parkhomenko, Ivan, painter – China 223; USSR 2466
 Pereiaslav Khmelnytskyi, "Pereiaslav Council" – USSR 1708
 Petrenko, Viktor, figure skater – Maldives 1726; St. Vincent 1705g
 Poltava, "Pavlenky Estate" – Liechtenstein 1089
 Popov, Leonid, cosmonaut – Cuba 2402; Micronesia 334q; Vietnam 1280
 Popovych, Pavlo, cosmonaut – Central African Republic 1342d
 Pushkin, Aleksandr, poet – USSR 1361
 Repin, Ilya, painter – Belarus 90-91; Russia 6420; USSR 5754
 Repin, Stepan, painter – USSR 1708
 Rohnida, princess – Belarus 70
 Rudenko, Liudmyla, chess player – Mongolia 1562H
 "Ruska Pravda", collection of old Rus-Ukraine laws – USSR 6005
 Salenko, Oleh, soccer player – Gambia 1777; Liberia 1284; Palau 348f
 Savenkov, Viktor, painter – USSR 1708
 Sawchuk, Terry, ice-hockey goal keeper – Canada 1444
 Sevastopol, German occupation – Marshall Islands 317
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 Shakhlin, Borys, Gymnast – Canada B11; Guyana 2396f; Mongolia 520
 Shapovalov, Lev, architect – USSR 2298
 Shaparenko, Oleksandr, canoeist – Ajman 1577; Umm Al Qiwayn 700
 Shchek, founder of Kyiv – USSR 5859
 Shevchenko, Taras, poet, painter – Czechoslovakia 2731
 Shmatko, Leonid, painter – St. Thomas and Prince 816; USSR 3779
 Shoumatoff, Elizabeth, painter – Liberia 937; St. Vincent Grenadines 552; United States 1503
 Shulzhenko, Klaudia, actress – Russia 6544
 Shvetsov, Arkadii, aircraft engine designer – Bulgaria 3886
 Shyrokhrad, D., architect – USSR 1176, 1181
 Siedov, Heorhii, polar explorer – USSR 773, 775, 1631, 4541, 4580, 4986
 Siedykh, Yurii, athlete – Nevis 713
 Sikorsky, Ihor, aircraft designer – Antigua 232, 1604; Bahamas 263, 289, 839; Barbuda 1364; Belgium 505, CB13; Bermuda 524, 526; Bulgaria 4046; Cambodia 1315, 1391-1396; Cameroon C15-C24, C248, C250a; Canada 1808k; Canal Zone C16-C20; Chad 744a; Chile C63, C68, C83, C88, C117, C123; Congo Republic 1127, C60; Cook Islands 325, 325a; Cuba 2284; Djibouti C126; Dominica 1228a; Ecuador 1169; French Equatorial Africa N214; Gabon 202, 553, C103a, C104d, C195d; Gambia 632; Germany-Berlin 9NB167; Guinea 1489e, 1491a, 1491b; Guyana 2273d; Haiti RA17-RA24, RAC1-RAC2; India 374; Ivory Coast 252; Jamaica 575, 576; Liberia C10, C13, C23, C26, C33, C36; Marshall Islands 666d, 666f; Micronesia 155h; Monaco J48; Nevis 183; Nicaragua C945; Niuafo'ou 90; Norfolk Island 313, 313a; Paraguay 1742e; Qatar 180; Rwanda 892; St. Kitts 124; St. Lucia 1107; St. Thomas and Prince 529; St. Vincent 2741q; Samoa 676, C5; Sierra Leone 894, 2080i; South Africa 849x; Tanzania 1864f, 1865; Trinidad and Tobago 268, 271a; Turks and Caicos 659; Uganda 1563; United States C119; USSR 4279, 4504; Vanuatu 564; Zaire 897, 1295
 Sloviansk, Locomotive Plant, locomotive ZU-684-37 – USSR 5500
 Snytsariiev, Anatolii, architect – Belarus 78b; Russia 6213b
 Sochava, Alberta, St. Archangel Michael Church, Virgin and Child – Canada 1671a
 Somov, Henrieta, artist – Canada 1671a
 Sovereignty of Ukraine – USSR 6021
 "Soviet Ukraine", whaling ship – USSR 2782
 Strank, Michael, sergeant – United States 2981a
 Stukalov, O., architect – Belarus 78b; Russia 6213b
 Stuzhytsia, landscape park – Poland 3477
 Sydiak, Viktor, fencer – Guyana 2392c
 Sydorenko, Oleksandr, architect – USSR 2137
 Sydorenko, Oleksandr, geologist – USSR 5196
 Taraban, musical instrument – USSR 6044
 Tartars, Crimean – USSR 491
 Tkachuk, Keith, Ice-hockey player – Grenada Grenadines 1721; Guyana 3325ag
 Tretiak, Vladyslav, ice-hockey goal keeper – Canada 1659
 Trypilska, Yelyzaveta, sculptor – USSR 522, 2122
 Ukraine, liberation – Belarus 78b; Russia 6213b
 Ukrainian girl – USSR 6044

Ukrainian woman symbolizing Ukraine – USSR 6021
 Ukrainian youth – USSR 6044
 Utiosov, Leonid, entertainer – Russia 6542
 Uzhhorod, monument “Ukraine to Liberators” – Belarus 78b; Russia 6213b
 Uzhhorod, Union – Vatican 1003
 Vasnetsov, Viktor, painter – Russia 6436
 Vinnytsia, on map – USSR 4877
 Vladimir, Virgin and Child icon – Belarus 330c; Russia 6568c
 Volodymyr the Great, Grand Prince of Kyiv – Grenada Grenadines 2230; Russia 6496
 Vynohrad, M., architect – USSR 1176, 1181
 Vysotskyi, S., architect – USSR 5859
 Wallis, Christopher, artist – Canada 1671
 Warhol, Andy, painter – Belgium.....; Brazil 2602a; Chad 809e; Liberia 1275a, 1275b; Malagasy 1148p; Slovakia 258; St. Thomas and Prince 613
 Wigurski, Theresa, officer – Canada 1737
 Yalta, Chekhov’s house – USSR 2298
 Yalta, Conference of 1945 – Marshall Islands 504; Micronesia 379a; St. Vincent 2169, 2169A, 2764p; Tanzania 1480; Togo 530, 532; Turks and Caicos Islands 1169
 Yalta, St. Hripsine Church – Armenia 548
 Yamna, St. John the Gracious Church – Poland 2790
 Yaremehuk, Ivan, soccer player – Dominica 1610; Guyana 2721
 Yaroshenko, Mykola, painter – USSR 2619, 3607
 Yaroslav the Wise, Grand Prince of Kyiv – Togo 1888g; USSR 6005
 Yurii Dolgorukov, prince – Russia 6071, 6115, 6296; USSR 5599
 Zaporizhia, Dniprohes – Marshall Islands 657e; USSR 4890
 Zbarazh, view – Poland 3446, 3448
 Zhabotynskyi, Leonid, weightlifting champion – Fujeira 298
 Zhytomyr, on map – USSR 4877
 Zizanii, Lavrentii, educator – Belarus 177
 Znoba, Ivan, sculptor – Belarus 78b; Russia 6213b
 Znoba, Valentyn, sculptor – Belarus 78b; Russia 6213b
 Zotow, Eugene, painter – Liechtenstein 1089

APPENDIX A

Korolov-designed spacecraft and rockets on stamps

Sputnik

Angola 938; 1995 year; 27000k – Sputnik 1
 Antigua 1313L; 11/6/90; 45c – Sputnik
 Antigua 2360a; 26/6/00; \$1.50 – Sputnik
 Ascension Island 148; 15/2/91; 12½p – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika
 Barbuda 319a; 29/12/77; 95c – Sputnik
 Benin C278; 28/11/77; 500fr – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika
 Bulgaria 3569; 22/10/90; 5s – Sputnik 1
 Burkina Faso 1168b; 10/1/00; 350fr – Sputnik 1
 Cambodia 575; 12/4/85; 20c – Sputnik
 Cambodia 777; 12/4/87; 20c – Sputnik
 Central African Republic 1176b; 1997 year; 800fr – Sputnik 2
 Central African Republic 1176c; 1997 year; 800fr – Sputnik 1
 Chad 710c; 1997 year; 800fr – Dog Laika of Sputnik 2
 Chad 710e; 1997 year; 800fr – Sputnik 1
 Comoro Islands 788; 30/3/92; 600fr – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika
 Comoro Islands 945b; 1999 year; 500fr – Dog Laika of Sputnik 2
 Congo, People’s Republic of... 959; 4/2/92; 50fr – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika
 Cuba 1686; 12/4/72; 1c – Sputnik 1
 Cuba 2132; 12/4/97; 1c – Sputnik as GDR 379
 Cuba 2135; 12/4/77; 10c – Sputnik 1 as Poland 822
 Cuba 2138; 12/4/77; 50c – Sputnik 1 as USSR 2021
 Cuba 2986; 7/11/87; 30c – Sputnik 1
 Gabon 937c; 30/4/99; 100fr – Sputnik 2
 Gabon 937h; 30/4/99; 100fr – Sputnik 3
 Gabon 938; 30/4/99; 125fr – Sputnik
 Grenada 2126a; 8/10/99; \$1.50 – Sputnik 1
 Guyana 2106a; 2107a; April 1989; 10c both – Sputnik 1
 Guyana 2106c, 2107c; April 1989; 10c both – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika
 Guyana 2873a; 10/11/94; 10c – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika

Guyana 3418a; 22/6/99; \$80 – Sputnik
Kazakhstan 188a; 12/4/97; 10te – Sputnik 1
Malagasy 1463a; 1999 year; 750fr – Dog Laika of Sputnik 2
Maldives 2020b; 8/8/94; 5r – Sputnik 1
Maldives 2175a; 10/7/96; 6 r – Sputnik 1
Micronesia 334a; 15/3/99; 33c – Sputnik 1
Micronesia 334b; 15/3/99; 33c – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika
Nicaragua 1654; 4/10/87; 10cor – Sputnik
Niger 967c; 1997 year; 375fr – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika
Niger C221; 12/11/73; 150fr – Sputnik 1
North Vietnam 385; 5/10/65; 12xu – Sputnik 1
Russia 6082; 29/5/92; 25r – Sputnik
St. Vincent 2700d; 6/5/99; \$1 – Sputnik 1
St. Vincent 2701d; 6/5/99; \$1 – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika
Sharjah 1069 (T.S.C.); 1972 year; 1r – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika
Tanzania 1842; 1999 year; 200sh – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika
Togo 1953n; 2000 year; 200fr – Sputnik 1
Uganda 1485a; 16/4/97; 300sh – Sputnik 1
United States 2633; 29/5/92; 29c – Sputnik
USSR 2033-2034; 21/2/58; 40k, 60k – Sputnik 2 and dog Laika
USSR 2063; 7/5/58; 40k – Sputnik
USSR 2235; 16/9/59; 1r – Sputnik 1
USSR 4528; 10/8/76; 1r – Sputnik
USSR 4539; 12/1/77; 4k – Sputnik 1
USSR 4594; 4/10/77; 20k – Sputnik 3
USSR 4607; 8/9/77; 1r – Sputnik as 4528
USSR 5720; 16/12/88; 1r – Sputnik No 4607 overprinted
Vietnam 955; 28/8/78; 12xu – Sputnik

Luna

Ajman 319 (T.S.C.); 1968 year; 1r – Luna 9
Ajman 322 (T.S.C.); 1968 year; 3r – Luna 10
Albania 623; 28/6/62; 1.50L – Luna 1 rocket
Antigua 2360d; 26/6/00; \$1.50 – Luna 1
Bulgaria 1093; 28/3/60; 1.50L – Luna 3
Cambodia 480; 8/3/84; 10c – Luna 1
Cambodia 481; 8/3/84; 40c – Luna 2
Cambodia 482; 8/3/84; 80c – Luna 3
Cambodia 671; 12/4/86; 40c – Luna 3
Cambodia 783; 12/4/87; 3 r – Luna 2
Cambodia 1102; 1990 year, 10r – Luna 10
Cuba 1790; 12/4/73; 2c – Luna 1
Cuba 2699; 12/4/84; 1p – Luna 1
Czechoslovakia 1034; 6/3/61; 60h – Luna 1
Czechoslovakia 1171; 25/5/63; 60h – Luna
Dominica 2237e; 21/6/00; \$1.65 – Luna 10
Fujeira 138 (T.S.C.); 1966 year; 25np – Luna 3
Fujeira 725 (T.S.C.); 1971 year; 60d – Luna 10
Fujeira 908 (T.S.C.); 1971 year; 60d – Luna 10
Fujeira 1122 (T.S.C.); 1972 year; 30d – Luna 3
Gambia 2174d; 1999 year; 6d – Luna 9
Grenada 2956a; 15/5/00; \$1.50 – Luna 4
Guinea 1257Bd; 27/7/93; 150fr – Luna 3
Guinea 1257Bf; 27/7/93; 150fr – Luna 9
Guyana 21061, 21071; April 1989; 10c – Inscription “Luna III Oct 4, 1959”
Hungary C236; 19/5/63; 20fo – Luna rocket as Albania #623
Maldives 189, 191; 1/11/66; 10L, 50L – Luna 9
Manama 91 (T.S.C.); 1968 year; 1r – Luna 9
Manama 92 (T.S.C.); 1968 Year; 2r – Luna 3
Manama 94 (T.S.E.); 1968 year; 3 r – Luna 10
Micronesia 334c; 15/3/99; 33c – Luna 1
Micronesia 334d; 15/3/99; 33c – Luna 3
Micronesia 334L; 15/3/99; 33c – Luna 10
Micronesia 334m; 15/3/99; 33c – Luna 9
Nevis 661; 22/4/91; \$5 – Luna 3
Nicaragua 1658; 4/10/87; 25cor – Luna

Niger 9679; 1997 year; 375fr – Luna 9
St. Vincent 2700e; 6/5/99; \$1 – Luna
Sharjah 1066 (T.S.C.); 1972 year; 1r – Luna 9
Tanzania 503; change to 498
Togo 565; 11/7/66; 100fr – Luna 9
USSR 2830; change to 2831
USSR 2831 change to 2832
USSR 3318; 30/3/67; 16k – Luna 10

Korabl

Comoro Islands 945b; 1999 year; 500fr – Dog Bielka of Korabl

Venera

Cambodia 1104; 1990 year; 20r – Venera 3
Fujeira 1119 (T.S.C.); 1972; 15d – Venera 1
Micronesia 334f; 15/3/99; 33c – Venera 1
Micronesia 334k; 15/3/99; 33c – Venera 3
Togo 566; 11/7/66; 100fr – Venera 3
Vietnam 956; 28/8/78; 12xu – Venera 1

Vostok

Afghanistan 1188; 12/4/86; 9af – Vostok rocket lift off
Ajman 388 (T.S.C.); 1968 year; 15d – Vostok
Antigua 2363; 26/6/00; \$6 – Vostok 1
Barbuda 319b; 29/12/77; 95c – Vostok rocket
Bulgaria 3570; 22/10/90; 8s – Vostok
Burkina Faso 1169a; 10/1/00; 425fr – Vostok 1
Burundi 536a; 14/11/77; 11fr – Vostok 1
Cambodia 577; 12/4/85; 80c – Vostok 6
Cambodia 672; 12/4/86; 1r – Vostok
Cambodia 780; 12/4/87; 1r – Vostok 1
Cambodia 1099; 1990 year; 2 r – Vostok
Central African Republic 1176a; 1997 year; 800r – Vostok 1
Chad 707e; 1997 year; 300fr – Vostok
Comoro Islands 945c; 1999 year; 500fr – Vostok 1
Cuba 1092; 13/4/66; 3c – Vostok 1
Cuba 1687; 12/4/72; 2c – Vostok 1
Cuba 2401; 12/4/81; 3c – Vostok 6
Cuba 2583; 12/4/83; 1c – Vostok 1
Cuba 2784; 12/4/85; 20c – Vostok 2
Cuba 2851; 12/4/86; 1c – Vostok rocket
Cuba 2852; 12/4/86; 2c – Vostok 1
Cuba 2853; 12/4/86; 5c – Vostok 6
Cuba 2934; 12/4/87; 50c – Vostok 3
Cuba 2935; 12/4/87; 1p – Vostok 3
Cuba 3301; 12/4/91; 5 c – Vostok 1
Cuba 3739; 12/4/96; 65c – Vostok 1
Fujeira 1118 (T.S.C.); 1972 year; 10d – Vostok 1
Fujeira 1135 (T.S.C.); 1972 year; 4r – Vostok 1
Gabon 937i; 30/4/99; 100fr – Vostok 5
Gambia 2175a; 1999 year; 6d – Vostok 1
Ghana 2197d; 26/6/00; 2000ce – Vostok
Guinea 1492d; 30/10/98; 750fr – Vostok
Guyana 2106e; 2107e; April 1989; 10c both – Vostok 1
Guyana 2106g, 2107g; April 1989; 10c both – Vostok 3, Vostok 4
Kazakhstan 228; 4/5/98; 50te – Vostok 6
Malagasy 1463b; 1999 year; 750fr – Vostok 1
Micronesia 334e; 15/3/99; 33c – Vostok 1
Micronesia 334h; 15/3/99; 33c – Vostok 6
Niger 967d; 1997 year; 375fr – Vostok 6
Palau 390d; 3/5/96; 60c – Vostok 1
Russia 6082; 29/5/92; 25r – Vostok
Senegal 947-950; 25/11/91; 15fr, 145fr, 180fr, 220fr – Vostok 1
Sharjah 686 (T.S.C.); 1970 year; 4d – Vostok 1, Vostok 2
Sharjah 687 (T.S.C.); 1970 year; 5d – Vostok 3, Vostok 4
Sharjah 691 (T.S.C.); 1970 year; 1r – Vostok 1, Vostok 2

Sharjah 692 (T.S.C.); 1970 year; 2r – Vostok 3, Vostok 4
Sharjah 1067 (T.S.C.); 1972 year; 1r – Vostok 1, Vostok 2
United States 2633; 29/5/92; 29c – Vostok
USSR 2578; 12/4/62; 10k – Vostok 1
USSR 2643; 21/9/62; 4k – Inscription “Vostok 2”
USSR 3840; 30/3/71; 10k – Vostok
USSR 4539; 12/1/77; 4k – Vostok rocket and spacecraft
USSR 4589; 4/10/77; 10k – Vostok 1
USSR 5444; 12/4/86; 15k – Vostok spacecraft on label

Mars

Cambodia 1103; 1990 year; 15r – Mars 1
Central African Republic 1175d; 1997 year; 600fr – Mars 1
Chad 707f; 1997 year; 300fr – Mars 1
Cuba 2501; 12/14/82; 1c – Mars 1
Fujeira 1120 (T.S.C.); 1972 Year; 20d – Mars 1
Micronesia 334g; 15/3/99; 33c – Mars 1
Nicaragua 1660; 4/10/87; 50cor – Mars 1
Sierra Leone 1167f; 1990 year; 175le – Mars 1
USSR 2662; 3/11/62; 10k – Mars 1; No 2631 overprinted

Elektron

Cambodia 781; 12/4/87; 1.50r – Elektron 2
Cambodia 784; 12/4/87; 6r – Elektron 4
Cuba 2693; 12/4/84; 2c – Elektron 1
Cuba 2694; 12/4/84; 3c – Elektron 2
Nicaragua 1659; 4/10/87; 30cor – Elektron

Zond

Gabon 937d; 30/4/99; 100fr – Zond 2
Ras Al Khaima 572 (T.S.C.); 1970 year; 1r – Zond
Romania 1803; 25/12/65; 10b – Zond 3

Voskhod

Benin C277; 28/11/77; 200fr – Voskhod 1
Barbuda 319c, 319d; 29/12/77; 95c – Voskhod rocket
Bulgaria 3571; 22/10/90; 10s – Voskhod 2
Fujeira 1123 (T.S.C.); 1972 year; 35d – Voskhod 2
Ghana 2197e; 26/6/00; 2000ce – Voskhod
Guyana 2106n, 2107n; April 1989; 10c – Inscription “Voskhod 1”
Micronesia 334i; 15/3/99; 33c – Voskhod 1
Micronesia 334j; 15/3/99; 33c – Voskhod 2
Sharjah 714 (T.S.C.); 1970 year; 4d – Voskhod 1, Voskhod 2
Sharjah 719 (T.S.C.); 1970 year; 1r – Voskhod 1, Voskhod 2

Molniia

Cuba 1793; 12/4/73; 5c – Molniia 1
Dominica 2238f; 21/6/00; \$1.65 – Molniia 1
Vietnam 958; 28/8/78; 40xu – Molniia 1

Proton

Cambodia 779; 12/4/87; 80c – Proton
Nicaragua 1656; 4/10/87; 15cor – Proton
Senegal 1390C; 23/7/99; 400fr – Proton

Korolov rockets without system identification

Czechoslovakia 1031; 6/3/61; 20h – Soviet cosmic rocket
Czechoslovakia 1106; 26/3/62; 40h – take-off of Soviet cosmic rocket
Poland 1295; 30/12/64; 1.55zl – Satellite exploring ionosphere
Romania C282; 25/10/89; 4L – Korolov's spacecraft
USSR 2533; 17/10/61; 1r – Soviet rocket
USSR 2534; 21/10/61; 1r – Korolov rocket; No 2533 overprinted

EUROPEAN TRIP REPORT

by Val Zabijaka

During June and July of 2001, I made my annual trip to Europe and Ukraine. This year I had the opportunity to meet collectors of Ukrainian stamps in Ukraine (Kyiv and Lviv) and in France.

In Kyiv I once again had the pleasure of meeting the director of “Marka Ukrainy”, Ms. Valentina Khodolii. She shared with me a list of authorized distributors of Ukrainian stamps world-wide:

Truls Hansen International Postboks 423 NO-2603 Lillehammer NORWAY	Eurofila PO Box 1099 LT-3042 Kaunas LITHUANIA eurofile@kaunas.omnitel.net	Bureau Philatelic Bayart Rue Van Artevelde 141 B-1000 Bruxelles BELGIUM
Briefmarken Wurmbauer KEG Schongraben 221 A-2020 Hollabrunn AUSTRIA office@wurmbauer.at	Theodore Champion 8, rue des Messageries BP 124-75463 Paris Cedex 10 F-75010 Paris FRANCE	Latvian Philatelic Society Brivibas Gatve, 234 LV-1039 Riga LATVIA latfil@parks.lv
Nikolai Vladimirovski & Co Krizikova 70 18600 Prague CZECH REPUBLIC	AGL Trading Shop C19, San Po Kong Plaza 33 Shung Ling Street San PO Kong, Kowloon HONG KONG	Bombay Philatelic Inc PO Box 480009 Delray Beach, FL USA sales@bombaystamps.com
Philatelic Mail Order Service PO Box 50468 Taipei 100 Taiwan, ROC pmos@seed.net.tw	J. A. Visser Postbus 184 NL-3300 AD Dordrecht NETHERLANDS bvisser@javisser.nl	

In Kyiv, I met Messrs. Viacheslav Anholenko (UPNS Vice-President for Europe) and Victor Mohylnyi, his co-editor of the *Ukrainian Philatelic Visnyk*. We should be proud of the Ahatenel Krymsky Ukrainian Philatelic Society, which has now published this newsletter for 13 years!

While in Kyiv I also met Mr. Volodymyr Bekhtir, president of the Association of Philatelists of Ukraine (who supplied me with dozens of ballots for this year's Narbut Prize vote), Mr. Hryhorii Lobko (author of *The Provisional Postage Stamps of Ukraine* catalog), Mr. Dmytro Mishchenko, and Mr. Arnold Brandelis. Arriving in Lviv, I took the opportunity to visit local collectors and had a lengthy talk with Mr. Roman Byshkevych, editor of *Halfil Visnyk*.

On the way home, I stopped over in Paris and met Mr. Andre Bisotto and Ms. Yaroslava Yosypyshyn, members of Societe Franco-Ukrainienne de Philately (French-Ukrainian Philatelic Society). We can be pleased to note that their membership now exceeds 50!

The highlight of my trip to France was a visit to Mr. Jean Budka, a member of this group, who lives in southern France. Mr. Budka not only showed me some of the French countryside, but we also visited delightful Andorra and Spain. The prosperity of Andorra is based on tourism and duty free shopping. Imagine my surprise to see that all domestic mail in that country does not require any postage at all – it is free. I wonder if any other country has such a practice? So, if someone offers you a modern Andorran cover used domestically, don't believe him.

I am indebted to all of these individuals who made my trip so exciting and worthwhile.

A SPECIALIZED CATALOG WORTH GETTING

by Jay T. Carrigan

Spezialkatalog Karpaten-Ukraine / Спеціальний Каталог Закарпатська Україна (Specialized Catalog of Carpatho-Ukraine), by Georg von Steiden, published by the author in an edition of 1000 copies, Munich, 2000, 192 pages, softbound. Available from the author: Georg von Steiden, Lautererstrasse 3, D-81545 München, Germany for \$58 US (surface mail) and \$65 US (air mail).

First of all this is a catalog and not a handbook, although in its style and manner of presentation it rivals (and in many ways surpasses) the best of the Carpatho-Ukraine handbooks. It does however deal solely with the issues of independent Carpatho-Ukraine (1939 and 1944-45) and this is the primary characteristic that distinguishes it from its predecessors. That and the fact that everything listed is priced (more on this later). The book is bilingual: German and Ukrainian, sometimes it's in a two column format and sometimes whole chapters are duplicated, illustrations and all (one of my gripes)".

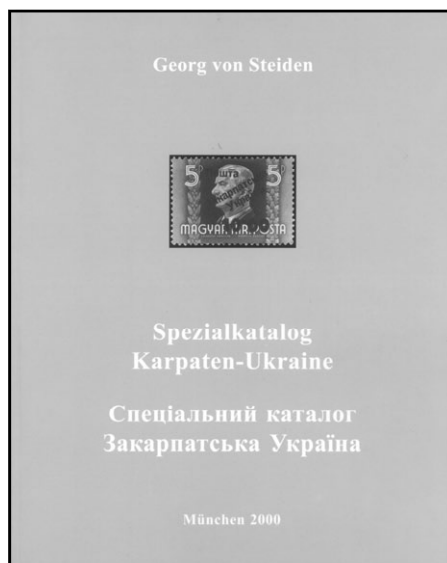
The author specifically mentions the handbooks of Táborisky (1969, Czech), Blaha (1989, Czech) and Simády (1991, Hungarian), but omits mention of Rauth (1975, German) and Richet (1966, French). The detailed article by Petretsky (1983, Russian) is also mentioned in the bibliography. Prior to the appearance of this catalog, the only source of pricing information for Carpatho-Ukraine issues was Rauch and the annual *Michel Europa-Katalog Ost*.

The author states that Michel numbers will be used throughout, which ties his listings to something that most of us are familiar with (even if they are somewhat less than ideal). Prices are given in Euros (€). For all practical purposes that means that the prices are in US dollars.

Does the book have some problems? Yes it does, and hopefully they will be corrected in future editions. But even if you just dabble in Carpatho-Ukraine, and even if you aren't fluent in German or Ukrainian, you should ignore these little anomalies and just buy this book! It deserves a

spot in your library. In fact, don't even read the rest of this review. Just BUY THIS BOOK!

I first need to say a few words on the overprint types of the Uzhhorod first edition overprints. As most specialists know, there are Types I, II, III and IV, plus subtypes of Type I and III (IIIa, missing 'a' at the end of 'Закарпатська'). Von Steiden follows Táborisky and Petretsky in recognizing both Type Ia (damaged right leg of the 'ш' in 'Пошта') and Type Ib (broken 'н' in 'Україна'). Blaha and Rauch omit the damaged 'ш' (considered a minor variety which also happens to occur in the second edition), and their Type Ia is the same as von Steiden's Type Ib. Confusing!



(Richet doesn't mention the overprint types at all, and in fact illustrates a forgery. Simády, however, goes into even greater detail with Types Ic and Id, as well as IIb and IIc. I believe Simády is the perfect companion to von Steiden, and for those challenged by the Hungarian language the relevant sections have been published in English in *The American Philatelist* of December 1989.)

The section on the Uzhhorod overprints is amazing. Every stamp is illustrated. In fact, nearly every variety (type, invert, etc.) is illustrated. And covers! All in full color! This is an incredible *tour de force*. But it's also a major problem in that it takes 84 pages to do the job. If you want to look up a particular stamp you're in for a lot of page flipping. My personal preference would be for a more compact catalog listing, but without the loss of any of the superb illustrations.

One of the great strengths of the book is the listing of quantities issued for many varieties, including all of the inverted overprints. I don't know where the author found this data, but I'm thankful to finally see it in print. However, it is obvious that the data was taken from a source that did not include a Type Ib, as the quantities given have not been corrected for this fact. For any given stamp, the quantity listed for Type Ia should really be for Type Ib, and about one third of the quantity listed

for Type I should really be for Type Ia. Finally, I should note that the quantities listed for inverted overprints have not been subtracted from the quantities listed for the normal overprints.

The author is silent on the issue of who overprinted the Uzhhorod issue. The traditional wisdom was that Földesi printed the first edition (Types I-V) while Lam printed the second edition (Type I only). Simády says exactly the opposite, and I was hoping that von Steiden would take a position on this.

Following the lead of Simády, von Steiden does describe and illustrate the five subtypes of the second edition. These are the only two publications to do this. This is important information, since almost all forgeries are of second edition stamps. A genuine stamp must, obviously, match one of these subtypes. But then he goes on to list a 'Special Type' which does not match any of the subtypes! This could certainly use a better explanation. (I'm guessing that this is actually an early printing of one of the five subtypes, prior to some damage to the type. I think this will become a little research project for me.)

I cannot leave the subject of the overprints without mentioning the omission of the variety on the 20+2 filler War Invalids stamp where the overprint is '60' instead of '40'. This is a genuine error and is known se-tenant with the correct stamp. However, the author more than makes up for this omission by the many listings of varieties I never heard of before.

The treatment of the definitive issues is straightforward and not very specialized. I was somewhat disappointed in this, but hopefully this can be improved in future editions. This section begins by illustrating a few proofs, dismissing them as being of little value. But this is a highly interesting facet of Carpatho-Ukraine philately and should be treated in depth, even if the items are given low monetary values. Furthermore, there is no mention of sheet formats, and no treatment of plate numbers and printer's imprints, all highly collectible. The author does list gutter pairs, but also lists stamps with tabs. (In the case of Michel 81-83 I would consider these to be mutilated gutter pairs.) There is much room for expansion in this section.

Local issues are covered next. This section includes basic listings of the Chust and Mukachevo issues (revenue stamps with Mukachevo overprints are omitted), and abbreviated listings of Berehovo, Tereswa and both of the 1939 Yasinia issues. There is also a separate listing for Chust used on cover in Kosice (Slovakia).

Next is a four page, beautifully done chapter on cancellations, which illustrates one of the basic problems with the structure of the book. The illustrations are superb, but they are repeated in both the German and Ukrainian sections. I think this is unnecessary, and could be fixed by going to a two column format (similar to the main catalog sections).

The final major chapter covers the overprinted postal stationary. This includes the machine-overprinted official issues of Uzhhorod, Mukachevo and Berehove as well as the hand-overprinted local issues of Chust, Mukachevo and Yasinia (1939). For some reason, the author abandons the use of Michel numbers for this section. So far I have been unable to synchronize his listings of Mukachevo with those in Michel. While Michel bases its listings on the original cards (postal card, message and reply halves of double cards), von Steiden emphasizes the overprints. As far as I can tell, this has resulted in some Michel varieties being lumped together into a single von Steiden number. However, there are also a few cards listed which are clearly not in Michel. This is another area I plan to study.

Before wrapping this up I have to say a few words on prices. Common stamps, overprints as well as definitives, rate a price of €10. Thus Michel 6 and Michel 81 have the same €10 price, even though there is almost a 100 to 1 disparity in quantities issued. It appears that the catalog prices are based on Michel, which for years has been high for 78-88.

The prices quoted for varieties are absolutely amazing. Has anybody ever paid anything close to €5,000 for one of the inverts known in a quantity of 1 to 5 copies? There are dozens of stamps priced at or near that level! For the definitive issues, prices are not normally quoted for full sheets. However, on page 132 a full double sheet (200 stamps) of Michel 88 is shown and priced at €40,000 or 1,000 times the price of a single! (Does anyone want to buy some sheets?)

To conclude, I need to state that my review is based on the German text. In this age of electronic spelling checkers, I was a bit surprised to find several spelling errors, but I'm confident that these will be eliminated in future editions. And I have to emphasize that all of the problems I have set forth are really trivial compared to the overall value of this book. There is so much information contained herein that is just unavailable anywhere else, that my only possible recommendation is **BUY THIS BOOK!**

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN ARMY IN UKRAINE, 1914-1918

by Ingrid Kuzych

Dubyniak, Roman and Cybaniak, Peter. **K. u. K. Ukrainische Legion Feldpostkorrespondenzkarten 1914-1918** (Imperial and Royal Ukrainian Legion Field Post Correspondence Cards 1914-1918). York: Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain, October 1992. iv + 106 pp. in English and Ukrainian.

Dubyniak, Roman and Cybaniak, Peter. **The Austro-Hungarian Army in Ukraine Censor Handstamps 1914-1918**. Huddersfield: Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain, March 1997. iv + 144 pp. in English and Ukrainian.

It is only in the past few years that I have become aware of how assiduously World War I military mail is collected, primarily in Europe. Entire publications can be devoted to the posts of a single front and tomes listing (or better yet illustrating) the movements of military units are venerated more than the Bible itself. After all, any bookstore will supply you with numerous editions or translations of the Good Book, but where can you find reliable information about the whereabouts of the Pizzicato Battalion of the Schnitzel Corps in the Heeresgruppe Finkelstein between the middle of July and the beginning of August in 1915? Was this unit still fighting on the Rumelian Front or had they been allowed some much-deserved leave? Did it really get merged into the Schnauzer Brigade a few months later?

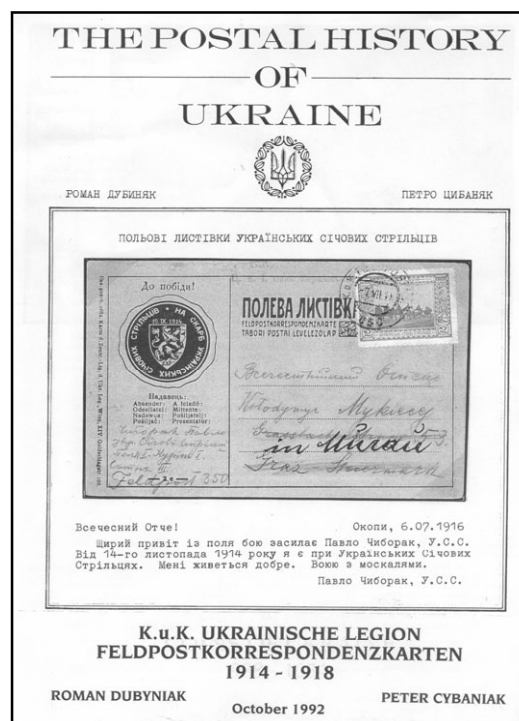
The authors of the books presented in this review are very much at home in this arcane world of military minutiae. Fortunately, they have taken pity on the rest of us "civilians" and compiled these impressive studies to help one maneuver through the postal minefields. Both of these books have much to offer.

For almost one hundred and fifty years (1772-1918), the western Ukrainian regions of Eastern Galicia (Halychyna), Bukovyna, and Transcarpathia (Carpatho-Ukraine) were ruled from Vienna by the Habsburg emperors. In general, this Austrian governance was benign and Ukrainians were allowed their basic freedoms: the ability to practice their traditions, to use their native language, and to worship as they chose. Their condition was in sharp contrast to the rest of their brethren further east who chafed under Russian repression.

The outbreak of the First World War did not

find the Ukrainians in the Austro-Hungarian Empire entirely unprepared. Reacting to some of the rumblings of war in the years prior to the conflict, they had set up the patriotic, semi-military youth groups of Sich and Sokil that now presented the Austrians with a ready pool of motivated volunteers. The Ukrainians asked for only two things: that they be permitted to set up their own military formation and that they be allowed to fight the Russians who had brutalized fellow Ukrainians. Grudgingly the Austrians agreed and thus on 10 September 1914 was born the Ukrainian Legion (Ukrainski Sichovi Striltsi). It was a unique fighting force, with some women even joining the men on the front lines.

Right from the start, the Legionnaires attempted to assert their separateness in the Austro-Hungarian Army. By 1916, they were even able to adopt a distinctive v-notched cap, the Mazepynka, named after Ukraine's great Cossack Hetman Ivan Mazepa, who wore a similar headpiece.



This drive to be different also extended to field post cards. The Ukrainian Legion issued its own separate cards with the dominant language in Ukrainian. These attractive cards (all of which prominently display the Legion's lion emblem) not only managed to boost the morale of the

troops, but also aided the Legion's finances, as monies from sales went into a special Ukrainian Legion Fund. Though issued specifically for the Legion, these cards proved very popular and were often used by Ukrainians, and sometimes non-Ukrainians, in other Austrian units.

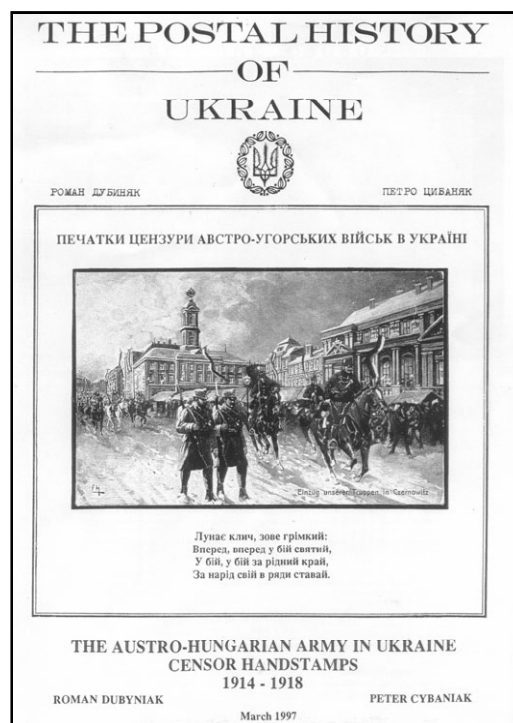
Messrs. Dubyniak and Cybaniak in their thorough study of these field post cards group them into 15 different types, depending mostly on printing variations. These major types are further divided into subtypes; it is here that differences can become quite subtle and one must sometimes really squint to catch some of the line breaks described. Nevertheless, it is never hard to figure out where to look. Every illustrated card has helpful arrows pointing to pertinent areas of note.

While most of us might be happy to have one or two of these cards in our collections, I am truly in awe when I think of the frighteningly large card collection these gentlemen must have accumulated to assemble this amazing handbook. In all, 105 cards are presented.

But there is much more to this work than simply clear reproductions of field post cards with small differences pointed out. Most of the illustrated cards also have their Ukrainian messages typed out for all to see. So even if one does not own many Legion cards, this book makes for fascinating reading as one is able to peer into the lives and concerns of young men fighting to establish their own country. Scattered throughout the book are examples of "philatelic" commemorations of the Ukrainian Legion produced over the years: labels of the Brotherhood of Ukrainian Legionnaires, seals of the "Pidpilna Poshta Ukrainy", and various commemorative envelopes.

With the outbreak of hostilities in August 1914, the Austro-Hungarian Army introduced censorship of mails. A useful aid in the censoring process were censor handstamps, applied to indicate that a piece of mail had been perused or which gave further instructions. The second book by Messrs. Dubyniak and Cybaniak is a study of the censor handstamps applied in Ukraine. Once again for this compilation effort, a massive amount of material must have been scrutinized by the authors.

The contents of this definitive work are divided into 28 parts or short chapters. The first lists the various censor handstamps of the Ukrainian Legion. Initially these were all bilingual, Ukrainian and German. Then, for a short time in March 1918, only the German



portion was shown on a number of stamp types, perhaps due to an over-zealous Austrian postal official. By April, the two-language censor markings were back in use. Part two lists the censor handstamps of Field Post No. 350, the one specifically assigned to the Ukrainian Legion.

The next 24 parts list the censor handstamps according to the Ukrainian towns where they were used: beginning with Bilhorai and Brody through Zamostia and Zolochiv. Each of these chapters is lead off by a post card that introduces the locale and a half page or so of text that provides historical background information. In addition, a number of other carefully selected post cards are sprinkled throughout these town chapters. The evocative images on these cards (44 in all) beautifully portray some the pre-war architecture in the Austro-Hungarian Empire and contrast it to some of the devastation inflicted by the Russian invasion.

The authors have done a magnificent job chronicling all the various censor handstamp types available in each location. For example, at one point I thought I had a fairly representative sampling of the censor marks of Lemberg/Lviv (a city I specialize in collecting), but my half dozen or so were far short of the 18 listed in this guide.

Like the earlier-described field post card study, this volume also transcribes the text found on some of the cards. Between these messages, commentaries by the authors, the historical

background summaries, and the careful and well thought out handstamp classification scheme, this meaty central part of the handbook makes for compelling reading.

The penultimate chapter presents an example of a handstamp from Infantry Regiment No. 58, based in Stanyslaviv. Recruited from the Stanyslaviv district, some three quarters of its personnel were Ukrainian. One unit of this regiment, the 6th Reserve Company, had its own censor handstamp.

Lastly, a unique pre-censored field post card is illustrated that in nine different languages of the Empire (including Ukrainian) conveyed the same message: "I am healthy and things are going well". Since no other inscription was allowed on

this card, it was permitted to pass without any further delay.

In summary, these two impressive volumes by Messrs. Dubyniak and Cybaniak deserve to be on the bookshelf of anyone who collects classical Ukrainian postal history, military mails, or post cards. The authors as well as the Austrian Stamp Club of Great Britain (now the Austrian Philatelic Society) deserve our heartiest congratulations for getting these excellent studies into print.

The books may be obtained for \$20 US (postpaid) to UPNS members; \$25 US (postpaid) to non-members. Order from: Roman Dubyniak and Peter Cybaniak, 16 Bexley Avenue, Leeds 8, West Yorkshire, LS8 5LU, England, UK.

A UNIQUE NEW PRODUCT FOR UKRAINIAN PHILATELISTS

by Inger Kuzych

Souvenir Seals of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus by George Fedyk, Bandura Philatelic Services, 2001. 19pp., illustrated, price \$25 US includes postpaid airmail delivery. Order from Bandura Philatelic Services, P.O. Box 466, Woodville, SA, 5011, Australia.

We are all familiar with custom-designed album pages created to display and highlight stamp issues. The excellent pages produced by Bandura Philatelic Services (BPS) for the *Postage Stamps of Ukraine* are a case in point. These pages, which were reviewed in *Ukrainian Philatelist* No. 82, tastefully present their subjects without themselves being overpowering.

BPS has now prepared a new series of album pages for collectors of the popular Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus (UBC) souvenir seals. Issued by the Friends of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus (Detroit, MI) over a 40 year period (from 1957 until 1996), these commemorative seals depict various Ukrainian personalities, commemorate significant events in Ukraine's history, and present important cultural aspects of the Ukrainian nation. They well served their two-fold purpose of raising funds for the ensemble while at the same time making the general public aware of Ukrainian culture, art, and history.

The UBC album pages are attractively laid out and resemble the *Postage Stamps of Ukraine*

pages in that same style gray outer frame is used. All 167 seals issued through 1996 (when the series stopped) are illustrated and individually bordered. Each seal has its own year-of-issue and title description. Generally, nine or ten seals appear on every page.

A total of 19 album pages, including a cover page and an introductory page, make up the UBC set. The pages have been designed to suit the standard black sheet protectors so readily available throughout North America. The page width is 215 mm and the length 280 mm (this is the standard size for international exhibits). These album pages are laid out on one side only, and are slightly shifted to the right to allow for hole punching on the left. The pages themselves are designed for "clear" Hawid mounts, but "black" mounts work well too. All pages are printed on heavy, acid-free card stock. Alternatively, Australian size pages are available: 215 mm x 285 mm and which fit wholly into A4 size protectors.

As with the earlier Ukrainian postage stamp pages, the cost of these fine UBC album pages is really very reasonable. A set retails for \$25 US, but this includes airmail postage to anywhere in the world. Our society is fortunate to have such an active and talented collector member in Mr. Fedyk. Hats off to him on another job well done!

Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus



1989 – Ostap Vyshnia
Satirist



1989 – Vasyly Yemets
Bandurist



1989 – Folk Art



1989 – 50th Anniversary of
Carpatho-Ukraine



1989 – Merry Christmas



1990 – Mykola Zerov
Poet



1990 – Yuriy Klen
Poet



1990 – 500 Years of
Ukrainian Cossackdom



1990 – Rukh Movement



1990 – Ukrainian Tour

A sample page from the Souvenir Seals of the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus album (reduced to 75% actual size).

PROVISIONALS CATALOG CONTINUES TO IMPRESS

The only comprehensive catalog thus far released on provisional stamps from the former Soviet Union continues to collect awards for its thorough treatment of the subject matter. About a quarter of all the provisionals prepared in the newly independent republics came from Ukraine, and all these issues are set forth in ***The Provisional Postage Stamps of Ukraine, 1992-1995*** by Hryhoriy Lobko. This 272-page, English-language volume won vermeil awards at last year's APS Stampshow and Chicagopec literature exhibitions, as well as large silver medals at The Stamp Show 2000 in London and most recently at the National Philatelic Literature Exhibition in New Zealand.

This second edition provisionals catalog was compiled by Mr. Lobko, an indefatigable researcher, who literally traveled from post office to post office in Ukraine to obtain accurate information on these issues--when they were produced, in what quantities, and how long they remained in circulation. Mr. Lobko's manuscript was masterfully translated by Andrew O. Martyniuk in order to make these stamp issues more widely known.

The literature judges were duly impressed and some of their comments speak for themselves:

- ♦ "An essential, reliable, and easily usable catalog/ handbook."
- ♦ "Of lasting value."
- ♦ "An outstanding English-language translation, well done introductory and explanatory remarks."
- ♦ "This English language edition makes the research work much more useful to an international audience."
- ♦ "The [20 pages of] tariff tables (postal rates) are an excellent feature."

The provisional stamp issues of every province are grouped by the post offices in which they were produced. The exact location of each of these post offices is shown on the provincial maps that introduce each section of the catalog. Valuations are provided for all of the stamp issues. Additionally, special information is included on how to readily distinguish forged materials from legitimate releases. It is added features such as those described above that caused philatelic judges to rate this tome as "the definitive work" and "a sterling contribution to the growth of philately."

Collectors of the former Soviet Union will find this catalog and handbook of immense value. Cost is \$32 postpaid for US orders and \$35 postpaid for overseas orders. Copies may be obtained from:

Ukrainian Philatelic Resources, P.O. Box 3, Springfield VA 22150 USA

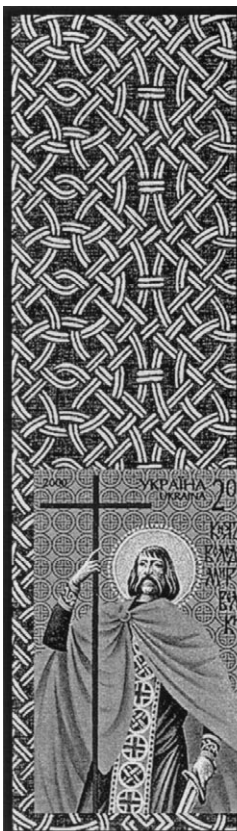
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In honor of this special occasion, **Ukrainian Philatelic Resources** is holding its first-ever book sale. From now until the end of this anniversary year, members of the Ukrainian Philatelic and Numismatic Society will receive a 10% discount on any book order. In addition, we'll pay the postage for all North American orders! Your UPNS membership number must be included with your order to qualify for the discount and postage waiver. Chose below from any of the currently available publications or check out the UPNS website (www.upns.org) for more information on each of these books.

Title	Regular Price
♦ Ukraine: Classic Trident Overprints by Rudolf Seichter et al. (iv + 108 pages)	\$18.00
♦ The Provisional Postage Stamps of Ukraine, 1992-1995 by Heorhiy Lobko (xx + 252 pages)	\$30.00
♦ Illustrated Postage Stamp History of Western Ukrainian Republic, 1918-1919 by John Bulat (x + 86 pages, hardbound)	\$20.00
♦ Independent Ukraine, A Catalog Checklist by Peter Bylen (128 pages)	\$18.00

Deduct 10% from your total order. If ordering in North America, no postage is required; if ordering overseas, add \$3 per book for postage. Questions? Contact: ingert@starpower.net



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