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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Embattled minister speaks for the record about his academic résumé, experience

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – In an exclusive interview with The Ukrainian Weekly, Ukraine's Justice Minister Roman Zvarych acknowledged that he does not have a master's degree in philosophy or any other subject from Columbia University.

Instead, he claimed to have an academic degree "equivalent to that of a master's," or a degree "of higher academic learning," as he put it.

The convoluted, partial admission comes after The Weekly confirmed with Columbia University last week that Mr. Zvarych did not complete any degree there.

Mr. Zvarych spoke with The Weekly on Thursday, April 28 – 10 days after the newspaper first called his office at the Ministry of Justice in an attempt to get his side of the story.

Ever since 1998 Mr. Zvarych has claimed in the annual editions of Who's Who in Ukraine that he earned a master's degree in philosophy from Columbia University.

He repeated that claim to Ukrainian media as recently as April 19, and he made similar claims in campaign fliers distributed when he ran for the position of national deputy. One such campaign flier, printed sometime in 1995-1996, states "finished Columbia University."

"I never finished my doctoral studies and I never completed my studies which I began in 1976 [at Columbia]," Mr. Zvarych told The Weekly. "And I never completed the process of acquiring some kind of higher education degree on the level of doctor."

It remains unclear whether Mr. Zvarych's lies will cost him his job as justice minister.

At a press conference held after a Cabinet of Ministers meeting on April 27, after several news organizations had already reported Mr. Zvarych's lies, President Viktor Yushchenko declined comment on the scandal surrounding his justice minister.

Mr. Zvarych's chances of staying on as justice minister are aided by the fact that the Ukrainian media have largely steered clear of reporting his deceit, with the notable exception of the Internet newspaper *Ukrainska Pravda*, whose Washington correspondent Luba Shara broke the story on April 14.

Seated in his carpeted office and lighting one Marlboro Light cigarette after another, Mr. Zvarych calmly made consistent eye contact as he began to untangle his web of lies and embellishments.

Outside, loud drumming reverberated off the Justice Ministry's walls as Pora supporters banged large metal tubs in protest

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Senate approves \$60 million in supplemental aid to Ukraine

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – The United States Senate approved \$60 million in assistance to Ukraine last week, though a similar bill that passed the House of Representatives earlier gave Ukraine \$33.7 million. The amounts budgeted appeared in the supplemental appropriations bill for 2005.

The two bills must now pass through a conference committee composed of members of both houses of Congress. It is a process designed to reconcile the two differing bills and one that could change the amount awarded to Ukraine.

Because both the Senate and House versions come as portions of larger, contentious bills, it is believed that the compromise bill will be changed significantly. For this reason, it is also difficult to establish a timetable on final passage of the bill.

The Senate version of the bill awarded Ukraine the full amount of money that U.S. President George W. Bush first requested. The Senate bill passed on April 21 by a vote of 99-0 and was the last action Congress has taken on the matter.

The House version of the bill, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror and Tsunami Relief, 2005 (H.R. 1268), passed the House on March 16 by a vote of 388-43.

In passing its version of the bill, the Senate Appropriations Committee said it "recognizes the historic achievements of the Orange Revolution and believes that additional funding will help promote and consolidate vital political and economic reforms in that country."

The Senate committee went on to say that it "strongly supports programs to strengthen Ukrainian civil society organizations, which play a key role in the consolidation of democracy. The committee believes that support for these organizations should be increased, and recommends not less than \$3,650,000 for these programs."

The Senate bill stipulated that \$70 million be made available until September 30, 2006. But it added that, of the total, \$5 million "shall be made available for democracy programs in Belarus, which shall be administered by the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor" at the State Department.

It also stipulated that "not less than \$5 million shall be made available through the United States Agency for International Development for humanitarian, conflict mitigation, and other relief and recovery assistance for needy families and communities in Chechnya, Ingushetia and elsewhere in the North Caucasus."

NEWS ANALYSIS: Kyiv continues to redefine relations with Russia

by Taras Kuzio
Eurasia Daily Monitor

While Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko canceled her visit to Russia this month, Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko and National Security and Defense Council Secretary Petro Poroshenko did make it to Moscow (*Ukrainska Pravda*, April 23). Despite the exchange of diplomatic pleasantries, Ukraine is attempting to re-negotiate the parameters of Russian-Ukrainian relations in seven areas.

Perceptions

First, exactly what are "anti-Russian" policies? Mr. Poroshenko was at pains in Moscow to persuade his hosts that Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration and the GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova – Uzbekistan) has suspended its membership from what was known GGUAM group are not "anti-Russian." Mr. Poroshenko explained: "Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration can in no way carry an anti-Russian component" (*Associated Press*, April 21).

But Russia is unlikely to believe such explanations, as it views Ukraine's movement toward the European Union and NATO as leading to a severe national identi-

ty crisis and a threat to its security. Moscow fears that "Russian national sacred places" and "its national roots" in Ukraine will be "torn away" (*RIA-Novosti*, April 19).

The leaders of Russia and Ukraine base their respective statehoods on two clashing ideological views. As Russian President Vladimir Putin declared in his March 25 state of the nation address, the disintegration of the multi-national Soviet Union was a "geopolitical catastrophe." Meanwhile, Ukraine's statehood, as outlined in its 1996 Constitution, is a major beneficiary of the collapse of the USSR.

Russia is also insensitive to Ukraine's perspective on Soviet history. While a new Stalin cult is being revived in Russia, Ukraine blames Stalinism for the 1933 Famine that led to millions of deaths (*Guardian*, April 20). Russia's ambassador to Ukraine, Viktor Chernomyrdin, suggested that perhaps Ukrainians should instead blame Georgia, Stalin's birthplace (*MosNews*, April 20).

Belarus

Ukraine and Russia are increasingly at odds over U.S. and Western policy toward Belarus and over election-monitoring missions of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. In

his April 19 state of the nation address, Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka described the post-Soviet democratic revolutions as "sheer banditry disguised as democracy." Visibly angered by this claim, Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk praised his country's non-violent protests and added Ukraine's concerns to those of the international community over human rights abuses in Belarus (*Interfax-Ukraine*, April 21). During the White House press conference held by Presidents George W. Bush and Viktor Yushchenko in early April, Belarus was mentioned as a country ripe for democratic revolution.

On April 20 U.S. Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice met with seven Belarusian oppositionists at the NATO summit in Vilnius, where she described Belarus as "the last dictatorship in Europe" (*Washington Post*, April 21). Thus, Ukraine's views on Belarus resemble those of the United States and the EU. Russia, however, criticized Dr. Rice and backed the Lukashenka regime.

CIS rivals

Ukraine offers Commonwealth of Independent States members an alternative to Russian leadership. It was not

coincidental that, on the heels of the NATO summit, Ukraine took the lead at the GUAM summit in Chisinau, while Mr. Lukashenka joined Mr. Putin in Moscow (see *Eurasia Daily Monitor*, April 25).

"Lost" Ukraine

The Yushchenko-Tymoshenko team is not naive enough to believe that Russia will accept the "loss" of Ukraine, as Moscow interprets Mr. Yushchenko's presidential victory. The editor of Russia's *Profil* magazine pointed out, "For the Kremlin, the khokhol [a derogatory name for Ukrainians, pronounced "khakhol"] state has become, if not the biggest nightmare out there, then definitely an obsessive one" (*gazetu.ru*, April 20).

Ukraine now has Russia on the defensive, and Moscow does not know how to respond to Kyiv's desire to join NATO. "The possibility of Ukraine eventually joining NATO is of great concern to Russia," observed Viktor Kremenjuk of the U.S.A. and Canada Institute, as "that would spell the end of Russian dominance in the post-Soviet sphere" (*Christian Science Monitor*, April 21). According to Sergei Markov, one of the

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ANALYSIS

Kyiv demands respect from Moscow, seeks withdrawal of Black Sea Fleet

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

After canceling her scheduled visit to Moscow last week, Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko explained her reasons to the BBC (April 15). Not only was she infuriated at Russia's unwillingness to drop criminal charges against her, part of Moscow's interference in last year's Ukrainian presidential election, but also there were other, more important reasons of national pride.

These explanations go to the heart of Russian-Ukrainian relations, which are now understood by Moscow and Kyiv in totally contradictory ways. A journalist at Kommersant has again confirmed that Russian President Vladimir Putin actually did say that Russia and Ukraine were the equivalent of East and West Germany (Ukrainska Pravda, April 16, EDM April 15).

In other words, Russia sees the world not only divided into the former Soviet "near abroad" and the rest of the world, but the "near abroad" is also understood in two components: the not-foreign Eastern Slavs – Ukraine, Belarus – and the semi-foreign remainder of the CIS. Russia has traditionally looked upon Ukrainians and Belarusians as peasant bumpkins who did not possess the wherewithal to run effective states and, therefore, would return to Mother Russia sooner or later.

As Prime Minister Tymoshenko pointed out, Ukraine will no longer accept such a

designation. In effect, Ukraine under President Viktor Yushchenko is demanding that Russia treat it as a "far abroad" state, like Poland, rather than as a not-foreign "near abroad" state such as Belarus. To Russia, this distinction is a radical threat to its national identity, as the proposition is coupled with a geopolitically perceived threat of Ukraine seeking to join NATO.

Ms. Tymoshenko told the BBC that it was time Russia stopped treating Ukraine as "inferior" and learned to respect Ukraine as an independent country. "I know the Russian political elite got used to Ukraine suffering from an inferiority complex, but I want this to disappear from our relationship," she said.

President Viktor Yushchenko has called for Ukraine-Russia relations to be "understandable, honest and open" in the post-Kuchma era (Channel 5 TV, April 12). After having "achieved real sovereignty and freedom [only] a few months ago," Ukraine should not devalue its sovereignty by integrating into the CIS Single Economic Space, according to Mr. Yushchenko.

Not only have Ukrainians managed to preserve their state, but they even had the gall to successfully undertake a democratic revolution. Russia now looks bad in comparison to Ukraine, and some Russians feel embarrassed at how much better the "younger brothers" are doing.

In an ironic article, gazeta.ru argues that "khokhly," the Russian derogatory name

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Yushchenko focuses attention on southern Ukraine and Crimea

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Anatoliy Matvienko's confirmation as prime minister of Crimea on April 20 follows an April 4 Odesa court decision to overturn the 2002 mayoral elections and confirm Eduard Hurvits as mayor (Ukrainska Pravda, April 4, 20). Both cases represent a strategic breakthrough by President Viktor Yushchenko's team, as the predominantly Russophone southern Ukraine and Crimean regions had voted for his opponent, Viktor Yanukovich, in the 2004 presidential elections.

Mr. Hurvits, a member of Mr. Yushchenko's Our Ukraine bloc, won the 2002 Odesa mayoral election, but the courts awarded the job to his opponent, Ruslan Bodelan, who backed then-president Leonid Kuchma. Mr. Bodelan is the Odesa head of the Party of the Regions, thus, his replacement represents a second blow to Mr. Yanukovich, the head of the Party of the Regions. The head of the party's Donetsk Oblast branch, Borys Kolesnykov, was arrested on April 6.

Crimean Prime Minister Serhii Kunitsyn initially refused to resign, but was eventually enticed with the ceremonial position of presidential adviser. National Democratic Party (NDP) leader Valerii Pustovoitenko, who had backed Mr. Yanukovich, complained that NDP member Mr. Kunitsyn's resigna-

tion was a case of "political repression."

In reality, Mr. Kunitsyn was made an offer he could not refuse. As the Kyiv Weekly (April 15-22) wrote, Mr. Kunitsyn had complained, "Every week 100 inspectors arrive from Kyiv. They said to me, either you leave or we'll lock you up ..." Files detailing Mr. Kunitsyn's corrupt background – records that are likely available for most members of Crimea's ruling elites – were used to force his hand.

Mr. Kunitsyn's replacement, Mr. Matvienko, is a surprising choice, as he heads the pro-democratic Sobor Party, which merged with the Republican Party in 2002. Sobor was a member of Prime Minister Tymoshenko's bloc in the 2002 elections.

Western scholars and policymakers usually lump southern and eastern Ukraine into one monolithic Russophone geographic unit, yet the reality is more complex. The Yushchenko team understands the different regional dynamics at work in Ukraine and is strategically targeting southern Ukraine ahead of the March 2006 parliamentary elections.

Mr. Yushchenko's strategic move into southern Ukraine comes after his successful election campaign in central Ukraine, the region that often decides the outcome of Ukrainian elections. Controlling southern Ukraine could increase Mr. Yushchenko's base from the 52 percent he obtained in the 2004 elections to two-thirds in the next Parliament.

Southern Ukraine is less industrialized than eastern Ukraine and, therefore, less Russified, with the exception of Crimea. A Ukrainian Barometer poll gave Mr. Yanukovich 30.8 percent support in

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NEWSBRIEFS

Ukraine's leaders remember Chernobyl

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko, Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko participated in commemorative events on April 26 on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear accident. The leaders laid flowers at the monument honoring fallen liquidators of the accident. Also present were other ministers, Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko, national deputies and representatives of Ukraine's armed forces, as well as veterans of the Chernobyl clean-up effort. (Ukrinform)

Police disperse Miensk demonstration

MIENSK – Riot police dispersed a demonstration staged by several hundred Belarusian opposition activists as well as youth movement activists from Russia and Ukraine in downtown Miensk on April 26, the 19th anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, RFE/RL's Belarus Service reported. The demonstrators wanted to hand a petition to the Belarusian presidential administration requesting that the authorities report on what they are doing to solve Chernobyl-related problems and that they stop producing food in areas contaminated by radiation. According to an official report, police arrested five Ukrainians, 14 Russians and 13 Belarusians during the rally. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lukashenka says West failed to help

MIENSK – President Alyaksandr Lukashenka told journalists on April 26 in the Vetka Raion of the Homiel Oblast, an area seriously contaminated by fallout from the 1986 Chernobyl accident, that Belarus has always dealt with post-Chernobyl problems on its own, RFE/RL's Belarus Service and Belapan reported. "The opposition was insisting that the West would help us, but the West helped no one. We knew that we would not get humanitarian aid, just like Russia and Ukraine," Mr. Lukashenka said. He added that the few people from abroad who offered help in health care and other areas were rewarded by the Belarusian government. "They [the West] promised then to give us money when the Chernobyl power plant is shut down. They have given us nothing so far. We rejected old rags and clothes, we do not need them," the president noted. "There is not a single clinic or hospital in Belarus that has not received humanitarian aid from abroad," Henadz Hrushavy, head of the For Children of Chernobyl humanitarian fund, commented to RFE/RL. "It is simply dishonest to hurl such an invective – we don't need your old rags and clothes – on behalf of the

Belarusian people at all those who have helped Belarusians." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Russian activists recall Chernobyl

MOSCOW – On the 19th anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster in Ukraine Russian environmentalists held protests in various cities, such as Moscow, Kaliningrad and Voronezh against Russia's policy of secrecy regarding the disposal of nuclear waste, RFE/RL's Yekaterinburg bureau reported. Activists from the environmental organization Ekozashchita have submitted inquiries to 14 branches of the Emergency Situations Ministry asking for information on the ministry's plans for evacuating the population in case of a radioactive accident. Ministry officials in six of the 14 cities said the information was classified. In an interview with RFE/RL's Moscow bureau, Lidiya Popova, director of the Center for Nuclear Ecology and Energy Policy, said that although a law on defending the population against radiation requires that enterprises that could be locales for a radiation accident are to keep local officials informed, such companies are not doing so. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko lists 100 days' successes...

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said at a local-government forum in Kyiv on April 26 that his government has managed to bring to fruition a majority of his election promises during its first 100 days, which elapse on May 3, Ukrainian media reported. Mr. Yushchenko said that, since his inauguration, freedom of speech and independent media have begun to become a reality in Ukraine. Second, the president claimed that the state budget has been "oriented toward the people," adding that 70 percent of the budget is being "consumed by the poorest part of the population." Third, Mr. Yushchenko noted that the first group of Ukrainian peacekeepers returned from Iraq in March, and the others will return before the end of the year. He added that the term of military service was cut to 18 months in the naval forces and 12 months in the land forces, also in accordance with an election pledge. The president also said Ukraine during the first 100 days of his government has signed accords on 2 billion euros' (\$2.6 billion) worth of investment credits, adding that "this is more than during the past five years taken together." (RFE/RL Newsline)

... pledges to effect political reform

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko said at a local-government forum in Kyiv on April 26 that he will stick to the constitutional reform passed by the Verkhovna Rada in December 2004 in a package with other bills

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Commemorating the Chornobyl disaster on its 19th anniversary

by **Valentinas Mite**

RFE/RL Belarus and Ukraine Report

People in Ukraine, Belarus and other countries on April 26 commemorated the 19th anniversary of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster. In the early hours of April 16, 1986, a massive chemical explosion blew the 1,000-ton cover off the top of Chornobyl's No. 4 reactor, spewing radiation over Ukraine, Belarus and northern Europe. Millions of people were affected by the disaster north of Kyiv.

Ukraine and Belarus, the most affected countries, still wrangle with dire consequences of the Chornobyl nuclear disaster.

Though the world's worst civil nuclear accident happened in Ukraine, its biggest victim was arguably neighboring Belarus.

Given the prevailing winds, some 70 percent of Chornobyl's radioactive fallout landed on Belarus, contaminating one-third of its territory. One and a half million people – including 420,000 children – were located in the polluted area.

Valery Karbalevich of Strategy, a political-analysis center in Miensk, says the anniversary of the disaster is becoming routine: President Alyaksandr Lukashenka visits the affected regions, while the opposition remembers the disaster and uses the occasion to criticize the government.

"Today [April 16], the opposition invited people to go to the building of the presidential administration and leave petitions with proposals and demands there. After that, people are invited to gather in another location on the outskirts of the town where a mourning celebration is due to take place," Mr. Karbalevich said.

The Chornobyl anniversary has taken on great political significance in Belarus. Because the disaster was covered up for days after it happened, it came to be seen as a symbol of Soviet mendacity, and later became a traditional day for rallies by the opposition.

On April 26, however, the Belarusian opposition will not demonstrate – a fact Mr. Karbalevich says indicates that the memory of the public disaster is slowly fading. However, Mr. Karbalevich says the tragedy remains a huge economic, social, political and ethical problem for Belarus.

"The problem is not gone, it remains," Mr. Karbalevich noted. "All negative consequences have not disappeared. It is possible to say that the problems are

growing, but the public is paying less attention to it. The state also is paying less attention."

Mr. Karbalevich said that recently the government floated the idea of building a nuclear plant to become more independent from Russian gas supplies. This kind of discussion was impossible several years ago.

Early on April 26, 1986, a fire broke out in Chornobyl's No. 4 reactor, and huge quantities of radioactive debris were released. The blast itself killed 31 people.

Concerned about the public-relations fallout, authorities initially covered up the news and neglected the surrounding population, which for four days had little if any information about the catastrophe.

After the government finally acknowledged the scale of the disaster, close to 150,000 inhabitants from nearby cities and villages were evacuated. People in Prypiat, the largest Ukrainian city in the region, believed they would return shortly. They never did.

Igor Losev, a professor at the National University of Kyiv Mohyla Academy, said the disaster is being commemorated in Ukraine with meetings, rallies, and other public events.

"It is business as usual, with the usual array of events – conferences, rallies, meetings to commemorate this tragic anniversary," Prof. Losev said. "Everything goes on as usual. There is nothing principally new."

Prof. Losev noted that, though the celebrations are formal, the problem is real: "It [the disaster] concerns everybody and the consequences will be felt for a long time. Even today there are problems there. There are hundreds of tons of nuclear fuel there and nobody knows what to do with it. And nobody can tell for sure what process is going on there in the building of the former Chornobyl power station, where this notorious reactor was based, the one that exploded."

Prof. Losev and others have questioned the reliability of the so-called sarcophagus that was placed over the damaged reactor. He says this problem is more than a Ukrainian concern because if something happens the whole region would again be affected.

The World Health Organization says there has been a large increase in radiation-related thyroid cancer among children in the affected areas. It estimates that 5 million people were exposed to radiation in Ukraine, Belarus and Russia.



Scene from a 1992 protest in Kyiv calling on the public to remember April 26, 1986.

But the exact number of resulting deaths has been hard to pin down, also because cancer can take years to develop in people exposed to radiation.

And today, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red

Crescent Societies said a program to detect thyroid cancer in contaminated areas is at risk due to dwindling donor funds – just as cancer rates are rising.

Experts forecast the thyroid cancer rate will peak between 2006 and 2020.

Kyiv continues...

(Continued from page 1)

Russian advisors to Mr. Yushchenko's rival in the Ukrainian presidential race, Russia may now resort to underhanded techniques such as promoting anti-NATO sentiments (e.g., "This issue could bring Yushchenko down!") or resorting to KGB-style disinformation. Already Ukrainians suspect that the political "black lists" of officials allegedly about to be arrested are fakes drawn up by Russia (Christian Science Monitor, April 21; Ukrainska Pravda, April 22).

Harboring criminals

Fourth, as long as Russia is seen as a haven for indicted Ukrainian officials, Kyiv is less than willing to play by Russia's rules in the CIS. At the summit of CIS internal affairs ministers, Ukrainian Internal Minister Yuriy Lutsenko and his delegation – all decked

out in orange ties – refused to sign any documents.

The reason is Russia's official refusal to search for Ihor Bakai, former head of the Directorate on State Affairs, attached to the executive, who is wanted in Ukraine on multiple criminal charges and the theft of over a quarter of a million dollars. Ambassador Chernomyrdin has confirmed that Mr. Bakai has Russian citizenship (Ukrainska Pravda, April 26). As Ukraine does not recognize dual citizenship, former President Leonid Kuchma's promotion of Mr. Bakai to a senior position within the executive was a major breach of Ukrainian legislation.

Black Sea Fleet

Ukraine is applying the rule of law both domestically and in its relations with Russia. Mr. Tarasyuk is demanding that corrupt activities by the Black Sea Fleet end, that the fleet abide by previous agreements, return property and allow Ukrainian officials access to all regions

of Sevastopol. When Ukraine points to violations of agreements, Russia complains about "unfriendly acts" by Kyiv, Mr. Tarasyuk lamented. But, he warned, "agreements must be observed. This rule applies to the Russian side also" (Zerkalo Nedeli, April 23-May 6).

Free trade

What Russia portrays as a "free-trade zone" in the CIS Single Economic Space is, according to Kyiv, actually a customs union. Ukraine is interested in a free-trade zone, but rules out joining any customs union other than the EU.

Sevastopol

Russia is returning to its 1990s rhetoric to support territorial claims on the Crimean port of Sevastopol. Again, the issue relates to whether Sevastopol was transferred to the Ukrainian SSR along with the Crimea in 1954.

Foreign Affairs Minister Tarasyuk

warned that any Russian citizen agitating for separatism in Ukraine or acting as political agents in the 2006 elections could be declared persona non grata. "Any official must keep within certain limits while visiting other countries," he said. He went on to remind Moscow "about the limits of hospitality and the norms of international law" (Zerkalo Nedeli, April 23-May 6).

For this to happen, Moscow would have to first treat Ukraine as an independent state, which is unlikely to happen under President Putin.

Correction

In the news story "Plast fights for recognition from world scouting movement" (April 24), Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate was incorrectly referred to as metropolitan.

Conference in New York focuses on U.S.-Ukraine business networking

by Tamara Olexy

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America

NEW YORK – The Ukraine-U.S. Business Networking Series successfully concluded here on March 30-31 with over 300 participants in attendance. The two-day session – co-sponsored by the American Foreign Policy Council, the Center for U.S.-Ukrainian Relations, Columbia University's Ukrainian Studies Program, New York University's Liberal Arts Program, NYU Stern School of Business, Ukraine's Economic Mission to the United States, Ukraine's Embassy to the United States, the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the U.S. Department of Commerce/BISNIS – brought together experts from the corporate and academic world, as well as key government representatives of the United States and Ukraine to evaluate Ukraine's ability to advantageously compete in the global economic arena.

The conference was held at a critical moment in Ukraine's history, during a period when Ukraine has been recording double-digit economic growth and in the immediate aftermath of a presidential election that has brought to power a leadership committed to rule of law and market transparency.

The conference examined the present state of Ukraine's economy, as well as both "macro" and "micro" issues important to Ukraine's economic development. The plenary sessions touched upon topics ranging from privatization to investment opportunities in Ukraine.

Running concurrent with the general plenary program were 12 business-to-business sessions specifically designed for the corporate participants during which the following industrial sectors were discussed: agriculture, aerospace and defense technology, consumer goods, construction, energy, financial services, information technology, machine and auto building, media and entertainment, medical technology, metals and chemicals, and travel and tourism.

More than 70 individuals, including Ukrainian and U.S. government and

banking officials participated. Among them were: Ukraine's Minister of Industry Volodymyr Shandra, Ukraine's Minister of Justice Roman Zvarych; trade specialist for Europe and Eurasia at U.S. Trade Representative's Office, John Fennerty; Economic Section desk officer for Ukraine at the U.S. Department of State, J. Peter Higgins; international economist in the Office of Europe and Eurasia at the U.S. Department of Treasury, Matthew Gaertner; chairman of the Rada Committee on Industrial Policy; Yuri Yekhanurov; vice-chairman of the Rada Budgetary Committee, Valerii Asadchev; senior international trade specialist with the U.S. Department of Commerce, Andrew Bihun; investment insurance officer with the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC), Stephen Johnston; and IMF Deputy Director Oleh Havrylyshyn.

Also attending were representatives of the American and Ukrainian corporate worlds, including the general director of Yuzhmash/Pivdenmash, Yuri Alexeyev; the deputy chief designer for the Antonov Aeronautical Scientific/Technical Complex, Olexandr Kiva; the managing director of Kraft Foods Ukraine George Logush; Bear Stearns Vice-President Marianna Kozintseva; partner of tax and legal practice of PriceWaterHouseCoopers in Ukraine, Jorge Intriago; and partner in Ukraine Salans, Myron Raby.

Addressing nearly 350 invited guests at the forum reception, held at the Union League Club in Midtown Manhattan, Minister of Justice Zvarych underscored the reforms already instituted in the short three months since President Viktor Yushchenko took office. Mr. Zvarych highlighted Ukraine's judicial reforms as they relate to greater legal protection for foreign investment, judicial transparency, and fair and competitive privatization.

The closing remark of Minister Zvarych's keynote address succinctly summed up the position of new Yushchenko administration and the message emanating from the business forum: "Ukraine is open for business."

Postcard campaign seeks establishment of Soviet war crimes commission in Ukraine

Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association

TORONTO – An international campaign aimed at having Ukraine's president, Viktor Yushchenko, establish an official Commission of Inquiry on Soviet War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity in Ukraine has begun.

Thousands of postcards addressed to President Yushchenko are being sent into Kyiv from around the world, asking for Ukraine's new government to establish an official commission that would determine the nature and extent of Soviet war crimes and crimes against humanity perpetrated in Ukraine between 1917 and 1991.

Organized by the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, and enjoying the support of other Ukrainian organizations in the United States, Australia, Canada, Poland, Estonia, France, the United Kingdom and Ukraine itself, the project is timed to coincide with the forthcoming 60th anniversary of the end of World War II, commemorated on May 8.

Speaking about this international initiative, UCCLA's chairman, John B. Gregorovich, said:

"After the second world war a major effort was made to bring Nazi war criminals to trial, and fittingly so, given that Ukraine lost more of its people than any other nation in Nazi-occupied Europe. Unfortunately, no comparable effort has ever been made to identify and prosecute

the individuals who were responsible for Communist atrocities on Ukrainian lands – before, during and after the war. Many millions of Ukrainians perished during the genocidal Great Famine of 1932-1933 in Soviet Ukraine, the Holodomor. And millions of others were enslaved or murdered for resisting Soviet tyranny."

"Today some of those responsible for these crimes against humanity are still alive, living not only in Ukraine, but in Russia, throughout Western Europe, in Israel and North America," Mr. Gregorovich explained. "We have insisted, consistently and over many years, that all war criminals found in Canada should be brought to justice in our country's criminal courts. We also believe that those who ravaged Ukraine should be identified and punished, before it is too late."

"We call upon President Yushchenko to establish a Commission on Soviet War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity in Ukraine. And the rest of the world can help Ukraine purge itself by ensuring that no place remains a safe haven for Soviet war criminals. There should be no statute of limitations, anywhere, that prevents such persons from being extradited to stand trial. Ukraine's Orange Revolution offers us a welcome last chance to see justice done. With this campaign we offer President Yushchenko a mandate to do just that," he stated.

OBITUARY: Sister Christopher, OSBM, educator in Ukrainian parish schools

FOX CHASE MANOR, Pa. – Sister Christopher Mary Bonk, OSBM, died peacefully at the Motherhouse of St. Basil the Great on April 7,

Sister Christopher was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., on January 15, 1915. The daughter of the late Paul and Justine Bonk, she was a parishioner at Ss. Peter and Paul Ukrainian Catholic Church in Wilkes-Barre. She entered the religious community on September 25, 1931. Ten years later, on August 24, 1941, she made her final profession.

Sister Christopher was an excellent educator and taught in many parish schools throughout the United States. Over the decades, her teaching ministry touched the lives of hundreds of children in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and New Jersey. In 1995, her last year of active service in the religious community of the Sisters of St. Basil the Great, she was involved in pastoral ministry at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church in Philadelphia.

Sister Christopher retired to the Motherhouse in 1996. Determined not to spend her retirement years with idle hands, she assisted the director and staff of the monastery's finance office.

Sister Christopher's life was celebrated at a parastas on April 11, by the Rev. James Karepin, OP, and the Rev. Edward Higgins. The Rev. Roman Pankiw joined the Revs. Karepin and Higgins at the celebration of the requiem divine liturgy on April 12. Following divine liturgy, her



Sister Christopher, OSBM

remains were interred at the sisters' cemetery in Fox Chase, Pa.

In her eulogy, Provincial Superior Dorothy Ann Busowski, OSBM, paid tribute to Sister Christopher's life, which had been so generously devoted to others.

Sister Christopher is preceded in death by her brother, Peter Bonk. She is survived by her sisters Anna Legieza, Tekla Bonk and Stella Bonk, several nephews and a niece.

OSCE Magazine offers accounts of Orange Revolution in Ukraine

VIENNA – An insider's account of the dramatic events behind the scenes during the recent political crisis in Ukraine and an overview of the first hectic months of Slovenia's OSCE chairmanship are the lead items in the latest issue of the OSCE Magazine, now available online.

In the cover story, OSCE Spokesperson Richard Murphy describes the full agenda of the 2005 chairmanship as the new year ushered in a difficult period for the organization.

Oleksandr Pavlyuk, acting head of the External Cooperation Section in the OSCE Secretariat, describes what it was like for a Ukrainian national to participate, on the organization's behalf, in momentous talks on his country's future.

Continuing the Ukrainian theme, Urdur Gunnarsdottir, spokesperson for the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), recounts developments leading to the largest-ever OSCE/ODIHR election observation mission. More than 1,300

observers from 44 countries monitored the re-run of the second round of presidential elections in December.

The magazine also carries a tribute to Ambassador David R. Nicholas, OSCE project coordinator in Ukraine, whose sudden death in Kyiv came just as the organization's activities in the country were being strengthened.

Other contributors include former New York Times foreign correspondent Christopher S. Wren, who shares his impressions on his encounters with young regional journalists all across Kazakhstan, and Polish lawyer Krzysztof Drzewicki, who explains how a seemingly insignificant clause in the Constitution for Europe was cause for celebration by the OSCE's high commissioner on national minorities.

This issue marks the start of the second year of the OSCE Magazine. Published in English and Russian, it can be accessed on the OSCE website. Readers can also subscribe to the print version at www.osce.org/publications or at osce-magazine-at@osce.org.

An open invitation to local community activists

Would you like fellow Ukrainians know about events in your community?
Would you like to become one of The Ukrainian Weekly's correspondents?
Then what are you waiting for?

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes submissions from local community activists.
You may reach The Weekly by phone, (973) 292-9800; fax, (973) 644-9510;
e-mail, staff@ukrweekly.com; or mail, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

INTERVIEW: The Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak of Ukrainian Catholic University

by Andrew Nynka

NEW YORK – The future of the theology program at the Lviv-based Ukrainian Catholic University appears to have turned a corner with the election of a new Ukrainian president last winter. The school, which has roots that date back over 70 years, was officially opened on June 29, 2002. Though the school's theology program has been recognized internationally, the government of former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma refused to recognize the degree, and the school's theology students suffered.

But now, says the Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak, the current rector of the UCU, several meetings with Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko during the president's trip to Lviv may have put the school's theology department on the path to accreditation.

Prior to his meeting with Mr. Yushchenko, the Rev. Gudziak traveled to the United States, where school officials sought to raise money for the UCU and spread information about the school throughout the diapsora.

In addition to accreditation, the rector spoke about the physical expansion of UCU's facilities and the success the school has had recently in attracting more students, as well as the school's relationship with Orthodox Churches in Ukraine.

The Ukrainian Weekly spoke exclusively with the Rev. Gudziak, who holds a doctorate in history from Harvard University. Below is an edited portion of that interview.

Q: Can you tell me a little about your meetings with Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko? What did you discuss, and what impressions have you taken away from those meetings?

In the past two months I have had the opportunity to meet with President Yushchenko on two occasions. On February 16 he came to Lviv for the first time after his election and inauguration. During a public meeting of the rectors of the 18 institutions of higher learning in Lviv, I presented to the president two UCU theology students who were heroes in the revolutionary moment. Andrii Andrushkiv, a third-year student who had been an election observer from the Yushchenko camp in a small village in Odesa Oblast, and Olha Bosak who had organized the "Rizdvo Razom" program that brought 2,000 people from eastern Ukraine to Lviv for Christmas.

On November 21, late at night, when the election officials of the voting district tried to spirit away the ballot box for a falsified vote count, Mr. Andrushkiv threw himself in front of the wheels of a truck and thereby prevented at least one falsified ballot tabulation. When President Yushchenko heard the story, he got up from his chair at the head of the conference table and with tears in his eyes came up and embraced Andrii. For me this was a symbolic moment: finally Ukraine and its president himself was embracing a student of theology, and thus the whole discipline.

One of the big problems after the election was the perception that east and west Ukraine are separated by a profound chasm. Olha Bosak contributed to building a bridge across this divide by being a main coordinator of the "Rizdvo Razom" youth celebrations. She also represents the first group of women in Ukraine's 1,000-year Christian history to get a degree in theology in their homeland.

As the president was standing next to the two students I explained to him that despite the fact that these young people and their colleagues are willing to give their very lives for Ukraine, every time they try to buy a train ticket with a student discount, every time they show their ID card on public transportation or apply to other social service organizations expecting to get student services, Ukraine replies with a resounding "no." They are not students since they study in a non-existing discipline.

The president turned around with an astonished expression on his face, pointed a finger toward [State Secretary] Oleksander Zinchenko, [National Security and Defense Council Secretary] Petro Poroshenko, [Minister of Justice] Roman Zvarych and other government officials present at the head of the table, saying, "We, you have to do something about this." After sitting back down at his place before the leaders of the Lviv academic community and the assembled press, President Yushchenko declared: "We are looking to renew the presidential administration and Mr. Zinchenko is inviting young people who have principles and skills to work in the new presidential secretariat. I would like to propose to these two students a job in the new presidential secretariat." This was a dramatic sign that President Yushchenko means business in resolving the chronic problem of dispossessed theology students in Ukraine.

And during the second meeting, had any progress been made with regard to having Ukraine recognize the theology department at the UCU?

Four weeks later I had a chance to meet the president at the gathering of Ukraine's rectors during the annual convention of the Ministry of Education regarding university-level institutions. The president reiterated his support and said that he is pushing the minister of education regarding the recognition of theology. The next day I had a one-hour meeting with Minister Stanislav Nikolayenko. Although there remain many attitudinal obstacles and we have quite a bit of bureaucratic work before us, I believe theology will soon be recognized as an academic discipline in Ukraine.

I am proud to say that UCU, its staff, and students have been persistent in their decade-long battle for the rights of theology, something that will benefit all the religious confessions of Ukraine. I also believe that the president realizes that without a firm foundation and moral criteria, his call for ethics in political, economic and social affairs will not be effective. Mr. Yushchenko knows what carried him and Ukraine through the recent trials, and he will not allow the further suppression of spiritual dignity and intellectual freedom.

You left Ukraine on October 29, 2004, and traveled throughout a number of cities here in the United States. First of all was the trip successful? How many days was it?

I visited my parents for a couple days and then came to New York. We were basically here for a week and then in Philadelphia for a couple days, and then a week in Chicago. I was very touched by the warm reception. We wanted to share some good news from Ukraine, and there's a lot of troubling news from Ukraine. We're hoping for the best, but the last few years there have been a lot of disappointed expectations, and we wanted to give a good story. I find that, for myself, every day I almost need to pinch

myself. In such a short time so many young people are showing leadership qualities and earning an education that is allowing them to work in a sphere that was totally forbidden in the Soviet Union.

When you say you were touched by the warm reception, where do you mean specifically?

In New York, Philadelphia and Chicago – the three main places where we were. Whether the meetings were big banquets or small intimate gatherings, there was great interest, great warmth. "Blahoslovyty" – benediche – means to say good things about each other, and I felt very blessed in that sense by the reception.

What was the purpose of the visit to the United States? Why did you have the receptions? And is it the first time such events were held with the rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University?

No. This is the first time in a long time, in almost two years. The purpose was to get news out. Frankly, we're looking for financial support, which the community is giving. Now in a way that is unprecedented. This was a very good trip in that regard. I think many people are realizing that the future of Ukraine is conditioned by, and depends on, how the future generations are formed. An investment into people is the most fruitful investment, and that's what we're trying to do.

You said the trip was very successful. I heard that in Chicago you raised \$200,000. Financially how successful was it?

No, no maybe \$130,000. So maybe a total of \$350,000.

And where will the money go?

The money will go toward the Ukrainian Catholic University, toward operating expenses, various programs. Our budget is under \$1 million, about \$900,000 in 2004. We basically have an almost hand-to-mouth existence. We have about two months of reserves, and the endowment is very small. I think it's about \$400,000, so if you take 5 percent from that it doesn't leave us with very much to work with. In the past, much of our funding has come from European foundations. They continue to be supportive, but as our institution has grown and expenses have grown, the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation in the U.S. has taken on an ever greater burden of our budget. So it's gone from about 15 percent to 50 percent this year.

So the trip was beneficial financially. Were there any other ways, do you feel, that the trip was helpful?

We're a moral institution. What has happened on the level of atmosphere and spirit is essential to what we're doing. In the end, our programs, our buildings, our instruments are not the goal in themselves. We see that the Church and the Ukrainian Catholic University have an important role in consolidating society. And we can see that western Ukraine, where the Ukrainian Catholic Church is strong, is in many respects, and from many points of view, a society that has a discrete and strong sense of its identity in the face of social, political and cultural challenges.

Bringing Ukraine and Ukrainians in the greater world and the world at large together is one of the goals of the university. Patriarch Josyf [Slipyj] when he



The Rev. Dr. Borys Gudziak

founded UCU in Rome over the front door wrote that "the wisdom of science brings together those who are dispersed." And I think there was a great coming together. People need to hear that there are good things in Ukraine. We need both moral and material support, and I think there was some mutual reinforcement.

I also want to let the community here know how it can increasingly benefit from what UCU is doing. It is now time that people can come from the U.S. and do their undergraduate work at UCU for a fraction of the price – receiving a top-notch education that will get them into graduate schools back in the U.S., as our students from Ukraine have been doing.

Not just in religious fields but in the humanities?

Yes. We have one student at the school of public service at Syracuse University. It is considered the best school of public service, better than Harvard's, better than Stanford's. So we have students who maybe started in theology but have moved into other disciplines. We now have a humanities program which is focused on history, and we will develop other programs soon.

We had an excellent reception from the bishops. Bishop [Basil] Losten helped us very much here in the Stamford Eparchy and he has a long track record of organizing campaigns effectively both here and for Ukraine. We are very grateful to him. Bishop Richard Stefan Seminack in Chicago really prepared the road for us with his warmth and welcome, and we had a wonderful meeting with Metropolitan Stefan Soroka in Philadelphia.

Metropolitan Stefan is a member of the board of directors, which is called the Senate, of UCU. And we discussed how, for example, UCU might be able to help initiate new programs at the seminary in Washington by sending faculty. The metropolitan has revamped the seminary. It was just rededicated in September and now he is looking forward to having programs there – not only for seminarians and priests, but also for laypeople. We have 140 people teaching at UCU in different areas so that there are people that can come here and can teach in Ukrainian or in English.

When Cardinal Lubomyr Husar was here in Philadelphia in late 2004 – speaking during the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America congress – he started talking about a

(Continued on page 10)

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Observing Victory Day

On May 9 Moscow will host a grand celebration of Victory Day, the day on which the end of World War II and victory over the Nazis is marked in Russia and, before that, in the Soviet Union. President Vladimir Putin has invited leaders from around the globe to attend, and, for weeks leading up to the 60th anniversary, Russia has been focusing on nostalgia related to what is known there as the Great Patriotic War, a victory credited to Stalin.

At the same time, there are voices from within Russia calling for Stalin's rehabilitation. Members of the city council of Oryol argued that it has never been proven that Stalin was responsible for the deaths of millions of people at the time of his regime, and they suggested that monuments be erected in his honor throughout the country. Indeed, cities throughout the Russian Federation are planning to do so; Volgograd will erect a statue of Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill meeting at Yalta in 1945. (A similar monument, which was to have been erected at Livadia Palace, site of the Yalta Conference in Ukraine, was rejected by Crimean authorities.) Stalin is cited as the leader who made the USSR into a superpower, with many saying that today's Russia needs a leader just like him.

More of the nostalgia for days of the superpower USSR was seen in the words of Mr. Putin when he said "the demise of the Soviet Union was the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the century." Earlier Mr. Putin had made another eyebrow-raising assertion when he said the USSR had been justified in signing the Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact of 1939 because this constituted defense of its borders. A.k.a. the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, the agreement divided Poland, allowed Hitler free rein to the USSR's west, and ceded the Baltic states and Ukrainian lands under Poland to the USSR.

Given all of the foregoing, the world's leaders faced quite a dilemma as they considered the invitation to Moscow for May 9.

Among those who decided not to attend are the presidents of Estonia and Lithuania, respectively, Arnold Ruutel and Valdas Adamkus. For the Baltic states the end of the war meant the beginning of more than four decades of occupation by the Soviets. President Vaira Vike-Freiberga of Latvia will attend, but she promises to take advantage of the event to speak about the Soviet occupation. Polish President Aleksander Kwasniewski, who will attend, urged Russia to use the occasion to condemn the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact.

President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine, who will be in Moscow on May 8 for a CIS summit, has opted not to attend the next day's ceremonies. Instead, he will mark Victory Day in Kyiv, where Ukraine's war veterans will parade on the Khreschatyk. According to Ukrinform, the president has called for it to be an unpoliticized patriotic day focused on the veterans of World War II. He has also stated that he would like to see veterans of the Red Army, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists seated together at one table and that all those who fought in World War II should be honored. Ukraine, it must be recalled, was the major battleground in the clash of Nazi and Soviet forces, a country that lost millions of lives in the war – more of its population than any country in Nazi-occupied Europe. Moreover, with the victory over the Nazis, Ukraine was not liberated, but resubjugated as all its lands came under the USSR's domination.

President George W. Bush will be in Moscow for the May 9 festivities, but he will also visit Latvia and Georgia, two stopovers that will make his Moscow host less than pleased – a good move, we say. Writing in the Washington Post, columnist Anne Applebaum, author of the highly acclaimed book "Gulag: A History" (2003) said Mr. Bush "should show that he understands what really happened in 1945. Every recent U.S. president has visited Auschwitz, and many have visited concentration camps in Germany, too. Perhaps it's time for American presidents to start a new tradition and pay their respects to the victims of Stalin."

She concluded by underscoring, "To falsify the record – to commemorate the triumph of totalitarianism rather than its defeat – sends the wrong message to new and would-be democracies in Europe, the former Soviet Union and the rest of the world."

No matter how hard he tries, Mr. Putin cannot be allowed to alter the historical record.

May
7
2000

Turning the pages back...

Five years ago, The Ukrainian Weekly's issue of May 7, 2000, included a story by Roman Woronowycz of our Kyiv Press Bureau on commemorations of the 55th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany. While Ukraine celebrated a

three-day holiday after the Easter weekend, which included two days off for May Day, wrote Mr. Woronowycz, President Leonid Kuchma flew off to Belgorod, Russia, for a one-day meeting with the presidents of Belarus and Russia in a display of Slavic unity. Following are excerpts from his report.

The commemorations included a memorial service during which the three leaders jointly rang a bell symbolizing their spiritual unity and the unveiling of a monument to those who fell during the Battle of Kursk – which some Russian historians consider the defining battle of World War II.

It was a meeting in which the varying aims of the three leaders stood in contrast, muted by affirmations of cooperation and friendship.

Belarusian President Alyaksandr Lukashenka took the opportunity to once again tout the need to form a great Slavic state and reunite the three countries – declarations that President Vladimir Putin fell just short of making. The Russian president merely implied that the three independent states are part of one larger nation. "We met our enemies together and achieved victory together," said Mr. Putin, according to the Associated Press. "We have a common fate, common culture and religion. We are one family."

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NEWS AND VIEWS

CIUS and the Orange Revolution

by Bohdan Klid

Fall 2004 was a period in which staff of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies (CIUS) became increasingly focused on the presidential election in Ukraine. This involved, for the most part, preparing and providing information related to the Ukrainian presidential election, and what has become known as the Orange Revolution, for colleagues, the media and the general public. During this period CIUS also managed the Ukraine Transparency and Election Monitoring Project (UTEMP).

UTEMP was officially launched on September 10, 2004, when Toronto MP Borys Wrzesnewskyj presented CIUS with a \$250,000 check on behalf of his family's charitable foundation called Dopomoha Ukraini – Aid to Ukraine. James Jacuta headed the project for CIUS, while the NGO Community Energy Foundation was CIUS's partner in Ukraine.

UTEMP sent 26 Canadians to Ukraine under the auspices of the project. Some were involved in designing and delivering seminars on election laws, policies and procedures for local election officials and scrutineers. Others participated as election monitors. Their observations were noteworthy – especially on the second round of voting on November 21, 2004, as they were witnesses to irregularities and even fraud.

Of particular importance were the UTEMP-sponsored observer missions of Canadian parliamentarians, which included MPs Bernard Bigras (Montreal Rosemont – Bloc Québécois), Peter Goldring (Edmonton East – Conservative), David Kilgour (Edmonton Mill Woods-Beaumont – Liberal), Judy Wasylycia-Leis (Winnipeg North-New Democrat), Borys Wrzesnewskyj (Etobicoke Center – Liberal) and Sen. David Smith. The Canadian government's decision not to recognize the officially announced results of the November 21 vote was in part due to the reports of the parliamentarians, some of whom witnessed serious electoral law infractions.

UTEMP observers also informed the Canadian media about the presidential election, and themselves wrote articles for the National Post and Globe and Mail. Local newspapers across Canada also carried stories on the election featuring or mentioning the UTEMP director, Mr. Jacuta, and UTEMP observers. MPs Wrzesnewskyj and Goldring were featured several times on national TV broadcasts by both the CBC and CTV networks from Kyiv. Maclean's magazine in its December 6 issue published an interview with Mr. Jacuta.

CIUS staff in Edmonton and Toronto were often called upon by the local and national media to comment on the elections and their aftermath. In Edmonton, Drs. Zenon Kohut, Serhii Plokhii, Bohdan Klid and David Marples gave interviews that were broadcast on CBC TV and Radio and used by print journalists for articles that appeared in the

Dr. Bohdan Klid is research scholar and assistant director at the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies based at the University of Alberta in Edmonton.

Edmonton Journal and other newspapers.

Dr. Marples wrote several commentaries that were published in the Edmonton Journal and Toronto Star. Drs. Klid and Marples gave public lectures on the events in Ukraine, and Dr. Kohut spoke at a rally in front of the Alberta Provincial Legislature on November 23, which was organized by University of Alberta students to call attention to the serious electoral law infractions and fraud committed during the second round of elections.

In Toronto, Frank Sysyn, Marko Stech and Roman Senkus of the CIUS office there gave numerous interviews for CBC TV, radio and Voice of America. Dr. Sysyn also participated in a forum on the Orange Revolution at St. Vladimir's Institute in Toronto. Mr. Senkus's e-mail list became a major source and information network for events on the Orange Revolution.

CIUS was also involved in a joint venture through the Stasiuk Program for the Study of Contemporary Ukraine with the Chair of Ukrainian Studies at University of Ottawa and the Kennan Institute in Washington, to produce a regular bulletin on events in Ukraine related to the elections. Funding was provided, in part, through CIUS's Kowalsky Program, to prepare translations into English of information and articles from Ukraine.

The Stasiuk Program also sponsored a seminar on events in Ukraine, which took place on November 30. Chaired by Dr. Kohut, Dr. Marples, Ilya Khineiko and Mr. Jacuta spoke to a large audience of staff and students at the University of Alberta on the unfolding political crisis in Ukraine.

When the Canadian government announced it would send up to 500 observers for the repeat second round of the presidential election on December 26, Jars Balan and Dr. Klid applied and were accepted under the Canada Corps program. Dr. Klid was sent to Cherkasy, while Mr. Balan was sent to Bilhorod-Dnistrovskiyi in the Odesa Oblast. Both found that, although there was political uncertainty and not much time to organize the repeat vote, members of the electoral district and territorial commissions acted in a professional manner to ensure the vote was conducted fairly. Following the election, international observers concurred that the repeat vote that brought Viktor Yushchenko to power met international standards.

CIUS also lent support to student initiatives at the University of Alberta related to the Ukrainian elections. Roman Shiyan, a research assistant in CIUS's Kowalsky Program for the Study of Eastern Ukraine, together with fellow students Oleh Petriv and Serhii Feniuk, became involved in the campaign to open a polling station in Calgary (closed by the Ukrainian authorities two days before the elections). They also helped organize meetings in Edmonton in support of those calling attention to the fraud committed during the second round of the election and gave interviews to national and local TV, radio and newspapers.

All of these efforts made a valuable contribution toward informing the Canadian public and academia on what was taking place in Ukraine.

Need a back issue?

If you'd like to obtain a back issue of The Ukrainian Weekly, send \$2 per copy (first-class postage included) to: Administration, The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Re: Ukraine's largest Orthodox Church

Dear Editor:

In his analysis "Is an Orthodox conflict brewing in Ukraine?" Roman Kupchinsky writes that the largest branch of the Orthodox Church in Ukraine is "by far" the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate. He then proceeds to list the number of communities, monasteries and churches that each of the Churches owns or controls. Based on those numbers he correctly concludes that the UOC-MP is the largest branch and the UOC – Kyiv Patriarchate is a distant second.

While these facts are true, they conflict head-on with survey results obtained by InterMedia and other organizations that paint a completely different religious picture in Ukraine.

For example, in a 2003 nationwide survey (a sample of 4,006 respondents over age 15) the respondents were asked "Speaking about religious groups, which religious group do you consider yourself a member of or feel closest to?" The results showed that more than twice as many interviewees considered themselves members of or closer to the UOC-KP than the UOC-MP.

The disparity between "control of property" and what people say is striking. The actual results show the following breakdown among various religious denominations in Ukraine: Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church – 8 percent; Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate – 38 percent; Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate – 16 percent; Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church – 2 percent; Russian Orthodox Church – 5 percent; Roman Catholic Church – 1 percent; Protestant – 1 percent; Muslim – 1 percent; Jewish – 1 percent; other – 3 percent; do not feel close to any religion – 20 percent; don't know – 5 percent

Even if one includes those respondents who consider themselves Russian Orthodox (5 percent) to those who consider themselves UOC-MP (16 percent) the resulting ratio is still almost two-to-one in favor of the UOC-KP. These numbers are not new – they have been reported in the RFE/RL Research Report and The Ukrainian Weekly – and the relationship has been remarkably consistent since the early 1990s.

Unfortunately, the mantra "largest by far" has been repeated so many times that observers get a distorted picture of the Orthodox Church in Ukraine. Of course, there are some legitimate reasons for the differences – many respondents may attend UOC-MP churches because it's the only church in town, but their allegiance, when asked spontaneously in a face-to-face interview, is clearly with the UOC-KP. Some respondents may not be aware of the differences between the two Patriarchates but instinctively respond Kyiv Patriarchate, etc., but all that is a subject for another discussion.

Jaroslav Martyniuk
Washington

Ukraine doesn't need an "OSI analogue"

Dear Editor:

Dr. Myron Kuropas, in his April 10 column titled "Orange justice: Pora," discusses the concept of bringing the Soviet-era Ukrainian perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity to justice.

Perhaps I am not qualified to comment, since I was born and raised in the United States, and have had the fortune to live in a peaceful and prosperous society. My pater-

nal grandfather, Antin Deychakiwsky, and my wife's paternal grandfather, Father Hryhoriy Mostovych, a Ukrainian Orthodox priest, were both victims of Stalinist repression. My late father, Mykola, was imprisoned by the Gestapo for his activity in the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. Likewise, my father-in-law, Leonid Mostovych, was a political prisoner in Nazi concentration camps – Auschwitz, Ebensee and Mathausen – for his leadership role in the OUN.

I have visited my father's town, Yamnytsia, Ivano-Frankivsk Oblast, and heard many detailed stories from the now octogenarians recalling both the Soviet and Nazi repressions and executions-murders that affected nearly every family. I stood at the site of a Ukrainian Orthodox church in my father-in-law's village of Malyn, Volyn Oblast, where the entire population was corralled and burned alive by the Nazis. I stood at the edge of the ravine in Babyn Yar, and walked through the hallowed forest of Bykivnia.

I would agree that it would honor and pay tribute to the victims of Soviet and Stalinist repressions to study, document and memorialize these tragic events of history. Perhaps the answer is to build a museum analogous to the Holocaust museum, to produce more books, documentaries and educational materials.

I strongly disagree, however, with the suggestion that the diaspora request that President Viktor Yushchenko and the government of Ukraine set up a commission to hunt down and prosecute the perpetrators, whether they are living in Ukraine, the United States, Canada or Israel.

First of all, who would pay for the cost of such an investigation? The Ukrainian government is struggling with its economy and budget, and is dealing with the wreckage of the last 13 years. President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko already have many more immediate issues "on their plate." They need to deal with the present situation and help build a brighter future.

Just look at the results of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations. What have the OSI and its supporters really accomplished? They successfully may have deported a handful of sick old men, many of whom were never proven to have committed atrocities or war crimes. Shame on them, they dishonored the victims of the Holocaust because, instead of securing justice, they succeeded only in propagating mutual hatreds and resentments between various ethnic communities in the U.S.

Should the Ukrainian government form its "Stalinist hunting" OSI analogue, I would be concerned that a similar result would be obtained. One could never hunt down and find all those who are guilty; many might already be dead anyway. Ethnic and inter-religious hatreds would surely be stirred up again.

I suggest that we truly never forget, but learn to forgive. That is what sets us apart as Christians from the cultures where "an eye for an eye..." drives a misguided concept of justice. Ukraine doesn't need to be financially and politically burdened with running an "OSI analogue." Instead, those resources could be better used in developing educational institutions such as the national universities of Kyiv-Mohyla Academy and Ostroh Academy, and the Ukrainian Catholic University.

Building bridges of understanding and healing old wounds would be a better way to honor the memory of the victims of both Stalinist and Nazi atrocities. While remembering the tragic past, we can focus on building a better future.

Dr. Yuri A. Deychakiwsky
North Potomac, Md.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



Two Ukrainian leaders, 20 years apart

On April 6, I was in the gallery when senators, representatives, the vice-president, Cabinet secretaries, ambassadors and others rose to their feet to applaud Ukraine's president as he walked into the House of Representatives to deliver an address to a joint meeting of Congress. Powerful legislators – many of them sporting orange ties, handkerchiefs or flowers – stretched toward Viktor Yushchenko to shake his hand.

Then, from the same podium where U.S. presidents have traditionally delivered the state of the union address and where giants like Winston Churchill, Nelson Mandela and Lech Walesa had stood before, President Yushchenko delivered an eloquent speech outlining Ukraine's history and describing the heroic efforts of her citizens to overcome a tragic past. He associated his country with the same revolutionary principles that gave rise to American democracy and spoke of a future where Ukraine, the United States and Europe would enjoy a cooperative relationship and mutual prosperity.

It was momentous. The speech was interrupted with applause no less than 30 times. Looking around, I noticed that I wasn't the only one swelling up with emotion and pride. As Ukraine's president was leaving after completing his speech, members of Congress clapped their hands rhythmically and chanted: "Yush-chen-ko! Yush-chen-ko!" I joined in, enjoying a smidgeon of Orange euphoria.

How different this is, I thought, from the day another Ukrainian leader was welcomed to the U.S. Capitol. It's no more than a hundred steps from the House chamber where Mr. Yushchenko spoke to Statuary Hall, where the first secretary of the Communist Party of the Ukrainian SSR and Politburo member, Volodymyr Shcherbytsky, was welcomed at a reception hosted by Speaker Tip O'Neill in March 1985, but the two events could hardly be further apart, separated by 20 years and an enormous political and cultural chasm.

Shcherbytsky's visit represented a thaw of sorts between the United States and the Soviet Union. There had been no high-level contacts between the two countries since the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

For Shcherbytsky, heading a "good will mission" to Washington had to have been one of the highlights of his career. Representing the powerful Soviet Union, he met with senators, congressmen, President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Schultz and others. Shcherbytsky got his start in politics right after World War II in Leonid Brezhnev's hometown of Dniprodzerzhynsk and rode those coattails all the way to the top spot in Ukraine. As one of only 10 members in the Soviet Politburo, he was enormously powerful, participating in decisions involving the investment of huge amounts of capital and the deployment of millions of workers and entire armies. He was also responsible for cultural policy in Ukraine. That involved Russification and arrests of artists, dissidents, workers' advocates and others who challenged the official line. The congressional Helsinki Commission characterized him as "the Kremlin's man in Kiev – charged with suppressing popular aspirations."

So even though he was Ukraine's leader, Shcherbytsky presided over a country with no sovereignty and a nation with-

out a future. He was guided by a combination of Communist ideology and traditional Russian great power imperialism – that's what motivated the invasion of Afghanistan and the suppression of national cultures in Ukraine, the Baltic states, the Caucasus, Central Asia – And that's why his trip to Washington was so different from the trip President Yushchenko would make 20 years later.

No adoring crowds welcomed Shcherbytsky; no one chanted his name or waved handkerchiefs as he passed by. Instead, Ukrainian Americans and others demonstrated against his very presence on American soil. Reflecting the views of many, The Washington Times published an editorial titled, "Comrade Shcherbytsky, Go Home."

Back then I was working for Ohio Congresswoman Mary Rose Oakar. At the reception in his honor, my boss gave Shcherbytsky a letter from Americans for Human Rights in Ukraine listing the names of political prisoners and condemning Soviet violations of human rights accords. Speaking in Ukrainian, I seized the occasion to challenge Mr. Shcherbytsky on his government's Russification policy, on arrests, for covering up the Famine, for failing to act as a true leader of the Ukrainian people.

Later that evening when I spoke with my mother on the phone and told her about the reception, she gasped. "I'll pray for you," she said. Such was the fear he inspired among those who had experienced Soviet rule.

If the trip to the U.S. was a highlight of Shcherbytsky's career, it was all downhill from there. On his way to San Francisco, Shcherbytsky got word that his political ally, Soviet General Secretary Konstantine Chernenko, had died. Hastening back to Moscow, he arrived too late to participate in the selection of the next general secretary. It turned out to be Mikhail Gorbachev.

Within half a year, poet Vasyl Stus died in a labor camp. Half a year after that, the nuclear reactor at Chernobyl blew up. Dissent grew ever bolder, and public opinion became a factor to be reckoned with. With his health declining at the same time the Soviet empire was unraveling, Shcherbytsky resigned in 1989 and died a few months later, never to see the independence he had spent his life working to deny.

Holding on to power by "suppressing popular aspirations," Shcherbytsky represented a governing style that proved to be an abject failure. Desperate to perpetuate the positions that allowed them to live like potentates, the thuggish men who ran Ukraine in the years after independence, used methods that had worked for all the evil non-entities who had once populated the Politburo: first they tried to assassinate their rival then they stole the election. With a bit of luck and lots of courage, Mr. Yushchenko was able to frustrate their designs by heeding popular aspirations and channeling people's energy into a peaceful revolution. Now he's president and honored throughout the world.

Volodymyr Shcherbytsky came to Washington, where a lowly congressional staff person made bold to rebuke him. It was a personal highlight for me, but nothing like the thrill of being there 20 years later when President Yushchenko addressed the assembled members of Congress in the language Shcherbytsky had worked so hard to destroy. I sat back, taking in the words and thanking my mother for her prayers.

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

FOR THE RECORD

UCCLA press statement: Canada should not harbor any war criminals

In response to The Globe and Mail story, "Debate over war crimes gets heated" by Kirk Makin, published on April 25 the Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association has issued the following statement.

Canada should not be a haven for any war criminals. There should be no statute of limitations on bringing any war criminals found here, or anywhere else, to justice. We have recently launched an international campaign asking Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, himself a second-generation Holocaust survivor whose father was a prisoner at Auschwitz, to set up an official Commission of Inquiry on Soviet War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity in Ukraine.

We do not discriminate amongst war criminals on the basis of the alleged wrongdoer's ethnic, religious, political beliefs, or racial heritage, or the period or place where a war crime or crime against humanity was committed.

We hallow all victims of genocide,

equally. We do not elevate the sufferings of the Ukrainian nation above all others, nor do we insist that investigations aimed at uncovering those who were involved in the murder of many millions of Ukrainians before, during and after the second world war be given priority over any other inquiries.

We believe that individuals are guilty of war crimes and crimes against humanity, not their communities, and we reject as racist and prejudicial all attempts to stereotype entire peoples, faith groups or nations as somehow being guilty of the crimes of a few.

Where evidence exists that might lead to the identification, apprehension and prosecution of a war criminal, we have consistently said that such persons should be tried in Canadian criminal courts.

We believe that all Canadians support us when we insist that any person who participated in war crimes or crimes against humanity should be brought to justice, without exception.

UWC message on the anniversary of the conclusion of World War II

On May 9, 2005, many will observe the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II. Preparations are being made in Moscow and Kyiv. The president of Ukraine has suggested that he would be traveling during this time, perhaps a day before, to Moscow to share in the celebrations there. The president of the United States has scheduled a visit to Moscow specifically for May 9.

While the demise of the Nazi War machine should be accepted with much satisfaction, nevertheless within the context of the aftermath, any celebration is inappropriate. The end of World War II and the infamous Yalta Treaty several months earlier brought about very little peace; rather, it brought additional pain and suffering to millions who found themselves betrayed by the Allies, languishing within the confines of a different empire but equal to, if not more vicious, than the Nazis. Operation Keelhaul brought about the extermination of some 3 million Soviet nationals. Allied acquiescence in Soviet hegemony over most of Eastern Europe and Asia resulted in an additional 40 to 45 years of Soviet tyranny.

For Ukrainians in Ukraine or in other countries of the world, May 9 should be an occasion to honor its martyrs – those who perished prior to the war, during it and after. We should be reminded that

some 75 percent of Soviet political prisoners in the period following World War II were of Ukrainian origin. We should be reminded that the Ukrainian Catholic Church was liquidated by the Soviets in 1946 and that the Ukrainian Orthodox Church was merged with Stalin's creation, the Russian Orthodox Church. We should be reminded that while the Nazis were responsible for some 20 million lives lost, the Communists were to blame for 100 million deaths. We should be reminded, as many historians claim, that no nation on earth had more victims than the Ukrainian nation.

We urge our membership to commemorate the tragic aftermath of World War II on May 9, 2005, through requiem observances, liturgies and wakes to remember those who fought in different uniforms but with independent Ukraine in their hearts. Similarly, we call upon our member-organizations to educate their governments about Soviet repressions and Communist evils. Finally, we urge the president of Ukraine to cancel his trip to Moscow as Moscow symbolizes the tragedy of the Ukrainian people, their pain and suffering for 45 years following the specious victory of May 9.

For the Ukrainian World Congress:
Askold Lozynskyj, president
Victor Pedenko, secretary-general

Embattled minister...

(Continued from page 1)

against Mr. Zvarych's decision to deny the group registration as a political party.

Their banners read: "Zvarych lies" and "Zvarych should resign."

During the interview, Mr. Zvarych backed off many of the claims he reported in his biographical submissions to Who's Who in Ukraine in 1998 and 2003.

Who's Who in Ukraine is a critical source of information to Verkhovna Rada and Cabinet of Ministers employees, as the Ukrainian government pays its publisher, Kyiv Informatsia Servis (KIS), to provide the biographical information for an Intranet database.

Mr. Zvarych said he studied at Manhattan College in Riverdale, N.Y., between 1971 and 1976, starting out in engineering before switching to studies in political science and philosophy. He said he earned a bachelor's degree.

The Weekly was not able to verify with Manhattan College whether Mr. Zvarych attended there or graduated.

After studying at Manhattan College, he said he spent three years studying at Columbia University's School of International Studies.

The Weekly and the Associated Press each independently confirmed with Columbia University that Mr. Zvarych was enrolled there between fall 1976 and spring 1978.

When handed his Who's Who in Ukraine submission form to examine, Mr. Zvarych corrected his own claim that he was an assistant professor at Columbia University. He said: "I didn't have a title. I was an assistant. I had the possibility for seven or eight years of delivering lectures. This wasn't paid work. This was simply scholarly satisfaction that I gained for the scholarly preparation at Columbia University for my goal, which was the doctorate."

Mr. Zvarych then repeated the admission that he never wrote a candidate's dissertation or a doctoral thesis, describing the paper instead as a preparatory work after he switched his scholarly track from international studies to philosophy.

Mr. Zvarych had claimed in his Who's Who biographies starting in 1994 that he wrote a "candidate's dissertation" about Plato.

Backing off his repeated claims that he was a New York University professor between 1983 and 1991, Mr. Zvarych acknowledged that he was a "lecturer."

Josh Taylor, an NYU spokesman, told The Weekly last week that Mr. Zvarych was a "part-time lecturer" between 1989 and 1991 at NYU's School of Continuing and Professional Studies.

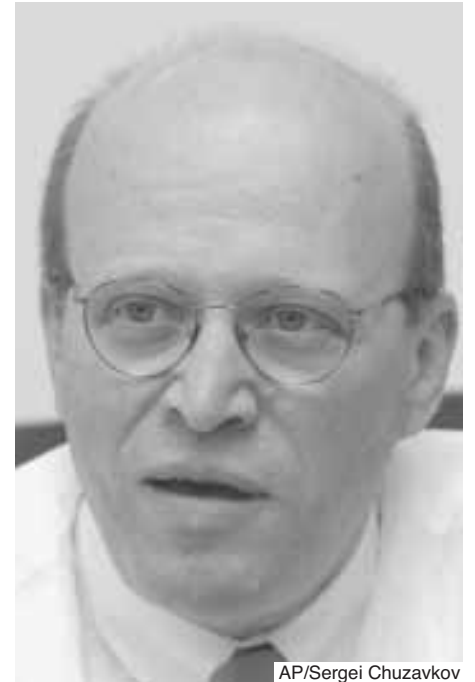
However, Mr. Zvarych said that all his students referred to him as a professor and that all his letters from the university were addressed to "Prof. Roman Zvarych."

"I don't want to say I was a New York [University] professor, because that would lead someone to believe that I had an academic degree," Mr. Zvarych said. "However the title of professor, of course, was attrib-

uted to me inasmuch as it was tied to the position that I had. It was not an academic degree from NYU. It was only a title."

Mr. Zvarych also said he has no formal legal education.

He has claimed that he practiced law in Ukraine, an assertion he supports by referring to his background as a national deputy for six years, which he said qualifies him to be Ukraine's minister of justice. While a national deputy, Mr. Zvarych served on several committees



AP/Sergei Chuzavkov

Minister of Justice Roman Zvarych

that worked with legal matters. He said he wrote and co-authored several bills.

After being elected as a national deputy in 1998, Mr. Zvarych said he served on the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Legal Reform for two years. According to his biography, he also served on a temporary special committee for the preparation and advance examination of the new edition of the civil code project starting in October 1998.

Mr. Zvarych also said he was vice-chairman of the Committee on European Integration and that he considers himself an expert in European law.

Committee work helped him gain "quite a lot of legal knowledge," Mr. Zvarych said. He added that his experience gives him the confidence to have a dialogue on jurisprudence with any lawyer.

"My work in the Verkhovna Rada during the third and fourth convocations gives me the foundation to say that, in the present day, I'm not only a lawyer, but not a bad lawyer," Mr. Zvarych said.

"If there are those lawyers who believe I don't have the relevant qualifications, of course that will be the prerogative of the president to decide and make the conclusions relevant to the situation," Mr. Zvarych said.

As for his claim in The Ukrainian Weekly in May 1998 that he had earned a Ph.D., Mr. Zvarych said he deeply regrets if he said something that led the reporter to think that he had earned a doctoral degree from Columbia University.

To The Weekly Contributors:

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

- News stories should be sent in not later than 10 days after the occurrence of a given event.
- All materials must be typed and double-spaced.
- Photographs (originals only, no photocopies or computer printouts) submitted for publication must be accompanied by captions. Photos will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.
- Full names (i.e., no initials) and their correct English spellings must be provided.
- Newspaper and magazine clippings must be accompanied by the name of the publication and the date of the edition.

- Information about upcoming events must be received one week before the date the information is to be published.

- Persons who submit any materials must provide a daytime phone number where they may be reached if any additional information is required.

- Unsolicited materials submitted for publication will be returned only when so requested and accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Mailing address: The Ukrainian Weekly, 2200 Route 10, P.O. Box 280, Parsippany, NJ 07054.

PLEASE NOTE: Materials may be sent to The Weekly also via e-mail to the address staff@ukrweekly.com. Please do include your mailing address and phone number so that we may contact you if needed to clarify any information.

Please call or send query via e-mail before electronically sending anything other than Word documents. This applies especially to photos, as they must be scanned according to our specifications in order to be properly reproduced in our newspaper.

Any questions? Call 973-292-9800.

Pora coordinator Vladyslav Kaskiv addresses Edmonton audiences

by Dr. Bohdan Klid

EDMONTON – Those who followed events in Ukraine during the Orange Revolution observed the critical role played by activists associated with Pora (It's Time) in ensuring its success. Vladyslav Kaskiv was a coordinator of Pora's 2004 civic campaign, which included overseeing the founding of the tent city in central Kyiv and other direct actions taken by the group's activists following the November 21, 2004 vote.

On April 21 Mr. Kaskiv spoke in Edmonton at the University of Alberta (in English) and at the Ukrainian National Federation Hall (in Ukrainian) before a community audience. Both meetings were organized by the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies, while the community meeting was co-sponsored by the Ukrainian Professional and Business Club of Edmonton.

Mr. Kaskiv, who was a Ukrainian student leader in the early 1990s, began his talk by explaining the reasons for Pora's founding. Although Ukraine had become independent in 1991, the freedom gained at the time was hijacked, he claimed, by the old Communist elite who – now cloaked as patriots and democrats – continued to rule the country in the authoritarian and corrupt ways of the past. National democratic forces and former dissidents proved ineffective in opposing the old elites, while student leaders of the early 1990s did not enter into the political process.

Despite this mistake on the part of the younger generation, Mr. Kaskiv noted that, during the Kravchuk-Kuchma years, students and other young adults did learn about building civil society, democratic institutions and public service, and participated in creating a new economy in Ukraine – today the fastest-growing in Europe.

When some of the contents of the

Melnychenko tapes were made public following the death of the journalist Heorhii Gongadze in 2000, it became clear, Mr. Kaskiv said, that Ukraine was threatened with the loss of its independence. This triggered the activation of those involved in the student movement of the early 1990s, who subsequently

need to strengthen oppositional political forces, Pora focused part of its efforts on conducting informational and educational activities. It also began to plan on how to counter the possibility of electoral fraud.

Based on its experience in the field, initially during the mayoral elections in



Vladyslav Kaskiv (left) of Pora with Dr. Zenon Kohut of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies in Edmonton.

founded the committee For Truth! which, according to Mr. Kaskiv, became a prototype of Pora.

Pora, which began its activities in early 2004, was a coalition of groups and individuals that came together for the purpose of ensuring free and fair presidential elections in 2004 – elections that offered an opportunity for democratic change in Ukraine.

Taking into account the weakness of Ukraine's independent media and the

Mukachiv, Zakarpattia Oblast, in spring 2004, and afterward monitoring by-elections to the Verkhovna Rada in the Poltava region and Odesa, Pora developed a system for counteracting falsifications in the forthcoming presidential elections.

Mr. Kaskiv noted that the administrative resources, organizational structure and pool of volunteer-activists of Pora was to a great extent based on the network of non-governmental organiza-

tions (NGOs) of Ukraine, the most important of which were the regional member-organizations of the Freedom of Choice coalition, comprising more than 350 NGOs. On the eve of the presidential campaign, Pora had 73 territorial substructures with tens of thousands of participants, thereby becoming the largest, most influential and active civic movement of the last decade in Ukraine.

According to Mr. Kaskiv, during the course of the campaign, Pora activists distributed more than 70 million copies of printed materials, met with over 25 million people, held more than 750 demonstrations and public events, and created the website www.pora.org.ua, which became the fifth most popular website in Ukraine. Mr. Kaskiv viewed these accomplishments as more important than Pora's spearheading of the establishment of the tent city in central Kyiv and other actions taken in the wake of the rigged November 21 presidential vote.

Question-and-answer sessions following both of Mr. Kaskiv's presentations, yielded interesting questions and commentaries on Pora, its future and contemporary politics in Ukraine. Asked about the existence of two Poras – one labeled black and the other yellow – and the future of Pora, Mr. Kaskiv explained that Pora was more a movement than an organization, and that it was composed of distinct forces, tendencies and individuals. They did, however, work together within Pora for the common goal of ensuring free and fair elections in Ukraine.

Now that this has been achieved, Mr. Kaskiv said that there was no longer a reason for Pora to continue to exist in its current form. That is why he was an advocate of Pora's transformation and was heading efforts to found Pora a

(Continued on page 12)

TRAVELS: Post-election Donetsk a place of profound contradictions

by Reno Domenico

DONETSK – After visits to Ukraine over the last decade and a half, I finally have gotten to Donetsk, the heartland of the forces of Viktor Yanukovich in this past winter's Orange Revolution. And, once again, as is frequently the case in the former Soviet Union, I found a place of profound contradictions.

The city of Donetsk and the oblast of the same name that surrounds it are a hardscrabble place. You can sense it immediately upon entering the city. In some regards it reminded me of my days in Camden, N.J., where the streets were tough and you'd better be tough enough to deal with it. Donetsk is very much a similar place.

Yet, just as in Camden, the people I met and talked to were some of the warmest and friendliest you would ever want to meet. However, you'd better learn the territory before you make a false move.

Reno Domenico, a vice-principal at Sterling High School in Somerdale, N.J., on April 6 watched Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko's address to a joint session of Congress as a guest of U.S. Rep. Rob Andrews, (D-N.J.). Mr. Domenico was an international observer of the Ukrainian presidential election in December; he returned for another visit to Ukraine on March 26-April 2 and visited Donetsk on March 31-April 1. It was his 37th visit to Ukraine.

You get the full mood of this city of 1.3 million inhabitants when you are greeted at the city entrance by a huge monument to the coal miners of the Donbas. The city itself appears to have an aura of coal mining – with the dust being created by the cleaning of the hard winter's dirt.

It goes without saying that the Donbas has some of the most dangerous mines in the world, not as bad as China, but as bad or worse than Russia. In 1993 I had the opportunity to visit deep in the mines of Zaporizhia – an experience I will never forget, but that's a story for another time.

That being said, the educational program I was working on went extremely well. The Donetsk Chamber of Commerce appears to be one of the most ambitious, energetic and professional institutions with which I've had the opportunity to work in Ukraine. They have established an educational institution to work alongside the chamber itself, and they are very eager to develop partnerships with American schools and students.

Once we finished working, I went to lunch with some educators. I felt comfortable to broach the subject of the revolution and resultant loss of power by the Yanukovich team, distinguished by its blue-colored trappings, as opposed to Viktor Yushchenko's Orange Revolution.

Their reaction to my questions was nothing less than astonishing.

It is quite revealing that in order to report on this discussion I am obligated to mask the true names of the people I interviewed. That tells you a lot. Suffice

it to say that the discussions were real and very emotional.

When I turned the conversation to the outcome of the decisive December 26 vote, the mood at the table darkened noticeably. "Svetlana," an administrator of a university in Donetsk became noticeably emotional. Summarizing for the group, she said that to her the election was simply a power struggle between two groups and centers of power. There is a profound sense that the east of Ukraine, particularly Donetsk, has been cheated and is being discriminated against by the new government. She also expressed a belief that the election was stolen by the Yushchenko team in the final runoff.

I related my experience and those of the thousands of election observers, which was that everything done on December 26 was pretty much fair and square. This observation was met with no response.

However, "Nina," another school administrator decisively stated that now the country needs to move on. She indicated that the time had come for friends from both camps to "start talking to one another again." She became visibly upset when she described how her friends in the west of Ukraine believed that she and all of Donetsk were almost evil in their intentions. In fact, she reiterated that many people were turned to Mr. Yanukovich by the public pressure brought to bear on the entire Donbas. All here want to look forward and not back. And all remain hopeful that the new gov-

ernment will deliver on its promises of an open and honest government and society.

I also had the opportunity to interview an old friend from a village in the Donetsk Oblast. Yelena Dolgova related to me the following verbatim:

"My family and I have been active participants in the Tymoshenko-Yushchenko campaign in the East since 2002. During this time my family had serious pressure to stop from the local 'authority.' My mother had to close all her NGOs and to stop the credit union activity she was running successfully.

"We really fought for our president through the elections, and I am happy that we are still alive after all this revolution finished. My father was severely beaten because he helped my mother distributing Yushchenko propaganda leaflets. My sister and her family were forced to move to Kyiv after her name was printed in our local newspaper as a leader in the local Yushchenko team. As well, somebody cut the electricity to her apartment at the end of December."

The story speaks for itself.

In a country where challenges loom across the spectrum, none loom larger than the need to address the deep divisions cutting across this country. Indeed, for the Orange Revolution to succeed in transforming society, it must make a visible impact on this economically stagnant region. If not, the Yushchenko team faces the probability of facing a nearly evenly divided and angry nation in the next round of elections.

Save the Dates!

The Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation is pleased to announce that Rev. Borys Gudziak, Rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University, will be honored at events in the following cities this fall on the following dates:

Saturday, November 5, 2005: Rector's Dinner in New York, New York
 Wednesday, November 9, 2005: Rector's Dinner in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Sunday, November 13, 2005: Rector's Luncheon in Chicago, Illinois
 Thursday, November 17, 2005: Rector's Dinner in Parma, Ohio
 Sunday, November 20, 2005: Rector's Luncheon in Detroit, Michigan

All friends and supporters of the Ukrainian Catholic University and the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, along with all other interested persons, are welcome to meet Rev. Gudziak at these events. Organizations are also most welcome to these events.

Please save these dates!



**The Ukrainian Medical Association of North America
 New York Metropolitan Chapter**

**announces that a general meeting with election of new officers
 and reception
 for all members and interested colleagues
 will be held on
 Saturday, May 21, 2005
 6:00 p.m.**

**The Ukrainian Institute of North America
 2 East 79th Street
 New York, NY**

Школи Українознавства нашої Метрополії

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в суботу, 4 червня 2005 р.



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 130 Route 10 West
 East Hanover, NJ**

*Бенкет – 6:00 веч.
 Забава – 9:00 веч. до 1:00 ночі
 Оркестра – „Відлуння“
 Вечірній стрій*

Вступ на бенкет і забаву – 55.00 дол.

Вступ тільки на забаву – 20.00 дол.

Чеки виписувати на „УССА“
 і висилати до 23 травня 2005 р. на адресу:

Mary Kolodij
 6 Pucillo Lane, Somerset, NJ 08873
 (732) 873-1861
 mkolodij@patmedia.net

Бажано вписати прізвища гостей

Квитки на забаву можна придбати при дверях

The Rev. Dr. Gudziak...

(Continued from page 5)

moral compass. He called it a project that the Church in Ukraine was undertaking to redirect the people's moral compass. Is that something that you see UCU also doing with the people, whether it's in Ukraine or whether it's on this trip here?

Very much so. I think that is at the heart of the mission. We try to model – I am not saying that in all senses UCU is canonizable – but we try to maintain a certain work ethic in personal relations and in our relations with the outside world. We also work very closely with Patriarch Lubomyr in preparing many of the documents that he issues regarding questions of wages, questions of elections, questions of social justice. That is precisely what the mission of UCU is: to give society leaders that will help reorient the compass of Ukrainian society.

A question on the theology program at UCU: some of those leaders you're trying to attract to a program which isn't accredited by the state; obviously that's going to be very difficult. Are you having problems with that, or have people still come nonetheless?

We have in the department that is the most affected [the theology department] the laypeople – because those who become seminarians will become priests, they have a job in the Church. But for the department where laypeople study we have 3.4 candidates for every opening. In fact, the number per opening has increased in the last year. People are attracted by the corruption-free zone that UCU represents, and also by the quality, first and foremost, of the education and the quality of the atmosphere in the institution.

With regard to the cost of an UCU education, is it on par with other schools, on a per student basis? Is it higher, lower, the same?

It's hard to say because I don't know the exact budget of other universities in Ukraine. I think our cost per student, I would put it this way, our investment in each student is much higher. Or at least it is much higher in terms of personal attention. Our faculty to student ratio is probably the highest in the country. We have around 140 faculty, full and part time, 900 students – 450 full-time and 450 part-time. It is an institution where basically on a daily basis the students can see the rector, either at services or in class or in the hallways. This does not mean that I'm seeing students every minute. We have all together 300 staff people and I travel quite a bit. So, relatively speaking, it is a rather small institution.

We also are blessed with an excellent rectorate. People like Myroslav Marynovych, who spent 10 years in prison for really the moral compass. Jeffrey Wills, who dropped a very comfortable American life and has learned Ukrainian, established our foundation here and then moved to Ukraine. Olena Dzedzora, who I hope the readers will get to know while she is on a Fulbright here at Columbia over the years, a woman in the leadership of a Catholic university – and others.

It is a very good team. I have the luxury, the great joy and blessing of working with people who are smarter than I am, who are holier than I am and who are better managers. And there are lots of sparks, lots of ideas and lots of good humor. And I must say that it is a great grace to always have this sense that you

are dealing with a group of people of high integrity. I'm not looking behind my back. There aren't political struggles. There aren't any cracks. We don't have crevasses developing. There is, I would say, integrity in that sense.

Cardinal Walter Casper, president of the Pontifical Council for Promoting Christian Unity, said in 2002 that the Ukrainian Catholic Church could act as a model for unification of separated Churches because of where it stands, because of its history. Do you see this as a role for the Ukrainian Catholic Church?

I think that many Orthodox see the Eastern Catholics, and especially the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, not as a model but as a stumbling block. But I am convinced that we are very enriched by our Catholic communion and our Byzantine Eastern tradition and I think that the bottom line will be how well this Church pastorally responds to the needs of the people in society.

And I think our Church is taking responsible positions. During this past election campaign no other Church in Ukraine put together such a cohesive position regarding the election. One that is not politicized, one that is grounded in Christian ethics but in no way eschews the real issues of society. Not only the short-term issues, but the long-range issues. I think it is able to do that because it's rooted in Ukrainian tradition but at the same time open to universal perspective which the Catholic communion encourages it to keep in mind.

The ecumenical question and the question of ultimate unity is a great one. We are trying to work modestly at the grass-roots level. We have numerous Orthodox students and faculty at the Ukrainian Catholic University. In fact, Catholic for us has that meaning, particularly with a small "c," open, together with the whole, according to the whole. We believe it is that grass-roots approach that will bear long-term fruit.

You mentioned pastoral needs. UCU has as part of its goal to educate priests for Ukraine. What is the situation currently with priests in Ukraine? Is there a shortage?

Ukraine is producing a great number of priests. In fact, the Lviv Archeparchy in the 1990s ordained more priests than any eparchy or diocese in the Catholic Church. Probably about 700 were ordained in the 1990s. The question now is to make sure that the quality corresponds to the quantity. The quality of the formation. That's why now, since 1994, there is a program of seven years of formation. And Father Bohdan Prach, the rector of the Holy Spirit Seminary, has done wonders in strengthening the seminary program and now he is completing the building of a new seminary complex. What will happen is that seminarians will study together with monks and laypeople in the same theology faculty building of the university, which is quite revolutionary.

In Eastern Europe seminarians are still separate from laypeople. Ours was a conscious choice precisely to help integrate the different sectors of the Church. In the Church there are often issues surrounding the dialectic between clergy and laity, between men and women, between religious orders and secular clergy. We are hoping that, by studying together, students who have different vocations, – but in the end one vocation to serve the Church and serve society – will become close friends. And a lay leader will be able to pick up a phone

(Continued on page 11)

The Rev. Dr. Gudziak...

(Continued from page 10)

and call a monk, or a sister will pick up a phone and call a priest, and they will know each other as friends who have sat in the same classroom and have taken courses together.

We know how fraternities and other social bonding in student years, how effective it is for networking and good cooperation. Of course, we have the tradition of married priests and I think our hope is that some of the young women and young men who want to serve the Church will be able to do so as a family. We already have many examples of our students marrying each other. So that is the philosophy behind the center.

Does that mentality of having different religious orders study together, work together, also apply to the Orthodox students at UCU?

Our Orthodox students will also be studying in that faculty building. It is happening in Catholic universities in the U.S. In fact most Orthodox theologians in the West have gotten their advanced degrees in either Catholic or Protestant universities. The patriarch of Constantinople, Bartholomew, whom I mentioned earlier, did his doctorate at the Pontifical Oriental Institute in Rome. A number of professors at St. Vladimir's Seminary have done their degrees at places like Notre Dame or Fordham University here in New York City. So there is actually quite a long history of that in the West. We hope to tap into the best of that tradition.

The university, in terms of its history, most of it, as far as I know, has been spent either in the underground or suppressed. Where does it stand now? Do you feel it is still relegated to the background? Do you feel it's not been given its proper status?

Well, in terms of the lack of government recognition for theology, there clearly is a certain kind of marginalization. But you can be marginalized down or you can be marginalized up. It is clear in those circles that are interested in the humanities, and not only theology, but philosophy, history, classical studies, UCU is receiving great attention. Our research and publication program has received the top awards in the Ukrainian publishing world. This past year, there were nine books chosen as the best academic books in Ukraine. About 300 academic institutions publish academic books, and UCU got two of those nine awards. That is a choice made by peers.

We are a small institution and we can't run programs in all areas, but the quality of programs that are run at UCU are being recognized increasingly, not only in the avant guard. One of our greatest supporters was a leader of the Ukrainian feminist movement, Solomia Pavlychko, who died young. Prof. George Grabowicz, Prof. Ihor Sevchenko, Prof. Roman Szporluk have been our great supporters from the Harvard staff. We have excellent relations with the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies – the Peter Jacyk Center, Profs. Frank Sysyn, Serhiy Plokhii and Zenon Kohut. These are relationships that we foster regularly, we're in touch, we're doing projects together.

So, UCU is not only functioning in Ukraine, it's not only functioning with theological institutions in North America and Europe, but it's also, I would say, a very important institution in terms of Ukrainian studies.

The Ukrainian Catholic University was begun by Metropolitan Andrey

Sheptytsky and developed by Patriarch Josyf Slipyj. Do you see yourself as following in the footsteps of two towering figures of Ukrainian religious history?

We consciously try to think the way they thought. To see exactly, because these were people, history is showing, that were visionary. We want to make sure we try and understand that vision. At the same time, we live in new times. We live in times when, maybe not so much towering personalities, but strong teams are the name of the game. I, myself, see my role primarily as a team builder. And if I can say anything with pride I would say that I've had a role in attracting to the university people who are more talented than me.

In many ways, I feel like we are the footstool for those who are going to stand on our shoulders. Whether it's colleagues right now, or subsequent generations. Without a doubt, Sheptytsky and Slipyj were greater-than-life figures and would be so in any context. However, I hope that in the future Ukraine will, and Ukrainian scholarship, Church life, social and parochial life, will be such that it will not need great individual heroes to save it. But that there will be a broadly-based, competent and productive vision. And that is something we're trying to incarnate already in the university.

Is there something you'd like to highlight that you think I've missed? Is there something important you think that people should know about the university?

I would like to encourage Weekly readers to think about how they could make use of the university. We had 12 summer programs this past summer. Many of them, a number of them, were open to international students. We are constantly looking for people who can help out in Ukraine. We want to respond to the needs of the greater Ukrainian community. And to do that, well, it's good to have input.

I'd also like to bring attention to the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, which has been headed by, successively, two non-Ukrainians who have dedicated themselves totally to the Ukrainian cause and are bringing significant non-Ukrainian financial resources to bear in the Ukrainian context. I hope that readers of The Weekly can support the foundation, which directly supports us. The foundation is looking for volunteers, it's looking to create a network of friends in different cities which can help host events. In that sense, connect people with the rebuilding effort in Ukraine.

You mentioned the 12 summer programs. Is there an age minimum or maximum? Would they require a great commitment of time?

Most of the programs require that someone have completed high school or college, and they are summer programs, so they are from a week to five weeks long.

Is it something they could receive credit for?

Yes. There is a theology summer school, for example, that is run together with the Sheptytsky Institute in Ottawa and is accredited in North America. We also have a Ukrainian studies program – Ukrainian history, culture and language – which is run with the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon, St. Thomas Moore College. Other programs are shorter. I would send people to the website to find more out: www.uliu.edu.ua/eng/.



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Pora coordinator...

(Continued from page 9)

political party. Mr. Kaskiv acknowledged that some leading figures or activists in the Pora movement might disagree with him, but he said he hoped they would use their experience and contacts in Pora to form new bodies, such as NGOs, to continue their civic activities.

When queried about the need for establishing yet another political party in Ukraine where more than 120 already exist, Mr. Kaskiv replied that the new party he envisioned would provide a vehicle for talented people under age 40 to enter political life, not so much on the national as on the local level. Young people, he explained further, were not able to find a place for themselves in the established political parties.

Mr. Kaskiv also cautioned that the Orange Revolution did not represent a definitive victory over the old regime and its policies, but rather provided Ukraine with an opportunity to consolidate its freedom. A political party composed largely of patriotic young people who have acquired experience and knowledge in step with the outside world and its practices, Mr. Kaskiv believes, could make a notable contribution in achieving this.

Mr. Kaskiv was also asked about the role of foreign agencies and aid in the Orange Revolution and Pora. He emphasized that the Orange Revolution "was a Ukrainian product," and that foreign assistance was minuscule in relation to Ukrainian resources committed to the Orange Revolution. He did thank the Canadian International Development Agency for its support, donors from the diaspora and those who went to Ukraine as election observers.

While Pora developed its own methods of action and organizational models based on the experience and practice of similar movements in Central European countries and Serbia, these were also based on the experience of previous civic activities by the campaign's leaders, he explained. Ultimately, the key factor in Pora's success lay in the sincere motivation of its participants, composed of a new generation of Ukrainians under the age of 40.

Mr. Kaskiv, who at age 31 appears poised to enter mainstream Ukrainian politics at the national level, has already had much civic and professional experience, albeit outside of traditional political structures. This began in 1990 when, as a first-year university student, he joined the Kyiv tent city protesters and hunger strikers. In 1990-1992, he was a correspondent for the newspaper Molodyi Bukovynets (Young Bukovynian). In 1992-1994 he served as deputy director of Tsentralnyi Soiuz Ukrainskoho studentstva (Central Union of Ukrainian Students, known as CeSUS), the world coordinating body of Ukrainian student organizations. In 1994-1998 he was program coordinator at the International Renaissance Foundation.

He gained further civil society building experience in 1999-2004 while working in the secretariat and as head of the governing board of the Freedom of Choice coalition of Ukrainian NGOs. Since 2002 Mr. Kaskiv has served as an electoral affairs consultant with the Open Society Institute. On April 20 he was appointed advisor to President Viktor Yushchenko.

Mr. Kaskiv's opening remarks in English, and a summary of his presentation in Ukrainian, can be read on the CIUS website www.cius.ca/ (scroll to News and Events and then to Media Releases).

Yushchenko focuses...

(Continued from page 2)

southern Ukraine and Crimea, only slightly more than Mr. Yushchenko's 27.4 percent (Ukrainska Pravda, March 26).

In the largely agricultural Kherson Oblast, Messrs. Yushchenko and Yanukovich were neck-and-neck in all three rounds of last year's elections. In the Odesa and Mykolaiv Oblasts, which are more industrial, Mr. Yushchenko obtained approximately one-third to Mr. Yanukovich's two-thirds of the votes in all three rounds.

In the Crimean Autonomous Republic, Mr. Yushchenko's 12-16 percent of the vote was far lower than Mr. Yanukovich's 69-82 percent. Nevertheless, these were far better than Mr. Yushchenko's vote in Mr. Yanukovich's home base of Donetsk, where he obtained 5 percent or less in all three rounds (cvk.gov.ua).

This discrepancy between Donetsk and Crimea was reflected also in the March 2002 parliamentary elections, which explains why the Yushchenko camp is targeting southern Ukraine and the Crimea ahead of next year's parliamentary race.

As in Odesa, the political situation in the Crimea is now changing in President Yushchenko's favor. Mr. Yushchenko's election led to the disintegration of the pro-Kuchma Stability faction in the Crimean Parliament, which had numbered 85 out of 100 deputies. As Stability faction leader Borys Deich explained, "Crimea cannot live as a separate part of the state. Everything that is happening in Ukraine spreads to Crimea" (Zerkalo Nedeli, March 19-25).

As in the Ukrainian Parliament, many former pro-Kuchma centrists in the regions are also reluctant to oppose Mr. Yushchenko. Mr. Deich confided, "We are not in opposition to the new authorities"

and we "declare our support for the president's course." The former pro-Kuchma People's Union Stability (38), coupled with the newly created pro-Yushchenko Power in Unity (15), gives Mr. Yushchenko a majority of 53 out of 100 Crimean deputies. Mr. Matvienko became prime minister with 61 votes. The Power in Unity faction is headed by Anatolii Burdiihiov, chief of a department at the National Bank of Crimea (Kyiv Weekly, March 25-April 1).

Ukrainian observers attribute Mr. Matvienko's rise to the most-powerful position in Crimea to two strategies.

First, it gives Ms. Tymoshenko's bloc (which includes her own Fatherland Party as well as Sobor) a strong position from which to compete against Mr. Yanukovich's party in 2006.

Of the two pro-Kuchma forces in the 2002 elections, only the Party of the Regions remains a potentially significant force in southern Ukraine and Crimea. The Communists (CPU) and the Social Democrats (SDPU) have both disintegrated as political forces throughout Ukraine, after coming in first and second in Crimea in 2002.

The CPU is down from 20 percent in 2002 to only 5 percent today while the SDPU's support has collapsed even more from 6 percent to only 1.2 percent, according to a new Razumkov Center poll (Ukrainska Pravda, April 20). The SDPU is the only party that looses potential voters when the name of its leader, Viktor Medvedchuk, is mentioned.

Second, Mr. Matvienko's appointment will encourage the Tymoshenko bloc to cooperate with Yushchenko's new People's Union Our Ukraine Party in the 2006 elections. Yurii Kostenko's Ukrainian National Party, which has refused to join the People's Union, had hoped to go into the elections with Sobor.

ans and that is why Kuchma agreed to do it," said Yevgeny Volk, director of the Heritage Foundation's Moscow office. "But symbolic acts will not affect Ukraine's foreign policy."

The leaders gathered mainly to begin celebrations of the 55th anniversary of the fall of Nazi Berlin and the end of World War II, which occurred on May 9, 1945. For Ukrainians it is a Soviet holiday, "Victory over Fascism Day."

Source: "Presidents of Russia, Belarus, Ukraine mark World War II victory in Belgorod," by Roman Woronowycz, Kyiv Press Bureau, *The Ukrainian Weekly*, May 7, 2000, Vol. LXVIII, No. 19.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

President Kuchma was far more restrained in giving any such endorsement and called only for the need for closer and more open relations, as well as mutual support and cooperation.

Although it is not certain what President Kuchma hoped to achieve in a symbolic display of unity with his fellow Slavic leaders, one political analyst said it was a symbolic act aimed at World War II veterans in Ukraine who have showed little support for their president.

"It was a bow to [World War II] veter-

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First Year Anniversary Katharyna (Radyk) Hlyniansky

age 84 of Wilmington, Del. departed this world on March 9, 2004, after a life of sacrifice and love. Beloved of all her family and those who knew her well, she will be an irreplaceable void in the lives of many.

Born in Lodyna, Ukraine on November 1, 1919, she had an idyllic pastoral childhood until the turmoil of Nazi and Russian invaders forced her and her husband, Theodore, to seek refuge in Goslar, Germany in the Hartz Mountains. In 1949, they came to Hurlock, Md. with three young children, Walter, John and Lesya (one-year-old Irka died of pneumonia) with few resources. Within four years, they bought a home in Wilmington, Del. and prospered. She worked for the DuPont Co. at night while raising the children. She had two more children – Michael and Natalie. They lacked no material or spiritual good. A tower of strength and character throughout her life, she had many interests and was proud of her Ukrainian heritage. She embroidered, decorated Ukrainian Easter eggs, cooked for the church and home and volunteered many hours. She was an active member of the Ukrainian National Women's League and the St. Nicholas Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Apostleship of Prayer and the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

Her husband, Theodore Hlyniansky, died in 1970. She is survived by five children: Walter Hlyniansky and his wife, Maryanne, of Middletown; John Hynansky and his wife, Dianna, of Greenville; Lesya Parekh and her husband, Pravin, of Minneapolis, MN; Michael Hlyniansky at home and Natalie Bracaglia and her husband, Paul, of Villanova, PA. Her two brothers, Stefan Radyk of Poland, Ivan Radyk of the Czech Republic, one sister, Anna Bileckyj of England, nine grandchildren and one great granddaughter also survive her.

In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to The Ukrainian Museum, 108 2nd. Ave., New York, NY 10003.

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“Old School Painters” exhibit at UIA



“Sky Meadows,” 36 x 72, by Andrei Kushnir.

NEW YORK – The Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA) and Andrei Kushnir Michele Taylor, LLC American Painting present an exhibition titled “Old School Painters” featuring works by Barbara Nuss, Andrei Kushnir, Michele Martin Taylor and Jack Hannula. The exhibition opens Thursday, May 5, at the UIA, 2 E. 79th St., with a gala opening reception at 5:30-8:30 p.m. The exhibit will be on view through May 15.

Highlighting the latest works of four classically trained artists, the show explores a range of imagery from still lifes to cityscapes, portraits to landscapes.

The Old School Painters is a group of artists dedicated to producing paintings that maintain classical values, exhibit strong technical skills and aesthetics, and are delivered in styles reflecting the deepest individual perspective. The artists have all mastered skills and developed insights that were unappreciated by the art establishment for many years. The four artists featured in the show are represented by the Andrei Kushnir/Michele Taylor Gallery on East Sixth Street.

Mr. Kushnir, the leader of the group, will display, among other works, his six-foot long masterpiece, “Sky Meadows,” an intricate paean to nature, which had been featured in a six-month show at the Virginia Historical Society in Richmond. Mr. Kushnir was the first living artist to have had an extensive solo show in the society’s historic building.

Ms. Taylor’s “In the Conservatory” features a young girl nurturing a tiny seedling in a tangle of mature exotic plants. Her expressive, color-driven style celebrates the joy of life.

Also included are Ms. Nuss’ latest still life “Alstromeria,” a melange of daffodils, china, glassware and oriental decorative objects, done in her classical meticulous style, and “The Copyist,” a sensitive work depicting an artist copying a painting at the National Gallery of Art.

In contrast, Mr. Hannula’s work, “Reflections on Nassau Street,” presents a bolder, more architectural style using vibrant color infused with warmth and light.

For additional information about the show or to see a full collection of works by the artists, log on to www.oldschoolpainters.com or visit the gallery at 208 E. Sixth St.

Correction

The correct name of the organization that sponsored a conference at which a group of six Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian authors participated (“Ukrainian authors from Canada and U.S. meet at writers’ association conference,” April 17) is the Association of Writers and Writing Programs (AWP).

Ukrainian Progressive Club of Jersey City, Branch 70
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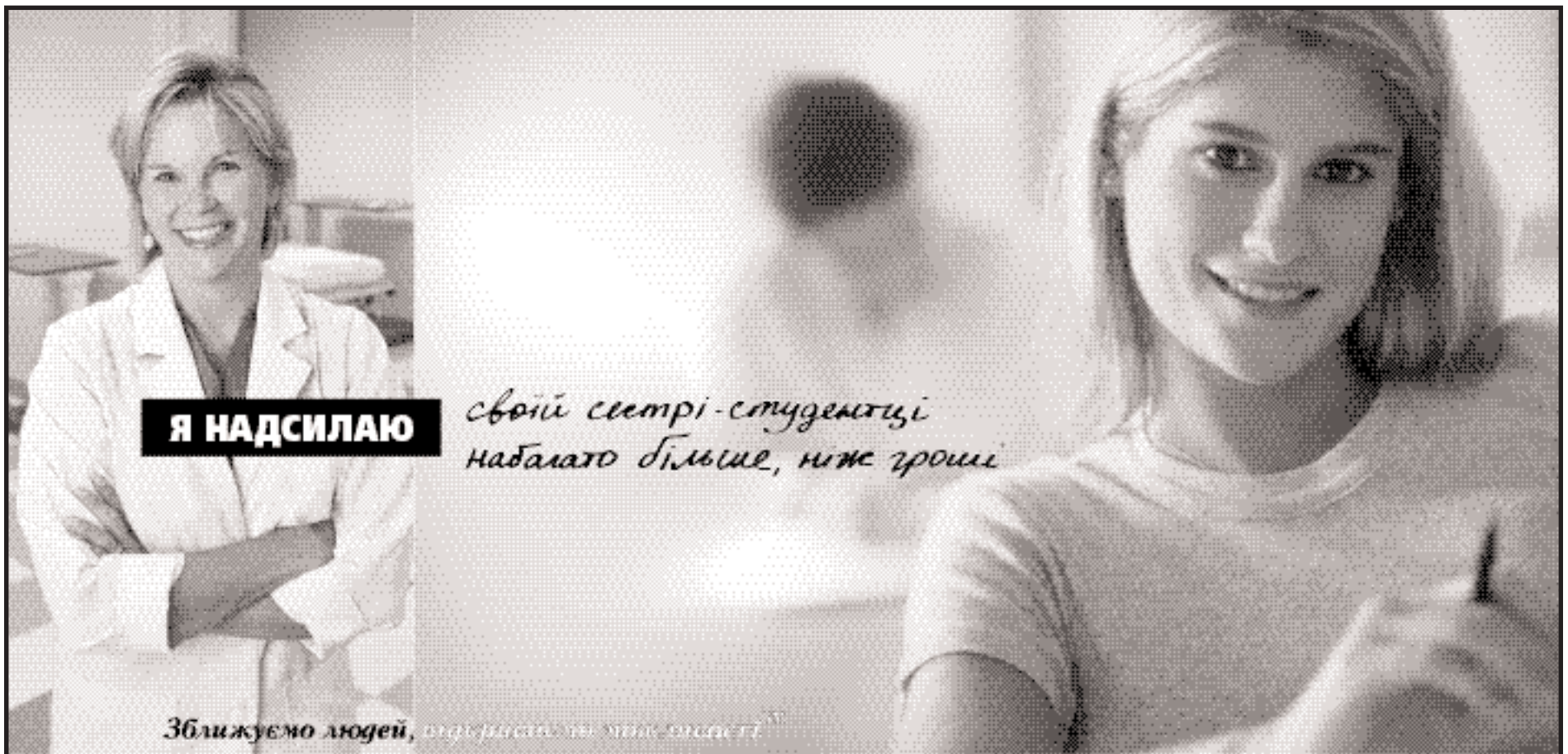
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Houston dancers perform at festivals



HOUSTON – The Zhuravli Ukrainian Dancers of Houston (above) and the Ballet Folklorico of Houston were the two groups selected to represent the Houston International Festival, with their recent performances at the India Festival on January 29. The India Festival took place at the Stafford Community Center in Stafford, Tex., where hundreds had gathered to enjoy curried dishes and the culture of India. The country of India is the featured country at this year's Houston International Festival. The Houston International Festival took place on the last two weekends in April in downtown Houston, and the Zhuravli Ukrainian Dancers of Houston were to perform on Saturday, April 30.

Kyiv demands...

(Continued from page 2)

for Ukrainians, have become the catalysts of progress in Russian domestic and foreign policy (gazeta.ru, April 19). The article cites numerous examples, such as: Russian authorities granting Russian citizens the right to be present in the city of their temporary residence for 90 days without registering with militia, after this right was spontaneously awarded to Ukrainian citizens; Russian President Vladimir Putin copied President Yushchenko's summit with Russian oligarchs earlier this year.

Ukraine's newfound national assertiveness and shedding of the inferiority complex that plagued the country under the Kuchma regime is also due to support given to Ukraine by the United States. Diplomatic support from President Bill Clinton was crucial in helping Ukraine stand up to Russian territorial demands between 1994 and 1999.

Such demands persist. Rodina Deputy Viktor Alksnis called for Crimea to be returned to Russia during a recent visit to the peninsula (Ukrainska Pravda, April 19). Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov attended the November 28, 2004, separatist congress in Donetsk organized by defeated Ukrainian presidential candidate Viktor Yanukovich. In October 2003 Russia made territorial demands on the island of Tuzla off the western coast of Crimea.

In recent weeks, Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk startled Moscow with two statements related to the 1997 Black Sea Fleet agreement.

First, from now on Russia should abide by the agreement, infringements of which

have become "systematic," Mr. Tarasyuk complained (Ukrainska Pravda, April 15). In March, Russian Special Forces landed in Crimea to undertake a military exercise – a step that was strictly illegal, as only Russian forces based in Ukraine have a right to undertake such exercises.

Buildings and land in Crimea are rented and leased, activities that breach the 1997 agreement and contribute to corruption. Safety of navigation is not ensured and the legal regime for entry and exit of ships is not followed. First Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Volodymyr Ohryzko, who headed a working government group on implementing the accord, agreed that Russia regularly violates the agreement (Ukrainska Pravda, April 19).

Second, Mr. Tarasyuk gave advance notice that Ukraine will not be extending the 20-year agreement that expires in 2017. Ukraine wants Russia gone as soon as possible to facilitate its joining NATO, and Moscow seems to be anticipating relocation. Ukraine's foreign affairs minister quoted Russian officials who stated their intention to build an alternative base in Novorossiysk, where they would transfer the fleet within three years (Ukrainska Pravda, April 15). National Security and Defense Council Secretary Petro Poroshenko has emphasized the non-negotiability of any extension of the fleet agreement beyond 2017 (ICTV, April 17). Mr. Ohryzko also backed Mr. Tarasyuk in hoping that Russia withdraws its fleet before 2017.

As Ukraine's diplomatic self-assurance increases, Foreign Affairs Minister Tarasyuk will likely add to his list of notices for Moscow.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

in order to resolve the election deadlock at that time, Interfax reported. Mr. Yushchenko was commenting on a recent statement by Socialist Party Chairman Oleksander Moroz, Mr. Yushchenko's coalition partner in the government, who said that it would be inadmissible to cancel the constitutional reform. "Don't worry, Oleksander Oleksandrovych [Moroz]," Mr. Yushchenko said. "The [relevant bills] have been passed and signed, so if Bill No. 3207-1 is not adopted now, Bill No. 4180 will take effect not on September 1 but on January 1, 2006." Under the December 8 package of agreements, the power shift in Ukraine – from the president toward the prime minister and the Parliament – will occur on September 1 if the Verkhovna Rada approves a bill on local self-government (No. 3207) in the second reading prior to that date, or, failing such passage, the political reform (Bill No. 4180) will automatically go into effect on January 1, 2006. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Former PM sees economic decline

KYIV – Party of the Regions leader Viktor Yanukovych, who was prime minister in 2002-2004, said at a meeting with European Union ambassadors in Kyiv on April 26 that the Yushchenko administration is sacrificing the country's economic development for temporary social benefit, Interfax reported. According to Mr. Yanukovych, the government's policies will lead to the curtailment of investment programs and a slowdown of economic growth. Mr. Yanukovych noted that the new government has failed to maintain the pace of economic development achieved in 2004, adding that "practically all macroeconomic indicators" have worsened. Mr. Yanukovych claimed that

Ukrainians now have to pay three times more for food and other necessities than in 2004, while an inflation jump "has devoured the pension and wage increases that were thoughtlessly introduced by the new authorities." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Banker comments on hryvnia revaluation

KYIV – National Bank of Ukraine Chairman Volodymyr Stelmakh told journalists on April 27 that last week's strengthening of the national currency, the hryvnia, against the U.S. dollar has benefited the poorest segments of Ukrainian society, Interfax reported. "The poor people gained from the hryvnia strengthening, since they do not have dollars, nor do they suffer from psychological dilemmas [connected with the hryvnia revaluation]; second, they have preserved the purchasing power of their pensions, stipends and the like," Mr. Stelmakh said. He also commented on benefits of the hryvnia's new exchange rate for richer Ukrainians. "Ukrainians have not lost anything," Mr. Stelmakh asserted. "Simply, they will now have to pay 505 hrv for \$100, not 530 hrv [as before]. Their trips to Europe will be less expensive. Where do you use the U.S. dollar on the domestic market?" On April 21 the Ukrainian National Bank set the hryvnia's exchange rate against the U.S. dollar at 5.05 hrv, compared with 5.25 hrv a day earlier. The president of the Association of Ukrainian Banks, Oleksander Suhoniako, said on April 25 that depositors of Ukrainian banks who saved their money in U.S. dollars lost 1.2 billion hrv as a result of this revaluation. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President reinstates EU, NATO goals

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko issued a decree last week reintroducing the declarations in Ukraine's military doctrine about the country's need to prepare for full-fledged membership in NATO and the

European Union, Interfax reported on April 25. The declarations were removed from the military doctrine by former President Leonid Kuchma in July 2004. In its current wording, the doctrine states that Ukraine needs to pursue a "policy of Euro-Atlantic integration with the final goal of joining NATO." In another amended passage, the document states, "Proceeding from the fact that NATO and the EU are guarantors of security and stability in Europe, Ukraine is preparing for full-fledged membership in these organizations." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lists released of officials called to testify

KYIV – The Ukrainian Internal Affairs Ministry on April 25 published a new list of former and current officials who are to be summoned this week to testify in ongoing criminal investigations, ITAR-TASS reported. This new practice of making public lists of witnesses questioned in criminal probes was reportedly introduced by the Internal Affairs Ministry a month ago. The new list includes, among others, three lawmakers – Nestor Shufrych, Anatolii Kukoba and Valerii Horbatov, as well as former Odesa Mayor Ruslan Bodelan and former Mykolaiv Oblast Chairman Oleksii Harkusha. Mr. Shufrych, who is a lawmaker from the opposition Social Democratic Party-United caucus, commented that such "public invitations to an interrogation" are a "farce and clownery," Interfax reported. (RFE/RL Newsline)

A plebiscite on political reform?

KYIV – Ukrainian political scientist Vadym Karasiov told Deutsche Welle on April 26 that President Viktor Yushchenko's administration is planning to hold a referendum in order to "change the essence" of the constitutional reform passed by the Verkhovna Rada in December 2004 as a political compromise intended to break the

then election-campaign impasse. In particular, the constitutional amendments, which are to take effect no later than January 1, 2006, limit significantly the president's powers in favor of the prime minister and the Parliament. Objections to introducing the political reform in its current form have recently been voiced by Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, Vice Prime Minister Anatolii Kinakh and State Secretary Oleksander Zinchenko, who heads the Presidential Secretariat. "There is a need for a national referendum on some issues [of the constitutional reform]," Mr. Zinchenko told a forum of political scientists in Kyiv on April 15, according to the Ukrainska Pravda website. "The president should possess factors [leverage] that are provided for by the non-amended version of the Constitution." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Security to be tightened at border

CHISINAU – Ukrainian Foreign Minister Borys Tarasyuk pledged that Kyiv will strengthen controls on the Transdnister section of its border with Moldova, Infotag reported on April 26. "This is a border after all, not a 'black hole,' and, therefore, it should be treated as such," Mr. Tarasyuk said at the GUUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova) summit in Chisinau. "We don't want our national boundaries to be open to smugglers. As of recently, Kyiv has taken certain measures to establish order in this section of the national border; these measures are far-reaching," he added. Tightening border security was one of the key points in a blueprint for Transdnister peace presented by Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko at the summit. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv presents Transdnister peace plan

CHISINAU – Ukraine's President Viktor

(Continued on page 19)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 18)

Yushchenko has presented a peace plan for Moldova's breakaway Transnistria region, calling for a larger role for the United States and the European Union, Infotag reported on April 22. Mr. Yushchenko's proposal, presented at the GUUAM summit meeting in Chisinau, calls for parliamentary elections in Transnistria that are monitored by Russia, the United States, the EU and the Council of Europe. Mr. Yushchenko also said that an international force under the auspices of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe should replace Russian troops in the region. Additionally, he called for the United States and the EU to become engaged in the negotiating process, for international monitors at Transnistria's military sites, and for OSCE observers to monitor the territory's borders. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Yushchenko sees GUUAM in new role

CHISINAU – President Viktor Yushchenko of Ukraine proposed in Chisinau that GUUAM become a full-fledged regional organization with a headquarters and other necessary structures, Infotag reported on April 22. "The philosophy of this organization should be based on three pillars: democracy, economic development and security. We all adhere to the principles of European and Euro-Atlantic integration, and should unite efforts to attain these goals," Mr. Yushchenko said. Some observers view GUUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan and Moldova) as a potential challenger to the Moscow-dominated Commonwealth of Independent States. Mr. Yushchenko also repeated his suggestion to create a GUUAM free-trade zone, which he said would create the conditions for greater stability and security in the region. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Ukraine abstains from CIS accord

BREST, Belarus – Ten Commonwealth of Independent States internal affairs ministers met in Brest, southwestern Belarus, on April 21 and signed a joint plan to fight organized crime, terrorism and illicit drug trafficking under an interstate program for 2005 through 2007, Belapan reported. Ukrainian Internal Affairs Minister Yuri Lutsenko did not sign the document, saying he needs to discuss it with his country's government. Mr. Lutsenko's spokeswoman, Inna Kisel, told the newspaper *Ukrainska Pravda* on April 22 that Ukraine will limit its role in the CIS Council of Internal Affairs Ministers to that of an observer. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Government puts caps on gas prices

KYIV – Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said at a meeting with oblast chairman and business executives in Kyiv on April 22 that prices for gasoline in Ukraine will be stabilized at a level below 3 hryvnia (\$0.6) per liter, as established by the Ministry of the Economy earlier this week, the *Ukrainska Pravda* website reported. "The artificially created [fuel] crisis will end within two-three days," Ms. Tymoshenko pledged. She said the Russian oil companies Lukoil and TNK-BP "have planned to bring all consumers in Ukraine to their knees" but added that this problem "will be solved with them today or tomorrow." The Economy Ministry said in a statement on April 21 that it will guarantee the property rights of Russian oil companies for Ukraine's biggest refineries only if they agree to cut retail fuel prices. Earlier that week TNK-BP, Lukoil and Alliance group wrote a letter to Russian Prime Minister Mikhail Fradkov, asking him to intervene in the dispute and saying they are concerned by threats from Ukrainian officials to revise privatization deals. The companies are

unwilling to cut prices at their gasoline station networks in Ukraine, saying higher world crude prices are behind the increases. (RFE/RL Newswire)

PM says fuel crisis is nearly over

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko told journalists in Kyiv on April 23 that Ukraine's fuel crisis is coming to an end, with the overwhelming majority of gasoline stations cutting prices to the level set by the Ministry of the Economy and oil traders resuming deliveries of cut-price diesel to farmers, Interfax reported. Ms. Tymoshenko thanked the heads of Ukrainian oil companies who joined a government team to fight the crisis, as well as Fuel and Energy Minister Ivan Plachkov and Prime Minister of Tatarstan Rustam Minikhanov. Ms. Tymoshenko added that the Russian oil companies TNK-BP and Lukoil also became part of the anti-crisis team. According to Interfax, Lukoil Chairman Vagit Alekperov agreed to cut retail fuel prices at the company's gasoline stations in Ukraine following a meeting with Ukraine's prime minister in Kyiv on April 22. (RFE/RL Newswire)

Labor Ukraine elects new leader

KYIV – A congress of the Labor Ukraine Party in Kyiv on April 23 elected 38-year-old lawmaker Valerii Konovaliuk from Donetsk as the party's new chairman, Interfax reported. The party's previous leader, Serhii Tyhypko, who was manager of former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich's presidential campaign in 2004, resigned his post at the congress. Last week Mr. Konovaliuk left the parliamentary caucus of the Party of the Regions led by Mr. Yanukovich. The newspaper *Ukraina Moloda* on April 22 described Mr. Konovaliuk as a "young, vigorous and charismatic" politician who is likely to challenge Mr. Yanukovich's current leadership of the opposition against the government of President Viktor Yushchenko in the 2006 parliamentary-election campaign. (RFE/RL Newswire)

UOC-MP says it should unite Ukrainians

MOSCOW – Only the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP) has the right to unite Ukrainian Orthodoxy around itself, and the Churches of Ukraine should solve their problems themselves, without the interference of others, including the Patriarchate of Constantinople, according to Patriarch Aleksei II, head of the Russian Orthodox Church. He was responding to questions posed by journalists about the status of the canonical Orthodox Church in Ukraine. *Sedmitza.ru* posted the news on March 28. "We are aware that now is far from the best period in the history of canonical

Orthodoxy in Ukraine," said the patriarch. "We value the support that rational forces are giving to the canonical Orthodox Church. An appeal to the patriarch of Constantinople could bring a new schism into the Church life of Ukraine, not stabilize it, and, on the contrary, complicate the situation in which Ukrainian Orthodoxy now finds itself. The Churches which are today on the territory of Ukraine should themselves solve their own problems, without outside influences. Because any interference will only complicate the situation and lead to new additions that will disastrously affect the Ukrainian Orthodox people," said Patriarch Aleksei. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

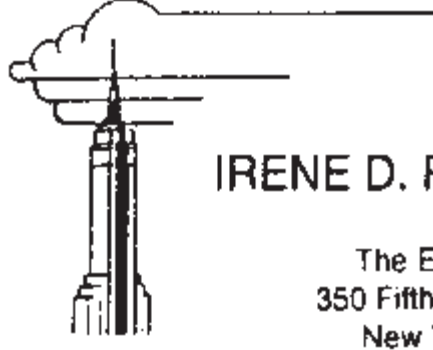
Orthodox organizations react to statement

KYIV – Four Orthodox organizations have sharply criticized a statement by Archbishop Vsevolod (Majdanski) of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. which said the Constantinople Patriarchate does not recognize the subordination of the Kyivan Metropolitanate to the Moscow Patriarchate since 1686, and they called the patriarch of Constantinople to refute the statement immediately. In an open letter to Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew of Constantinople made public on March 30, the authors of the letter also said that Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko was "lost" and called him a "schismatic." The letter was issued in the name of the Union of Orthodox Citizens of Ukraine, the civic movement For Holy Rus and the Orthodox Faith, the Union of Orthodox Brotherhoods of Ukraine and the Brotherhood of the Faithful Duke St. Alexander Nevsky. The letter addressed to Patriarch Bartholomew says, among other things: "The faithful children of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate (UOC-MP) were deeply troubled by the conduct of your bishops during their official visit to Ukraine. The statement Archbishop Vsevolod (Majdanski) made during the reception with President Yushchenko is unprecedented and outrageous. The lack of any reaction to the outrage your clerics have provoked in our Church is even more insolent. Instead of

refuting the offending statement at once, you have assumed a waiting position. Does this lack of reaction from the part of Your Holiness mean complete solidarity with the points of Archbishop Vsevolod's scandalous statement?" The authors called upon Patriarch Bartholomew "to punish the violators of Church canons, Archbishops Vsevolod and Antony." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

SDPU alleges government interference

KYIV – The Social Democratic Party – United has called the country's government to stop interfering in Church affairs. This was the content of a statement by Viktor Medvedchuk, head of the party. In his statement, Mr. Medvedchuk evaluated the March 24 statement by Archbishop Vsevolod (Majdanski) of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A. and a representative of the Ecumenical Patriarchate of Constantinople, who questioned whether Ukraine belongs to the canonical territory of the Moscow Patriarchate. "There is no question that the new Ukrainian government, by starting a new wave of contacts with the Ecumenical Patriarchate, intends to incline it to interfere with inter-Church relations in Ukraine and to impose a unification of Churches and autocephalous status for Ukraine. This is exactly what the Holy Synod of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate had warned President Yushchenko about in early March," Mr. Medvedchuk's statement said. According to Mr. Medvedchuk, "if events develop according to this scenario, it will lead to governmental pressure on the canonical Ukrainian Orthodox Church, to violation of the rights of its faithful and to a rise in the level of interdenominational conflicts. Moreover, these conflicts can outgrow the boundaries of one country and lead to a schism in the entire Orthodox world, with Ukraine becoming an arena for the struggle between the Moscow and the Ecumenical patriarchates." He added, "We strongly condemn the state's interference in Church affairs, which can lead to serious interdenominational conflicts." (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)



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Soyuzivka's Datebook

- May 1, 2005**
Traditional Blessed Ukrainian
Easter Day Brunch, doors open
at 11:30 a.m., \$17++/per person
- May 8, 2005**
Mother's Day Brunch Buffet, 11 a.m.,
\$15 per person
- May 20, 2005**
Ellenville High School Junior Prom
- May 20-22, 2005**
Girl Scout Troop 856 Camp Out
- May 27-30, 2005**
Memorial Day Weekend BBQ
and Zabava
Adoptive Parents Weekend, sponsored
by the Embassy of Ukraine and
the UNA
- June 1, 2005**
Ellenville High School
Scholarship Banquet
- June 2, 2005**
Wedding
- June 6, 2005**
Highland High School Senior Day
- June 6-9, 2005**
Clergy Days
- June 10-12, 2005**
Ukrainian Language Immersion
Weekend offered at State
University of New York New Paltz
- June 11, 2005**
Wedding
- June 12-17, 2005**
UNA Seniors' Week and Conference
- June 18, 2005**
Wedding
- June 19, 2005**
Father's Day Program
- June 25, 2005**
Wedding
- June 26-July 3, 2005**
Tabir Ptashat – Session #1
- June 26-July 8, 2005**
Tennis Camp for ages 10-18
- June 27-July 1, 2005**
Exploration Day Camp – Session #1,
for ages 7-10
- July 3-July 10, 2005**
Tabir Ptashat – Session #2
- July 4-July 8, 2005**
Exploration Day Camp – Session #2,
for ages 7-10
- July 8-10, 2005**
Ukrainian Language Immersion
Weekend offered at State
University of New York at New
Paltz
- July 10-July 16, 2005**
Discovery Camp – Session #1,
for ages 8-12
- July 17-July 22, 2005**
Chemney Day Camp – Session #1,
for ages 4-7
- July 17-July 23, 2005**
Discovery Camp – Session #2,
for ages 8-12
Adventure Camp – Session #1,
for ages 13-16
- July 22-24, 2005**
Ukrainian Language Immersion
Weekends offered at State
University of New York New Paltz
- July 24-July 29, 2005**
Chemney Day Camp – Session #2,
for ages 4-7
- July 24-July 30, 2005**
Discovery Camp – Session #3,
for ages 8-12
Adventure Camp – Session #2,
for ages 13-16
- July 24-August 6, 2005**
Teachers Seminar, Ukrainian
Educational Council
of New York City
- July 29-31, 2005**
"A day in the life of a UPA Partisan
Soldier" event
- July 31-August 5, 2005**
Scuba Course for ages 12 and up

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Thursday, May 5

NEW YORK: The Ukrainian Institute of America (UIA) and Andrei Kushnir Michele Taylor, LLC American Painting present an exhibition titled "Old School Painters" featuring works by Barbara Nuss, Andrei Kushnir, Michele Martin Taylor and Jack Hannula. The exhibition opens Thursday, May 5, at the UIA, 2 E. 79th St., with a gala opening reception at 5:30-8:30 p.m. The exhibit will be on view through May 15. For additional information about the show or to see a full collection of each of the artists, visit www.old-schoolpainters.com or visit the gallery at 208 E. Sixth St.; telephone, (212) 254-2628.

Saturday, May 7

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a meeting with Roman Lubkivsky, former ambassador, writer, professor at the Ivan Franko Lviv National University, and honorary president, Lviv branch, Prosvita Society.

Prof. Lubkivsky will present a new edition of Sviatoslav Hordynsky's "Na Perelomi Epokh" (At the Turning Point of Epochs: Articles on Literature, Reviews, Essays, Critical Reviews, Memoirs, Letters), which came out as a publication of Svit, Lviv, 2004. The presentation will take place at the society's building, 63 Fourth Ave. (between Ninth and 10th streets) at 5 p.m. For additional information call (212) 254-5130.

Sunday, May 15

PHILADELPHIA: The School of the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble is hosting its annual Spring Festival, to be held at St. Michael's Ukrainian Church, 1013 Fox Chase Road, Jenkintown, Pa. The festival begins at 1 p.m. with a performance by the Voloshky School at 2:30 p.m. Admission: \$5, adults; \$3, children age 3-12. Come join us for an entertaining day on the beautiful grounds of St. Michael's. For additional information contact Adreja Kulyk, (215) 917-1263.

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A Ukrainian Summer

Supplement to The Ukrainian Weekly, May 1, 2005

Welcome to our ninth year of "A Ukrainian Summer," our special pre-summertime supplement prepared with the cooperation and collaboration of our readers and community activists to promote the diverse offerings available for the enjoyment and edification of participants of all ages. (A sincere thank-you is in order to all who have contributed to our 2005 issue.)

Inside you will find information about events to attend and places to visit in the United States, Canada and Ukraine. Plus,

at the end of our 12-page supplement, you will see "A Ukrainian Summer Calendar" that will help you plan out your family's truly Ukrainian summer.

From summer resorts and camps to arts workshops and festivals, as well as language immersion courses, you'll learn where to get more information and how to register.

So, sit back, read and enjoy. PS: Don't forget to take notes as you make your choices on where to go and what to do.

Eurovision Song Contest expected to attract 10,000 to Ukraine's capital

by Vasyl Pawlowsky

Special to The Ukrainian Weekly

KYIV – Once again, millions of viewers worldwide will be setting their sights on Ukraine.

They won't be watching protests on Kyiv's streets or the political intrigue. Instead, they'll witness the 50th Eurovision Song Contest between May 19 and 21.

While Ruslana Luzhychko won the 2004 contest in Istanbul with her song "Wild Dances," this time around she'll be hosting the event with boxing champion Volodymyr Klitschko and well-known Ukrainian DJ Pasha.

An estimated 10,000 people are expecting to descend upon Kyiv, along with journalists from 39 countries. Preparations have been moving at break-neck speed, organizers said.

"I am doing everything to ensure that Ukraine is seen in a positive light in the eyes of the world," said Pavlo Hrytsak, the vice-president of National Television Company and Eurovision's executive producer. "We are a part of Europe and part of a larger global community, and we want to make Ukraine shine during Eurovision."

Organizers, including the European Broadcasting Union, have been preparing Kyiv's Sports Palace, securing sponsorships and adjusting the technical aspects. Many young and enthusiastic people have joined as volunteers to help out with the mammoth Eurovision project, Mr. Hrytsak noted.

"One of the finer details that some people would not consider to be important – but I am sure Ukrainians abroad should appreciate this," said Marko Markovic, a Coratian who is the press officer for Eurovision 2005, "[is that] we convinced the European Broadcast Union, who initiated the contest 50 years, that Kyiv should be spelled with a 'y' and not the

way it is transliterated from Russian."

Renovation of the Sports Palace has fallen behind because of the recent political upheaval and change in government, and local media reports questioned whether it would be ready for the event.

"You can never be on schedule when you are working on Eurovision," Sven Stojanovic, a Swede who produced the last two shows, said in an interview published on the Eurovision.ua website. "But things aren't so bad as they were in previous years. We did good shows in Riga and Istanbul, and this year in Kyiv we will do better."

Other criticism surrounded the Eurovision Song Contest itself.

After Ukraine's Eurovision final had selected Gryndzholy of Ivano-Frankivsk to represent the nation with "Razom Nas Bahato," the Orange Revolution's anthem, some media reported that Vice Prime Minister for Humanitarian and Social Issues Mykola Tomenko had meddled in the selection process.

"It doesn't really matter who won," said Hennadii Kurochka of CFC Consulting, the marketing company for Gryndzholy, Ukraine's entry in Eurovision this year. "It is our job to promote Gryndzholy, just as we did with Ruslana prior to Eurovision last year." The group is now on a 15-country, 24-day promotional tour of Europe.

Gryndzholy – known in English as Greenjolly – will automatically make it into the final because the rules of the contest allow the representatives of the top 10 countries in the previous year's contest to advance.

How Gryndzholy fare in the final will depend on both the job CFC Consulting does in promoting them and how television viewers ultimately will vote.

CFC Consulting and Nova Pora (which includes activists of the Pora group of Orange Revolution fame) will provide



The Gryndzholy, Ukraine's entry in the 2005 Eurovision Song Contest.

complementary accommodation services for Kyiv's visitors.

"For those visitors, particularly students and journalists, who may have a limited budget, we will be setting up a tent city on Trukhaniv Island, in the center of the Dnipro, and we're calling it EuroCamp 2005," said Olena Hantsiak-Kaskiv, the event's Support Committee chair.

"Not only will visitors to our capital have a chance to be here during Eurovision, they will be able to enjoy the outdoors. And this will allow our guests who were not here during the events of the Orange Revolution to experience the spirit and character of those who participated in it."

While the expense of staying in one of Kyiv's hotels may be out of range for some, the EuroCamp-2005 will provide

comfortable tents, sleeping bags, transportation to and from the center of Kyiv, as well as entertainment, and a healthy atmosphere for \$13 (U.S.) per day, she said. (For more information readers will soon be able to log on to www.eurocamp.org.ua.)

But it is the show that is most important. As Eurovision's producer, Mr. Hrytsak, underscored, "We've been working extremely hard to ensure that this is a successful event, and we are not alone in doing so. We have the good fortune to be working with the European Broadcast Union, and the producers and technical specialist they have hired, who are some of the best in Europe, are working side by side with our specialists to ensure that this is one of the best Eurovisions ever." (The Eurovision 2005 website is www.eurovision.ua.)

New edition of "Language and Travel Guide to Ukraine" is published

AMES, Iowa – Since 2000, when the last edition of "Language and Travel Guide to Ukraine" was published, there's been a dramatic upgrade in tourism in Ukraine. Increased public transportation, new hotels, an abundance of fine restaurants and food shops, refurbishment of museums, churches and historic sites, and a profusion of consumer goods and crafts has made visiting Ukraine better than ever.

Now, with a democratic, Western-looking government, the time is right to see Ukraine or to make a return trip, says Linda Hodges, co-author of the 2005 edition of "Language and Travel Guide to Ukraine."

The book provides phonetic pronunciations for Ukrainian words and phrases designed to take a traveler through a range of situations from "How do I get to the train station?" to "Do you accept this credit card?" For those who already understand and speak some Ukrainian, the book serves as a refresher course for



reading recognition and vocabulary.

Travelers with language skills have a tremendous advantage in getting around confidently and in taking advantage of the serendipitous moments they'll experience. Ms. Hodges recalled the story of several Ukrainian American tourists driving in the Kosiv area who offered an elderly woman carrying a load of wet wool rugs a ride to her home. She showed them the primitive village "laundromat" where she had washed her newly woven rugs and some unmarked shops that sold them. They bought a couple of multi-colored woven rugs at great prices.

The guidebook's new fourth edition includes an expanded discussion of the major cities – Kyiv, Odesa and Lviv – and of Crimea, plus the addition of numerous smaller cities or towns and significant tourist destinations throughout the country.

It updates the detailed information on planning and arranging a trip to Ukraine. Now much can be done while you're sit-

ting at your computer: you can find a travel agency, reserve a hotel or rental apartment, hire a guide, and even reserve domestic plane tickets online, noted Ms. Hodges.

For those who already know Ukraine well, the author suggests trying something different on your next visit. Here are some of Ms. Hodges' suggestions:

- Go off the beaten path a bit; for example, when in Kyiv, make a day trip to Chernihiv or from Ivano-Frankivsk add a side trip to to Uzhhorod or Chernivtsi. For longer journeys, try the plush, new high-speed trains that link several of the larger cities, or take a domestic flight to another part of the country.

- While it's difficult to turn down Ukrainian hospitality, make an effort to try new restaurants that feature traditional Ukrainian cuisine. Order out-of-the-ordinary dishes, for example quail eggs wrapped in pork and served in brown

(Continued on page 2)

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Much ado at Suzy-Q as UNA resort prepares for 2005 summer season



Participants of Soyuzivka's 2004 Adventure Camp on a rest break during a hike.



The Tiki bar is a popular gathering place.

by Nestor Paslawsky

KERHONKSON, N.Y. – Soyuzivka has finally thawed out from the long winter and dried up from the flooding rains the area recently experienced. It is now beginning preparations for the summer season.

Soyuzivka, the upstate New York resort of the Ukrainian National Association, is poised for an exciting and memorable summer. There are several new additions and improvements that include adding TV with cable service to all the Main House and Halych rooms. Guests will also see a new and fresh look

in the gift shop.

Walt Nalywayko has been busy adding a new trail to Soyuzivka's ever-growing trail system. The Main House dining room has a new full-service bar, and Internet access for guests is available in the Main House, including wireless service.

The Veselka deck will have a fresh coat of paint and some new upgrades to the Tiki bar are planned. All of this, plus other improvements, are in store for this season.

Soyuzivka also has some new and some not-so-new activities in store for all guests this season. The popular theme nights will continue with Monday's Steak Night, Wednesday's Hutsul Night and Friday's Odesa Night, featuring live music. The resort will be adding a Sunday evening Welcome Party at the Tiki bar with entertainment.

Saturday night zabavy (dances) will continue, and Soyuzivka will simultaneously introduce several teen dance nights. These will be specifically for teenagers and will feature a live band and a DJ. The Tiki bar will be the site of several pub nights, as well as some afternoon entertainment performances.

Soyuzivka will also host the annual Sports Jamboree weekend, a golf week

and several dance ensemble performances.

The UNA resort is also excited about its summer camp program. Last year Soyuzivka changed the format of its camps and focused more on the outdoors and exploring the natural beauty of the resort. This year the program begins with Tennis Camp followed by Exploration Day Camp, Discovery Camp, Adventure Camp and Chemney Day Camp for the youngest children. These camps are ideal for all age groups and have many fun-filled days that include rock climbing, rappelling, swimming, hikes, off-resort trips and much more. The camp season is anchored by the popular traditional Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp that is directed by Ania Bohachevsky-Lonkevych.

Especially worth noting is Chef Andriy Sonevsky and the culinary treats he has in store for all guests. These are just a few of the exciting improvements and events planned for this summer, so pick up the phone (845-626-5641) go online (www.soyuzivka.com) and read The Ukrainian Weekly and Svoboda for all the latest news and happenings at Soyuzivka, the Ukrainian community's resort

P.S.: See you soon!

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Welcome Vatra & Get Together

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6:00 p.m. – 10:00 p.m.

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Bring your own...beach chair, singing voices, etc.

Saturday, September 3, 2005

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More information TBA.

Troyanda Ukrainian Dance Ensemble

Casa del Prado Theatre

Balboa Park, San Diego

7:00 p.m. Box Office Opens; 7:30 p.m. Dance

Performance/Concert

General Admission: \$20.00

Sunday, September 4, 2005

House of Pacific Relations Lawn Stage in Balboa Park

with *Troyanda Ukrainian Dance Ensemble*

12:00 noon – 3:00 p.m. Ukrainian food sales; 2:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m. Lawn Program

Arrive early to assure a space in the standing room only crowd. Bring a lawn chair or blanket.

Zabava/Dinner/Dance

Red Lion Hanalei Hotel

6:00 p.m. Cocktail Hour; 7:00 p.m. Dinner/Dance

\$75.00 per person

Music by *Dunai*

Festival proceeds to benefit:

Interior Renovation of House of Ukraine, Inc.

For more information: (619) 460-5733; housandiego@aol.com; www.houseofukraine.com

New edition...

(Continued from page 1)

sauce (from Café-Bar Count Monte Cristo in Ivano-Frankivsk), or ask about the local specialties.

- Browse the open markets for clothing and household items and farmers' markets for food. Also, check out the spiffy remodeled department stores for an array of consumer bargains, and check out art galleries and craft markets for one-of-a-kind treasures.

- For rest, reinvigoration and maybe a cure for whatever ails you, stay at a health resort. Go hiking or try winter sports. To witness modern culture, visit a city during its annual birthday celebration, watch the parade and rock concert, and check out the local craft sellers.

"Language and Travel Guide to Ukraine" gives the wheres, whens and

how-tos to help travelers do all this.

About the authors

Ms. Hodges, a food and travel writer based in Ames, Iowa, is a second-generation Ukrainian with an aunt and numerous cousins in western Ukraine. "We never dreamed that relatives who had been separated for 70 years and too old to meet in person, would be able to pick up the phone and talk," says Ms. Hodges.

George Chumak, co-author, is a native of Lviv who came to the U.S. in 1991, and is an internationally known laser spectroscopist and an assistant professor of chemistry at Clemson University. He lives in Greenville, S.C., with his wife, daughter and parents.

The new edition of their travel guide was published in late 2004 by New York-based Hippocrene Books Inc. It may be purchased at your local bookstore for \$18.95.

Let ALL roads take you to Soyuzivka this summer

MAY - JUNE

5/28- Olya Fryz performance
5/28- Zabava with Fata Morgana
6/12-17 UNA Senior's Week
6/19- Father's Day Luncheon and Program
6/26- 7/3- Tabir Ptashat Camp, Session #1
6/26-7/8 Tennis Camp
6/27-7/1- Exploration Day Camp, Session #1

JULY

7/1-7/4 Fourth of July Festivities
July 1 Luna performs at Tiki Bar
July 2- Zabava- LUNA AND Teen Dance Night- HRIM & DJ
July 3- Zabava, band to be announced
7/3-7/10 Tabir Ptashat Camp, Session #2
7/4-7/8 Exploration Day Camp, Session #2
7/10-16 Discovery Camp, Session #1
7/20- Hutzul Night with performance by Olya Fryz
7/17-22 Chemney Camp Session #1
7/17-7/23 Discovery Camp, Session #2
7/17-7/23 Adventure Camp, Session #1
7/22- Odessa Seafood Night with Chemney Camp Performance
7/24-29 Chemney Camp Session #2
7/24-7/30 Discovery Camp, Session #3
7/24-7/30 Adventure Camp, Session #2
7/27- Hutzul Night with performance by Olya Fryz
7/29- Entertainment at Tiki Bar, performance TBA
7/29- Odessa Seafood Night with Chemney Camp Performance
7/29,30,31- A Day in the Life of an UPA Partisan
7/30-Zabava- Na Zdorovya AND Teen Dance Night-HRIM & DJ
7/31-8/5 Scuba Diving Course

AUGUST

8/1-5 Golf Week
8/5-7 Sports Jamboree
8/5 Caberet Show with Ron Cahute and company
8/6-Afternoon Performances- Barabolya Show
with Ron Cahute & Company followed
by entertainment with HRIM
Zabava with Burya on Veselka Patio and
DJ in Veselka Hall
8/7-8/20 Traditional Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp
8/12 Twisted Kieshka performs at Tiki Bar
8/13 Miss Soyuzivka Weekend & Zabava with Tempo
8/20 Dance Camp Recital Performance
and Zabava with Fata Morgana

SEPTEMBER

Labor Day Weekend Festivities

9/2 Zabava with Luna
9/3 Afternoon festivities- Dance Ensemble,
Palylyk and DJ
9/3 Zabava with Luna and Fata Morgana
9/4- Afternoon Dance Ensemble performance
followed by entertainment at the Tiki Bar
Zabava with Fata Morgana and Teen Dance
Night with Hrim & DJ



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A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

"Music at the Grazhda" concert series embarks on its 23rd season

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

JEWETT, N.Y. – The "Music at the Grazhda" concert series presents a summer program of classical music concerts for the enjoyment of visitors to the Hunter area of the Catskill region. The series, which embarks on its 23rd season under the auspices of Music and Art Center of Greene County (MACGC), has become an established presence in the region and on the Ukrainian American cultural scene in general.

Comprising the current season will be eight concerts, to be held on Saturdays, July 2 through September 3, in the architecturally distinctive Grazhda hall.

The opening concert of the season, to take place July 2, will feature the acclaimed Leontovych String Quartet – Yuri Mazurkevich, violin; Yuri Kharenko, violin; Borys Deviatov, viola; and Volodymyr Panteleev, cello.

Pianist Lydia Artymiw, recipient of the Andrew Wolf Chamber Music Prize (1989) and the Avery Fisher Career Grant (1987), and top prize winner at the Leeds

(1978) and Leventritt (1976) international competitions, will appear at the Grazhda on July 16. Ms. Artymiw, who has emerged as one of the most compelling talents among pianists of her generation, is a Distinguished McKnight Professor at the University of Minnesota.

As part of this season's new programming, Virlana Tkacz, artistic director of Yara Arts Group – a resident company at La MaMa Experimental Theatre in New York City – will present a slide lecture with poetry reading on Yara's work to be held on July 23.

The "Music at the Grazhda" Chamber Music Society – Alexandre Brussilovsky, violin; Solomiya Ivakhiv, violin; Borys Deviatov, viola; Natalia Khoma, cello; Volodymyr Vynnytsky, piano – will mark its second season as MACGC's resident ensemble with a concert on July 30.

New York City Opera diva Oksana Krovvtska, soprano, who has gained international recognition through acclaimed appearances at, among others, L'Opéra de Montréal, San Francisco Opera, Casals Festival in Puerto Rico, Santiago Opera in

Chile, Opera de Bellas Artes in Mexico, L'Opéra de Monte Carlo and the Bolshoi Opera – will appear at the Grazhda in a return engagement on August 6.

Making their debut at the Grazhda on August 13 will be top-prize-winning violinists Iryna and Marta Krechkovsky, with Kevin Kwan Loucks at the piano. Originally from Ukraine, the Krechkovsky sisters, who emigrated to Toronto in 1996, are, respectively, third- and second-year students at the Cleveland Institute of Music and The Juilliard School. Mr. Loucks is a Master of Music candidate at Juilliard.

A program titled "A Viennese Evening" will feature Mr. Kharenko, violin, and Mr. Vynnytsky, piano, in a benefit concert to be held August 27.

The final concert of the season, to take place on September 3, will feature Vladimir Viardo, first-prize winner of the Fourth Van Cliburn International Piano Competition (1973) and grand prix laureate of the Marguerite Long-Jacques Thibaud Competition (Paris, 1971). Former professor at the Moscow Conservatory and currently professor and

artist-in-residence at the University of North Texas, Mr. Viardo has performed worldwide, including as soloist with such conductors as Mehta, Maazel, Penderecki and Mata. In February 2004 Mr. Viardo appeared with the Kyiv Philharmonic as both conductor and soloist.

The music director for the "Music at the Grazhda" series since 2003 is Mr. Vynnytsky, with Ika Koznarska Casanova as executive director and Dr. Ihor Sonevtsky as honorary chairman of the board.

Profiles of the performers, as well as general information – performance schedules, changes and updates, as well as driving directions and membership information – will be available online (effective June) at www.GrazhdaMusicandArt.org. Information is also available by calling (518) 263-4335 (July-September).

An integral part of the Ukrainian cultural complex built around St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church, the Grazhda is situated on Route 23 A, five miles west of the village of Hunter and three miles east of Lexington, N.Y.



Participants of the Grazhda's 2004 summer season (photo montage: Ihor Barabakh).

Being Ukrainian means:

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Ukrainian folk arts programs also part of summer at Grazhda

JEWETT, N.Y. – A rich and varied program of Ukrainian folk arts, held under the auspices of the Music and Art Center of Greene County, is offered as part of the summer program at the Grazhda.

Among the workshops offered are four one-week courses in the following:

- pysanky (Ukrainian Easter egg decorating) and ceramics, with New York-based artist Sofika Zielyk, instructor (August 1-5);
- embroidery, with Lubow Wolyneec, curator and librarian at the Ukrainian Museum and Library of Stamford, Conn., instructor (August 8-12); and,
- gerdany (bead necklace stringing), with Anya Berezovsky, instructor (August 8-12).

A two-week Ukrainian folk-singing program, under the direction of Anna Bachynska – former soprano with the Lviv Opera and currently, a music teacher and choir director in New York City –

will be held August 1-12. The program is devised for children age 4-9. The very popular children's recital, which includes a storytelling-based theater presentation, is the culmination of the 10-day program.

The workshops are held daily, Monday-Friday, at the Grazhda or at a designated venue in the area. Fees: one-week workshops, \$40; two-week folk-singing program, \$70. For additional information and to register for the workshops or program by June 30, call Ms. Zielyk, (212) 533-6419; Mrs. Wolyneec, (203) 327-7899 (work); Ms. Berezovsky, (718) 639-2459; or Ms. Bachynska, (718) 271-9387.

The workshops are funded, in part, by the New York State Council on the Arts.

The Grazhda, which forms part of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church and cultural complex, is situated on Route 23 A in the Hunter region of the Catskill Mountains.



Children's folk-singing recital at the Grazhda, under the direction of Anna Bachynska.

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Plast summer camps in U.S., Canada and Ukraine offer diverse activities



Sailing at Morskyi Tabir.



A view of the terrain encountered by Mountain Biking Camp participants.

by Larissa Oprysko

NEW YORK – Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization gears up for another fun-filled summer packed with adventure, life-enriching experiences and lasting memories. From Cleveland to Massachusetts to Ukraine, Plast once again offers an extensive list of camps for all ages.

Camps for Plast “novatstvo” (children age 6-11) and “yunatstvo” (age 12-18) will be held on July 9-30 at the Novyi Sokil campsite in North Collins, N.Y., Pysanyi Kamin in Middlefield, Ohio; and Vovcha Tropa in East Chatham, N.Y. In order to attend a three-week summer camp, campers must have been members of Plast for at least three months. In addition, a two-week camp for “starshe yunatstvo” (boys and girls age 16-18) will be held at Vovcha Tropa on July 9-24.

The youngest members of Plast, age 6-7, who are novice campers can attend “Pochatkovi Tabir” at Vovcha Tropa on July 10-16 or July 24-30.

Those interested in becoming counselors can attend the novatstvo counselors’ training camp at Pysanyi Kamin on June 25-July 7 or the yunatstvo counselors’ training camp at Pysanyi Kamin on July 1-7. “Zolota Bulava,” a leadership and training camp, is also being offered this year near Toronto, on July 1-9. “Krayovi Vyshkilnyi Tabir,” which focuses on project preparations for “treta proba” (Plast’s equivalent of eagle scout), will be held July 31-August 12 at a site to be announced.

Furthermore, Plast members age 24 and over searching for weekend counselor training can attend an intensive yunatstvo training course at Vovcha Tropa on May 28-29. In addition, “Vyshkil Zviazkovykh,” the higher level of training for counselors of yunatstvo, is scheduled at the same time.

As always, Plast has specialized camps for those looking to focus on specific activities. “Morskyi Tabir” at Camp Marion White in Pittsfield, Mass., is taking place on August 6-13. Mountain Biking Camp, based in Leighton, Pa., is on August 6-13. A Golf Camp will be held at Novyi Sokil on July 31 - August 6.

Yunatstvo interested in a unique opportunity may want to check out “Krayovi ta Mizhkrayovi Tabory” – a group of national/international camps. These camps are being held in Ukraine from July to August and more specific information can be found at www.plastusa.org/tabirs/pdfs/Ukr_tabir_2005.pdf.

For more information or camp applications, please visit the official Plast website at www.plastusa.org or contact your local Plast branch.

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A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

SUM camp programs designed to meet the needs of kids, and parents

by Andriy Bihun

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – Ukrainian summer camps are the place where memories are made for a lifetime. Why not give your child the gift of an unforgettable experience this summer, in a Ukrainian setting reminiscent of your family's village near the Carpathian Mountains? The Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) offers a variety of camp programs designed to fit the needs of children, ranging from day camps for mom or dad and their toddler or youngster, to exciting hiking, swimming and camping adventures and specialized sports programs for older kids. There are also leadership programs for the oldest teens, and everything in between.

This year, SUM offers summer camps at four locations in the United States, as well as numerous sites in Canada and throughout Ukraine and Europe. U.S. locations include SUM's recreational estates in Baraboo, Wis.; Filmore, N.Y.; Cleveland; and Ellenville, N.Y.

In 2005 the "Oselia" in Ellenville proudly celebrates its 50th anniversary, and all campers will join in the festivities

and celebrations throughout the summer months. Returning campers in Ellenville should take note of many particular goings on a new camp, dedicated to the sport of mountain biking, which SUM introduced for the first time last year, was a huge success and is now part of the regular summer schedule; Ellenville's Sports Camp, which traditionally was held in August, moves this year to July to accommodate many older kids who start school sports programs in August and would otherwise be unable to attend camp; Recreational (Vidpochynkovyi) Camp and several other camps for younger children move this year to early August; and a special reunion of past participants of "Praktychnyi Tabir" will give the "old-timers" a chance to come back and relive the fun-filled days that they remember so well.

SUM summer camps are priced to be affordable, and offer children an immersion experience in the Ukrainian language with other children of Ukrainian descent. For more information on SUM summer camps, readers can refer to the full-page ad in this issue, or visit the webpage at www.CYM.org.



Young campers on their marks at the beginning of a race.

Popular SUM "Oselia" in Ellenville to celebrate its 50th anniversary year

by Petro Kosciolk

ELLENVILLE, N.Y. – Members of the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) this year invite the community to join in celebrating the golden anniversary of the well-known SUM "Oselia" near Ellenville, N.Y.

SUM members and countless Ukrainians from throughout the U.S., Canada, Ukraine and elsewhere, have had the good fortune to be affiliated with Oselia in some way: many grew up at Oselia, having spent summer vacations attending (and then staffing) the diverse

campers offered year after year; others have been part of the sizeable crowds at the annual SUM "Zdvyh" and festival during Labor Day weekend; some may have experienced a spectacular wedding set at one of the outdoor chapels on its grounds, and then feasted on culinary delights prepared by Oselia's professional staff – all SUM members. Thus, Oselia has been host and home to countless memories for many.

The estate boasts a children's camp built in the style of a Zaporizhian Sich fort, indoor and outdoor banquet facilities, a motel building, an Olympic-size pool, a sports field with a quarter-mile track, tennis and basketball courts, playgrounds, a restaurant and a café.

Monuments dedicated to 20th century Ukrainian heroes create a striking backdrop to an outdoor stage, where concerts, speeches and other manifestations take place.

A new chapel has recently been built in the style of Ukrainian Lemko churches and will be blessed and dedicated during the fifth Lemko Vatra Festival on June 25-26 – the first event of this year's summer season.

A number of celebratory events to commemorate SUM Oselia's 50th anniversary have been planned. A formal jubilee banquet and cocktail party fund-raiser are scheduled for Saturday, July 9. Later in July, members and guests are invited to Family Fun Day celebrations, as well as the sixth annual Quads Grass Volleyball Tournament and a '50s night themed

pub party. Other sporting events planned are a youth Olympiad, the annual softball tournament in August, and an anniversary soccer tournament.

A reunion of attendees of "Praktychni" Camps from 1991 to 1999 will be during the first weekend of August. The culmination of the summer season and the anniversary events will be the traditional SUM "Zdvyh" and the ever-popular festival during Labor Day weekend, one of the largest gatherings of Ukrainians in the Eastern U.S., this year featuring the world-famous Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus.

Oselia 50th anniversary events will be updated regularly on the website, www.cym.org/us/ellenville, as well on the pages of The Ukrainian Weekly throughout the summer. For more information or to be added to Oselia's mailing list, call (845) 647-7230 or e-mail Ellenville@CYM.org.


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Volleyball players at SUM Oselia in Ellenville.

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A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Voloshky Dance Academy offers top-notch instructors for serious dancers



National Artist and Virsky soloist Victoria Shumilova.

by Larissa Steinhagen

HORSHAM, Pa. – Attention dancers! Do not miss out on the opportunity to attend our nation's premier summer training program for Ukrainian character dance. The highly acclaimed Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Academy, celebrating its seventh year, will once again bring top-notch instructors and performers from the Virsky Ukrainian Dance Company of Kyiv to give aspiring dancers an authentic Ukrainian cultural and dance experience. Many who have seen Virsky's North American tour this past fall will now have the unique opportunity to actually work with and train under these renowned instructors and performers.

The academy's intensive program is designed for dancers who have ability and are ready to excel, and will include full-time classes in character, ballet, choreography and performance technique. Academy students have substantial training and are prepared to work hard for two weeks, thriving on a rigorous schedule of eight hours of classes daily. As a rule, they are extremely motivated and

enthusiastic, coming from all over North America.

The academy goes to great lengths to obtain the highest caliber instructors from Ukraine, who represent the best in their field.

Stepan Zabredowsky is the dean of faculty and professor at the National Cultural University in Kyiv, and specializes in the methodology of teaching techniques for Ukrainian dance at a professional level. Most recently, he toured Switzerland and Italy as the artistic director of the Prolet Dance Company. He will teach classes in character and choreography at the academy.

Instructor Victoria Shumilova is a national artist and current soloist with the Virsky National Ensemble of Ukraine. Her graceful talent was prominently featured during the most recent Virsky North American tour in 2004. She will teach classes in ballet, character and choreography to female students. Ms. Shumilova will share the trade secrets and expertise of a current Virsky star.

Victor Guzeyev, concertmaster with the Virsky Ensemble Symphony Orchestra, will provide musical accompaniment for all classes and performances. He specializes in Ukrainian music for character dance classes.

Instructors' assistants Larissa Steinhagen, Mark Kalyta and Matej Korzeniowski are senior dancers with the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble of Jenkintown, Pa. (near Philadelphia), and all have each received teaching certificates in Ukrainian dance pedagogy from the Kirovohrad Ukrainian Dance Complex in 2003. Their studies in Kirovohrad included training in dance history, theory, technique, choreographic process, traditional costuming and music. They were accompanied by 10 other Voloshky Ensemble members who also completed the training program. The project was made possible by a grant to Voloshky from Dance Advance, a program funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts and administered by Drexel University.

The academy will also include counselors Lada Pastushak and Alex

Knihnicki, also dancers of the Voloshky Ensemble.

The choreographies taught at the academy cover various regions of Ukraine and are technically difficult and artistically challenging; they vary from year to year. Classes are typically conducted in Ukrainian, though students who do not understand Ukrainian have no trouble following – proving the adage that dance is a universal language.

The two-week academy, running August 7-21, is sponsored by the School of the Voloshky Ukrainian Dance Ensemble. The 2005 academy will be held at the Tryzub Ukrainian American Sports Center in Horsham, Pa., a suburb of Philadelphia.

This will be the second year that the beautiful sprawling acres of Tryzubivka will host the academy. Last year's academy popularly featured fine hotel accommodations with a hot tub for soaking sore muscles. In addition, Voloshky's hand-picked chefs prepared every meal from scratch, giving much-needed nutrition to sustain energy and endurance required for classes.

The two-week program will culminate with a performance by the academy participants on August 21 at the enormously popular Ukrainian Independence Day Festival at Tryzub. Another exciting performance is planned in conjunction with the Voloshky Ensemble. And, an off-site performance also is being coordinated for the second week of the academy.

Classes will be small and enrollment limited in order to allow for maximum individual attention. Therefore, the academy directors recommend early registration to ensure a spot. Applicants must be at least 8 years old and have a minimum of two years' dance experience. Classes will be arranged according to age and ability level.

The cost of the two-week academy is \$750, which includes class fees, costumes, and room and board. The deadline for registration is June 15. A \$75 non-refundable deposit is required to reserve a place at this year's academy.

To request a registration packet or for more information, readers may call Taras Lewyckyj at (215) 763-8500 or e-mail taras@voloshky.com.



The Virsky National Dance Company on tour in North America in the fall of 2004.

Kobzarska Sich in Emlenton: where campers of all ages learn bandura

by Anatoli W. Murha

EMLENTON, Pa. – For over 25 years, the Ukrainian Bandurist Chorus has sponsored Kobzarska Sich Bandura Camp at All Saints Camp in Emlenton, Pa. This two-week course in bandura and vocal music has been frequented through the years by participants and staff from all over the world. Featured instructors have included Hryhory Kytasty, Oleh Mahlay, Julian Kytasty, Kvitka Kondracki and Mariana Sadovska.

This year's program begins August 7 and ends August 21, with Julian Kytasty returning as music director.

The two-week bandura and vocal curriculum will be supplemented by a one-week beginners' course (August 7-14) for those age 10 to 11. During the second week, a vocal workshop (August 13-21) will be offered for male and female ensembles. This course concentrates solely on

vocal music, but also gives participants the opportunity to perform with the large instrumental ensemble as well. Participants age 12 and older are welcome.

Ruslana Makarenko of Yonkers, N.Y., noted: "Kobzarska Sich teaches us to

embrace our culture and traditions. The camp teaches bandura in a way that is both fun and educational."

Daily instruction includes the technique of playing bandura, bandura history, solo and ensemble playing and singing, music

lectures and elementary music theory (as needed). There will be free time for sports, swimming, relaxation, practicing or even canoeing down the Allegheny River. The two-week course will culminate with a concert on Sunday, August 21 at 2 p.m.

Instruction is in both Ukrainian and English. And, if you don't own a bandura, no problem, you can rent one. The course is geared to various levels of players, from beginners to intermediate and advanced.

Last year's camp attracted over 70 people from all over North America, including Winnipeg, Yonkers, New York City, Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Toronto, Philadelphia and Edmonton.

For information readers may call Anatoli Murha, camp administrator, at (734) 953-0305 or send an e-mail to UBCbanduracamps@bandura.org. Visit www.bandura.org/bandura_school.htm to download an application.



Participants of Kobzarska Sich Bandura Camp dressed up for a performance.

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

Folk Dance Camp and Workshop in Lehighton is for dancers of all levels

by Paula Duda Holoviak

LEHIGHTON, Pa. – The Ukrainian American Heritage Foundation of the Lower Anthracite Region has announced that the 16th annual Folk Dance Camp and Workshop will be held from Monday, June 27, through Friday, July 1, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., daily at the Ukrainian Homestead in Lehighton, Pa.

The camp concludes on Saturday, July 2, with a finale concert, beginning at 7 p.m. This concert is open to the public, free-of-charge. The camp features special classes for both advanced and novice dancers, age 5 through adult. Guest instructors are David Woznak of the Kashtan School of Ukrainian Dance in Parma, Ohio, and Andrij Dobriansky of the Syzokryli Ensemble of New York City.

As in years past, the camp also features traditional crafts and music, sports, swimming, lunch and snack.

For more information or registration forms, contact Dr. Paula Holoviak, (570) 708-1992; Joseph Zucowski, (570) 622-8056; or Sandra Duda, (610) 377-7750; or e-mail holoviak@kutztown.edu. Deadline for all camp registrations is Friday, June 10.

This year the camp has some special offerings for camp participants and parents and interested members of the community. Mr. Woznak, guest instructor, has spent the past academic year studying traditional Ukrainian pottery at the Ivan Trush College of Applied and Decorative Folk Art in Lviv. Mr. Woznak will offer special pottery classes for the young dancers during the day.

In addition, Mr. Woznak will present a special evening demonstration/lecture at the Ukrainian Homestead on Wednesday, June 29, at 7 p.m. This lecture is open to the public, free-of charge. The second special offering is an evening of ballroom dance instruction on Friday, July 1, beginning at 7 p.m. Registration and a small fee are required for



Performers during the finale concert of the Folk Dance Camp and Workshop in Lehighton, Pa.

the ballroom dance class. Everyone is then encouraged to dance the night away on Saturday evening following the finale program at a special zabava featuring ballroom and Ukrainian dance.

The camp is partially funded by a grant from the Schuylkill County Commissioners through the Schuylkill County Council for the Arts and through grants from the Pennsylvania Partners in the Arts (PPA) and the Pennsylvania

Humanities Council. The PPA program is a partnership initiative between local arts organizations and the Pennsylvania Council on the Arts (PCA), a state agency. State government funding for the arts comes through an annual appropriation by Pennsylvania's General Assembly and from the National Endowment for the Arts, a federal agency. PPA is administered locally by the Berks Arts Council.

Ukrainian Homestead in Poconos is the setting for a variety of events

by Borys Prokopovych

LEHIGHTON, Pa. – Located in the Pocono Mountains of Pennsylvania just 75 miles north of Philadelphia and 90 miles west of New York City, the Ukrainian Homestead offers visitors a wide range of activities in a beautiful country setting. Founded in 1957 by the Organization for the Democratic Rebirth of Ukraine (known by its Ukrainian acronym as ODVU), the Homestead is dedicated to the celebration of Ukrainian heritage and culture.

Five miles from the Pennsylvania Turnpike (NE Extension, Exit 74), the Homestead has been a unique gathering place for friends and family for over 47 years. Over the past year, the Homestead has been busy renovating the old building known as "Gengalivka" into facilities for overnight guests; the boys' and girls' camp buildings have new roofs, as does the main dance hall, which will also get a new coat of paint. There are also plans to rebuild the bath house next to the pool – all before the start of this summer season.

On August 20 and 21 the Homestead will attract thousands of visitors to its two-day cultural Folk Festival featuring the Ukrainian dance ensemble Kashtan, bandurists, the Kazka Folk Ensemble, singers, musicians, and arts and crafts vendors. The festival also includes an evening of dancing until dawn.

Ukrainian youth organizations such as

Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization and the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM), and other organizations hold weekend outings, meetings or conferences at the Homestead. Weddings and special family gatherings are another reason to get together at the Homestead. From picnics or formal events to soccer or volleyball tournaments, this country place has the room and the facilities for small or large groups to hold whatever events they choose.

The Ukrainian Homestead is occupied year-round by skiers, bikers, campers, rafters, hunting and fishing enthusiasts, conventioners and vacationers enjoying nearby attractions such as the historic town of Jim Thorpe and the many ski resorts. The Homestead hosts the Ukrainian Gold Cross Children's Camp, the Kazka Dance Camp, a Mountain Bike Camp and a Paintball Camp.

While camping is not permitted, the Ukrainian Homestead offers motel rooms and bungalows year-round. Barbecue areas, a swimming pool, a dance hall and a social club are also available. An open-air chapel provides the opportunity to attend liturgy throughout the summer months.

For more information or to make reservations, call the Ukrainian Homestead at (610) 377-4621 or (215) 235-3709 or e-mail oselia@ptd.net. The website www.ukrhomestead.com has a complete schedule of events.

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A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

“Dzherelo” culture and language program is designed for teens



Dzherelo students at Canada's National Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin, Manitoba.

SASKATOON, N.Y. – “Dzherelo” serves as Canada’s finest Ukrainian cultural and language immersion program. Located at the Mohyla Institute in Saskatoon, its enrolled students (age 14-17) attain high school credit for grades 9, 10, 11 or 12 Ukrainian language, taught by certified teachers.

Classes take place in the morning, and are as entertaining as they are educational. This year the program takes place July 3-August 5.

Students stay in residence for five weeks and develop a strong sense of fellowship. Guided by live-in qualified counselors, the students also participate in cultural activities, including traditional Ukrainian singing and dancing, crafts and instrumental music (students learn to play the bandura and also may participate in the school orchestra). The program concludes with a concert put on by the students, which never fails to impress parents and the audience with the quality of the presentation using remarkable skills learned in a mere five weeks.

Students have the opportunity to develop their conversational skills; however, one needs no background in Ukrainian language to enroll and participate at the beginners’ level. Scholarships are awarded to students who excel in their language classes.

Several excursions are coordinated by the staff, both in Saskatoon and throughout the province of Saskatchewan. Socials and dances, with Ukrainian music, are coordinated weekly.

Now in its 35th year, the program creates proud, young Ukrainians and unites students from across Canada and parts of the United States. The friendships made at Mohyla are special and often last for a lifetime.

For more information, readers may contact the Mohyla Institute at (306) 653-1944, e-mail mohyla@sasktel.net or log on to <http://www.mohyla.ca/summer.htm>.

Saskatchewan camp for adults offers Ukrainian immersion program

CRYSTAL LAKE, Saskatchewan – The 2005 Adult Ukrainian Language Immersion Camp (AULIC) is scheduled for August 11-14 at Trident Camp, Crystal Lake, Saskatchewan. This year will mark its fifth anniversary.

The increased level of interest in the successful AULIC program has been gratifying. Registration has grown from 11 in 2001 to 25 in 2004. As an indication of the interest in AULIC, it must be noted that come registrants from as far away as Ottawa and various cities in the U.S.

This year’s camp will offer three levels of instruction – beginners, intermediate and advanced – each taught by highly skilled instructors. The beginners level will be taught by Anita Drebot, a teacher with many years of experience from Regina, while Victoria Muzychuk, a professional teacher from Ukraine, will

instruct the intermediate level, and the advanced class will be directed by Kateryna Stratiychuk, a teacher and former principal also from Ukraine.

In addition to a superb job of teaching, these women also handled embroidery and singing classes at past camps. The organizers and instructors are always looking for ways to improve the program and, as a result, this year’s program promises to be even better.

The AULIC program has never been just class work. Evenings are spent singing, learning the finer points of Ukrainian cuisine and other cultural traditions, plus recreational pursuits such as playing cards, watching Ukrainian videos and sitting around the campfire. During the entire four-day weekend Ukrainian will be the “official” language, with English only used where necessary.

Planners expect to once again organize a field trip to a local cultural or historic site.

For more information about the AULIC project, visit the new website at www.aulic.ca. While there, readers can download a registration form, review a sample program schedule and peruse other details like travel instructions and suggestions on what to bring to the camp.

In addition, AULIC is an exceptionally good deal. The 2005 registration fee will be a very modest \$175 per student. This includes room and board, plus class materials. Those interested in learning

more about the program can also speak to any member of the AULIC organizing committee, Ed Lysyk, Wayne Hydeman, Ken Mazur or Tony Harras, at (306) 586-6805 or (306) 585-7945, or can send an e-mail to info@aulic.ca.

The AULIC is a joint project of the Ukrainian Orthodox Men’s Association of Regina and the Ukrainian Canadian Professional and Business Association of Regina.

Only a limited number of registrations will be accepted, so early applications are encouraged.



Classwork focuses on learning the Ukrainian language.



An “extracurricular” activity highlights Ukrainian cuisine.

A Ukrainian Summer: where to go, what to do...

St. George Ukrainian street fair to kick off Ukrainian festival season

by Taras Schumylowych

NEW YORK – On Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, May 13, 14 and 15, Seventh Street, between Second and Third avenues, will be closed to traffic and open for a celebration by the Ukrainian community of New York City. St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church is sponsoring the 29th annual Ukrainian Festival,

which promises to be the biggest and best yet. The official opening will be on Friday evening.

There will be many booths featuring Ukrainian food – varenyky, kovbasa, holubtsi and home-baked goods – and selling Ukrainian arts and crafts – embroideries, wood carvings, ceramics and pysanky (traditional Ukrainian Easter eggs).

The famous Ukrainian chorus Dumka

of New York will give a concert of sacred Ukrainian music at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on Sunday, May 15, at 1:15 p.m. The Dumka Chorus performs under the direction of Maestro Wasyl Hrechynskij.

Festival-goers can enjoy the weekend outdoors, listening to singers and watching those ever-famous Ukrainian dancers with their boundless energy, amazing high

jumps and spectacular steps performing the “Hopak” and other folk dances.

All in all, this street festival provides an excellent opportunity to discover or revisit this fascinating ethnic neighborhood in the East Village. One and all are invited to come see this thriving Ukrainian community, which has blended its rich cultural traditions into the fabric of New York City life.

Yonkers Ukrainian Heritage Festival is scheduled for June 17-19



Dancers perform at the Ukrainian Heritage Festival.

by Helen Tymocz

YONKERS, N.Y. – This year the Ukrainian Heritage Festival in Yonkers, N.Y., is celebrating its 20th anniversary. Please join us on June 17, 18, and 19 for three fun-filled days of music, dancing, crafts, shows and food.

The Yonkers Festival prides itself on showcasing the Ukrainian culture to the diverse communities of lower Westchester as well as the entire tri-state area.

To entertain festival-goers there are stage programs on Friday evening, Saturday and Sunday. While this year's program is not finalized yet, past performers have included the Voloshky Dance Ensemble, the Yevshan Ukrainian Folk Ballet Ensemble and the Chaika Dance Ensemble. There are always an entertaining performances presented by dancers, singers and bands.

The Yonkers Heritage Festival is one of the few Ukrainian festivals that feature carnival rides for children of all ages, from toddlers to pre-teens. On Saturday afternoon pay-one-price-ride bracelets allow visitors to ride as much as they want from 1 to 4 p.m.

For the over-18 crowd there are games of chance enticing visitors to come and try their luck.

Meanwhile, the kitchen serves appetizing food, non-stop. On the menu are all the traditional Ukrainian entrees, such as pyrohy, holubtsi, kovbasa and borshch, and a dinner entree of chicken Kyiv. For those not as adventurous, the usual summertime favorites of hot dogs and hamburgers also are available.

Everyone is invited to the Ukrainian Heritage Festival in Yonkers over Father's Day weekend.

Connecticut State Ukrainian Day is major fund-raiser for seminary

by Donald K. Horbaty

STAMFORD, Conn. – The Connecticut State Ukrainian Day Committee has announced that the 38th annual Ukrainian Day Festival will take place on Sunday, September 11, on the grounds of St. Basil's Seminary, Stamford, Conn.

People begin arriving around 9 a.m. to browse and have coffee. Liturgy is at 11 a.m., celebrated by Bishop Basil H. Losten. A lively program of Ukrainian song and dance will delight all. Over 18 vendors will offer a kaleidoscope of Ukrainian souvenirs: ceramics, woodcarvings, T-shirts, books, embroidery, pysanky, paintings, tapes, CDs, novelties and more. Tours will be offered of the Ukrainian Diocesan Museum and the Diocesan Cultural Center. Ukrainian dishes and picnic food will be available.

The festival continues because of the steadfast support and devotion of people

from 10 sponsoring Ukrainian Catholic parishes of Connecticut, with some members serving on the committee since 1966.

Since its inception, over \$365,000 has been raised by the committee for Ukrainian causes, but mostly for the seminary. A shining example of inter-parish cooperation, the festival depends upon a behind-the-scenes contingent of people in each parish who prepare the thousands of pyrohy, holubtsi, tortes, etc. consumed at this event.

Entrance to the festival, which includes free parking, is \$5 (for all age 12 and over) at the gate. Advance tickets may be purchased for \$3 each from one of the 10 parishes or by contacting ticket chairwoman Helen Rudy of East Hartford, Conn., at (860) 568-5445. The festival will be held rain or shine.

For more information or to volunteer to help during the festival readers may call (203) 269-5909.

Toronto slates mega-celebrations for late August and early September

TORONTO – The board of directors of Ukrainian Culture Festival has announced the following dates for major cultural attractions in Toronto.

On August 26, 27 and 28, the ninth annual Bloor West Village Ukrainian Festival will be held on Bloor Street West between Runnymede and Jane streets.

On September 2, 3, 4 and 5, a Ukrainian Zabava at Harbourfront Center, Toronto's premier tourist destination, located at 235 Queens Quay West, will be held for the first time.

Both events will showcase the best of Ukrainian culture from Canada, the United States and Ukraine.

Last year over 300,000 people experienced Ukrainian hospitality on Bloor Street West. This year it is anticipated that over 500,000 people will catch the

Ukrainian spirit between the two events.

Both sites offer individuals and families an opportunity to see, taste, hear and feel the traditional and current trends in Ukrainian music, food, song and dance.

According to Chairman Jurij Klufas, “The Festival on Bloor Street West is more of a folk festival, while at Harbourfront we will have an opportunity to showcase the broad spectrum of Ukrainian art and culture, including artwork, film and contemporary music.”

Headline entertainers will be announced shortly for both events.

For information about the festival readers may call (416) 410-9965 or log on to www.ukrainianfestival.org.

For information about the Ukrainian Zabava call (416) 973-4000 or www.harbourfrontcentre.com.

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A UKRAINIAN SUMMER CALENDAR

May 13-15	St. George's Ukrainian Festival, New York
May 27-30	Memorial Day weekend barbecue and dance, Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY
May 29	Memorial Day picnic and Ukrainian Nationals Invitational Soccer Tournament Finals, Tryzubivka, Horsham PA
June 11-15	Inauguration of the Institute of Ecumenical Studies of the Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv
June 12-17	UNA Seniors Conference, Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY
June 17-19	Ukrainian Heritage Festival, Yonkers, NY
June 18-19	North American Ukrainian Soccer Club East Conference Championship, Tryzubivka, Horsham PA
June 19	Father's Day program, Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY
June 25-26	Fifth annual Lemko Vatra Festival, SUM Oselia, Ellenville, NY
July 1-4	Fourth of July festivities, Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY
July 2	Opening concert of "Music at the Grazhda" series, Leontovych String Quartet, Jewett, NY
July 2	Finale concert of Folk Dance Camp and Workshop, Ukrainian Homestead, Lehighton, PA
July 2-4	Fourth of July weekend festivities, SUM Oselia, Ellenville, NY
July 23-24	"Den Plastuna" program, Vovcha Tropa Plast Camp, East Chatham, NY
August 1-5	Golf Week, Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY
August 5-7	Sports Jamboree, Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY
August 13-14	Miss Soyuzivka weekend, Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY
August 20	Ukrainian Dance Camp finale concert, Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY
August 20-21	Folk Festival at the Ukrainian Homestead, Lehighton, PA
August 21	Kobzarska Sich Final Concert, All Saints Camp, Emlenton, PA
August 21	Ukrainian Independence Day Folk Festival at Tryzubivka, Horsham, PA
August 26-28	Bloor West Village Ukrainian Festival, Toronto
August 28	Inauguration of the Theological Center of Holy Spirit Seminary/Ukrainian Catholic University, Lviv
September 2-4	Ukrainian Festival, House of Ukraine, Balboa Park, San Diego, CA
September 2-5	Labor Day weekend festivities, Soyuzivka, Kerhonkson, NY
September 2-5	Ukrainian Zabava, Harbourfront Center, Toronto
September 2-5	Labor Day weekend "Zdvyh," SUM Oselia, Ellenville, NY
September 10	Ukrainian Festival of Morris County, Dover, NJ
September 11	Connecticut Ukrainian Day Festival, St. Basil's Seminary, Stamford, CT

Lviv summer school for choir conductors

by Roman Hurko

LVIV – Without a doubt, the state of liturgical singing in the Ukrainian Church today needs to be improved and perfected. This applies equally to the Ukrainian Church in Ukraine, as well as the diaspora. This worrying state of affairs, and the need to improve it through the creation of a summer school for church choir conductors, was brought up during conferences at the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU) by representatives of the Church, as well as by music experts, among them representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora.

All agreed the question of creating a good musical and liturgical-theological education for church choir conductors, deacons and singers is critical.

With this goal in mind, a department of sacred choral conducting was created in 2001 at the Lysenko Academy in Lviv. Since then, an approved curriculum has been written, a group of lecturers has been organized, and a methodology has been developed. The department functions in close cooperation with the Ukrainian Catholic University, especially with its Liturgical Institute.

This gained experience, coupled with the urgent need, has given the impetus for developing the project of an International Summer School for church choir conductors and deacons, the organization of which has been taken on by the Institute of Liturgy at UCU. The first such summer school is planned to take place at the Univska Sviatouspenka Lavra near Lviv on June 10-July 5.

Included in the 20-day course are liturgical singing, vocal technique, conducting, singing in a church choir, as well as liturgical-theological studies such as liturgics, liturgical time, theology of church songs, and history and theory of liturgical singing. A seminar about the sacred music computer data base, "Irmos," is also planned.

For more detailed information about the Summer School, readers may e-mail irmos@ichistory.org.

The coordinator of the International Summer School in Ukraine is Natalia Syrotynsky. The coordinator of the school in North America is Roman Hurko, a composer and conductor from Canada, who may be reached at rhurko@hotmail.com.

Organizers say that starting a summer school for church conductors will improve the general level of liturgical singing, and unite the circle of professionals who are working in this field, who in turn will teach others, thus strengthening the foundation for the further development and perfection of the 1,000-year-old practice of singing in the Ukrainian Church.

The cost of the course is \$200 (U.S.); room and board are an additional \$200.

Restaurant trade show's highlight: an International Cuisine Pavilion

by Katherine Alvarado

CHICAGO – As ethnic diversity in the U.S. continues to grow, cuisine-curious diners are demanding a variety in food, and restaurants are giving them what they want. Varenyky, for example, could be the new dining trend of the future in the U.S. This possibility would bring valuable recognition of Ukrainian culture, tradition and importance of the Ukrainian community in the U.S.

That is why Roman Kutsenko, chief economic advisor for the Consulate General of Ukraine in Chicago, is reaching out to Ukrainian restaurants and companies in Ukraine in an effort for Ukrainian cuisine to be represented at the 2005 show of the National Restaurant Association (NRA).

The NRA is planning an International Cuisine Pavilion, an innovative new feature at its 2005 restaurant, hotel-motel show, to be held on May 21-24 at McCormick Place in Chicago.

Before a diverse group of consulate representatives, commercial attachés, industry leaders and ethnic media from more than 15 countries, Association President and Chief

Executive Officer Steven C. Anderson introduced the pavilion as the first-ever to focus exclusively on international and domestic traditional ethnic food and beverages.

"This new pavilion will be a hot spot at this year's show," said Mr. Anderson. "Everyone in the \$476 billion restaurant industry is looking for ways to positively differentiate themselves. One way is to embrace international foods and beverages that have not yet hit America in a big way. More specifically, the industry is looking for ethnic fusions, eclectic textures and that new taste that will satisfy the appetite of an increasingly sophisticated American palate and adventurous diners. The International Cuisine Pavilion will provide the needed showcase for these authentic concepts."

Representatives from Europe, Africa, Asia, and North and South America were enthusiastic about the prospect of having a focused forum to showcase imports and expand opportunities for ethnic specialties. The excitement and talk among those attending the announcement event focused on the many global foods that could soon be offered on menus everywhere. Examples

included cassava chips from Ghana, paratha from Pakistan and gara masala from India.

The pavilion, to be located on Level 1 of the North Hall at McCormick Place, will host international and U.S. exhibitors showcasing traditional ethnic food and beverage products from around the globe. "Understanding the way to do business in the U.S. will be key to companies coming from other parts of the world," said the pavilion co-creator and president of International Trade Information Inc., Denyse C. Selesnick. "Together with the National Restaurant Association we will provide participating companies with the tools they need to be successful here in the United States," she added.

The International Cuisine Pavilion will benefit a broad range of restaurant industry organizations from single-unit entrepreneurs to multi-unit operators, and from those already offering ethnic items and wanting to expand to those that are looking for that new winning menu concept for the first time.

The pavilion will provide a venue for authentic cuisine to be featured by both domestic companies that either import or

manufacture traditional ethnic food and beverage products, as well as the foreign companies looking to open new doors for their products in the U.S.

The pavilion will make it easy for buyers walking the exhibit floor to find ideas and solutions for their ethnic cuisine needs. The show is on both the U.S. Department of Commerce's International Buyer Program and the U.S. Foreign Agricultural Service list of sponsored trade shows.

Celebrating its 86th year, the association's annual restaurant, hotel-motel show is the largest single gathering of restaurant, food service and lodging professionals in North and South America. Each year, the show attracts more than 2,000 exhibiting companies and over 73,000 attendees from all 50 states and more than 100 countries. For the latest information, please visit the show website at www.restaurant.org/show.

The National Restaurant Association, founded in 1919, is the leading business association for the restaurant industry, which is composed of 900,000 restaurant and food service outlets and a work force of 12.2 million employees.