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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

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

Vol. LXXIII

No. 20

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

SUNDAY, MAY 15, 2005

\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Zvarych sees campaign to force his resignation, suspects diaspora, others

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — After years of embellishing his educational and professional experience, Ukraine's Justice Minister Roman Zvarych admitted to the Ukrainian people at a May 10 press conference what he had told *The Ukrainian Weekly* in an exclusive interview two weeks ago.

Before 40 reporters and at least a dozen television cameras, Mr. Zvarych admitted to having completed no diploma other than a bachelor's degree from Manhattan College, despite claiming for eight years to have earned a master's degree in philosophy from Columbia University.

"I don't have a master's degree diploma from Columbia University," Mr. Zvarych said. "Instead, I have a degree that is the equivalent of a master's degree from Columbia or any other academic institution. Without such a degree of academic learning, I would not have had the opportunity to be a teacher at New York University."

Despite the admission, Mr. Zvarych maneuvered through his second scandal in three months and clearly has the backing of President Viktor Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, who deliberately avoided comment on his background.

Mr. Zvarych said he suspects an organized campaign is under way to possibly force his resignation. He blamed allegedly warring nationalist factions in the Ukrainian diaspora and even members of the Komsomol, or Communist Youth League.

Mr. Zvarych, 51, is a native of Yonkers, N.Y., who settled in Ukraine and became the first American to acquire Ukrainian citizenship in January 1995. He was elected as a National Deputy to Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada on March 29, 1998.

After being appointed as Ukraine's Justice Minister on February 5, he became enmeshed in the Yushchenko government's first scandal when he threatened to resign, and then backed off, following a government decision to ban the re-export of oil, a business his wife Svitlana is involved in. The ban was never implemented.

During his May 10 press conference, journalists engaged in the political theater led by Mr. Zvarych, in which he made certain admissions, denied prior statements and tiptoed around past untruths.

He stressed those qualifications that are real and qualify him for the position of justice minister, and then ultimately left the stage amidst a cloud of contradiction and confusion, without directly admitting to any particular lie.

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Ukraine recalls 10 million war dead, honors veterans on Victory Day



AP/Sergei Chuzavkov

President Viktor Yushchenko, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and other members of the administration place flowers at a Kyiv memorial to heroes of World War II.

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Morning showers on May 9 did not dampen the spirits of Red Army veterans, who turned out by the thousands to celebrate their victory 60 years ago against the forces of Nazi Germany.

The days of cheering on tanks and heavy military vehicles are no longer in vogue. Instead, about 3,000 veterans strolled down Kyiv's main street, the Khreshchatyk, surrounded by their fami-

lies and loved ones.

Children, able to recognize veterans by the rows of Soviet medals on their jackets, greeted the heroes with bright red roses. Marching bands played Red Army anthems and children pranced about in Ukrainian folk costumes.

At the parade's helm marched Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko and other leading government figures.

"For 60 years, the May 9 holiday has

been a mixture of grief and joy," Mr. Yushchenko said. "For four years of war, Ukraine paid 10 million lives of its sons and daughters for our freedom and the right to live on our land. This is a very big price to live freely on your independent land."

It was the first Victory Day celebration under Mr. Yushchenko's presidency, and therefore the issue of recognizing the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) had been

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Foreign policy is top priority of Yushchenko's first 100 days

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV — Foreign policy proved to be Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko's top priority during his first 100 days in office, as he devoted much time traveling and meeting the leaders of Ukraine's critical international partners.

His visits to Brussels, Washington and Berlin aimed to solidify Ukraine's rejuvenated image internationally and reinforce the new administration's commitment to directing Ukraine toward European integration.

"Ukraine is the heart of Europe," Mr. Yushchenko told the Council of Europe, the continent's top human rights body, on January 25. "The future of Europe is

impossible without Ukraine."

President Yushchenko also developed extremely close ties with Georgian President Mikheil Saakashvili, who shares the Ukrainian president's vision of integrating his nation into the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

His first action as president, however, was a symbolic trip to Moscow, a gesture intended to reassure Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin that Ukraine seeks to maintain constructive relations with its "strategic partner," a phrase frequently repeated by Ukraine's leader during his first 100 days in office.

Simultaneously, the new government's determination to change its relations with

Russia also became apparent, particularly when Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko canceled a planned visit to Moscow in late April the day after the Russian Federation's top prosecutor said criminal charges were still pending against her.

European Union

During his first month in office, Mr. Yushchenko put relations with Europe at the top of his agenda, visiting the European Parliament and Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France; and the European Union and NATO headquarters in Brussels, Belgium.

In addressing Europe's leaders,

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ANALYSIS

Moscow continues to undermine democracy in independent Ukraine

by **Taras Kuzio**

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Russian President Vladimir Putin's plans to purchase Leonid Brezhnev's residence in the Crimea have collapsed. USSR Dacha No.1, named Hlitsyniya, is among the Ukrainian properties excluded from privatization. Nevertheless, Mr. Putin attempted to acquire it from Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma as a token of gratitude for supporting Mr. Kuchma's designated successor, Viktor Yanukovich, in the 2004 presidential elections. The dacha is an apt symbol for Moscow's apparent need to maintain a presence in Ukraine.

Subsequently, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko said that Kyiv is considering an alternative residence for Mr. Putin. This comment is itself unusual, as world leaders normally do not have official residences in foreign countries. Mr. Yushchenko bluntly ruled out Hlitsyniya and warned against constructing relations with Russia through shady privatization deals, apparently a practice used under President Kuchma (Ukrayinska Pravda, May 4).

On October 21, 2004, just 10 days before the first round of the 2004 presidential election, Ihor Bakai, then head of the Directorate on State Affairs (DSA)

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attached to the executive branch, deeded Hlitsyniya to the International Children's Center Artek in the Crimea. The director of Artek then sold Hlitsyniya to Vneshtorgbank, which was acting on behalf of the Russian Directorate for State Affairs attached to the Russian executive. Russia had already paid 30 percent of the cost (estimated at 78 million hrv or \$15.5 million) to Artek.

The scandal surrounding Hlitsyniya follows another one in Crimea. Mr. Kuchma had lobbied for 350 hectares of prime land near Yalta to be given to Russia to build a hunting lodge for Mr. Putin (Ukrayinska Pravda, January 31).

Hlitsyniya was sold around the same time other prime Ukrainian assets were transferred to Russia. Mr. Bakai transferred the Dnipro, one of Kyiv's premier hotels, on December 28 (four days after he was dismissed as head of the DSA) at the cost of 92 million hrv (\$18 million). The Dnipro Hotel had also appeared on a list of state properties unavailable for privatization.

The Dnipro-Elit company that "purchased" the Dnipro Hotel is headed by Russian businessman Maxim Kurochkin. At the time he was deputy head of the Russian Club, headquarters to the Russian "political advisors" brought in to help Mr. Yanukovich win the presidential election. Mr. Kurochkin is reportedly linked to organized crime and is wanted in Ukraine on numerous counts of corruption and fraud. He now lives in Moscow.

Many Russian and Ukrainian citizens fleeing criminal charges in Ukraine have moved to Moscow. Besides Messrs. Kurochkin and Bakai, former Central

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Belarus triggers dispute with Ukraine

by **David Marples**

Eurasia Daily Monitor

During the annual April 26 commemoration of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, Belarusian authorities detained several foreign nationals, including citizens of Russia and Ukraine. The arrests that occurred at one of the commemorations in Miensk have caused serious tensions with Kyiv, after the Belarusian authorities initially refused to release five Ukrainian citizens taken into custody near the residence of President Alyaksandr Lukashenka.

April 26 traditionally sees a large march in the center of Miensk led by the political opposition. However, for the 19th anniversary two applications were sent to the Miensk City Council. The first, from Maryna Bahdanovich, a member of the executive of the United Civic Party and Uladzimir Labkovich of the Belarusian Popular Front, requested a meeting near Bangalore Square on behalf of the "Ten" allied parties and groups. At the same time the Conservative Christian Party of the Belarusian Popular Front (CCP BPF) appealed for a meeting in Yakub Kolas Square.

The city authorities agreed to the Ten group, but rejected the latter request (Narodnaya Volya, April 23). Instead, the CCP BPF held its meeting in Kurapaty, a

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northern suburb of Miensk.

However, while some of the opposition met legally at a church built to commemorate Chernobyl victims, about 150 people assembled near the presidential residence to submit a petition on Chernobyl-related problems to the head of state. The group included Mr. Bahdanovich, in addition to members of the Youth Front, and leaders of youth movements from Russia and Ukraine. The militia quickly intervened and 33 people were arrested, including Mr. Bahdanovich, Zmitser Dashkevich of the Youth Front, eight Russians, including correspondents of the Russian Newsweek and Moskovsky komsomolets, and five Ukrainians from the organization National Alliance (Narodnaya Volya, April 28). The majority of those detained were taken to the Lenin militia department in Miensk.

Most of the arrested foreign nationals received sentences of 9-15 days in prison, causing immediate consternation in Russia and Ukraine. In Moscow on April 29, leaders of the Oborona youth organization, Yabloko and the Union of Right Forces held a meeting to demand the immediate release of their colleagues. In St. Petersburg, a picket began outside the Belarusian Consulate (NTV, April 29). The Belarusian Foreign Ministry maintained that the two journalists detained had no accreditation to work in Miensk. At the request of the Russian Foreign Ministry, the arrested Russians were released on April 30 (Charter 97, May 3).

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NEWSBRIEFS

Ukraine to re-examine OUN-UPA activities

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko has instructed Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko to resume an inquiry into the activities of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) and its partisan force, the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), by a relevant governmental commission no later than July 1, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service and Interfax reported on May 10. According to the Presidential Secretariat, the commission is tasked with reaching legally and historically substantiated conclusions on the OUN-UPA and working out an official government position on these organizations. (RFE/RL Newsline)

President leads V-Day march

KYIV – Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko, after attending the Moscow military parade in Red Square on May 9, returned to Kyiv to lead a march of Ukrainian World War II veterans in the capital center later the same day, Ukrainian media reported. Mr. Yushchenko delivered a speech to the veterans, wishing them long lives and urging them to help build a "free and independent Ukraine." Mr. Yushchenko also reiterated his earlier appeal for reconciliation between Soviet veterans and those who fought in the nationalist Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) against both the Soviet and the Nazis during World War II. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Holocaust victims recalled at Babyn Yar

KYIV – A gathering commemorating Holocaust victims at the Menorah monument in Kyiv's Babyn Yar on May 5 started with a moment of silence. Over 30,000 Jews, Ukrainians, Russians, Gypsies and representatives of other ethnic groups were shot there over a two-day period in 1941. In all, 150,000 were killed there by the Nazis during World War II. Moshe Asman, chief rabbi of Kyiv, said in an interview with TV Channel 5: "We must do everything possible to prevent outbreaks of racism and anti-Semitism in Ukraine. We must learn the lessons of history. We must understand what ignoring this horrible tragedy can lead to." That same day representatives of the Israeli Embassy in Ukraine awarded the title of "Righteous Among the Nations of the World" for saving Jews during World War II to several more Ukrainians. In total, according to the embassy's press service, 279 Ukrainians have already been awarded this distinction. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Putin denies "occupation" of Baltics

MOSCOW – In an interview with

German television channels ZDF and ARD, President Vladimir Putin said on May 5 that the term "occupation" is not appropriate for Soviet control over the Baltic states and Eastern Europe after 1945, and he called for an end to speculation on the topic. Mr. Putin said that the Baltic states first gained their independence as a result of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk that Bolshevik Russia and Germany concluded in February 1918, according to a transcript of the interview published on kremlin.ru. "Later, in 1939, Russia and Germany decided differently: Germany agreed that this part of Europe should return to the influence of the Soviet Union," he said. "In fact, the Baltic countries were pawns in big world politics and this, of course, is the tragedy of these peoples," Mr. Putin added. As for condemnation of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact, the Russian president said that "the highest representative body of the Soviet Union condemned it in 1989. ... Should we do it every day, every year?" In another interview with the German daily Bild published on May 5, Mr. Putin said he is against comparing Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler. "I can't understand you equating Stalin and Hitler. It goes without saying that Stalin was a tyrant, whom many call a criminal. But he wasn't a Nazi. And it was not Soviet troops that first crossed the border, but the other way around," Mr. Putin stated. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Visas for EU citizens may be abolished

KYIV – Czech Foreign Minister Cyril Svoboda told journalists in Kyiv on May 11 that Ukraine is considering lifting visa requirements for European Union citizens indefinitely, CTK reported. Svoboda was commenting on his meeting with Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk earlier the same day. If this happens, Mr. Svoboda added, the Czech Republic will reciprocate by issuing free visas to Ukrainians. Ukraine scrapped visa requirements for EU citizens and Switzerland from May 1 to September 1. As a reciprocal measure, the Czech Republic, Lithuania and Hungary decided to grant free visas to Ukrainians within the same period. Mr. Svoboda also said in Kyiv that the Czech Republic is interested in legalizing Ukrainian laborers in that country, who usually perform unqualified work and mostly work illegally. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Kyiv, Toronto sign memorandum

KYIV – Kyiv Mayor Oleksander Omelchenko and Toronto Mayor David Miller signed a memorandum in Kyiv on May 12 on deepening cooperation

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

FOUNDED 1933

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

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

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

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

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

Editor-in-chief: Roma Hadzewycz
Editors:
Andrew Nynka
Ika Koznarska Casanova (part time)

The Ukrainian Weekly Archive: www.ukrweekly.com; e-mail: staff@ukrweekly.com

The Ukrainian Weekly, May 15, 2005, No. 20, Vol. LXXIII

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Yushchenko's first 100 days: tackling economic problems

by Yana Sedova

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – When assuming office in January, President Viktor Yushchenko vowed to address such economic problems as bribery, slowing growth and inflation inherited from his predecessor.

He also needed to fulfill his campaign assurances of reform that would enable entrepreneurs to comply with the law and pay taxes, as well as integrate and compete with Europe.

In his inauguration speech, President Yushchenko reiterated these priorities, stressing that no one would feed at the public trough and that he would bring the nation's economy out from under the shadows.

Economists agree that the first 100 days of Mr. Yushchenko's presidency is a period too brief to draw conclusions. However, it is enough to reveal the new administration's economic priorities.

Reprivatization

Reprivatization was among the first economic issues addressed by the Yushchenko administration. At the first Cabinet of Ministers meeting on February 5, the government agreed to return Kryvorizhstal to the government.

Kryvorizhstal is Ukraine's largest steel mill. Ignoring several more lucrative bids for the factory, former President Leonid Kuchma had allowed the mill to be sold to a partnership consisting of his son-in-law Viktor Pinchuk, Donetsk oligarch Rynat Akhmetov and the former Donetsk Oblast Chair Boris Kolesnykov, who is currently in prison on charges of extortion and attempted murder.

Besides Kryvorizhstal, President Yushchenko said about 30 enterprises would be included in a reprivatization list he wants compiled.

His estimate markedly differed from that of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, who said that as many as 3,000 enterprises would be reviewed. The Cabinet of Ministers so far has compiled a list of 27 enterprises for examination.

"Enterprises of strategic importance can-

not be privatized," said Valentyna Semeniuk, the new chair of the State Property Fund.

She added that Kryvorizhstal would soon be returned to the state and not resold since the government considers it a strategic enterprise.

The main lever the fund can use to claim the mill is the investment defaults from the oligarchs, Ms. Semeniuk said. "In this case, the contract of purchase can be canceled," she said.

The fund plans to examine state property and identify inefficient enterprises in three months.

The fund also initiated a delay in privatization of Ukrtelecom, Ukraine's largest telecommunications firm.

Ms. Semeniuk also said that about 20,000 state enterprises disappeared since 1991 – they were found neither among state nor private property. The fund will find out what happened to these enterprises, she said.

The fund expects to add to the budget about \$1.3 billion this year, she said.

Inflation

Ever since the Verkhovna Rada passed the 2005 national budget, described by Mr. Yushchenko as the most socially oriented in independent Ukraine's history, the administration's political opponents have repeatedly warned of a looming threat of inflation.

The fourth-quarter 2004 inflation rate was 6.3 percent, and the first-quarter 2005 rate was 4.4 percent, Ms. Tymoshenko said.

In accordance with the new budget, minimum monthly pensions will increase 17 percent to \$63 a month, and minimum monthly government wages will increase 27 percent to \$63 a month, said Viktor Pynzenyk, Ukraine's finance minister. Government salaries for skilled workers, such as doctors, teachers and scientists, will rise 57 percent, Mr. Pynzenyk said.

The government planned to incrementally increase minimum wage payments through September 2005.

Until the 2.7 percent appreciation of the hryvnia against the U.S. dollar announced on April 20, the National Bank of Ukraine (NBU) kept the nation's money supply under control by buying excess hryvni in order to prevent inflation.

NBU chairman Volodymyr Stelmakh didn't precisely explain the reason behind the hryvnia's abrupt appreciation from 5.19 per U.S. dollar to 5.05 per U.S. dollar. But he insisted it is necessary to comply with the 2005 budget, which is based on the 5.1 hrv per U.S. dollar exchange rate.

Additionally, "the poor will gain by appreciation of the hryvnia, because they don't have savings in dollar currency," Mr. Stelmakh said.

Economists, on the other hand, said that the hryvnia's appreciation cost the average Ukrainian 5 or 6 percent of those savings kept in U.S. dollars.

The bank's decision was not well-received by the Ukrainian president, who remarked, "Do we have to use such coarse methods and rummage through the wallets of Ukrainians in the dark?"

The revaluation hit savings and complicated conditions for manufacturers, Mr. Yushchenko said. "The government should make manufacturers' interests its top priority," he added.

The Ministry of the Economy had been planning to appreciate the hryvnia step-by-step through the end of the year, said Serhii Teriokhin, the nation's economy minister. He criticized the National Bank's hastiness and said that Mr. Stelmakh should have consulted with his ministry first.

Additionally, the hryvnia's appreciation could potentially cut GDP growth by 2 percent, he said. In February, before the appreciation, Mr. Teriokhin predicted GDP growth of 9 percent.

Prime Minister Tymoshenko, however, did not criticize the National Bank.

"What we see now is a real market," Ms. Tymoshenko said. "This is the value of the hryvnia and the dollar."

According to the Constitution of Ukraine, the stability of the national currency is provided by the National Bank. Moreover, the exchange rate was a financial barometer for the economy of Ukraine. The appreciation came at a cost of some measure of stability and trust the government had earned with the Ukrainian people, experts said.

"If we, during the year, let the same devaluation of the dollar or any other curren-

cy happen again, it will indicate an exceptional absence of professionalism of people in power responsible for this sphere," said Oleksander Suhoniako, the president of the Ukrainian Banks Association.

The controversial appreciation of the national currency coincided with a fuel crisis in April in which world prices were rising.

Negotiations between Ms. Tymoshenko and Russian oil companies were successful. The companies agreed to cut prices, keep them reduced and supply the agricultural sector with diesel fuel at discounted prices.

Ms. Tymoshenko, in turn, promised to provide the Russian companies tax returns, to the tune of \$25 million.

To make matters even more convenient, the hryvnia's appreciation further minimized any loss in revenue from reduced oil prices.

As a result, some Social Democratic Party – United national deputies in the Verkhovna Rada said the hryvnia's appreciation could have been one of the tactics used to persuade Russian oil companies to support the Cabinet's decision to cut fuel prices.

Mr. Stelmakh dismissed the notion as ridiculous.

Import duties

Reduction of import duties was also among the first priorities of the new government.

Unreasonably high import duties had caused Ukrainian businessmen to pay bribes to customs officials, Mr. Teriokhin said. The bribes were a fraction of what they would have paid in duties, and the Ukrainian government lost millions in revenues as a result, he said.

Customs inspections were tightened. To implement the reduced import duties, Ms. Tymoshenko proposed a "Smuggling Stop!" program.

The Economy Ministry prepared a bill to revise Ukraine's Customs Code so that the revised tariffs would be low enough to eliminate bribery and would comply with World Trade Organization standards.

Meanwhile, importers stopped trade in

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NEWS ANALYSIS: The first 100 days of the Yushchenko administration

by Roman Kupchinsky

RFE/RL Belarus and Ukraine Report

Despite lingering hopes by some Russian politicians to see him fail and the ever-increasing shrillness of a badly decimated opposition, the government of Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko is surviving and going about the business of governing. The Yushchenko-Tymoshenko team celebrated its first 100 days in office on May 3 and by tradition deserves a report card.

The new government of Ukraine came to power on the momentum generated by the Orange Revolution, which, in turn, was powered by Mr. Yushchenko's repeated pledges to clean up corruption in Ukraine. This long-overdue housecleaning has been the overriding feature of the first 100 days in office of Yushchenko and his prime minister, Yulia Tymoshenko, who has personally taken the lead in this respect.

The newly appointed heads of the "power ministries" – the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), the Internal Affairs Ministry and the Procurator General's Office – have all been working overtime investigating hundreds of officials of the former regime of President Leonid Kuchma. Criminal charges have been filed against a small number of them thus far, the most visible case being that of Borys Kolesnykov, head of the Donetsk Oblast Council, who is in prison awaiting trial on charges of extortion. And, despite the

opposition's claims that Mr. Kolesnykov is the victim of political revenge for his support of Viktor Yanukovich during last year's election, few view this defense seriously and most agree with the government that he was involved in a criminal act.

The Kolesnykov case, along with a court decision that the privatization of the giant Kryvorizhstal enterprise in 2004 was illegal, has created the impression that the Yushchenko government has taken on the Donetsk clan as its first target in the anti-corruption struggle. The fact that the two men who most benefited from the Kryvorizhstal privatization – Viktor Pinchuk (Mr. Kuchma's son-in-law) and Rynat Akhmetov (the generally acknowledged leader of the Donetsk clan) – are being targeted is proof for many that Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko have set their priorities on reforming and cleaning up the Donbas while punishing the Kuchma clan for past crimes.

The Yushchenko government is widely expected by its supporters to arrest and try former President Kuchma on charges relating to the slaying of journalist Heorhii Gongadze. In its first 100 days in office, the new government has arrested two suspects, both high-level Internal Affairs Ministry officers, who have confessed to killing Gongadze. A third suspect, Internal Affairs Ministry Gen. Oleksiy Pukach, has an arrest warrant out for him and is

believed by some to be hiding in Israel.

The only remaining hang-up in the case seems to be a controversy over recordings made by Mykola Melnychenko, whose erratic behavior and refusal to hand over the original recordings he purportedly secretly made in President Kuchma's office are holding up the prosecution, according to an interview with Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun in *Ukrainska Pravda* on April 24.

Mr. Kuchma is also believed to be closely linked to large-scale fraud and embezzlement allegedly conducted by his property office chief, Ihor Bakai. Mr. Bakai, who is in hiding in Russia, is being sought by Ukrainian law-enforcement officials who want to question him about a number of suspect deals he authorized in 2004 involving tens of millions of dollars.

The first 100 days have also demonstrated that the government led by Prime Minister Tymoshenko is plagued by personal conflicts and squabbles. The most visible conflict is between Ms. Tymoshenko and Petro Poroshenko, the secretary of the National Security and Defense Council. It has long been known that Mr. Poroshenko wanted to become prime minister and that President Yushchenko's choice of Ms. Tymoshenko was influenced by pressure from those who saw her as an uncompromising figure who would combat corruption, while Mr. Poroshenko, a rich business-

man, was seen as being less dedicated to fighting corruption. The conflict also involves unclear lines of responsibility between the Cabinet and the National Security and Defense Council, and has the makings of a turf fight.

One scandal reported by RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service that has generated bad publicity concerns Justice Minister Roman Zvarych. Mr. Zvarych, who renounced his U.S. citizenship in 1993 to become a Ukrainian subject, threatened to resign if the Cabinet passed a regulation forbidding the resale of oil from Ukraine. Soon it became known that Mr. Zvarych's wife was employed by an oil company that was exporting oil. The Cabinet did not pass the regulation and Mr. Zvarych remained in the government.

Soon afterwards the *Ukrainska Pravda* website conducted an investigation which it claimed showed that Mr. Zvarych had lied about graduating from Columbia University. Mr. Zvarych maintained that he did graduate from Columbia. *Ukrainska Pravda* then published a document from the registrar's office of the university stating that he did not.

Ms. Tymoshenko took a sanguine view of the matter and in an interview for the newspaper *Dzerkalo Tyzhnia* stated that Mr. Zvarych rarely attends Cabinet meet-

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ON THE 60th ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF WORLD WAR II

ANALYSIS: Mykola Lebed and the UPA

by Roman Kupchinsky

RFE/RL Belarus and Ukraine Report

As the leaders of several former Soviet republics prepared to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe on May 9 in Moscow, Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko announced on March 5 that he wanted to see a reconciliation between veterans of the Soviet armed forces and those who served in the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA).

This announcement prompted the publication on various pro-Russian websites in Ukraine – including <http://www.anti-orange.com.ua> – a number of articles denouncing the UPA as “German collaborators” and attacking Mr. Yushchenko’s statement.

Natalia Vitrenko, a leader of Ukraine’s Progressive Socialist Party, declared that she intends to present documents from the 1945-1949 Nuremberg trials in which the UPA is listed as a party to German war crimes. However, Ukrainian American historian Dr. Taras Hunczak says no such documents exist and Ms. Vitrenko, to date, has not produced any.

For its part, Mr. Yushchenko’s government has said it will exhibit formerly secret documents from its archives that purport to show that the UPA, along with other organizations, fought against the Germans.

The story of the UPA and its founder, Mykola Lebed, is seen by many as having been distorted during the past 60 years. Soviet propagandists, Russian nationalists and Ukrainian Communists have all denounced the UPA as collaborators who, after the war, became “American agents” and actively fought to separate Ukraine from the Soviet Union.

Although Ukraine is now independent, this has not prevented the UPA’s detractors from continuing their ideological attacks.

Mr. Lebed, a leader of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN), founded the UPA in western Ukraine in 1942. Born in 1909, Mr.

Lebed rose to prominence for his role in planning the OUN’s 1934 assassination of Polish Interior Minister Bronislaw Pieracki. Arrested by the Gestapo as he tried to cross Germany to the free city of Danzig, Mr. Lebed was turned over to Poland and sentenced to death, a sentence that was later commuted to life in prison. He was sent to a prison camp in the Belarusian town of Bereza Kartuska.

When Germany invaded Poland in 1939, Mr. Lebed escaped and rejoined the OUN in western Ukraine. Shortly afterward, the OUN split into two factions and Lebed joined the group headed by Stephan Bandera that came to be known as OUN-b.

The OUN-b anticipated that conflict between Germany and the Soviet Union was imminent and believed that it would be possible to use the conflict to establish an independent Ukrainian state. To achieve this, they sought a tactical alliance with Hitler. The Germans allowed the OUN-b to form two battalions – Roland and Nachtigall – which were dispatched to Ukraine on the eve of the German invasion to conduct reconnaissance. The units saw little action and were soon disbanded.

Following the German invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941, Bandera’s OUN faction proclaimed Ukrainian independence in Lviv on June 30, 1941. The Germans, however, had little use for the Ukrainian nationalists by this time and the Gestapo arrested Bandera and most of the OUN-b leadership in July 1941. Bandera spent most of the war in a concentration camp.

Mr. Lebed took over as head of the OUN-b and began organizing the UPA in western Ukraine as an anti-German guerrilla force. In January 1944, Mr. Lebed’s wife, Daria, who had helped him plan the Pieracki assassination, was arrested by the Gestapo and sent to the Ravensbruck concentration camp along with their 2-year-old daughter. At that time the German police circulated a “Wanted:

(Continued on page 6)

FOR THE RECORD: OSCE chairman reflects on end of second world war

LJUBLJANA – The chairman-in-office of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Slovenian Foreign Minister Dimitrij Rupel, issued the following statement on Monday, May 9, on the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II.

We mourn the tens of millions of people who lost their lives, as victims of the war, the Holocaust, occupations and acts of repression.

Sixty years ago this month, a world at war and a devastated Europe breathed a sigh of relief as the bloody battles of the second world war came to an end.

We mourn the tens of millions of people who lost their lives, as victims of the war, the Holocaust, occupations and acts of repression. We honor all those who fought for the victory of humanity against dictatorship, oppression and against aggression. We owe them an incalculable debt and will never forget their sacrifice.

Our generation grew up in the shadow of the war, as young people who witnessed the reconstruction or children of parents who had first-hand knowledge of the horrors of the war. We have grown up in a world that has sought never to repeat such a tragic legacy, by developing the United Nations, European Union and other organizations. The OSCE, which

has been dedicated to building peace and security through cooperation for the last 30 years, can take pride in the contribution it has made.

And yet, we live in a world that is still threatened with dangers and challenges to us all.

When we consider how far we have come in 60 years in terms of building a more united Europe, we can be proud of what has been achieved. Reflecting on the past should also put into perspective the comparatively minor issues on which we lack agreement today. Indeed, when we consider what we all share – the desire for peace, security and prosperity for ourselves and our children – it can be said that the common ground on which we stand is wide and strong.

Let us not let the lessons of the past fade, nor allow minor differences to undermine our common project.

Let us continue our collective efforts to create a common, indivisible democratic security space in Europe where good-neighborly relations are the norm and where there is no tolerance of discrimination and extremism. Let us pull together to free this generation from the threat of new global menaces, like terrorism.

The OSCE can and must play a key role in building the Europe that our forefathers dreamed of 60 years ago. As we reflect on 60 years since the end of the war and 30 years since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, let us pay tribute to those who died fighting for the principles that we hold so dear. And let us move forward in our work determined to overcome the past and to do our part to make the world a safer place.

RESOLUTION: On the Soviet occupation

Following is the text of a resolution regarding the Soviet occupation of Ukraine and other nations that was adopted by several Ukrainian organizations in the diaspora (list of signatories appears at the end).

Whereas, the Russian Federation is inviting world leaders to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the defeat of Nazism on 9 May 2005;

Whereas, May 9, 1945, is generally accepted as the first day of the “Cold War” during which the USSR posed a continual, intentional and dangerous threat to the security and freedom of the peaceful democratic nations of the world;

Whereas, the Russian Federation claims that the USSR made the most important contribution, compared to the Allies of the time, in this victory over Nazism;

WHEREAS the Russian Federation has not acknowledged the USSR’s collusion with Nazi Germany in invading and occupying most of Eastern and Central Europe, including western Ukraine, through the “Treaty of Non-Aggression Between Germany and the USSR and the Secret Additional Protocol, August 23, 1939” (the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact);

Whereas, the Russian Federation, as the recognized successor to the USSR, refuses to accept culpability for subjugating and coercively controlling most of the nations and peoples of Eastern and Central Europe for 50 years;

Whereas, the Russian Federation is trivializing the Stalinist and post-Stalinist crimes against subjugated peoples, including Russians;

Whereas, the Russian Federation refuses to condemn those responsible and compensate victims;

Whereas, the USSR denied legitimate self-determination to numerous peoples and nations in Eastern and Central Europe, and elsewhere within the USSR, for nearly 50 years;

Whereas, the Russian Federation is deliberately equating the concept of victory with “liberation” and rejecting any notion of the USSR’s aggression against Ukraine, the Baltic states and the other captive nations of the former USSR;

Whereas, the Russian Federation’s ongoing distortion of historical truth is the primary cause of the general mistrust the peoples of Eastern and Central Europe have towards Russia and of the consequent tensions in the region;

Be it resolved that Ukraine’s president, His Excellency Viktor Yushchenko, honor the valor and sacrifices of all those Ukrainians who fought for Ukraine’s freedom before, during and after the second world war by remaining in Ukraine’s capital, Kyiv, on May 8 and 9, 2005, and by so doing also hallow the memory of all victims of Nazi and Soviet oppression.

Endorsed by: Association of Ukrainians in Great Britain, Federation of Australian Ukrainian Organizations, Le Comité pour La Défense de la Démocratie en Ukraine (CDDU), l’Union des Français d’Origine Ukrainienne (UFOU), Le Comité Ukraine 33, Ukrainian Canadian Civil Liberties Association, Ukrainian American Civil Liberties Association, Ukrainian American Justice Committee, Ukrainian Genocide-Famine Association – U.S.A.

Quotable notes

Dear friends, 60 years have passed since the end of the World War II. I have just arrived from the parade on the Red Square in Moscow, where I saw the presidents of Russia and Germany standing next to each other, where Wehrmacht soldiers were invited to Moscow to meet veterans of the Great Patriotic War, to sit at a roundtable and shake each other’s hands.

Sixty years have passed since the great victory. In our hearts we have forgiven the Germans, the Japanese and the Poles. We have forgiven those who possibly were on the other side of the front line. But we have not forgiven ourselves.

Unfortunately, veterans of World War II have not yet offered their hands to the veterans of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. I know how difficult this process is. I know what pain there is in the hearts of tens of thousands of veterans when reconciliation is discussed today.

But I am asking you, veterans, I am taking my hat off and begging you to offer your hands to each other. This is necessary for the future of Ukraine. This is necessary for us to show that everything is all right in Ukrainian society. We have put a full stop in our history.”

– Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko to World War II veterans in Kyiv on May 9, quoted by Channel 5 TV and cited by RFE/RL Belarus and Ukraine Report.

“For much of Eastern and Central Europe, victory brought the iron rule of another empire. The V-E Day [Victory in Europe Day] marked the end of fascism, but did not end oppression. The agreement at Yalta followed in the unjust tradition of Munich and the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact. Once again, when powerful governments negotiated, the freedom of small nations was somehow expendable. Yet this attempt to sacrifice freedom for the sake of stability left a continent divided and unstable. ... The captivity of millions in Central and Eastern Europe will be remembered as one of the greatest wrongs of history.”

– U.S. President George W. Bush, speaking in Riga on May 7, as quoted by RFE/RL Newslines.

Husar speaks about patriarchate, dialogue with Orthodox, new pope

Religious Information Service of Ukraine

LVIV – Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC), spoke about the matter of a patriarchate for the UGCC and Catholic-Orthodox dialogue, as well as the possible role of Pope Benedict XVI in these matters, according to a release posted on ugcc.org.ua.

“I think that the key issue here is the issue of ‘radical steps,’” said Cardinal Husar. “We are not expecting any radical changes in the structure of our Church, or any unforeseen new approaches. The patriarchate status is not a matter of radical change. The patriarchate, the patriarchal structure, is a normal way of existence, a normal structure of any Eastern Church with its own law [sui juris]. And every church, as it develops and grows, comes to a certain point where the completion of this structure is quite natural, and not in any way radical.”

Cardinal Husar also said that he thinks Pope Benedict XVI is well acquainted with the matter of patriarchates generally, and especially the UGCC Patriarchate,

since discussion of this issue in the Roman Curia was requested by the late Pope John Paul II. The cardinal also said that the issue of a UGCC Patriarchate was recognized as absolutely legitimate, not as an unheard of radical change, which is why we should expect a normal further development of the matter, especially considering that it has been developing for so many years.

“Pope John Paul II of blessed memory did more than just confirm that a Patriarchate for our Church is justified and canonically right. He said he wanted to proclaim it himself. He did not get to do this for lack of time and life. However, the matter is moving, and I can foresee no special hold-ups and difficulties in the process,” said Cardinal Husar.

Cardinal Husar also expressed his thoughts on the new pope’s role in the development of Catholic-Orthodox dialogue.

“I am certain that the new pope, Benedict XVI, will be interested in the issue of Christian unity,” the cardinal

(Continued on page 20)

Filaret says political developments should spur idea of national Church

Religious Information Service of Ukraine

KYIV – “The Orange Revolution should help the creation and recognition of a national Church in Ukraine. The Ukrainian National Church already exists as the Kyivan Patriarchate,” said Patriarch Filaret (Denysenko), head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP), on May 1.

According to Patriarch Filaret, his Church is autocephalous because it is dependent neither on the Moscow nor the Constantinople patriarchates but is an autocephalous Church in Ukraine.

He also said that Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko supports the creation of a national Church in Ukraine. “This is not political vengeance,” the patriarch said. “Every head of state should take care of the unity of the nation and the consolidation of society. How can society be consolidated if the Kyiv Patriarchate and the Moscow Patriarchate oppose each other?”

According to the patriarch, this was felt during the recent presidential elections. “Consolidation is possible through creating a single Church,” he said.

At the same time, Patriarch Filaret stressed that no Church can be established by presidential decree, because that would be state interference in Church affairs.

The patriarch said he thinks a national Ukrainian Orthodox Church can be created by the clergy and the faithful, while the Constantinople Patriarchate should confirm its autocephalous status.

The UOC/KP leader said he thinks there are grounds for this move, namely a recent statement by a representative of the Constantinople Patriarchate, in which he said the Patriarchate recognizes only the canonical territory of the Russian Orthodox Church within its pre-1686 boundaries, that is, excluding Ukraine. According to Patriarch Filaret, “this was done so that the Ecumenical Patriarch could issue a decree on autocephaly.”

U.S. Embassy in Kyiv starts immigrant visa processing

KYIV – On May 4, the U.S. Embassy began issuing immigrant visas for Ukrainian citizens in Kyiv. Previously, immigrant visa applicants had to travel to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw to complete the immigrant visa process.

Implementing immigrant visa processing in Kyiv saves significant time and resources for Ukrainian citizens who no longer have to travel to Poland.

The vast majority of immigrant visas for Ukrainians are issued on the basis of existing family ties to the United States. Applications for the Diversity Visa program (“visa lottery”) will continue to be processed in Warsaw; refugee applications will continue to be processed in Moscow.

The U.S. Embassy in Kyiv has received over 600 pending immigrant visa cases in various stages of completion from the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw.

Applicants who were interviewed in Warsaw and were asked to present additional documents will complete their immigrant visa cases in Warsaw.

The U.S. Embassy in Kyiv will soon send information packets with instructions on how to schedule an immigrant visa interview to all applicants on-file. Applicants who have notified the Embassy that they have already collected all of the required documents and are ready to be interviewed will then receive appointment packets containing an appointment date, application forms and additional instructions.

For the purposes of fairness and efficiency, immigrant visa interviews are conducted by appointment only. For additional information, readers may contact ivkiiev@state.gov or visit http://www.usembassy.kiev.ua/visa_immigrantvisas_eng.html.

FOLLOW-UP ON THE NEWS: World scouting’s decision on Ukraine’s representative is postponed

by Zenon Zawada

Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – The World Organization of the Scout Movement (WOSM) announced in a letter dated May 2005 that it had postponed its decision on which scouting organization will represent Ukraine, said Serhii Letenko, Plast’s spokesman in Ukraine. A decision is now expected in September.

Eduardo Missoni, secretary general of WSOM, wrote to the organization’s international commissioners:

“As at 30 April 2005, the deadline for National Scout Organizations to oppose this application, eight NSOs had done so. This is marginally above the 5 percent limit required by the WOSM Constitution for the application to be referred to the next World Scout Conference for a final decision.

“The World Scout Committee, at its meeting in Rome, Italy, on 17-19 April 2005, had already considered the question of SPOK’s application to membership as the NSO of Ukraine. In view of questions that have been raised during the past month concerning the validity of the application from SPOK, the World Scout Committee decided that it would not, in any case, immediately declare SPOK as a WOSM member-organization, until it had carried out an independent investigation under the responsibility of the secretary general to establish the actual situation of SPOK within Ukraine.”

WOSM had been planning to recognize the Spilka Pionerskykh Orhanizatzi

Kyieva (SPOK) as Ukraine’s representative to the organization as of a May 1 deadline. If less than 5 percent of World Scout Conference members had opposed SPOK’s membership, SPOK would have automatically become a WSOM member.

However, many of Ukraine’s most important leaders wrote letters to the WOSM in support of Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, including President Viktor Yushchenko, Patriarch Filaret of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate, and Cardinal Lubomyr Husar of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church.

Plast had opposed SPOK’s membership, arguing that Plast is Ukraine’s largest and most active scouting organization, with more than 10,000 members nationwide.

It also has a 84-year history in Ukraine and adheres to the scouting principles set forth by Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of scouting.

Plast’s Chief Scout Lubomyr Romankiw, who said he received the WSOM’s letter on May 5, told The Weekly that he expects an official visit to Ukraine from the WSOM to take place shortly.

According to Mr. Missoni’s letter, a special mission will be sent to Ukraine to “thoroughly establish the facts of the case.” Afterwards, he wrote, “A full report on the conclusions of this investigation will be made to the World Scout Conference in Tunisia in September 2005 to enable the conference to make a final decision on the application for admission of SPOK as a WOSM member-organization.”

OBITUARY: Barbara Bachynsky, 71, activist in UNA and UNWLA

NEW YORK – Barbara Bachynsky, longtime activist of the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian National Women’s League of America, died suddenly on Tuesday, May 10.

Mrs. Bachynsky was born on February 1, 1934, in Ternopil in the family of Mykhailo and Kateryna Ciolko. In 1944, due to the events of World War II, the Ciolko family was forced to flee to the West.

After the war Barbara “Varka” Ciolko lived in the displaced persons camp in Mittenwald, Germany. In 1949 she emigrated to the United States, settling at first in Jersey City, N.J. She later lived in New York City.

Mrs. Bachynsky was active in the Ukrainian community, especially in the Ukrainian National Association and the Ukrainian National Women’s League of America.

She was employed by the UNA for 12 years, working in its organizing department. In addition, she was secretary of UNA Branch 184 and chaired the New York District Committee of the UNA. She was a member of the UNA General Assembly, holding the position of advisor for two terms. Mrs. Bachynsky was elected a delegate to several UNA conventions and was a professional insurance agent.

Within the UNWLA Mrs. Bachynsky held several posts in Branch 83 and on the national executive board.

Surviving are her husband, Jarema, and son, Yarema, with his family.

A panakhyda will be held on Sunday, May 15, at the Peter Jarema Funeral Home, 129 E. Seventh St., in New York. The funeral liturgy will be offered the next day at 9:30 a.m. at New York’s St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church on East Seventh Street.



Barbara Bachynsky

Tired of second-hand news?

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THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Bush's Victory Day tour

For Russian President Vladimir Putin, "the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the century" was the demise of the USSR. For U.S. President George W. Bush, "the captivity of millions in Central and Eastern Europe" within the Soviet empire was "one of the greatest wrongs of history."

These two statements, made at different times in recent weeks by the two leaders, reveal the tricky balancing act that the U.S. president faced as he traveled last week to Latvia, the Netherlands, Russia and Georgia to mark the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II in Europe. (In fact, the itinerary itself was the source of some controversy, as the Russian president made known his displeasure that his big party in Moscow would be sandwiched between other high-profile events.)

To his credit, President Bush kept on message.

In Latvia, he paid homage to the people of the Baltic states, noting that "The Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian people showed that the love of liberty is stronger than the will of an empire." The victory of the Allies in World War II, he stated, was a paradox, for, though it brought the defeat of Nazism and freedom for millions, "For much of Eastern and Central Europe, victory brought the iron rule of another empire."

The Baltic nations, he said, "kept a long vigil of suffering and hope," adding, "Though you lived in isolation, you were not alone. The United States refused to recognize your occupation by an empire. The flags of free Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania – illegal at home – flew proudly over diplomatic missions in the United States."

Most unexpected were President Bush's references to the Yalta agreement, the ignoble deal among Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin that relegated Eastern Europe to Soviet domination and led to the forced repatriation of thousands to the USSR. "The agreement at Yalta followed in the unjust tradition of Munich and the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact. Once again, when powerful governments negotiated, the freedom of small nations was somehow expendable," Mr. Bush said. He went on to acknowledge that the U.S. was partly to blame for leaving "a continent divided and unstable" and asked: "Had we fought and sacrificed only to achieve the permanent division of Europe into armed camps? Or did the cause of freedom and the rights of nations require more of us?"

It is noteworthy that Mr. Bush made clear U.S. regrets over Yalta, while issuing a not-too-veiled challenge to his host in Moscow to, for his part, address the issue of the Nazi-Soviet pact. But Mr. Putin did not budge. He had defended the pact as a step to "ensure its (the USSR's) interest and its security on its western borders." He bristled at the mere mention of the word "occupation" and said that the Red Army had entered the Baltic states upon invitation, thus resurrecting the old Soviet line. His response to the suggestion that he should repudiate the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact was: "We already did it" – a reference to a 1989 decision by the Soviet Parliament – "What, we have to do this every day, every year?" And then there was this telling remark: "We consider this matter closed. ... We must not allow the dead to grab us by our sleeves and prevent us from moving forward."

After President Bush attended the Soviet-style Victory Day celebrations in Moscow and acknowledged the USSR's contributions to defeating Hitler – a most unfortunate gaffe was his reference to 27 million "Russians" (read Soviet citizens) who died in the war – he headed to Georgia. There he praised the Georgian people who had demanded their independence from the USSR 16 years ago but whose protests were crushed by the Soviet army; the Georgians who returned a year later and tore down the statue of Lenin, and then declared independence; and the Georgians who 18 months ago participated in the Rose Revolution "to complete the task you began in 1989."

"Georgia is today both sovereign and free, and a beacon of liberty for this region and the world," the president continued. "The path of freedom you have chosen is not easy, but you will not travel it alone. ... as you build a free and democratic Georgia, the American people will stand with you," he pledged.

Referring to other examples of movements toward freedom, Mr. Bush said: "before there was a purple Revolution in Iraq, or an Orange Revolution in Ukraine, or a Cedar Revolution in Lebanon, there was the Rose Revolution in Georgia. Your courage is inspiring democratic reforms and sending a message that echoes across the world: Freedom will be the future of every nation and every people on Earth."

And thus, President Bush transformed his Victory Day tour into a paean to freedom. As he said in Margraten, in the Netherlands: "There is no power like the power of freedom and no soldier as strong as a soldier who fights for that freedom."

May
16
2004

Turning the pages back...

On May 16, 2004, our editorial argued that "Ukraine's place is in Europe." It came on the heels of celebrations as 10 new countries joined the European Union. However, the EU's eastward expansion had drawn a new dividing line across Europe,

as "Europe" stopped at the borders of Ukraine, Belarus, Russia and Moldova. EU Commissioner for Enlargement Gunter Verheugen stated flat out that Ukraine, Russia and Moldova had no chance of gaining membership in the EU, whose president, Romano Prodi, said that there were no prospects for Ukraine or Belarus to join.

To be sure, Ukraine's President Leonid Kuchma and his administration were much less than clear about Kyiv's intentions, vacillating between the West and the East, pursuing something they dubbed a "multi-vectored" foreign policy. Speaking at Columbia University, former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Carlos Pascual put it succinctly: "The question for Ukraine is whether its leaders see the country as a part of Europe, and, if so, will they take the necessary steps to make a European Ukraine a reality."

Today, however, Ukraine has a new leader who has spoken clearly and loudly: "Ukraine is the heart of Europe," President Viktor Yushchenko told the European Council on January 25.

Source: "Ukraine's place is in Europe" (editorial), May 16, 2004, Vol. LXXII, No. 20.

60 YEARS AFTER THE END OF WORLD WAR II

The liberating truth

by Bohdan Kaczor

"Arbeit Macht Frei."

That slogan met me, over 60 years ago, as I walked through the gates of hell at Auschwitz. It means: "Work makes you free." The truth is, millions of people died at Auschwitz, finding freedom only through death.

I was just a teenager in Ukraine when the war started. The Soviets came, declaring they had come to liberate us. Instead, hundreds of thousands of Ukrainians, Poles and Jews were arrested. They disappeared into Stalin's gulag.

Some were taken to a place called Bykivnia, on the outskirts of Kyiv. It became a huge and secret government killing field and burial zone. The late Pope John Paul II paid tribute to the victims of Stalinism there on June 24, 2001. He knew that many millions of Ukrainians were victims of the NKVD, SMERSH and later the KGB – men, women and children slaughtered only because Ukrainians dared to want to be free. Several execution centers were set up in places like Vinnytsia, the Kyiv Lukianiv Cemetery and others.

Hitler finally turned on Stalin and invaded the Soviet Union on June 21, 1941. Now it was Nazis who said they'd come to free us, from Soviet tyranny.

The truth is, they enslaved and murdered millions of Ukrainians. I became a commodity, trapped and numbered, one of the millions of helots they intended to use until I was spent, after which I would be discarded. I still have my number. It's tattooed on my forearm, No. 154754. I was, in some ways will always be, that number. Every day I am reminded of Auschwitz.

Of course, we resisted. Ukraine's nationalist partisans organized an anti-Nazi and, later, anti-Soviet insurgency that continued an armed struggle against foreign occupation well into the 1950s.

I was arrested because I was a member of the Organization of Ukrainian

Bohdan Kaczor is president of the World League of Ukrainian Political Prisoners and honorary chairman of the Ukrainian American Civil Liberties Association. This article was translated from the Ukrainian by Marko Suprun, executive director of the UACLA, and distributed by the UACLA.

Mykola Lebed...

(Continued from page 4)

Dead or Alive" poster for Mr. Lebed throughout occupied Ukraine.

By mid-1944 the UPA was at its height and its estimated strength was close to 50,000 troops brandishing captured German and Russian small arms. The UPA is cited in German military and police documents as killing numerous German troops during encounters in 1943-1944. A guide to these documents can be found on the website <http://www.infoukes.com/upa/>.

In 1944 the German occupation authorities began organizing the Ukrainian Waffen SS Division Halychyna to fight on the eastern front. The UPA actively opposed the formation of this division and instead urged young Ukrainians to join the anti-German partisans. However, as the Soviet Army advanced westward, they encountered UPA guerrillas against whom they fought pitched battles in late 1944 and 1945.

The UPA continued its struggle after the war and was eventually liquidated as a

Nationalists, the underground that led the national liberation movement. The Nazis liquidated many OUN members, many of whom were interned in the concentration camps, alongside Jews, Poles, Russians, in fact among men and women of every nationality found in Nazi-occupied Europe. We were all equal then, and we should be equally remembered now.

And yet, today there are some who want to whitewash the Soviet terror, the crimes of Lenin and Stalin, and who are now trying to label us as collaborators. They want the world to forget that on the day the gates into Auschwitz opened, in August 1940, the Soviets were on Hitler's side.

Where I was during the war is something I can demonstrate just by rolling up my sleeve. My number speaks for itself. Where were those who now wish to dismiss the crimes of Stalinism, those in Russia who seek to claim the honor of defeating Hitler's hordes but shy away from recognizing how the dishonor of their country's collaboration with the Nazis resonates, to this very day?

Several days ago, politicians gathered in Moscow to acknowledge the defeat of Nazi Germany. The end of the second world war should indeed be solemnly commemorated. I don't deny that millions fought and died in the ranks of the Red Army, resisting Nazi aggression. I also remember that no other nation lost as many of its people as Ukraine did in Nazi-occupied Europe.

In the 60 years since my release from Auschwitz, I know the truth is a force that heals, forgives and reconciles. The truth is that both the Nazis and the Soviets slaughtered innocents in the millions.

The Russian Federation, the legal successor state to the Soviet Union, has not renounced its participation in the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 1939 and publicly apologized for the terror they unleashed on the captive nations. Germany has. Why hasn't the Russian Federation?

As a Ukrainian nationalist, a Holocaust survivor and as a believer in Christ, I also remember John the Apostle's injunction: "And you will know the truth, and the truth will set you free." In order to build a future on freedom's foundation, leaders of the world must acknowledge the truth.

resistance force by Soviet secret-police (NKVD) troops in 1950, when the last UPA commander-in-chief, Roman Shukhevych, was killed in an ambush. In a measure designed to separate the partisans from local residents who shared their goals, millions of Ukrainians were deported from western Ukraine to secure regions in eastern Ukraine and Kazakhstan in the late 1940s and early 1950s.

In 1944, Mr. Lebed was sent abroad by the Ukrainian Supreme Liberation Council, an underground political body that oversaw the UPA, to garner support for its struggle from the Allies. Mr. Lebed managed to obtain limited covert help from the United States, which in turn used the UPA as an early-warning system in case Soviet forces intended to invade Western Europe.

In 1949 he came to the United States at the behest of the CIA and continued his activities on behalf of Ukrainian independence by establishing the Prolog Research Corp. in New York. Prolog existed until 1989. Mr. Lebed died in the United States in 1998, and his personal archive is at the Harvard Ukrainian Research Institute.

NEWS AND VIEWS

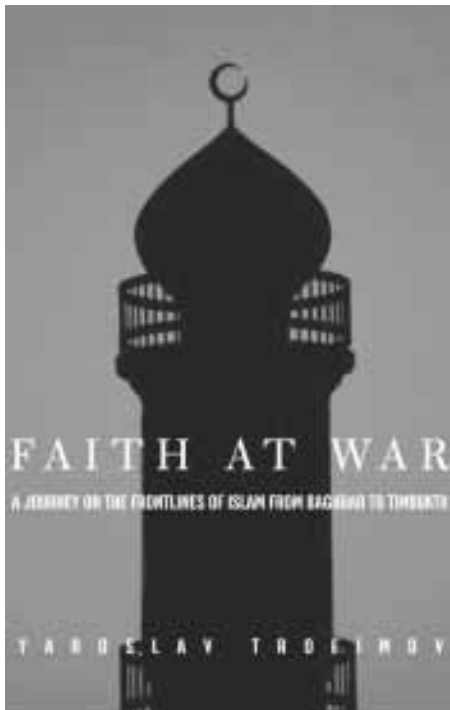
***If only Iraq were like Ukraine:
a journalist's experiences***

by Yaroslav Trofimov

When I packed my bags to travel to Kyiv to cover Ukraine's Orange Revolution last fall, I took all the usual things that I've learned to bring on reporting trips: a satellite phone, a helmet and a bullet-proof vest.

As a foreign correspondent for The Wall Street Journal, it's been my job since 2001 to hopscotch around the world, covering war and mayhem from Afghanistan to Iraq to Liberia. Used to things getting out of hand, I was bracing for a bloody showdown – this time in the city where I was born.

Fellow reporters, some of whom I had last seen in Baghdad, were equally glum. Our opinion of human nature undermined by watching so much bloodletting up close, we instinctively feared that something



would just go wrong. And indeed, it wouldn't have taken much – one trigger-happy policeman, one or two agents provocateurs – for the scenes of panic and pain to replace TV images of cheerful, dancing crowds on Independence Square. We all know, of course, how differently things in Ukraine turned out to be. Nobody was roughed up, let alone killed. My bulletproof vest never left the suitcase. The protest movement, spurred by a sense of wounded dignity, achieved tremendous results without spilling a drop of blood. For people like me, who had spent months in Baghdad, where the dead are usually counted by the dozen, this was little short of miracle. In a world caught in a spiral of violence, Ukraine offered an inspiring moment of hope.

Soon, in Egypt, an opposition party adopted the orange scarves of the Ukrainian protests in its drive for more freedom. But, unlike authorities in Kyiv, the ones in Cairo responded by throwing the party's leader in jail. Then, in Beirut,

Yaroslav Trofimov, who was born in Ukraine, is a roving foreign correspondent for The Wall Street Journal and the author of "Faith at War: A Journey on the Frontlines of Islam, from Baghdad to Timbuktu" (Henry Holt, May 2005; www.faithatwar.com). In 1990-1992 his free-lance articles were published in The Ukrainian Weekly; many of them were written for Rukh Press International. Mr. Trofimov will present his new book and share his experiences at 7 p.m. on May 18 at the Ukrainian Institute of America, 2 E. 79th St., New York.

the assassination of former Prime Minister Rafik Hariri brought tens of thousands of Lebanese to demonstrate for free elections and an end to Syrian domination. (Just like many in Russia pretend that Ukraine is an abnormal formation that will be reabsorbed in the greater homeland one day, Syrians tend to think of Lebanon as an artificially separated part of Greater Syria; Syria even refuses to maintain an embassy in Beirut.)

In downtown Beirut, at a student protesters' tent city that so much resembled the one on Kyiv's Independence Square, posters on a billboard showed the Ukrainian rallies. Instead of orange scarves, the Lebanese went for red and white – the colors of their national flag.

The Syrians' most powerful ally in Beirut, Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah, understood the symbolism all too well. Unlike pro-Russian politicians in Kyiv, he managed to assemble his own giant, pro-Syrian rally in the heart of the Lebanese capital, bellowing from the balcony: "Here, it is not Ukraine!"

And indeed it wasn't. Syrian troops may be gone now, but a pro-Syrian administration remains in charge in Beirut. And, unlike in Ukraine, the political crisis there – just as in the rest of the Middle East – is punctuated by deadly car bombings as sectarian tensions bubble up to the surface again. Blood all too often has to be washed off the streets.

* * *

Many in Washington nowadays want to portray American efforts to revamp the Muslim world as something akin to the Cold War campaigns to end oppression in Eastern Europe; I have even heard U.S. officials mention Ukrainian and Iraqi elections in the same breath, as interconnected steps in a global march of freedom.

This should be no surprise. Some of the very people in charge of combating "the axis of evil" today were actively fighting "the evil empire" back in the 1980s.

Being a former citizen of that evil empire, it's hard to agree with such comparisons. I remember, as a teenager in the 1980s, listening furtively to U.S.-funded Radio Liberty, trying to make out forbidden words as a Soviet jammer whined siren-like on the same frequency. For people in the Soviet bloc, chafing under a totalitarian regime, America beckoned as a symbol of freedom and national liberation. It's precisely this fresh sense of gratitude that prompted so many countries in the so-called "New Europe" to send troops to help the U.S. in Iraq as the "Old Europe" giants of Germany and France watched from the sidelines.

But, in the Muslim world, the opposite equation is now in place. While in Eastern Europe largely pro-American peoples lived under anti-American regimes, among Islamic lands anti-American fury is most widespread in American allies: Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Pakistan – and now, of course, Iraq.

Back in the 1980s and 1990s, Communist societies crumbled from within as their public opinion defected to America's side. Nationalist feelings, directed against Moscow, helped bring about democracy from Warsaw to Tbilisi. How different from the Middle East! There, regimes have to pander to anti-American feelings to survive; being an Arab nationalist today almost by definition means being anti-American.

If only Iraq were like Ukraine. If only one didn't have to wear a bulletproof vest every day in Baghdad.

Double Exposure

by Kristina Lew

Rhapsody in Orange

It's been five weeks since Viktor Yushchenko's triumphant visit to the United States as the extraordinarily elected president of Ukraine, and the days of orange balloons and saffron neckties are behind us. Mr. Yushchenko's administration has long rolled up its sleeves and settled into the hard work ahead, but for a moment, let's bask in the exuberance of those three heady days in April.

As a reporter and a photographer, I'm in the unique position of watching history as it unfolds, very often behind the lens of my very old Nikon. It's an advantageous place to be – you're invisible to your subject behind the sharp flash, and you get drawn into a private realm that few others see. This is the payback for the sometimes countless hours you spend waiting to capture the perfect image, jostling with other photographers who are trying to do the same.

Viktor Yushchenko is a curious subject. He is serious and single-mindedly determined to create a better Ukraine than he inherited. During the two days that I photographed him in Washington for Svoboda (the UNA's Ukrainian-language newspaper), he repeatedly talked about how, after a rocky start, Ukraine was ready to take its rightful place at the center of Europe; how even though it had achieved independence in 1991, Ukraine was not truly free until now; about how the Orange Revolution gave voice to the true character of the Ukrainian people.

Mr. Yushchenko speaks with conviction, yet I couldn't help wondering how it was that he galvanized hundreds of thousands to protest in the snow of Kyiv's Independence Square. Then I saw him at Georgetown University. He had delivered a speech to a packed auditorium of Georgetown students, outlining his vision for the future of Ukraine. Afterwards, a group of 30 or so students milled about his limousines, and I overheard one saying to the other, "I expected

him to be more dynamic."

When he came out of the building a few minutes later, these very same students – none Ukrainian – burst out chanting "Yushchenko! Yushchenko!" And suddenly President Yushchenko came alive, making his way into the crowd, smiling, holding out his hands to greet his well-wishers. It was a spontaneous, unscripted moment, and it was awesome.

There were one or two other moments during his very tight, very scripted next full day in Washington, on April 6: the solemnity and grace with which he accepted a gift from the director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, right after lighting candles for the victims of Babyn Yar and Auschwitz in the Hall of Remembrance, or the genuine warmth he expressed for former Czech President Vaclav Havel when they greeted one another at a reception in the Ukrainian president's honor hosted by the National Democratic Institute and the International Republican Institute at the Willard Hotel.

The defining moment for me came at the concluding banquet for 1,200 held at the Omni Shoreham Hotel. The president got up to deliver his keynote address, the fifth speech I would hear him give in two days. He hit all his talking points, and then he switched gears and began talking about the early days of the Orange Revolution. He said, and I paraphrase, that he himself wasn't sure that it all wouldn't end in violence and confusion, that it was only through God's blessing that the will of the Ukrainian people triumphed. He gave the audience a moment to absorb his confession, and then he moved on to another topic.

I don't know if it was the allusion to divine intervention or the admission of doubt, but, for me, a leader was born, and suddenly the snow wasn't so cold anymore.



Viktor Yushchenko waves to Georgetown students.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Ukraine needs study and lustration of past

Dear Editor:

Rightly disgusted with the excesses of Ukrainophobia that accompany the persecution of alleged Ukrainian war-criminals, Dr. Myron B. Kuropas in his column "Orange justice: Pora" (April 10) has urged that President Viktor Yushchenko set up an Official Commission of Inquiry into Soviet War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity in Ukraine, which would then try to bring to justice Soviet perpetrators in Ukraine and in foreign countries.

To which Dr. Yuri A. Deychakiwsky replied that Ukraine doesn't need an "OSI analogue" because "President Yushchenko and Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko have many more immediate issues 'on their plate.'" In essence, Dr. Deychakiwsky suggests concentrating on educational activities and turning the other cheek on Soviet criminals (May 1).

Given the premise that genocide was committed against the Ukrainian nation in 1932-1933 and that the losses have been stupendous (for instance, in his eloquent address to the joint meeting of the U.S. Congress, President Yushchenko said, "The Holodomor Famine...took away 20 million lives of Ukrainians") turning the other cheek might be a noble, but not a wise thing to do. Permit me to suggest an intermediate solution.

Dr. Deychakiwsky is right about the tremendous time pressure on the Yushchenko administration. On the other hand, witnesses of the Famine-Genocide are rapidly dying out, and written documents in Ukraine have a way of disappearing. For those two reasons I would suggest two parallel approaches. President Yushchenko should continue the efforts to build a public Holodomor and genocide museum and research center in downtown Kyiv, not somewhere out on the Dnipro. This idea is acceptable to Dr. Deychakiwsky.

Secondly, and even more urgently, there should be established a part-scholarly, part-political, but above all, very secure Institute for the Study of Soviet War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity (or, Genocide) in Ukraine, which will be given a monopoly for access to sensitive Soviet records, including, in particular, documents of the Cheka-GPU-NKVD-MGB-KGB from 1917 until August 23, 1991. Such institutes have been set up in Germany and in Poland. The records would be useful for possible prosecution of remaining Soviet perpetrators, which would please Dr. Kuropas and others. In addition, they would be even more important for the "lustration," or vetting, of Ukrainian politicians and government officials.

Yaroslav Bilinsky
Newark, Del.

The letter-writer is professor emeritus, University of Delaware.

We must tell the story of Communist crimes

Dear Editor:

Dr. Yuri A. Deychakiwsky in his May 1 letter "Ukraine doesn't need an OSI analogue" says that if Ukraine goes on a hunt for Communist war criminals, "[o]ne could never hunt down and find all those who were guilty; many might already be dead anyway."

If I were a communist war criminal

living comfortably in Brighton Beach, N.Y., or in Kyiv, I'd nod my head and say yes, let the past go, don't ask questions. I'd further say I look forward to Steven Spielberg's coming Hollywood movie on World War II Ukraine, in development since the 1990s with Leonid Kuchma's billionaire oligarch son-in-law Viktor Pinchuk. In that movie, there will be plenty of "understanding," "bridge building," true history and love for Ukrainians.

I'm 49, and between 1986 and 1994, published a hundred letters and op-eds in newspapers on the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI), and I know a little about how it continues to this day to railroad and ruin elderly East European émigrés accused of low-level Nazi collaboration, all the while refusing to go after Jewish collaborators (with one fluke exception).

We can't blame the Communists or Kuchma-Pinchuk from holding us back today for the Ukrainian war archives, or worry about Soviet threats against Ukrainian families setting the record straight.

By all means, create a genocide authority on the sufferings of Ukrainians, with museums, traveling lecturers, textbooks, films and TV shows. Let us also see movies on criminal oligarchs and mobsters who are selling more than 100,000 Ukrainian women and little girls into sex slavery abroad.

We Ukrainians cannot let the moment slip away; we have the intellectuals and money to capture the Communist war criminal story for the world to see. It would be like throwing away a good history book, a sin to not record the crimes against Ukrainians.

Peter B. Hrycenko
Allentown, Pa.

Consulate's response to Woloschuk article

Dear Editor:

The April 24 article called "The good, the bad and the ugly ..." made us appeal to those of you mentioned in the article as "bad and the ugly."

To tell you the truth, we were indignant with the information presented by the author of the article, and our first desire was to disprove, step by step, every and each critical remark stated in the article, starting with the fact that we did not need (and did not have) any "go-betweeners" in our communication with the Kennedy Library Foundation, Boston Shriners' Hospital or Ukrainian community members, most of whom we have the honor to know or be their friends.

But then we thought: Let's not waste our time. The work we are doing together is our advocate.

The weeks before the arrival of the Ukrainian delegation headed by President Viktor Yushchenko to Boston kept us all busy and excited at the same time. We were honored to meet the leaders of the Orange Revolution, our country's leaders. All of us did a great job while preparing for this visit. We also knew that it was a big responsibility of ours.

That very day, April 5, we were busy also: the members of the official delegation headed by President Yushchenko were doing their job – strengthening relations with our strategic partner, the United States; the members of President Yushchenko's staff and we, as Ukrainian consular officers, were doing our job in providing all the necessary arrangements. Askold Lozynskyj

was following protocol and, as the Ukrainian World Congress president, was among the first to greet President Yushchenko; the members of the Ukrainian American community were doing their very important job – welcoming the Ukrainian president and letting their leader know that they are proud of his courage.

The Consulate General of Ukraine also expresses its deep appreciation to the Ukrainian National Women's League of America and to its president, Iryna Kurowyckyj, for providing its account to transfer money provided by the Ukrainians of the U.S.A. for 5-year old Nastia Ovchar.

We did not have time to hunt down other people's errors or to listen to somebody's private conversations (a security guard's, for example). Instead we were doing our job, together.

Esteemed friends, we thank you all for your assistance and your participation. We are confident that on April 5 all of you observed that the faces of the people at the JFK Library showed nothing short of amazement. This apart from the work we do, must be one more advocate of ours.

Dear colleagues, the most important thing is that you have been working for the sake of Ukraine for many years. Everybody in Ukraine also and we also appreciate everything you've done for our country.

Still, we have a lot of work to do.

"Let's not pay attention to those who are just envious of our success. Let us not speak of them, but look, and pass ..." ("Divine Comedy" by Dante Alighieri).

Serhii Pohoreltsev
New York

The letter-writer is Ukraine's consul general in New York.

UNWLA comments for the record

Dear Editor:

In an article that appeared in The Ukrainian Weekly on April 24, Prof. Peter T. Woloschuk did a tremendous injustice to the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. In the part of the article called "The ugly," he insinuates that our organization stuck its nose into something that did not concern us, besides other derogatory remarks.

The UNWLA came to little Nastia Ovchar's assistance at the request of the Embassy of Ukraine to the U.S.A. We received a telephone call followed up with an e-mail to assist the family in need. The e-mail from the Embassy of Ukraine is dated March 24, and that is when our interest started, not on the day of the visit of President Yushchenko to Boston. Upon hearing from the Ukrainian Embassy I contacted the Boston branch of the UNWLA and instructed them to immediately provide any assistance necessary to the family.

Apparently the good professor is not familiar with the work of Soyuz Ukrainok Ameryky and our accomplishments over the last 80 years. If he was he would think twice before spewing his trash. As for helping others, I would be delighted to send him information concerning our help to needy Ukrainians in Brazil, Poland, the former Yugoslavia and Ukraine.

I feel Prof. Woloschuk owes us an apology.

Iryna Kurowyckyj
New York

The letter-writer is president of the UNWLA.

Other communities also face problems

Dear Editor:

I read with interest the article on Boston's Ukrainian community by Prof. Peter T. Woloschuk. My comments have to do with Ukrainian communities all over the United States, of which Boston is only one.

My grandparents, on both sides, were Ukrainian immigrants. My parents were born in New York and Massachusetts. All were married at the old St. George's. My maternal grandmother, Barbara Gruchowsky, was one of the early members of the Ukrainian National Women's League of America. I loved everything Ukrainian, and at age 3 danced with Walter Bacad's dance troupe in New York City.

In 1959 we moved to Lexington, Mass., and began attending the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Jamaica Plain. My father, John, was on the building committee and helped build the church that now exists there.

There were some problems. My parents changed their name from Wasylyshyn to Wylder. They also chose not to speak Ukrainian at home – but rather to raise American Ukrainian children. We lived in the suburbs, not the city.

As a result, my brother and I never learned to speak Ukrainian. We went to Soyuzivka. I chose to hang out with the Ukrainian teenagers in Boston, my brother did not. Eventually, through the Harvard students club – I met and married my Ukrainian husband, Zachary Wochok (also a third-generation Ukrainian American) who does speak Ukrainian. Our four adult children do not speak Ukrainian. We attend St. Andrew's Ukrainian Mission in Sacramento, Calif. My children know they are American Ukrainian.

On a regular Sunday we have less than 60 people at our church in a city with hundreds of thousands of new Ukrainian immigrants. Most go to other churches, or not at all. The church site is on loan from the Diocese of Sacramento. We do have the Ukrainian Club of Northern California for cultural issues – but our church struggles to exist.

Being an American first, then a Ukrainian, has not been easy. I have been snubbed many times over the years. There were clubs that I could not join, when in reality I'm more Ukrainian than many.

The lack of coordination of committees in Boston appears in all Ukrainian communities. Whether it is the churches (Catholic, Orthodox, Baptist, etc.) or which immigrant wave people came in, there are too many cliques for the good and growth of a dynamic community.

Boston is not the only community to be plagued with organizational factions. The "intelligentsia" – of which the professor apparently is one – looks down on the parishioners who keep the churches clean and open.

In Boston, it's Harvard; New York has Columbia; San Francisco has Stamford. There are Ukrainians who are alumni of all of these universities and more – yet, they do not attend our tiny churches or send their money to keep our doors open.

Many have married outside the Ukrainian community, but many do not find the church-goers of the same class – or culture. I know this for a fact – as I am American, Ukrainian, educated, a church worker and a church-goer.

The Ukrainian communities in all cities big and small need to find the "Orange" in their localities to bring them together to support the best of the Ukrainian community in the United States and Ukraine.

Barbara Wylder Wochok
Davis, Calif.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Defending Boston's Ukrainian community

Dear Editor:

I would like to respond to the article by Peter Woloshchuk published in The Ukrainian Weekly on April 24. As a pastor of the Ukrainian Catholic church in Boston, I am compelled to defend the community I serve and my own family from such unjust remarks.

The truth: The visit of President Viktor Yushchenko to Boston on April 5, during which he received the Profile in Courage Award at the Kennedy Library was a great success. It was a very memorable and exciting day for all of us fellow Ukrainian Americans who took time off from work and school, brought their parents, grandparents (some even in wheelchairs) and children to greet and welcome the true people's president Yushchenko.

The half-truth: As dean of Boston of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, Stamford Eparchy, I had the great privilege and honor to be a part of the welcoming group, which also included the Very Rev. Mitred Roman Tarnawsky, pastor of St. Andrew's Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Boston, and three girls from our Ukrainian community; Oksana Hoshowsky, Natalka Hoshowsky and my daughter Marta Nalysnyk. The girls, dressed in Ukrainian national costumes, welcomed President Yushchenko with the traditional korovai, while I presented an icon of the Mother of God. Neither my wife nor my son were part of the welcoming group and none of us were ever informed that it was even discussed. If such a discussion ever took place, I am curious as to how Mr. Woloshchuk managed to learn about all of this when he did not attend a single committee meeting?

The lie: Mr. Woloshchuk stated in his article that the Ukrainian National Women's League of America of Boston "suddenly decided to take an interest in Nastia Ovchar – after they learned of the Kennedy family interest." Members of the Boston branch of Soyuz Ukrainok and both Ukrainian parishes, Christ the King UCC and St. Andrew UOC visited Nastia almost immediately upon her arrival at Shriners' Hospital and assisted her mother, Olia Ovchar, in any way she needed providing financial and moral support. This was two weeks prior to President Yushchenko's visit to Boston during which the Kennedy family learned about Nastia's story. Our Ukrainian community in Boston, including Soyuz Ukrainok, has a long history of helping families whose children receive follow-up treatment at not only Shriners but many other medical facilities around Boston, by providing room, board and financial support. Mr. Woloshchuk's unfair criticism of those who, out of compassion, sincerely offer help to those in need shows his lack of involvement in the everyday life of our Ukrainian community.

Mr. Woloshchuk owes an official public apology to the Ukrainian community of Boston for the inappropriate and disrespectful remarks made in his article. Our Christian faith teaches us "To err is human and to forgive is divine." The "selo," which Mr. Woloshchuk tries to correct on how to behave in public, is ready to forgive, if he has the simple human decency to apologize.

Father Yaroslav Nalysnyk
Boston

Peter Woloschuk responds to critics

Dear Editor:

Having read a number of responses last week to my article in The Weekly, "The good, the bad, and the ugly" (April 24), I can only say that most of them including those written by Messrs. Walter Lupan and Evhen Muzyka as well as Ms. Nadia Annese and Ms. Vera Trojan opted to take the easy way out and shoot the messenger rather than attempt to deal with the message.

I'm grateful that I live in the United States which has enshrined the idea of freedom of speech in the Constitution. Based on the reaction, at least of the writers that I have mentioned, I get the funny feeling that if they had their way, I'd be in the first cattle car heading for Siberia.

At the outset, let me say that I stand by the comments that I made.

As someone who has been involved in the planning of large-scale public events on a regular basis for more than 20 years and who is accustomed to doing "post mortems" as a learning tool for the future, I honestly believe that the time has come for the Ukrainian community in Boston, and elsewhere, to take a long, hard look at itself, what it is, what its purpose is, the way that it presents itself, and the way that it reaches out to the broader community with its special events.

There were major problems with the planning and execution of President Viktor Yushchenko's visit to Boston. The last-minute cancellation of his speech at the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University and the rescheduling of his arrival at the Kennedy Library after 2,000 invitations had been mailed out are but two obvious examples. As I mentioned in my article, if it were not for the efforts of an ad hoc group of volunteers, the award ceremony would not have happened, or if it did, would not have been open to the broader Ukrainian American community in the greater Boston area.

It is my understanding that there were similar problems with the Yushchenko visit in both Washington and Chicago, and that New York City had particular difficulties. There was not a single press conference or media opportunity in any of the cities, media information and outreach were lacking, planning was belabored and often at cross purposes, and events and times were changed almost at whim.

As I said in my article, the Yushchenko visit was a success, but it seemed to happen in spite of – rather than as a result of – the efforts that were put into it.

I choose not to answer all of the points made in response to my article. Most of them are unworthy even of the people who penned them and several are simply boorish. The fact that these writers felt a need to defend the "official" Ukrainian institutions (whatever they are) and "official" community leaders and apparently don't understand the meaning of the term "ad hoc" clearly illustrates the reason why 74,000 out of the 75,000 Ukrainian Americans living in the greater Boston area want nothing to do with them.

I would like to point out, however, that Mr. Lupan's petulant and pedantic approach was beyond the pale. He admits to calling the Kennedy Library and he also went out of his way to check my employment status. Let me, first of all, point out that the introduction to my article was pretty clear as to what I do and from the description given that I am an adjunct professor. Let me also point

out that the person Mr. Lupan sought information from at the Kennedy Library was on vacation for the two weeks prior to the Yushchenko visit and was not directly involved in the planning, and that I doubt that she would have responded to Mr. Lupan's hectoring by giving out any type of information anyway. I can only hope that Mr. Lupan is a better lawyer than he is investigator.

As for Soyuz Ukrainok, the article attempted to address only the issues around their local branch's recent activity with the Boston visit. I am aware of the good work that Soyuz Ukrainok does generally, particularly its aid to various Ukrainian communities in South America. However, as far as I know, and I could be mistaken, the Boston branch has never before reached out to help someone in a local hospital in the way that it has now. In the article, I was specifically referring to the fact that a member of the local organization attempted to use the plight of a badly injured little girl and a worthy fund-raising effort to apparently develop a personal connection with a member of the Kennedy family. As I wrote, I believe that there are many people from Ukraine with medical conditions who have needed our support and have not gotten it. We as a community should be able to provide for them as well.

However, the main theme of my article was that the event wound up being hugely successful and there were many tremendous moments. In looking back though, it is fair to reflect on what worked, what didn't, and lessons learned.

One lesson is that the official representatives of the Ukrainian government and of the Ukrainian American community need to increase their level of professionalism if Ukraine and/or the Ukrainian cause are to be taken seriously and presented in a favorable light.

I also believe that these individuals need to think outside the confines of their own little "hromady" if we are ever to get a well-crafted message out to a broader constituency. It is clear that with the changes in Ukraine such opportunities now exist. They must not be wasted.

Finally, I wrote my piece with the hope of stimulating some thought, some honest discussion, and some change. To paraphrase an old maxim: Unless we are willing to learn from our history, we are doomed to repeat its mistakes.

Peter T. Woloschuk
Boston

Ethnicity and faith cannot be separated

Dear Editor:

Let me add to Ihor Lysyj's "Our ethnicity and our faith," (letter, April 17), in response to the April 3 column Taras Szmagala Jr., "Should we put our faith first?" I presume that Christianity is the faith of Taras Szmagala. In Christianity's Holy Scriptures, Matthew 25:31-46, we see that on judgment day, "shall be gathered all nations, and He shall separate them one from another, as a shepherd divides his sheep from the goats: ..." Am I wrong in understanding that one cannot separate one's ethnicity from one's faith? If so, how can one put one's faith first, or conversely, put one's ethnicity first?

The question then becomes with which nation will we as individuals stand? With the Romans from Rome? With the Byzantines from Byzantium? With the Muscovites from Moscow? Or, when being among their flocks of sheep,

will we stand out like goats?

A favorite saying by His Beatitude Ilarion, former long-time metropolitan of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Canada, now deceased (may he rest in peace.), was, "To serve God is to serve people." For those of us of Ukrainian ancestry, living in the United States or in Canada, who are our people?

As Americans or as Canadians, we are obligated to serve our fellow American and Canadian citizens, respectively. But also, we should not forget, Matthew 15:4, "Honor your father and mother." Am I wrong to expand this commandment of God to include all of our ancestors? If I am right, then we have an obligation also to the people of Ukraine, where our ancestors lived.

Our loyalties, therefore, must be joint and hyphenated. That makes us Ukrainian ethnics in the United States and in Canada. Our people, then, are Ukrainian Americans or Ukrainian Canadians. Consequently, it is with these people, respectively, that we should stand when we serve people, our fellow citizens as well as the people of our ancestral homeland, Ukraine.

Stan Humenuk
Calgary, Alberta

About the Yalta event at Ukrainian Institute

Dear Editor:

Askold Lozynskyj's letter about the Yalta conference was interesting, genuine and represented popular opinion. Had he attended the conference, he would have enjoyed to hear that three out of the four speakers shared his views. Only one, the representative of the Roosevelt Foundation, tried to defend the results of the conference and its consequences.

This brings up another point. Should this conference have taken place at the Ukrainian Institute of America? An influential and prestigious American institution, the Roosevelt Foundation invited the UIA to co-sponsor the conference and exhibit about this historic event at our location because Yalta is in Ukraine. The prevailing opinion of our members was that cooperation with this great American institution could not only be beneficial to the institute but also to the Ukrainian cause as well. By the way, the conference was probably attended by more American intellectuals and politicians than any other Ukrainian affair.

The other point may be strictly journalistic. It is unusual to publish readers' letters with editorial endorsement. Highlighting the reader's letter with quotes from the letter is usually reserved for articles not letters. In this case it sounds like the editors' endorsement, which is contrary to your basic policy of impartiality.

Andrij Paschuk
New York

EDITOR'S NOTE: Publishing a letter to the editor or highlighting letter-writer's opinion in the headline over his/her letter does not in any way constitute editorial endorsement.

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor. Letters should be typed (double-spaced) and signed; they must be originals, not photocopies. Letters are accepted also via e-mail at staff@ukrweekly.com

The daytime phone number and address of the letter-writer must be given for verification purposes.

Scholar explains how Canada's leaders justified internment of immigrants

by Dale Barbour

WINNIPEG – A total of 8,579 people of Ukrainian and Central European descent interned in Canada during the first world war, 1914-1918, were caught in the middle of two battles. The war between the alliance and central powers was the most obvious, but it was the internal debate between imperialist and nationalists in Canada that might have been the most telling.

Prof. Bohdan Kordan of the University of Saskatchewan delivered the 2005 Prof. Michael and Dr. Iraida Tarnawewy Distinguished Lecture, titled "Canada's Enemy Aliens During World War I: The Predicament of Belonging," on Thursday, March 31, to over 150 people in St. Andrew's College.

The lecture was hosted by the Center for Ukrainian Canadian Studies and before the presentation, center director Denis Hlynka drew the audience's attention to lists of names posted through the lecture hall.

"We've posted the names of the individuals who were interned in the camps," Mr. Hlynka said. "There are 85 pages of names in all and you're welcome to look through them after the lecture to see if there are any names familiar to you."

The enemy aliens were detained in 24 camps across Canada, most of them in

Alberta and British Columbia, and forced to work on public works projects.

"Much of Canada's public parks system infrastructure was built by the detainees," Prof. Kordan said. "When you drive along the Bow Valley Parkway in Banff National Park you're driving on a highway built with their labor."

About 800 of the interned people had been merchant marines for Germany or the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but the vast majority were simply civilians living in Canada. Of all the combatants in the first world war, only Canada went so far as to treat civilians as prisoners of war – Germany and Great Britain also interned civilian enemy aliens but in those countries the civilians had far more freedom and were not put to work on public projects.

So why did Canada choose to intern civilians?

The most obvious reason would be that Canada was caught in patriotic war frenzy and quickly turned on people from the Austro-Hungarian Empire, seeing them as potential enemies.

The truth, however, is more complicated.

"When you see statements from officials about why the policy was necessary, what is so clear from the archives is that there is very little evidence of the patriotic argument," Prof. Kordan said. "There isn't the shrill rhetoric about the need to



University of Saskatchewan political science Prof. Bohdan Kordan chats with retired Slavic studies professor Iraida Tarnawewy before delivering the distinguished lecture named after Dr. Tarnawewy and her husband, Prof. Michael Tarnawewy.

defend the country that you would expect."

If anything, the official record portrays a coolly dispassionate attempt to carry out the policy of internment, he added.

The closest rationale Prof. Kordan could find in the records was a statement in 1914 from a deputy justice minister concluding that there was nothing under international law to prevent Canada from interning its enemy aliens.

The truth of the matter lies in where the new immigrants – who had been part of the great 19th century wave of settlers in Canada – fit in Canada.

During the pre-World War I wave of immigration when the Wilfred Laurier Liberals had been in power, the focus had been on settling the country. The new immigrants had actively recruited to come to Canada. The approach to citizenship was nationalist – people could become citizens of Canada by choosing

to be part of the country.

But at this point Canada was still a dominion of the British Empire. Control of internal policy rested with the Canadian Parliament, while control of external affairs rested with Great Britain. When the Conservatives came to power under Robert Borden in 1911, they tilted toward the imperialist view of Canada.

But the imperialist world view complicated things for immigrants, Prof. Kordan said. Imperialism was based on the view that people were ultimately loyal to the crown, or leadership, of the country they were born in. So people who came to Canada from the Austro-Hungarian Empire were seen as still owing their first allegiance to that empire.

Under the imperial system, immigrants to Canada could become natural-

(Continued on page 20)

University of Alberta and CIUS honor the memory of Peter Jacyk

by Anna Biscoe

EDMONTON – The president of the University of Alberta, Dr. Rod Fraser, and the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies hosted an intimate dinner on April 11 in which the memory and philanthropy of Peter Jacyk in support of Ukrainian studies were honored. The evening also marked the 16th anniversary of the Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research, which was established at Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the University of Alberta in 1989.

In his remarks, Dr. Fraser spoke of Ukrainian studies as being one of the steeples of excellence at the University of Alberta. He noted that the Peter Jacyk Center and CIUS maintained a high standard of scholarship, research and publications, all of which were very important to Mr. Jacyk. He also recalled that, during his 10 years as president of the University of Alberta, he had heard Mr. Jacyk give one of the best convocation speeches when he was conferred with an honorary doctorate in 1995.

To mark the special relationship between the university and Mr. Jacyk, Dr. Fraser presented his daughter Nadia Jacyk with a portrait of her father, commissioned by the university. The portrait by Edmonton artists Izabella Orzelski-Konikowski and Bogdan Konikowski includes pictures and photographs that highlight important milestones in Mr. Jacyk's life.

In her thank-you for the tribute to her father's memory and the portrait, Ms. Jacyk spoke of his high regard for the University of Alberta and CIUS, and his appreciation of the excellent work being carried out in Ukrainian studies.

The Peter Jacyk Center for Ukrainian Historical Research was created on the basis of a \$1 million endowment from Mr. Jacyk and matched with a \$2 million grant from the government of Alberta. Today, that endowment has grown to over \$7 million and supports various projects and publications, many of which



The central portion of the portrait of the late Peter Jacyk that was presented to his daughter Nadia Jacyk in recognition of his outstanding contribution to Ukrainian studies at CIUS, University of Alberta.

Mr. Jacyk had selected.

Dr. Zenon Kohut, director of CIUS, spoke highly of how important Mr. Jacyk's contributions were in sustaining Ukrainian scholarship at the university level. Dr. Frank Sysyn, director of the Jacyk Center, outlined the work of the center and, in particular, gave an update on the progress of the monumental translation project of Mykhailo Hrushevsky's 10-volume "History of Ukraine-Rus'." He concluded by saying that Mr. Jacyk is greatly missed.

Among those present at the evening were Judith Fraser and members of the board of directors of the Petro Jacyk Educational Foundation (of which Ms. Jacyk is president): Dr. Jeanette Bayduza, Eugene Zalucky, Dr. Peter Jacyk, Walter Jacyk and Andriy Brygidyr.

Canadian government gives Ukraine priority in its foreign policy review

OTTAWA – Liberal MP Borys Wrzesnewskyj (Etobicoke Center) and chair of the Canada-Ukraine Parliamentary Friendship Group welcomed the federal government's new "white paper" on foreign policy, unveiled on April 19 in Ottawa, not only for its vision, but for its commitment to invest Canadian resources in strategic, foreign development assistance in countries such as Ukraine.

The International Policy Statement (IPS) sets out a new framework to make Official Development Assistance (ODA) more effective by targeting Canadian efforts and resources into key countries and key sectors within these countries. Canada currently provides development assistance to 155 countries. Of those countries, only 18 receive assistance valued at more than \$10 million annually and 54 receive less than \$1 million annually. Under the new IPS, the government of Canada will focus bilateral development programming on 25 "Development Partners."

Ukraine is the only European country to make the list of 25 "Development Partners" and that is great news according to Mr. Wrzesnewskyj.

"Since my election last year I have been speaking about the tremendous opportunity that exists in evolving our 'special relationship' between Canada and Ukraine into a strategic relation-

ship," said Mr. Wrzesnewskyj. "Our 'special relationship' was based on hundreds of thousands of human ties between our two countries and the fact that the 1.1 million Ukrainian-Canadians can be considered one of Canada's founding peoples. During the Orange Revolution our government gave substance to the term "special relationship." By including Ukraine on the new list of 25 Development Partners our government has clearly signaled that this "special relationship" is evolving into a strategic one. There is tremendous potential for Canada's and Ukraine's relationship to develop in the areas of commerce, environment, defense and culture."

The new international plan focuses on five sectors: good governance, private-sector development, environmental sustainability, health and basic education. Canada Corps, which was the mechanism by which 500 Canadian election observers were provided during the Orange Revolution in Ukraine, will continue to play a key role in developing partnerships between government, civil society and the private sector.

The federal government's "white paper" on foreign policy can be located at <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/cip-pic/ips/ips-en.asp> and the complete list of Development Partners can be found at <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/index-e.htm>.

Ukrainian Historical Association marks 40th anniversary

by Olexander Dombrowsky

NEW YORK – A scholarly conference commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Ukrainian Historical Association (UHA) was held on April 3 at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in New York. Sponsored by the Historical Section of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., the Ukrainian Historical Association, the Institute for Ukrainian Diaspora Studies of the National University of “Ostroh Academy,” and the World Scholarly Council of the Ukrainian World Congress, the conference focused on the extensive legacy created by UHA during its forty year existence and also on the substantial contribution to historical knowledge made by three of its members; Prof. Olexander Ohloblyn, past president of both UHA and the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S.; Dr. Marko Antonovych, past president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in the U.S., Vice-President of the UHA and co-editor of its journal, *Ukrainian Historian*; and Dr. Roman Klimkevich, initiating member of UHA and founder and secretary of the Ukrainian Genealogical and Heraldic Society.

The conference was opened by Prof. Lubomyr Wynar, president of UHA and head of the Historical Section of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, who introduced the speakers and also requested a moment of silence to honor the memories of its recently deceased members, Dr. Marko Antonovych and the Rev. Dr. Alexander Baran, past president of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences in Canada and vice-president of the UHA.

The central theme of the conference was addressed by Prof. Alla Atamanenko, director of the Institute of Ukrainian Diaspora Studies of the National University of Ostroh Academy. In her presentation, “The Ukrainian Historical Association and the Development of Historical Scholarship,” Dr. Atamanenko began with an overview and analysis of the UHA’s development and its contribution to Ukrainian scholarship from the time of its establishment in the U.S. in 1965 up until 1991.

Her main focus, however, was on the period following 1991 and the significant impact that the UHA had on historical research in Ukraine following the disintegration of the Soviet Union. She particularly noted the major contributions presently being made by historians in Ukraine who are active UHA members and the substantial increase in their publication of scholarly works.

According to Dr. Atamanenko, there is no doubt about the pervasive influence that the UHA has had on shaping historical knowledge and on influencing the direction in which Ukrainian historiography is developing in Ukraine. The significant accomplishments of UHA in Ukraine can be directly attributed to its practice and promotion of a “partnership” approach: close cooperation with major Ukrainian national universities, the scholarly institutes of the Academy of Science of Ukraine, and other cultural and scholarly organizations such as, for example, the Hrushevskiy museums in Kyiv and Lviv; the activist role of members of its branches, located at academic centers in the various regions of Ukraine, who organize historical conferences on a periodic basis; and an active publication program in Ukraine which has resulted in the publication and dissemination of important historical works, often published jointly with major academic institutions.

Dr. Atamanenko also noted that the UHA was instrumental in initiating, organizing and sponsoring the International Congress of Ukrainian Historians. The first congress was held in 2000 at Chernivtsi National University, the second took place at the Kamianets-Podilsk National University in 2003, while the third is planned for Kyiv in 2006. By bringing together Ukrainian historians, these congresses provide scholars with the opportunity to review and analyze the state of Ukrainian historiography and its future direction.

In her presentation Dr. Atamanenko also pointed to the UHA’s journal, *Ukrainian Historian*, as being a significant factor in determining the trends in which historiography in Ukraine has developed. She noted that 2004 marked 40 years of uninterrupted publication of this scholarly journal. Although founded in the U.S. in 1964, historians in Ukraine

commemorated its 40th anniversary by organizing special conferences in Lviv, Kyiv and Ostroh at which scholars examined the important role that the Ukrainian Historian played in preserving and expanding Ukrainian historiographic knowledge, especially during the Soviet period. Today, this journal is accepted by historians in Ukraine as being one of the most prestigious scholarly periodicals on Ukrainian history and an important forum for publishing serious research.

The UHA has also offered historians in Ukraine an opportunity for research and publication through its monograph series: *Historical Studies*, *Ohloblyn Studies*, *Hrushevskiy Epistolary Sources*, *Memoirs*, *Historical Sources*, etc. She concluded that the UHA would likely continue to be a significant factor in helping shape future historical knowledge in Ukraine.

Dr. Olexander Dombrowsky, head of the Ancient History Section of the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences and general secretary of the UHA, discussed the long-term cooperative relationship between the academy and the UHA, noting that both of these associations have often organized joint conferences and co-sponsored the publication of a number of scholarly monographs.

This cooperative relationship can be traced to the outstanding historian Prof. Olexander Ohloblyn, who served as president of both of these organizations. The speaker noted that many scholars simultaneously belong to the three Ukrainian academic organizations, the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, the UHA and the Shevchenko Scientific Society.

On the basis of new source materials, Dr. Wynar discussed the direction of Dr. Antonovych’s life in his presentation, “Marko Antonovych, as a Person and an Organizer of Scholarly Life.” Dr. Antonovych, the son and grandson of two of Ukraine’s most outstanding historians, Dmytro and Volodymyr Antonovych, was a highly respected scholar in his own right and a tireless organizer of Ukrainian social and scholarly life in the diaspora.

Dr. Wynar examined the fundamental events, individuals and factors in the childhood and youth of Dr. Antonovych which played a role in forming his character and world outlook, especially the

Prague intellectual atmosphere and the influence of Oleh Kandyba-Olzhych. The speaker succinctly analyzed Antonovych’s scholarly interests, evaluated his significant contribution in promoting the work of Ukrainian scholarly institutions, particularly the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences and the UHA. As literary editor of the *Ukrainian Historian*, Dr. Antonovych helped guide the journal to its prominent position. In concluding his presentation, Dr. Wynar proposed that a special compilation of this outstanding scholar’s works be published in order to honor his life and lasting contribution to Ukrainian scholarship.

“Olexander Ohloblyn’s Research on Hetman Mazepa’s Era” was the topic of Prof. Yuri Gajecy’s presentation, in which he examined this outstanding historian’s contribution to understanding the Ukrainian Baroque era, as well as the life and activities of the famous hetman of Ukraine. Based on an analysis of Ohloblyn’s extensive research, Prof. Gajecy offered a number of important conclusions regarding the statist nature of the scholar’s research, his analysis of the processes that occurred within the Ukrainian society during the Mazepa period, and the direct influence that Ivan Mazepa’s activities had upon Ukraine.

The final speaker was Ludmilla Shpylova, librarian at the Ukrainian Academy of Arts and Sciences, who in her presentation, “Roman Klimkevich’s Archival Materials in UVAN,” discussed how Dr. Klimkevich’s personal archives were acquired from his widow, Natalia Klimkevich. Ms. Shpylova analyzed the nature of this archival collection and offered her own proposals on systematically organizing these sources.

Following the presentations, the audience participated in a question and answer period. Dr. Dombrowsky informed those present about the academy’s *Visti*, and Dr. Atamanenko discussed the contents of the recently published new issue of the *Ukrainian Historian*, which is dedicated to Mykhailo Hrushevskiy and Oleh Kandyba. The participants were given the opportunity to view a display of various UHA publications and materials from the Klimkevich archives which was organized by Ms. Shpylova.

Shevchenko Society participates in convention of Association for Study of Nationalities



At the April 16 conference at NTSh headquarters. From the left: Serhiy Pohoreltsev, Alexander Motyl, Eugene Fishel, Mark von Hagen, Nadia Diuk, Derek Fraser.

NEW YORK – The 10th Annual World Convention of the Association for the Study of Nationalities (ASN), dedicated to the theme “Understanding

Nationalism: Identity, Empire, Conflict,” was hosted by the Harriman Institute of Columbia University on April 14-16. More than 300 people participated.

At this year’s convention, the Shevchenko Scientific Society (NTSh) organized two roundtables. “Is Ukraine in Europe or Eurasia?” organized by Dr. Larissa Onyshkevych (president of NTSh) and chaired by Dr. Mark von Hagen (Columbia and NTSh) attracted the largest audience and evoked a spirited discussion, attesting to the importance and the timeliness of the question raised by the title. The speakers were Dr. Alexander Motyl (Rutgers University and NTSh), former Canadian Ambassador to Ukraine, Derek Fraser (University of Victoria, Canada), Serhiy Pohoreltsev, Ukraine’s consul-general in New York, Dr. Nadia Diuk (director, Central Europe and Eurasia, National Endowment for Democracy), and Eugene Fishel (U.S. Department of State).

On April 16 an abbreviated version of the above roundtable was presented at the NTSh headquarters under the title “The End of the Concept of Eurasia?” It was introduced by Dr. Onyshkevych and chaired by Dr. Taras Hunczak (Rutgers and NTSh). The speakers were Ambassador Fraser, Consul-Gen. Pohoreltsev, and Drs. Diuk and Motyl.

The other NTSh roundtable, titled “A

Feminine Perception of Ukraine in Geopolitics and Literature” and chaired by Dr. Maria Rewakowicz (Rutgers and NTSh), offered presentations by Drs. Onyshkevych, Serhii Bilenkyi (Harvard University), Michael Naydan (University of Pennsylvania and NTSh) and Anna Chumachenko (Kherson University, Ukraine, and NTSh).

At this year’s ASN convention 13 panels were devoted to Ukrainian themes, including such topics as “Ukraine Under Leonid Kuchma,” “The 2004 Ukrainian Presidential Election,” “Yushchenko’s First 100 Days” and “Ukraine’s Orange Revolution Through Photos, Films and Music.”

The following NTSh members participated in other panels: Yaroslav Bilinsky, Alexandra Hrycak, Michael Rywkin, Roman Szporluk, Martha Trofimenko and Myroslava Znayenko. The society also presented an exhibit of its selected publications.

It is worth noting that the ASN was founded in 1971 by Prof. Stepan Horak (then vice-president of NTSh), who for many years was the ASN president as well as the chief editor of its journal, *Nationalities Papers* (1972-1984).

Ukraine recalls...

(Continued from page 1)

brewing in the media and among Ukrainian citizens leading up to the holiday.

Unlike his predecessors, Mr. Yushchenko did not shy away from addressing the UPA veterans. Nor did he refrain from addressing the rift in Ukrainian society that has been a painful and divisive matter for the millions still alive in Ukraine who lived through the horrendous second world war.

In fact, during the afternoon, as Red Army veterans celebrated in Kyiv's center, Ukraine's 24-hour news station Channel Five aired the UPA documentary, "Between Hitler and Stalin – Ukraine in World War II."

"In our hearts, we forgave the Germans, the Japanese, the Poles, we forgive everyone possible on the other side of trenches," Mr. Yushchenko told the crowd. "We just haven't been able to forgive each other. Veterans of the Great Patriotic War, unfortunately, have yet to extend their hands to UPA veterans."

"I know just how difficult this process is. ... But I am asking you, veterans, I am taking my hat off and begging you to offer your hands to each other. This is necessary for the future of Ukraine ... so that we can show that everything is all right in Ukrainian society," he said.

Mr. Yushchenko delivered his remarks outside the Museum of the Great Patriotic War located under Kyiv's massive Motherland statue.

To greet and serve the soldiers who gathered underneath Motherland statue, the

government set up tents where hot kasha cooked during the chilly, damp evening was served.

Afterwards, Mr. Yushchenko and Ms. Tymoshenko joined the veterans in a Victory Day tradition by toasting with 100-gram shot glasses of vodka, chased down with kasha scooped from bowls.

Later that night there were fireworks in tribute to the veterans.

Leading up to the day's festivities, Red Army veteran organizations were fiercely opposed to any involvement of UPA veterans.

"We are determined – if any Banderites show up at Khreschatyk on Victory Day, then the veterans will take any measures to prevent them from participating," said Yuri Shilovtsev, a member of the Center in Defense of Historical Truth of the Great Patriotic War.

The center's director, Boryslav Yatsko, complained that in the span of the last 15 years all of Ukraine's historiography has been stripped of historical truth and completely falsified with a new history of the nation.

Every major Ukrainian city held public festivities and ceremonies to honor the World War II veterans.

Even in Lviv, Ukraine's stronghold of nationalism, oblast government officials, city council members and army commanders placed flowers on the graves of Soviet soldiers buried at Kholmy Slavy, Interfax reported. Afterwards, the government leaders visited a hospital for disabled war veterans to honor them and give valuable gifts.

Lviv's Russian Cultural Center organized a panakhyda at Marsov Field in honor of the fallen Red Army soldiers on



A Red Army veteran shares a toast with Ukraine's president and prime minister.

the morning of May 9, as well as a ceremony to place flowers at the soldiers' graves, Interfax said.

Communist Party members also held meetings at Kholmy Slavy and Marsov Field.

Ukrainians are more willing to support reconciliation between Red Army and German soldiers than between Red Army and UPA soldiers, according to a poll conducted by Kyiv's Razumkov Center for Economic and Political Studies.

About 37 percent of Ukrainians polled supported the notion of Soviet and German veterans reconciling, while 29

percent were opposed. Meantime, only 33 percent of Ukrainians polled supported Red Army and UPA veterans reconciling, while 33 percent were opposed.

Western Ukrainians were most supportive of reconciliation, according to the poll, with 67 percent in support and only 9 percent against.

Ukrainians in the nation's southern oblasts responded the most negatively to Red Army-UPA reconciliation, with only 19 percent in favor and 51 percent against it.

The poll, conducted between April 23 and 28, involved more than 2,000 respondents.

Zvorych sees...

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Zvorych also insisted that all the biographical information he submitted to publisher Kyiv Informatsia Servis (KIS), which annually releases its Who's Who in Ukraine volumes, was accurate, "except for a few mistakes."

When citing a degree he said was equivalent to a master's, Mr. Zvorych did not elaborate on what it might be, but said he had brought back certificates verifying that he had studied at Columbia University.

Mr. Zvorych said he obtained documents from Columbia University, New York University and Manhattan College during a three-day trip to New York City last week. However, he did not share these with the press. He said he gave copies of the documents to the Cabinet of Ministers.

Journalists never doubted that Mr. Zvorych had studied at Columbia University, and The Ukrainian Weekly has previously reported that Mr. Zvorych attended Columbia University between the fall of 1976 and the spring of 1978.

The Weekly also confirmed that Mr. Zvorych earned a bachelor's degree from Manhattan College in 1976.

The enterprising Ukrainian Internet news site Ukrayinska Pravda broke the scandal on April 14, when it first reported that Mr. Zvorych had lied on his official biography posted on the Cabinet of Ministers website.

As it turns out, the Ukrainian government pays KIS for biographical information posted on its websites, and included in its Intranet system to which Cabinet of Ministers and Verkhovna Rada employees have access to, said Yuri Marchenko, the director of KIS.

KIS received its biographical information directly from Mr. Zvorych, who completed three Who's Who profile forms and signed one of them, he said.

Mr. Zvorych completed and submitted three biographical forms for Who's Who: the first in 1994, the second form sometime between October 1997 and February 1998 and the third form in June 2003.

The Weekly obtained and reviewed all three copies.

Ever since the 1998 edition of Who's Who, Mr. Zvorych has claimed to have a master's degree in philosophy from Columbia University. In a campaign flier printed in 1995 or 1996, Mr. Zvorych claimed that he "graduated ('zakinchyv') Columbia University."

Since the 1995 Who's Who edition, Mr. Zvorych has also been claiming that he wrote a candidate's dissertation on Plato. In both Europe and North America, a candidate's dissertation would imply that Mr. Zvorych had already achieved a master's degree and entered a doctoral program.

In an April 28 interview with The Weekly, Mr. Zvorych said that this work was not a dissertation, but a "preparatory work" on the subject of not only the ontological, but also the epistemological bases of Platonic ethics. "This was a work that was supposed to become the basis of a doctor's thesis," Mr. Zvorych said.

In his Who's Who entries since 1998, Mr. Zvorych has also claimed he was an assistant professor at Columbia University between 1981 and 1983. An assistant professorship is a tenure-track position that requires completion of a doctorate diploma.

The same claim was made until late April on the official website of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, where it was written: "In 1891 [sic] graduated from [sic] Columbia University (New York), philosophy faculty. Ph.D. thesis 'Ontological bases of Plato ethics' (1981). 1981-1983 – Assistant Professor of Philosophy in Columbia University. 1983 to 1991 – Professor in New York University." Recently, however, all information related to Mr. Zvorych's education and academic career has been deleted from the site.

Mr. Zvorych backed off his claims about being a professor in his interview with The Weekly: "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."

At the press conference, Mr. Zvorych asserted that he never laid claim to the "academic rank" of professor, when the Who's Who biographies he authored and approved since 1998 state that he had been an NYU professor between 1983 and 1991, or eight years.

Instead, Mr. Zvorych said he had the right to use the title of "professor," which is how his colleagues and students referred to him.

Mr. Zvorych referred to himself as a "vykladach" throughout the press conference, which may be translated into English as a teacher or lecturer.

Mr. Zvorych was a part-time lecturer at NYU's School of Continuing and Professional Studies between 1989 and 1991, according to Josh Taylor, an NYU spokesman.

When asked whether he had signed his Who's Who profile forms, Mr. Zvorych acknowledged that he did, though they contained mistakes and some parts of the forms were not in his handwriting.

When similarly confronted about his Who's Who forms on Channel 5 television on May 10, Mr. Zvorych acknowledged that his 2003 form bore his signature, but claimed that someone had included false information after he signed the document.

This remark drew a sharp response from the Who's Who editors, who staunchly defended the reliability of their publications. "The utmost proper treatment of sources has insured our work since 1991, the beginning of work on our reference book," read a statement released by KIS.

Editors change biographies only when adding information from official sources such as campaign fliers or government sources, Mr. Marchenko told The Weekly, but they never subtract or change information.

Instead of acknowledging his deceit, Mr. Zvorych blamed what he described as warring factions in the Ukrainian diaspora for his most recent scandal, leaving many Ukrainian journalists scratching their heads in skepticism.

"I found out the origin and instruments of this action: beginning with the improper spelling of my last name and ending with the blatant lie," Mr. Zvorych wrote in a Ukrainian-language statement distributed at the event.

"Involved and manipulated were old diaspora ideological wars and scores between Banderites, Melnykivtsi and Dviykari. I understand the representatives of these 'patriotic' circles – Ukraine is independent. There's no one to fight against. All that's left is to fight against each other. To me, it's an empty matter. I have more important work to do."

Dr. Taras Kuzio, a visiting professor at the Institute of European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at George Washington University, said Mr. Zvorych's Dviykari comment is likely a veiled reference to him.

Dr. Kuzio worked for the Prolog Research Corp., which publishes Suchasnist, a literary journal associated with the Dviykari, an ideological spin-off from the Ukrainian nationalist movement. However, Dr. Kuzio said he himself was never a Dviykar.

Dr. Kuzio has been critical of Mr. Zvorych's conduct. On April 29, Ukrayinska Pravda ran an opinion piece written by Dr. Kuzio in which he states that the Zvorych scandal has already cast a negative image of Ukraine internationally.

Mr. Zvorych's claim to have a degree equal to that of a master's is an insult to anyone who's actually invested time and money into completing an actual master's degree, Dr. Kuzio commented.

"Instead of accepting guilt, he's done the same thing the Kuchmites have done and claim there's a conspiracy against him," Dr. Kuzio told The Weekly. "That is not a good sign for the new government. It's the same tactics as in the Kuchma era."

When asked whether he had discussed the possibility of resignation with Mr. Yushchenko, Mr. Zvorych said he is prepared to do so if either the president or Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko determine that he is unqualified to serve. He

(Continued on page 13)

SPORTSLINE

Caving

A team of Ukrainian spelunkers (cave explorers) set a new record for the deepest descent into a cave. The nine-strong group traveled 2,080 meters (6,822 feet) underground, passing the elusive 2,000-meter mark while in a cavern at Krubera, the world's deepest known cave located in Georgia's Caucasus Mountains.

The May 2005 issue of National Geographic features a story on the team and their expedition. The team, a part of the Ukrainian Speleological Association's Call of the Abyss project, was sponsored by the National Geographic Society, and was part of a four-year project that made breaking the 2,000-meter mark its goal.

By blasting open tight passages, cavers revealed long corridors descending deeper and deeper in Krubera, a cave set in Georgia's breakaway, mountainous region of Abkhazia.

"Even now, we don't know whether we've reached the limit – or if it will go on. We're pretty sure we'll eventually go even lower," said Alexander Klimchouk, the veteran caver who organized the mission, according to the British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC).

The expedition included a support team of 56 cavers and six members of a discovery team that had to negotiate vertical drops and bursts of freezing water. During the descent, which took place between August and September 2004, the team was also forced to blast rubble from tight passages so that they could move deeper into the cave.

In one instance, a flooded passage blocked the team's progress. But colleagues Denis Kurta and Dmitry Fedotov squeezed through a narrow, 100-meter-long passage, which successfully bypassed the flooded area.

In October, a team of nine cavers was sent back to Krubera to pick up where the previous group left off. They examined unexplored leads in the cave's lowest section until they broke through to a new series of passages and vertical pits. On October 19, 2004, team leader Yuri Kasjan dropped down to a lower chasm and discovered from his altimeter that he had passed 2,000 meters.

More pits and passages brought the explorers to a sandy chamber at 2,080 meters (6,822 feet), the deepest to date

any caver has ventured below ground, according to the BBC.

The team christened the chamber Game Over. But the group now wants to return to the cave to see whether it leads even deeper, the BBC reported.

Ice hockey

Ukraine was ousted from the qualification round of the 2005 International Ice Hockey Federation World Championship, finishing in sixth place in its group of six teams that included Latvia, as well as perennial powerhouses Sweden, Canada, Finland and the United States.

Ukraine finished the tournament with one point, which it earned after tying the United States 1-1. Starting goaltender Konstyantyn Simchuk was credited with a stellar performance in keeping the game tight.

Ukraine lost both of its other games: 3-0 to Latvia and 2-1 to Canada, though it took a late third-period goal on the power play for Canada to beat Ukraine.

Austria hosted the 16-team tournament in the towns of Vienna and Innsbruck.

Ice skating

Ukrainians Elena Hrushina and Ruslan Honcharov took third place in the ice dancing competition at the 2005 World Figure Skating Championships held in Moscow on March 14-20. The pair earned a score of 213.95, while Russia's Tatiana Navka and Roman Kostomarov took first place with a score of 227.81. Tanith Belbin and Benjamin Agosto of the United States took third place with a score of 221.26. The Ukrainian pair of Yulia Holovina and Oleh Voiko took 21st place with a score of 213.95.

In the pairs figure skating competition, Ukraine's Tatiana Volozhar and Stanislav Morozov took 10th place with a score of 156.38 and Russia's Tatiana Totmianina and Maxim Marinin took first place with a score of 198.49. Maria Petrova and Alexei Tikhonov of Russia took second place with a score of 188.21, while Dan Zhang and Hao Zhang of China took third place with a score of 180.22.

In the woman's competition, Ukraine's Elena Liashenko took 10th place with a score of 174.18, while Ukrainian American Sasha Cohen took second place with a score of 214.39. Russia's

Irina Slutskaya took first place with a score of 222.71, and Italy's Carolina Kostner took third place with a score of 200.56.

Biathlon

Ukraine's Andrii Deryzemlia took second place in the men's 12.5-kilometer pursuit at a World Cup event in Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia, on March 15-19. Norway's Ole Einar Bjoerndalen finished first, while Poland's Tomasz Sikora took third place. Ukrainians Oleksander Bilanenko, Viacheslav Derkach and Ruslan Lysenko came in at 16th, 30th and 46th, respectively.

Deryzemlia of Ukraine took 10th place in the men's 10-kilometer sprint, while Germany's Sven Fischer took first place. Oleg Ryzhenkov of Belarus took second place, and Norway's Halvard Hanevold took third place. Ukrainians Derkach, Bilanenko and Lysenko came in at 18th, 20th and 37th, respectively.

Ukraine's team of Derkach, Deryzemlia, Nina Lemesh and Oksana Khvostenko took seventh place in the mixed 4x6-kilometer relay, while the team from Russia took first place. Russia's No. 2 team took second place in the race, while Germany took third place.

Khvostenko of Ukraine took 15th place in the women's 12.5-kilometer mass start, while Russia's Olga Zaitseva took first place. Germany's Kati Wilhelm took second place, and Russia's Anna Bogaliy took third place.

Boxing

Volodymyr Klitschko knocked out Eliseo Castillo in the fourth round of their bout in Dortmund, Germany, on April 23. The win came by way of technical knockout and was the first loss for the Cuban Castillo. Klitschko (44-3) dropped Castillo with a jarring straight right with nine seconds left in the round. The New York Times reported. Castillo rose to his feet, but the referee stopped the fight.

Meanwhile, Volodymyr's brother, Vitalii Klitschko, the World Boxing Council title-holder, recently underwent back surgery and is not scheduled to fight sooner than September of this year.

Soccer

Dema Kovalenko, the Ukrainian soc-

cer star who's played the past seven seasons in the U.S.-based Major Soccer League, made his season debut with D.C. United after missing five MLS games as well as four Champions' Cup matches because of a broken foot.

"It was good for me to get a few minutes," Kovalenko said, according to the Washington Post. "I was excited, the fans were excited and it was nice to be able to help the guys again."

Kovalenko, a Ukrainian-born midfielder, didn't expect to be available until May 21. But the bone on the outside of his right foot made steady improvement and he was able to rejoin United for full training sessions in recent weeks.

"I don't think Dema is ready for 90 minutes right now," United Coach Peter Nowak told the Washington Post. "He's still coming back and it was nice to give him some minutes, but it's going to be another week to 10 days for him to get his fitness back. ... He always competes, he always has his heart out there. I'm pretty happy with his progress."

Kovalenko, 27, had started almost every game in which he appeared since becoming a regular for Chicago in 2000. Last year, in his second season with United, he finished second on the team in assists with 10 and evolved into a rambunctious left-side midfielder after spending most of his time in Washington as a defensive midfielder. His aggressive play helped United win its fourth title in MLS's nine-year history.

During this past offseason, however, Kovalenko broke his foot while jogging in Kyiv and underwent surgery upon his return to the United States.

With the team's ample depth in midfield, Kovalenko acknowledged that it would be difficult for him to reclaim a starting job, whether it's on the left side or in a disruptive central role.

"It doesn't matter if I played last year or if I played for five years," Kovalenko said. "Any player who comes in, whether he's been hurt or is a new player, it's a challenge to prove yourself. You have to be better than the guys playing right now. I think it's good for everyone because there's always someone there to push the starters. Time will show what's going to happen. I'm just going to work hard like I always do and hopefully I'll get the time."

Zvorych sees...

(Continued from page 12)

cast himself as a loyal servant of the Orange Revolution.

"If you believe that Roman Zvorych is fighting to stay in power, then believe me it's far from that," Mr. Zvorych said. "I am simply following orders from the president of Ukraine. If the president of Ukraine ordered me to be a policeman in a certain district, then I would do that."

The day after Mr. Zvorych's press conference, Ms. Tymoshenko said that Mr. Zvorych "gave absolutely exhaustive answers to all questions."

President Yushchenko's office, when contacted by The Weekly on May 11 and 12, declined to comment on the matter.

Ukraine's political experts were divided as to whether they believed Mr. Zvorych should resign.

Those recommending that he resign said he should do so because of the damage he's done to the new leadership's image. Resigning would spare any further discreditation or distrust, they said.

While Mr. Zvorych is from the West, where he would have to resign after

"being pinned against a wall," he's in a different world where the rules of fair play have yet to evolve, said Mykhailo Pohrebynskyi, the director of the Kyiv Center for Political Research and Conflict Studies.

"The fact that he will stay in his position, and that he will possibly remain after this accusation reveals that we are still far from those norms that the new government is calling for," Mr. Pohrebynskyi said. "(The government) is not new, but just a particular reincarnation of the old government with the old rules of life."

Reporters also questioned whether Mr. Zvorych thought he was qualified to lead Ukraine's Justice Ministry, given that he has no formal legal education and now that it is apparent he has completed only a bachelor's degree.

In his defense, Mr. Zvorych pointed out that he never claimed to have a formal legal education, a fact that Mr. Yushchenko was well aware of when appointing him as justice minister.

Mr. Zvorych stressed that he had gained adequate knowledge of Ukrainian jurisprudence not only during his service

as a national deputy in Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada for six years, but also in acting as a lawyer who won cases in court.

He referred to a court case that he spoke and won during the Orange Revolution on behalf of President Yushchenko in which he argued against the creation of 460 voting districts in the Russian Federation.

He also cited a court case in which he helped defend a large family with many children from eviction.

Ukraine has no equivalent of a bar association, and there are no necessary exams or licenses in order to practice law.

In his April 28 interview with The Weekly, Mr. Zvorych stressed other valuable experience in developing Ukrainian jurisprudence, including his service on the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Legal Reform, a temporary parliamentary subcommittee that developed on Ukraine's Civil Code and his tenure as vice-chairman of the Rada's Committee on European Integration.

"All bills that were to be considered by the Verkhovna Rada were supposed to have gone through this committee, which would issue a conclusion as to its con-

formity to European norms," Mr. Zvorych said. "To this day, I can say with full responsibility that I consider myself an expert of European law."

During his press conference, Mr. Zvorych also claimed, that when arriving in Ukraine in 1991 he had the intention of leading an academic career, but then was "dragged into politics." He said he never fought to attain political power.

"When I was 15 years old, I took an oath, which came down to one thing: 'You will achieve Ukrainian statehood or you will die fighting for it,'" Mr. Zvorych said. "I've lived my whole life according to this principle. Never in my worst dreams would I have imagined that, once I finally achieved my goal and had the ability to work on behalf of my nation and for the betterment of national interests, which I could only dream of in the diaspora, that all this would come back against me."

Mr. Zvorych said that every revolution in history required a sacrifice, and it was possible that he would fill that role for the Orange Revolution.

He said that no one can take away what he has: "What do I have? First of all, my conscience."

Edward Evanko's new journey – as a Ukrainian Catholic priest

by Christopher Guly

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

OTTAWA – Over a career that has spanned four decades and included appearances in Broadway musicals (“The Music Man,” “A Little Night Music”) and in such Shakespearean classics as “Richard II” and “King Lear” at Canada’s prestigious Stratford Festival, Edward Danylo Evanko loved a good story that featured the occasional twist in the plotline.

But he never expected that his life would imitate art.

Next month, the 66-year-old Winnipeg-born son of Ukrainian immigrants will return to his hometown parish, Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church, in the city’s working-class, multicultural North End district, where he was baptized and where he received his first holy communion.

This time, and now sporting a salt-and-pepper beard, he will go there to receive another sacrament when Metropolitan Michael Bzdel, Winnipeg’s Ukrainian Catholic archbishop, will bestow on him the holy orders and ordain him a deacon.

Less than two months later – on August 6 – Mr. Evanko will return to the church, lay prostrate before the archbishop and be ordained a priest in the Winnipeg Archeparchy.

Among the friends invited to the ceremony: actress Ann Blyth, who earned an Academy Award nomination for her supporting role in the 1945 film, “Mildred Pierce.”

As a rookie clergyman, the new Father Edward will serve as pastor of two rural parishes in the southwest Manitoba communities of Rosburn and Russell, both of which he has never visited before. But he does know each is located about a three-hour drive from Winnipeg – and a world away from the bright lights of London, New York and Los Angeles, cities he once called home.

“How are you gonna keep them down on the farm when they’ve seen Pa-ree?” jokes Mr. Evanko when he recalls a concern some of his superiors may have had during his recent time as a seminarian.

Not that long ago, he might have felt the same way, considering the success he enjoyed in show business.

After studying at the renowned Bristol Old Vic Theatre School in the early 1960s, Mr. Evanko landed spots as a tenor with Benjamin Britten’s English Opera Company and the Welsh National Opera, and received a three-year contract with the BBC Singers.

His career took off when he returned to North America in the late ‘60s.

He hosted his own national weekly television variety series, “The Ed Evanko Show” on the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. (CBC) English network out of Winnipeg for one season.

He appeared in over 200 musicals in Canada, the U.S. (including on Broadway) and Japan.

He recorded Broadway cast albums for Capitol Records and RCA Records, a pop album for Decca and two albums featuring Ukrainian songs.

He twice performed for the Queen and once for the Queen Mother.

In 1982, he traveled to Ukraine and appeared as a guest artist with the Winnipeg-based Oleksander Koshetz Choir.

More recently, he had roles in such movies as “Double Jeopardy” and in several TV series, including “Chicago Hope” and “3rd Rock from the Sun.”

In 1997, Mr. Evanko moved to Vancouver. He got some acting jobs on Canadian-made TV shows (“Outer Limits,” “Cold Squad” “La Femme Nikita”) and taught acting.

He also became an active parishioner of Vancouver’s Roman Catholic Holy Rosary Cathedral where he would read scripture during Sunday mass – and where his life would take a dramatic turn in 2001.

“I was at an Easter Sunday brunch and the associate pastor came up to me and said, ‘Edward, have you ever thought about the priesthood?’” explained Mr. Evanko.

“I said, ‘When I was an altar boy.’ He then said, ‘You only need say the word and you can be in Rome this fall studying for the priesthood.’ I burst into tears and then said: ‘You know, you’re absolutely right. That’s what I must do.’ I didn’t even say, ‘Give me a day or a week to think about this.’ It was like this door opened that I didn’t even know was there.”

That autumn, Mr. Evanko was on the path to priesthood when he enrolled at Pontificio Collegio Beda in Rome as a Roman Catholic seminarian for the Vancouver archdiocese.

“It was not easy at all,” recalled Mr. Evanko. “I felt like the rich young man in the Gospel who’s told to get rid of everything.”

The following Easter Sunday he sang in a choir at a mass celebrated by Pope John Paul II in St. Peter’s Basilica.

However, Mr. Evanko’s time in the Eternal City



Edward Danylo Evanko

wouldn’t last long.

After visiting the Ukrainian Catholic Basilian monastery in Rome, he discovered his vocation was pulling him in another direction.

“When I started singing vespers with the priests and brothers, I had this incredible feeling. I thought, ‘Oh my gosh, I’m not Roman Catholic. I’m Ukrainian Catholic! What am I doing here?’ Having grown up in a westernized Ukrainian Catholic church in Winnipeg, the difference between the two never struck me before until then,” he noted.

So he contacted Metropolitan Stefan Soroka, the Ukrainian Catholic archbishop of Philadelphia, and was accepted in 2002 as a Ukrainian Catholic seminarian at St. Josaphat Seminary in Washington, where he also attended Catholic University of America.

But it still wasn’t quite the right fit.

Mr. Evanko wanted to be a priest in Canada – ideally attached to the Winnipeg Archeparchy.

(Continued on page 20)

Rector of Ukrainian Catholic University completes spring visit to U.S.

by Matthew Matuszak

CHICAGO – The Rev. Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University (UCU), recently completed a whirlwind tour of Toronto, Los Angeles, Florida, Washington, Baltimore and Detroit. He crisscrossed North America from March 29 to April 11.

“We were overwhelmed by the outpouring of support from people everywhere we went,” said John F. Kurey, president of the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation (UCEF).

“These trips have three purposes,” explained Mr. Kurey. “To thank donors for their support, to update donors on the good works their donations are making possible at the Ukrainian Catholic University, and to invite people to get involved in the developing miracle that is the Ukrainian Catholic University.”

Consequently, the Rev. Gudziak met with many old friends and made many new ones. The Ukrainian community continues to support the UCU and the Rev. Gudziak, and Roman Catholics are joining the cause as well.



Father Borys Gudziak, rector of the Ukrainian Catholic University (center), speaks with John Palance, brother of actor Jack, and his wife, Rita, during his recent trip to Los Angeles.

Legatus, an organization for Catholic business professionals, hosted a talk by the Rev. Gudziak on “The Presidential Election in Ukraine and the Catholic Church,” at St. Maximilian Kolbe Catholic Church in Westlake Village, Calif., on April 1.

In Los Angeles on April 2 and 3, the Rev. Gudziak visited the local Ridna Skhola (Ukrainian Studies school), Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization, and Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church.

Though recent events in Rome have, understandably, received much attention in Ukraine as elsewhere, the Ukrainian Catholic hierarchy has made the university a priority concern. “I spoke with Blazhennyshy Lubomyr [Husar] a few days before Father Borys arrived to discuss the trip with him,” said Mr. Kurey. “His Beatitude encouraged me to take the UCEF’s message to every part of America, because the Ukrainian Catholic University is such an important institution and it desperately needs help. I promised Mr. Blazhennyshy that we would do just that. Mr. Blazhennyshy also asked me to extend his thanks to our supporters for supporting the UCEF and the Ukrainian Catholic University. His Beatitude is 1,000 percent supportive of our efforts and I am very grateful to him for his support.”

Ukrainian parishes in St. Petersburg and North Port, Fla., were the Rev. Gudziak’s next “port of call,” from April 4 to 7. “Father Borys focused on visiting smaller communities this spring,” said

Mr. Kurey. “In the fall, we’ll be visiting major cities, such as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Parma.”

The Catholic University of America in Washington hosted the rector on April 7. St. Michael Ukrainian Catholic Church and Selfreliance Baltimore Federal Credit Union welcomed the Rev. Gudziak to Baltimore on April 8.

On April 9 Rev. Gudziak visited the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Warren, Mich., and the next day he celebrated divine liturgy at Our Lady of Perpetual Help Ukrainian Catholic Church in nearby Dearborn Heights. “We were inspired by the dedication of the local clergy to supporting the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation,” said Mr. Kurey. “The priests in every parish we visited devoted themselves ceaselessly to making Father Borys’ visit a success. I am so grateful to them for their help.”

After some private meetings in New York on April 11, the Rev. Gudziak flew back to Ukraine to attend an international conference on theology hosted by the Ukrainian Catholic University.

For further information on future tours, and the UCU in general, readers should contact the Ukrainian Catholic Education Foundation, 2247 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, IL 60622; phone, (773) 235-8462; e-mail, ucef@ucef.org; website, www.ucef.org.

The Rev. Gudziak will be returning to the U.S. in November and visiting the following cities: New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit and Parma, Ohio.

Victor Morozov of Ne Zhurys fame continues to promote the Ukrainian language

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – When Ukraine's popular bard Victor Morozov was performing with the Ne Zhurys (Don't Worry) ensemble in the waning years of the Soviet Union, one of the many songs in their repertoire that must have given Gorbachev's "glasnost" censors heartburn was "Viddaite Movu" (Give Us Back Our Language).

The song's refrain demanded the return of the Ukrainian language, long suppressed in favor of Russian under Soviet rule, to its rightful place in Ukraine.

That was in 1989. After independence, Ukrainian became the official language of Ukraine, but few would maintain today that the battle has been won. Russian continues to dominate in the country's media, cinema and book publishing, and in just about everything in the eastern and southern regions of the country.

Five years ago, Victor (he uses the Anglicized spelling) Morozov rejoined this fight. This time not with his voice and guitar, however, but with a computer and his knowledge of English, which had been his major in Lviv University many years ago. He began translating popular children's literature into Ukrainian and getting Ukrainian children hooked on reading in their mother tongue.

Run-of-the-mill children's books wouldn't achieve much, of course, but J. K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" series certainly would. And it did. In a country where a Ukrainian-language book selling 5,000 copies is considered a bestseller, Mr. Morozov's translations of the first five Harry Potter books together have sold 300,000.

It wasn't easy at first, he admits, but the series has taken on a life of its own, and the youngsters' appetite for the next book, while maybe not as exaggerated as it is in the West, is astonishing and growing.



The cover of the Ukrainian translation of "Harry Potter and the Order of the Phoenix."

Mr. Morozov still performs – he appeared at the Shevchenko monument rally during the Washington visit by Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko in April and just last Sunday was scheduled to sing at the annual Lviv city festival – but his translations now demand equal, if not more, of his time.

He talked about his life as a singer and translator in an interview for *The Ukrainian Weekly* while visiting Washington.

The idea of translating the Harry Potter books into Ukrainian came to him when he was in Canada in 2000 and witnessed first-hand the Harry Potter mania in the West. At that time, he said, there were precious few books being published in Ukrainian that children found interesting. A Ukrainian Harry Potter, he thought, would do it.

His initial plan was to produce a Ukrainian translation before the Russian version was published, so that even in the Russian-speaking eastern areas of Ukraine, children would demand to read it.

Unfortunately, it took a whole year to get a publisher (A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA) and still another year to lock in translation rights. By that time, the first four books had already been published in English and in Russian. "So we had to play catch-up," he said, and it paid off.

He published the first four and, as the fifth book, "Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix," was about to come out, he isolated himself from all interruptions and distractions, and completed the translation of the 800-page tome in less than two months.

It was the first translation of the book in Europe, which was an honor, he said, but, better still, it beat the Russian translation by three months. "And that was very important, because when the chil-

in record time.

"When my friends ask me now if I plan to beat the Russians again, I tell them – jokingly, of course – that this time we want to beat out the original English."

He expects the first printing of the next Potter book to be, like the previous volume, around 60,000 copies.

Unlike the Russian Harry Potter translation effort which last year used three translators, Mr. Morozov works alone. He tried sharing the work with another top-notch translator in an earlier edition, but that resulted in more work in the editing phase in order to blend the two translations into a unified whole.

His publisher, A-BA-BA-HA-LA-MA-HA, is considered the leader in high-quality children's literature. Established in the early 1990s by poet Ivan Malkovych, it was the first private publishing house in Ukraine.

If the Harry Potter project is not enough work for Mr. Morozov for the



A poster from the 1989 Ne Zhurys U.S. tour. Victor Morozov is seen on the bottom left.



Victor Morozov visited the Shevchenko monument in Washington.

dren in Ukraine began looking in earnest for a translation, they were able to get their hands on the Ukrainian and not the Russian version."

Furthermore, he added, it helped in the sale of the previous editions of his Potter translations. Many children, including those in central and eastern Ukraine, liked his fifth translation so much that they wanted to read his previous Potter volumes.

"It may not have been a huge victory, but it was a victory for the Ukrainian language nonetheless," he said.

He credits the Harry Potter series for raising the interest of children in reading books, after years of being distracted by computer games and television.

"Without a doubt, Harry Potter is the most popular book among children," he said. "Despite its length and lack of illustrations, they read it and they can't wait for the next installment to come out."

And that will be in mid-July. So now he is preparing to go into seclusion once again in order to get that translation out

next few months, he found for himself another book project which is due at about the same time. The film, "Charlie and the Chocolate Factory," based on the children's classic by Roald Dahl, is also due to be released in mid-July. Even though Ukrainian children will probably see the movie dubbed in Russian, as is the normal practice in Ukraine, thanks to Mr. Morozov and his publisher, if they then would like to read the book, it will be ready for them – in Ukrainian.

Mr. Morozov does not limit his translating work to children's books. Indeed, before taking on Harry Potter, he translated three books by Paulo Coelho and one by Benedict Anderson.

During the interview in Washington, Mr. Morozov also described those heady pre-independence years of performing with Ne Zhurys.

The problems were immense, he said. The Communist Party was still in charge, the KGB was keeping a close watch on everything. The programs of all concerts

(Continued on page 19)

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Yushchenko's first 100...

(Continued from page 3)

anticipation of a Verkhovna Rada vote.
Though the bill was read in the Rada,
deputies did not pass the entire bill, cit-
ing its failure to take into account the
inability of domestic manufacturers and
producers to compete with certain
imported goods, especially meat.

Instead, they settled for certain amend-
ments that allowed lower duties on fruit
and vegetables not grown in Ukraine,
clothes, shoes and cellular phones.

These amendments have provided the
foundation and support for the new
"Smuggling Stop!" program already
implemented.

At an April 27 Cabinet of Ministers
meeting, Ms. Tymoshenko said about
\$257 million was added to the budget
during the first quarter of this year due to
the "Smuggling Stop!" program, calling
this a real breakthrough.

Some experts believe that many busi-
nessmen who import goods into the
Ukrainian market will not cut prices in
response to reduced duties, but keep the
higher difference instead.

The bribery system will continue,
even after the initial amendments imple-
mented in the Customs Code, said
Oleksander Baranovskyi, a leading
expert at the Razumkov Center for
Economic and Political Studies.

"If you reduce import duties, that
doesn't mean the situation will change
immediately," he said. "We need time for
it to start working."

The first 100 days...

(Continued from page 3)

ings and that his presence is rarely
missed.

President Yushchenko himself has
concentrated on foreign affairs during his
first 100 days in office. His visit to the
United States was considered a glowing
success, considering that while he was
addressing Congress, Ukrainian troops
were being pulled out of Iraq.

Russian President Vladimir Putin's
visit to Kyiv in March, although not
regarded as a major step in Ukrainian-
Russian reconciliation after Mr. Putin's
blatant support for Viktor Yanukovich
during the election campaign, nonethe-
less helped to ease tensions.

Mr. Yushchenko's trip to Ashgabat in
March to discuss natural-gas deliveries
and his reported success in convincing
Turkmen President Saparmurat Niyazov
to sign a long-term gas supply agreement
with Ukraine can also be viewed as a
positive achievement.

Mr. Yushchenko's goal of NATO
membership for Ukraine advanced dur-
ing the alliance's meeting in Lithuania in
April, where the door was opened for
Ukraine's eventual membership.

When taking into consideration that in
Ukraine there is no transition period for a
new government to familiarize itself with
the workload of its predecessor, an over-
sight that can lead to a chaotic beginning
for any government, the Yushchenko-
Tymoshenko team has not fared poorly.

The first 100 days saw a certain
amount of hurried and contradictory
statements by new ministers and one, in
particular Prime Minister for Humanitarian
Affairs Mykola Tomenko, has been criticized
in the press for being too vocal about matters
that do not concern his portfolio. Despite
this, the overall performance of the new
government has to be seen as more than
satisfactory and earns at least a "B" if not
higher.

President Yushchenko earns an "A-,"
which could have been an "A+" were it
not for his old habit of promising more
than he is prepared to deliver at times.

Moscow continues...

(Continued from page 2)

Election Commission Chairman Serhii Kivalov, former Interior Minister Mykola Bilokin, former Sumy Oblast Chairman Volodymyr Shcherban, and former Odessa Mayor Ruslan Bodelan now live in the Russian capital (Ukrayinska Pravda, May 4). Mr. Bilokin is reportedly "often seen together with Kurochkin and with Bakay" in Moscow (Ukrayinska Pravda, May 5).

Russia has long provided citizenship to nationals living in separatist enclaves such as the Transdnier and Abkhazia. Now it is giving Russian citizenship to individuals fleeing from criminal justice. Moscow regards these people as a "persecuted opposition." Russia has even placed a draft resolution condemning "repression" against the opposition in Ukraine, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan before the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

According to the head of the State Duma's Committee on International Affairs, Konstantin Kosachev, "We are concerned by the decisions of the Ukrainian authorities directed towards pressuring the opposition that lost the elections and their attempts at taking revenge upon them" (Ukrayinska Pravda, May 3).

Following this line of reasoning, Mr. Yanukovich recognizes the newly elected authorities in Kyiv but does not accept his defeat in 2004. He believes that the Ukrainian Constitution and legislation were violated in December 2004, when the run-off election was repeated and Mr. Yushchenko won. Despite massive evidence to the contrary, Mr. Yanukovich denies that he himself was involved in any election fraud (Ukrayinska Pravda, April 26).

Russia's support for the "opposition" in Ukraine, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan is no coincidence, as all three have experienced revolutions that removed pro-

Russia centrists. Russia, like the CIS Election Observation Missions (EOM), supports and intervenes on behalf of fraudulent elections and authoritarian regimes. In return, Moscow expects to be rewarded with property rights.

In an interview in *Strategiya Rosii*, Russian Security Council Secretary Igor Ivanov picks up Mr. Yanukovich's theme of not recognizing the defeat of pro-Russia centrists through democratic revolutions. Nevertheless, he, like Mr. Yanukovich, realizes that Moscow must deal with the newly elected authorities. Mr. Ivanov describes all three revolutions from a legal viewpoint as having been undertaken in an "unconstitutional and non-democratic manner" (Ukrayinska Pravda, May 4). He remains "skeptical" that these three revolutions can be described as the "victory of democracy." Specifically, he asks, "Please explain how is it possible that democracy has triumphed if the basic principles of democracy have been infringed in the attainment of this victory?" (Ukrayinska Pravda, May 4).

Free elections, according to Messrs. Yanukovich and Ivanov, and the CIS observer missions, are evaluated on whether or not pro-Russian centrists or neo-Soviet forces win, regardless of the means used to attain these ends. Consequently, they believe that protests against electoral fraud are illegitimate and should be dealt with by the use of force.

Former Polish President Lech Walesa recently revealed to *The Observer* (May 1) that Mr. Yanukovich had ordered Internal Affairs Ministry troops to advance against the Orange Revolution last November and December. Violence and a civil war were averted only when the Ukrainian military intervened in defense of protesters.

So long as Moscow insists that suspect elections were conducted in a "free and fair manner," Russia and the West will remain at odds over this fundamental issue.

Belarus triggers...

(Continued from page 2)

The Ukrainians, however, were forced to serve out the terms of their detention, despite angry protests from Ukraine's Foreign Affairs Ministry. Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk maintained that Belarus was applying double standards, ignoring requests for the release of its citizens from Ukraine, while acquiescing to similar demands from Russia. Mr. Tarasyuk recalled that at a recent session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights, Ukraine had voted for a resolution criticizing Belarus for violations in this sphere (Narodnaya Volya, May 5).

The Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Ministry sent a note of protest to the Belarusian authorities, pointing out that requests from representatives from the Ukrainian Embassy in Minsk to see the arrested citizens were rejected, which violated the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. The Ukrainian diplomats were not even allowed to know the names of the detained protesters (Narodnaya Volya, April 28).

The Ukrainians in question, including a deputy of the Lutsk City Council, Ihor Guz, who had been shouting "Today Ukraine, Tomorrow Belarus!" went on a hunger strike to protest their treatment, while the Belarusian authorities postponed a court hearing scheduled for May 2 to hear an appeal from the detained Ukrainians (Charter 97, May 3). In Kyiv, the National Alliance set up at least 10 tents near the Belarusian Embassy and also created symbolic anti-tank barricades with barbed wire (Narodnaya Volya, May 6).

The contentious dispute realistically was a minor tempest. The detained protesters are now banned from returning to Belarus for five years. The president of Belarus, meanwhile, was not even in Minsk on April 26, as he had begun his usual "working visit" to the contaminated regions of Homiel and Vetka (Mianskiy Kurier, April 28). Belarus is reportedly spending over \$13 million in 2005 to rehabilitate farmland in contaminated areas, a program that began in 2002, with some of the locally produced foodstuffs (butter, cheese, milk and others) exported to Russia (Belarus segodnya, April 26-May 2).

However, this controversial campaign is less relevant to the April 26 protests than the political situation in Belarus, which led to the arrival in Belarus of activists from Russia and Ukraine. Plainly, also, the so-called Orange Revolution in Kyiv has caused consternation among the Belarusian authorities, exacerbated by the recent pronouncement of U.S. President George W. Bush that Belarus is the "last remaining dictatorship in Europe" and that the United States will work with countries in the region to ensure that the next presidential elections are "free" (Associated Press, May 5).

The harsh overreaction of official Minsk to protesters from its neighbors is a reflection of its fear of what has happened in Ukraine and Kyrgyzstan over the past five months. With an open border, there is little to prevent youth activists in Russia and Ukraine from visiting Belarus with impunity. They could provide a new impetus for the hard-pressed Belarusian opposition and antagonize a regime that is now subject to unprecedented international attention.

Kobzar Society receives grant from Maria Hulai-Lion Foundation

LEHIGHTON, Pa. – The Kobzar Society, a 501 (c) 3 charitable corporation that provides computer technology to youth in Ukraine, recently announced that it has received a grant of \$30,000 from the Maria Hulai-Lion Foundation of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Orest J. Hanas, president and co-founder of Kobzar Society, together with directors Eugene Mychajliw and Stefan Reshetylo, with profound gratitude accepted the grant from Volodymyr Maychenko and Sergey Davidenko, two directors of Maria Hulai-Lion Foundation.

This "princely" grant, in conjunction with other donations, will sponsor a number of computer learning centers at schools, orphanages and other non-governmental institutions throughout Ukraine. Recent elections in Ukraine proved that the computers and Internet are powerful instruments used to advance the causes of freedom, foster democracy and free-market commerce and empower

the people at the grass-root level.

To date, the Kobzar Society has delivered, as humanitarian aid free-of-charge to the recipient, over 500 late-model refurbished computers to over 100 educational institutions throughout Ukraine. These computers were placed in schools (public-, church- or synagogue-based), libraries, hospitals, cultural and volunteer-based organizations affecting many thousands of Ukraine's young to prepare them for the tasks of building a free, prosperous and democratic state.

Using the funds received from the Maria Hulai-Lion Foundation, the Kobzar Society already dispatched 10 computers to Ivano-Frankivsk and 13 computers are destined for Primary/Secondary School No. 4 in the city of Periatyn, Poltava Oblast.

Tax-deductible donations may be sent to Kobzar Society, P.O. Box 37, Leighton, PA 18235. Readers may visit the website www.kobzarsociety.org for more details.

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BOOK NOTES

Memoirs of a choirmaster both instructive and interesting

"Memoirs of the Ohio Boychoir (Or Everything You Should Want to Know About Being a Choirmaster)" by Alexander Musichuk. Published by the author, 2004; second edition, 2005. 151 pp. \$12.

Ohio Boychoir is best remembered by Ukrainians in America because of the interest created by the choir's concert tours to Ukraine. Under the direction of Alexander Musichuk, this fine community boychoir of young Americans toured Ukraine in the summers of 1989 and 1991, while Ukraine was still part of the Soviet Union.

The choir was one of the very first groups to visit Ukraine after the cultural exchange program was resumed by Presidents Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Their experiences in Ukraine were highly publicized by The Ukrainian

Weekly during those years just before the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Director Musichuk retired last year at the age of 80 during the choir's 13th year. He has written a book, "Memoirs of the Ohio Boychoir (Or Everything You Should Want to Know About Being a Choirmaster)."

The second printing of the book is now available. Six chapters have been added, along with elaborations on existing chapters. Two additional pictures have also been added.

The book chronicles the choir's travels around the globe: France, Germany and

Austria in 1984, Poland, Latvia and Russia in 1987, Romania and Ukraine in 1989, Ukraine again in 1991, New Zealand and Australia in 1994, Spain in 1997, England in 1999, and Scotland, England and Canada in 2001.

Ukrainians would no doubt be interested in the book because of fine references to Ukraine, which include two chapters of the choir's visits.

Ukrainian choir leaders might be interested in learning about Mr. Musichuk's experiences in the training and development of the boys' unique voices. There has already been much interest expressed by choral directors across America in reaction to the first printing.

A special price of \$12 is available to readers of The Ukrainian Weekly, plus a \$2 shipping and handling fee. To order, readers may write to: Alexander Musichuk, 8857 Elsmere Drive, Parma, OH 44130; telephone, (440) 884-6507.

Victor Morozov...

(Continued from page 15)

had to be approved by official censors. "And we started singing songs about Soviet stereotypes, about Kaganovich, among other things." Their director, Ostap Fedoryshyn, was constantly being summoned to party headquarters, where they would veto some of the things they planned to perform.

"Still, there was this opening, similar, in a way, to what we went through and felt recently with the Orange Revolution," Mr. Morozov said. "There was new energy coming up from within; one could feel that it was a time of change. At the same time there was an insecure feeling, because we didn't know how all of this would end."

Mr. Morozov said that people would tell them, "Guys, what are you doing? They can put you away." And they very well could have, he said, because the old "structures" were still there.

"But we went ahead anyway, sensing that great changes were coming, and we knew that a good way to rid the people of their fear was through satire, jokes and laughter," he said.

"Maybe that's why Ne Zhurys became so popular then. The people could shed their shells of fear at our performances," Mr. Morozov noted.

Being a satirical cabaret theater, a genre with historical roots in Lviv, Ne Zhurys was unique in Ukraine. But in other parts of the country, as well as in Lviv, much of that kind of work was also carried on by the "bards," the poets-com-

poser-performers, such as Mr. Morozov, Eduard Drach, the composer of "Viddaite movu" who hailed from Kryvyi Rih, Marichka Burmaka in Kharkiv, the kobzar Vasyl Zhdankin and others.

"It was, so to speak, a musical form of journalism. All one needed was a guitar and a newly written song which could be performed immediately, without any special arrangement."

He said that this musical form was widespread and popular then "probably because the people were looking for the truth at a time when lies permeated their society, and only the bards could provide them with the satire or historical songs long forbidden by the regime."

All this was pre-independence, Mr. Morozov said. After independence, the cabaret and bard musical forms went into a decline, "as did most everything else."

After independence, there were high hopes that life would quickly change for the better and that Ukraine would flourish – politically, economically, culturally. "But, after the initial burst of energy, crises would come up," he said. "First it was economic, and then everything else went downhill."

"Pessimism set in and it affected most everything, including the bard movement and groups like Ne Zhurys. The people had had enough of satire; they became more interested in survival," he pointed out.

Recalling those years as he looks at the euphoria, new energy and hopes born in the recent Orange Revolution, Mr. Morozov said he hopes that, this time, the people will not be disappointed.

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Edward Evanko's...

(Continued from page 14)

Once again he was on the phone, this time to make his case before Metropolitan Bzdel and Winnipeg's Auxiliary Bishop David Motiuk. "We had a meeting," explained Mr. Evanko, "but it wasn't sort of, 'Oh absolutely, come on down.' They got back to me."

Act III of this personal drama led to a denouement.

Archbishop Bzdel accepted Mr. Evanko as one of his seminarians and in 2003 sent him to Holy Spirit Seminary in Ottawa, where he would also attend the Metropolitan Andrey Sheptytsky Institute of Eastern Christian Studies at St. Paul University – and unlike Catholic University – receive an educa-

tion uniquely tailored to the traditions and rites of the Ukrainian Catholic Church.

The veteran singer, actor and recording artist had finally hit the right notes for the next phase of his life. He even managed to meld one of his lifelong passions into his studies for a master of theology degree in Eastern Christian studies. (He had obtained a bachelor of arts degree in English literature from the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg in 1959.)

For his master's thesis, Mr. Evanko chose to write about the "Byzantine-Slav" funeral liturgy and the "facilitation of therapeutic Christian grieving." Not surprisingly, the paper focused on singing – "not only the singing we hear but the singing we take part in during a funeral liturgy," he explained.

"If it's done well with an eye and an ear to aesthetics and true prayerfulness, it can have a galvanic effect where you leave changed and somewhat transformed as a result," he noted.

The thesis also had some personal significance for him and built on an earlier paper he had written titled "Transforming the Toxic Seeds of Excessive Mourning into a Harvest of Peace and Joy."

Mr. Evanko's mother, Justyna Dmytryk, died a week before his 13th birthday. He never quite got over that loss until he began his graduate studies at the Sheptytsky Institute and began researching the concept of "lype" (pronounced lee-pay), the Greek word for "excessive sadness" and one of the "eight evil thoughts" or sins identified by the 4th century theologian Evagrius.

"It was kind of a catharsis for me and gave me a new understanding of what death is as not an ending, but the beginning of eternal life," explained Mr. Evanko.

While shedding a pain dating back to childhood wasn't easy, spending four years in the fishbowl existence of seminary life was no less difficult, he said. "There were times I kept thinking, 'What are you doing to yourself? This is so hard' – living cheek by jowl with people that you have nothing in common with, sharing a bathroom down the hall – it can

be quite a challenge."

No audition or rehearsal for a show he previously endured compared to the scrutiny he also faced as a seminarian. "You're constantly evaluated on everything – from how you relate to the cook to how you conduct yourself in chapel," he said. "It's been described to me as boot camp. It's a very humbling process."

But Mr. Evanko was not unprepared for the grueling task of spiritual formation. And for that, he has the theater to thank. "As an actor, you're constantly having to assess yourself because you're the raw material for the parts you play and you can't allow some personality trait of yours to go unexamined," he pointed out.

Now, he prepares to take on the biggest role of his life – albeit with a hint of familiarity, if not destiny.

Seventeen years ago at the Manitoba Theater Center in Winnipeg, Mr. Evanko was cast as a priest in "Tsymbaly," a story by Vancouver playwright Ted Galay about a fictional Ukrainian settlement in rural Manitoba.

"When the vestments arrived for the play, I recognized them," explained Mr. Evanko, his voice lowering to a hush for dramatic effect.

The liturgical garb was from Blessed Virgin Mary Ukrainian Catholic Church.



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Husar speaks...

(Continued from page 5)

said. "He said this unequivocally in his first address to the cardinals who gathered in Rome. It's quite natural: whoever considers himself a Christian, especially a leader of this level, cannot ignore the important matter of Christian unity. This is not a matter of personal likes, it is a matter of living according to God's law. The Church must be one: so it was conceived and founded by Jesus Christ. And every Christian, as far as they are able,

should work on effectively promoting the coming together of Christians."

In addition, Cardinal Husar stressed that this dialogue should not take the form of political agreements or compromises, but rather should be a manifestation of a sincere wish to fulfill God's will together.

"The Pope of Rome cannot limit himself to one Church or some part of the needs facing it. He must be open to all needs, and the need of unity among Christians is an extremely important, significant matter," said the cardinal.

Scholar explains...

(Continued from page 10)

ized citizens of Canada but they could not become citizens of the British Empire – only people born in Canada could be considered British Empire citizens, Prof. Kordan said.

As Canada rolled into war in 1914, these sort of distinctions became critical – to the imperial mind the loyalty of immigrants was questionable and under the imperial system their position as citizens in the empire was tenuous. It was by this reasoning that the Canadian government was able to justify to itself that enemy aliens could be considered prison-

ers of war.

But it would be events on the ground that would lead to Canada putting that sort of reasoning into action.

"The period in 1913-1914 was a time of economic depression in Canada," Prof. Kordan said. "And the enemy aliens came to bear the burden of the faltering economy. Management and unions felt the enemy aliens should be the first to be let go."

Often the recent immigrants were left looking for work and congregating in the cities. Local communities were unable to provide support for the enemy aliens, so it left the federal government wondering what its obligations were toward the recent immigrants. While the enemy aliens had been invited to come to Canada in a nation-building effort, after 1914 the priority of Canada became the war. As the war scare grew in 1914 and the imperial ideology gained ascendancy, the problem of status and obligations toward the enemy aliens resolved itself by terming them prisoners of war and interning them.

"But it was less a result of what was happening on the ground than a failed conceptualization of belonging," Prof. Kordan said. "Ultimately it was a failed policy and imperialism as an approach for creating identity would also be a failure. It was unsustainable for Canada, which would inevitably come to base its identity on a citizenship polity."

The Tarnawecy lecture is made possible through an endowment fund created by Michael Tarnawecy, a former engineering professor at the university, and Iraida Tarnawecy, a former Slavic studies professor.

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Ukrainian products win big at Toronto Wine and Cheese Show

TORONTO – Ukrainian products submitted for competition at the prestigious Toronto Wine and Cheese Show have won medals in all their categories. The competition was judged by a distinguished panel of experts.

Lvivske lager beer won the gold medal for best European-style larger, while Slavutych won a bronze medal in the same category.

Krimsekt semi-dry sparkling wine won the bronze for sweet sparkling wine. No gold or silver medals were awarded in this category. This adds to the gold medal won by Krimsekt Brut sparkling wine at the Ottawa Food and Wine Show in November of 2004.

John Vellinga, CEO of Multiculture Bevco (the Canadian distributor for all three products), said he is extremely pleased with the result. "This is extraordinary. We won medals with three out of the four products that we submitted. It is our mission to bring the best of Ukraine to the rest of the world. This proves that not only are we bringing the best of Ukraine, but that the best of Ukraine is also the best in the world," said Mr. Vellinga.

Oliver Dawson is a noted beer expert and president of the Beer Lover's Tour Company. Mr. Dawson said, "I have always been impressed by these two fine products. Not only have they won medals, including a gold, but they have done so in very distinguished company." Creemore Springs tied Slavutych for the bronze, while Steam Whistle won the silver medal. "This proves that Lvivske and Slavutych are winners, even when compared to some of the best beers in the market," Mr. Dawson added.

Lvivske lager, the gold medal winner, is produced in Lviv, one of Ukraine's most historic and beautiful cities. The

brewery is almost three centuries old and is renowned for producing some of Europe's best beers.

Slavutych, although a relatively new brand, is already the second-best selling beer in Ukraine. Brewed in central Ukraine, it has already won numerous international awards and has been named Ukraine's best tasting beer. Slavutych and Lvivske are available at LCBO stores throughout Ontario, as well as in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Mr. Vellinga said he is delighted also with Krimsekt's win. "This builds on our extraordinary gold medal win in Ottawa last year," he said. Krimsekt sparkling wines are made in the champagne method. They are double fermented for three years to create natural carbonation, hand-riddled and crafted with the same meticulous techniques as the great champagne houses of France.

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Krimsekt bubbles can be purchased by the case of six though special order. To place an order, Ontario residents need to contact the company directly at 1-800-867-5978 (ext 5). Customers can have Krimsekt delivered to an LCBO store near them within a couple of weeks. Krimsekt is available also in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"Ukrainian Canadians should be proud

that products of such calibre hail from their homeland," observed Victor Koszarny, sales director for Multiculture Bevco and a Ukrainian-Canadian himself. "We have a great selection of Ukrainian products at the LCBO. It is really satisfying that they are getting the recognition that they deserve. I only wish that there

had been a vodka competition, because our Slava Ultra-Premium Vodka is phenomenal." The vodka is also available at the LCBO and will be launched soon across the rest of Canada and the U.S.

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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

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9/3 Afternoon festivities- Dance Ensemble,
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9/3 Zabava with Luna and Fata Morgana
9/4- Afternoon Dance Ensemble performance
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Zabava with Fata Morgana and Teen Dance
Night with Hrim & DJ



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Foreign policy...

(Continued from page 1)

President Yushchenko asked that they consider Ukraine for European Union membership, insisting that his nation could meet the necessary requirements.

Ukraine's leaders were encouraged by the January 13 vote in the European Parliament in support of a resolution that called for giving Ukraine "a clear European perspective," possibly leading to EU membership.

"The European Parliament vote was an especially important event which proved that Ukraine can be a future member of the European Union," said Dr. Yuri Shcherbak, Ukraine's former ambassador to the U.S. "This is very important for us."

On February 21 Ukraine and the EU signed a three-year Action Plan in Brussels through which the EU expressed support for Kyiv's bid to obtain market economy status, to join the World Trade Organization and to sign a free trade agreement.

Meetings with German and Polish officials produced agreements to improve and expand Ukraine's ability to transport fuel into the EU.

Ms. Tymoshenko reached agreements to form a joint-committee with Polish authorities to begin work on extending the Odesa-Brody pipeline to the cities of Plotsk and Gdansk in Poland.

In order to encourage travel to Ukraine, particularly during the Eurovision 2005 Song Contest, Mr. Yushchenko dropped visa requirements for all European Union citizens between May 1 and September 1.

In return, Mr. Yushchenko asked for relaxed visa restrictions, particularly for Ukrainian businessmen and students, when he addressed the German Bundestag in Berlin.

Russia

While President Yushchenko and his

foreign policy team focused heavily on obtaining political dividends from the nation's rejuvenated image in Europe, they handled the strained relations with their eastern neighbor with restraint.

After Mr. Yushchenko's working visit to Moscow, Mr. Putin visited Kyiv in late March in order to discuss, among other things, the creation of a Russia-Ukraine gas transit consortium that would include Germany, and later possibly France and Italy.

Mr. Putin placed a heavy emphasis of Ukraine's participation in the Single Economic Space that would include Belarus and Kazakhstan.

Mr. Yushchenko said he wouldn't be opposed to the SES as long as it didn't interfere with Ukraine's ability to enter the EU, which is his administration's top foreign policy priority.

Ms. Tymoshenko's cancellation of her trip to Russia in early April raised eyebrows in Moscow, signaling the new Ukrainian government's intention to conduct foreign policy independently and on equal terms with Moscow.

Any resulting tensions were quickly eased when Defense Minister Anatolii Hrytsenko and National Security and Defense Council Secretary Petro Poroshenko agreed to visit Moscow in her stead.

Their purpose was to persuade Russian leaders that Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration and GUAM members do not threaten Russia's interests.

Russian-Ukrainian relations haven't worsened, observers said, but they also aren't likely to improve very much as long as Mr. Putin manages to serve the remainder of his presidential term through 2008.

United States

Mr. Yushchenko's three-day visit to the U.S. in early April resoundingly

impressed political observers. Though the Ukrainian president spent most of his time delivering speeches and building relations with American leaders, a handful of concrete results were likely to emerge.

Namely, the U.S. Congress will likely respond to Mr. Yushchenko's request to waive the Jackson-Vanik trade sanctions, said Dr. Taras Kuzio, a visiting professor at the Institute for European, Russian and Eurasian Studies at George Washington University in Washington.

Congress applied the Jackson-Vanik sanctions to Soviet Ukraine in 1974, a means of exerting economic pressure to ease emigration restrictions against Jews.

Mr. Yushchenko's Washington visit reaped one certain reward, in the form of a bill passed by Congress on May 6 that allocates an additional \$60 million in urgent funding to support democracy-building programs in Ukraine.

U.S. President George W. Bush made the initial request for the additional support in February, and informed Mr. Yushchenko of the proposal during the historic April visit.

Another step toward improved relations occurred on May 4 when the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv announced it would begin issuing immigrant visas for Ukrainian citizens in Kyiv. (See related story on page 5.) Previously, immigrant visa applicants had to travel to the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw to complete the immigrant visa process.

An accomplishment as significant as any in the first 100 days of U.S.-Ukraine relations under the Yushchenko administration occurred when NATO ministers decided in mid-April to extend Ukraine an invitation to begin an Intensified Dialogue on Membership, the first step to possible membership.

"Certainly, this still isn't achievement of membership, and the door to it is not

fully open," said Dr. Shcherbak, "but it's a very significant step forward."

GUAM

With the majority of GUAM's (Georgia-Ukraine-Armenia-Moldova) member nations taking a decidedly pro-Western course in their foreign policies, President Yushchenko was able to reinvigorate and redirect the organization at its April 22 meeting in Chisinau, Moldova.

As a result, European Union and NATO membership have emerged as priorities for GUAM. President Yushchenko also advocated turning GUAM into a "large-scale regional organization" with its own headquarters and secretariat.

At the same time, President Yushchenko has stressed that GUAM is not an alternative to the Single Economic Space fiercely advocated by Mr. Putin or the Commonwealth of Independent States.

GUAM's decidedly Westward shift in recent months likely led to the Uzbekistan government's announcement in recent weeks that it is withdrawing from the economic partnership.

Uzbekistan's President Islam Karimov has led an authoritarian government in suppression of human rights. He has also enjoyed tight relations with Mr. Putin.

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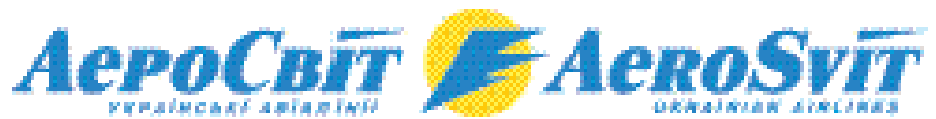
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UAV Post 35 of Palatine plans conference on UPA

by Roman Golash

PALATINE, Ill. – The Ukrainian American Veterans 1st Lt. Ivan Shandor Post 35 in Palatine, Ill., has completed its planning stages and is now moving forward to full implementation of its agenda.

Post membership for 2005 has increased from 20 to 31 members. The membership includes honorary members: Lida Shandor-Davenport, Gen. David Grange and Prof. Petro Potichnyj. The post chaplain is Father Bohdan Kalynyuk of St. Andrew Ukrainian Orthodox Church in Bloomingdale, Ill.

Nine members are active or retired members of special operations. Eleven members are active or retired in the medical branches. One member served as a personal dentist to President Ronald Reagan, another works for the Centers for Disease Control. One member speaks six languages and has performed special operations missions around the world. Six served in the Navy, four in the Air Force and four in the Marine Corps.

The post also has two associate members: one is a former physician with the Ukrainian army and the other is a student of military history.

This diverse group of veterans has dedicated itself to work in the community, help Ukraine recognize the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and work with youth groups. The post takes part in community events, helped organize a trip to Fort Knox for the Ukrainian American Youth Association (SUM) and continues to study the heroic exploits of the UPA.

The post participated in sending packages to troops in Iraq with a "Yellow Ribbon Group" based in Palatine. The commander, Lt. Col. Gerald Nestor, sent the post a certificate of achievement for the effort.

On June 11, the post will hold an "UPA Conference" at the Selfreliance Ukrainian American Federal Credit Union in Chicago from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. The community is invited to attend. The keynote speaker will be Prof. Petro Potichnyj of Canada. Prof. Potichnyj joined the UPA at age 14. When he came to the United States he joined the United States Marine Corps. and served in Korea.

The conference will address the history of the UPA and the impact the UPA has had on world history and military strategy. The Global War on Terrorism and what was learned from the UPA will also be addressed. The conference will be geared toward youth and will emphasize the core values the UPA developed to fight communism and fascism. Speakers will discuss the terms "insurgent," "freedom fighter" and "terrorist," and how they applied to the UPA versus how they apply to current conflicts.

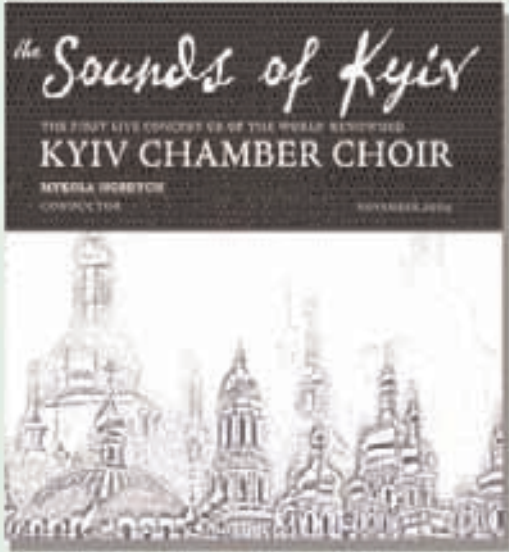
On Sunday, the post chaplain will conduct liturgy followed by a moleben at the military cemetery next to the church. After the moleben a social hour will take place in the church hall.

For more information readers may contact Roman G. Golash via e-mail at romangolash@cs.com.

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

between the two cities, Interfax reported. The document envisages the development of cooperation and exchanges of experience in the fields of municipal administration, construction, transportation, waste processing, environmental protection, science, culture and other areas of public life. According to Mr. Miller, there are some 80,000 people of Ukrainian origin living in Toronto. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Miensk frees four jailed Ukrainians

MIENSK – Belarusian authorities on May 6 released the final four Ukrainian anti-Lukashenka protesters who were arrested during a demonstration in Miensk on April 26, RFE/RL's Belarus Service and Belapan reported. In addition to Oleksander Hrymaliuk, Oleksander Mishlai and Ihor Huz, the leader of Ukraine's National Alliance youth organization – who were all expected to be released on that date, which completed their 10-day jail terms – the Belarusian authorities freed Andrei Bokach, who had been sentenced to 15 days and was to be released on May 11. Along with the four Ukrainians, five Belarusian opposition activists sentenced for the same demonstration were released on May 6, while two oth-

ers are continuing to serve their 15-day terms. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Presidents discuss Miensk protesters

MOSCOW – Ukrainian President Yushchenko met with his Belarusian counterpart, Alyaksandr Lukashenka, in Moscow on May 8, on the sidelines of a summit of the Commonwealth of Independent States, Ukrainian media reported. Mr. Lukashenka reportedly told Mr. Yushchenko that he failed to grant early release to five Ukrainian citizens jailed in Miensk over their participation in an anti-presidential protest on April 26 because of "technical reasons." Mr. Yushchenko said Mr. Lukashenka told him that he had been unaware of all details of the arrest. "We have turned this page, and I think this issue will be removed from the [Ukrainian-Belarusian] agenda," Mr. Yushchenko added. Ten Russians arrested along with the Ukrainians on April 26 were granted early release on April 30, while all the Ukrainians, with the exception of one, had to serve their jail terms in full. All have now been released. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Christian Churches pray for presidency

KYIV – The Christian Churches of Ukraine organized a prayer event dedicat-

ed to the Resurrection of Jesus Christ and the first 100 days of Viktor Yushchenko's presidency. The event took place on May 2 in Kyiv's Roman Catholic Church of St. Nicholas, which still has not been returned to the faithful. At the start of the event, Church hierarchs gave welcoming speeches. Patriarch Filaret (Denysenko) of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate mentioned in his speech that all present at the event met, as during the Orange Revolution, to join in sincere prayer for the president and government, walking "the road of truth, democracy and liberty." The Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church was represented by Bishop Vasyl Medvit of Kyiv and Vyshhorod, who recalled the need to change our lives and to overcome the "wickedness and deception" that stand in the way. Auxiliary Bishop Vitalii Skomarovskyi of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kyiv and Zhytomyr recalled that during the Orange Revolution the people of Ukraine made a "choice of hope" for the better. The bishop said he looked forward to seeing these hopes come true and stressed that what the parishioners of St. Nicholas were praying for during the event in the church's basement are the president, the government and that their hopes of gaining the church back as their property come true. Hryhorii Komendant, head of the All-Ukraine Union of the Association of Evangelical Baptists, expressed certainty that the new government's program is based on faith in Jesus Christ. Senior Bishop Leonid Padun of the Ukrainian Christian Evangelical Church stressed in his address that Christ's Resurrection is the most important holiday for the whole of humanity and that it is very significant that Churches understand the need for each other and the importance of common prayer. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Ukrainian-Russian commission formed

MOSCOW – Russian President Vladimir Putin and his Ukrainian counterpart, Viktor Yushchenko, signed a statement in Moscow on May 8, setting up a Putin-Yushchenko commission and outlining 15 points of cooperation, Ukrainian media reported. President Yushchenko told journalists that the Single Economic Space and a free-trade zone are priorities in the countries' bilateral cooperation. Ukrainian National Security and Defense Council Secretary Petro Poroshenko said on UT-1 television on May 8 that the other aspects of Russian-Ukrainian interaction relate to problems connected with the deployment of the Russian Black Sea Fleet in Sevastopol and border cooperation, including a simplified procedure for crossing the border and an agreement on readmission. Mr. Poroshenko also said the Ukrainian president asked President Putin to facilitate the creation of national Russian television and radio stations in the Ukrainian language and a national newspaper in Ukrainian. Mr. Putin reportedly supported this initiative. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Yushchenko for veterans' reconciliation

KYIV – President Viktor Yushchenko appealed to Ukrainian veterans of the Soviet Army and the nationalist Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) on the 1+1 television channel on May 8 to find mutual understanding and reconciliation on the 60th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. "We have forgiven the Japanese, the Germans, the Poles," Mr. Yushchenko said. "We only have not forgiven each other. ... For the glory of your children and grandchildren – shake hands with each other! The Ukrainian people will appreciate your step." According to a recent poll by the

(Continued on page 27)

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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 26)

Razumkov Center in Kyiv, possible reconciliation between German and Soviet veterans is assessed positively by 37 percent of Ukrainians and negatively by 29 percent; possible reconciliation between Soviet and UPA veterans is backed by 33 percent and opposed by 33 percent of Ukrainian respondents. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Pope roomed with Ukrainian seminarian

LVIV – Cardinal Lubomyr Husar, head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, said on April 22 that the new pope, Benedict XVI, should be well-acquainted with the affairs of Ukrainian Greek-Catholics. “The fact is, he shared his room at the seminary with a Ukrainian, Pavlo Kohut, now a priest in France. Father Pavlo is an ardent patriot of his Church and his people. I imagine that during that year the young Josef Ratzinger must have heard a lot about Ukraine and its Church life,” said the cardinal. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Bakai, Scherban put on wanted list

KYIV – Following a court ruling, the Ukrainian Internal Affairs Ministry has put Ihor Bakai, former head of the presidential property-management department, on Interpol’s wanted list, Ukrainian media reported on May 4. Simultaneously, ministry officials appealed to their Russian colleagues for help in discovering the whereabouts of former Central Election Commission head Serhii Kivalov, former Internal Affairs Minister Mykola Bilokin, former Sumy Oblast Chairman Volodymyr Scherban, and former Odesa Mayor Ruslan Bodelan, against all of whom Ukrainian prosecutors have launched criminal proceedings. The next day Ukraine’s Internal Affairs Ministry put Mr. Scherban on the international wanted list following a decision by regional prosecutors. (RFE/RL Newsline)

FSB opens SMERSH museum

MOSCOW – The FSB (successor to the KGB) has opened at its headquarters on Lubyanka Square a museum devoted to the Soviet wartime military counterintelligence service SMERSH (an acronym from the Russian phrase “death to spies”), RTR reported on May 6. Speaking at the opening ceremony, SMERSH veteran Maj. Gen. Leonid Ivanov said he and his group in May 1945 took part in the identification of Adolf Hitler’s corpse, as well as the personal belongings and documents of other leaders of Nazi Germany. Analysts noted that SMERSH was also responsible for repression and mass deportations in the occupied countries of Central and Eastern Europe. SMERSH was directly subordinate to Stalin, who during World War II was also defense minister. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Putin denies interference in election

MOSCOW – President Vladimir Putin told German journalists on May 6 that the Kremlin did not interfere in last year’s presidential election in Ukraine, ITAR-TASS reported. “We did nothing that can be qualified as direct interference into the affairs of the republic,” Mr. Putin said. “Give me at least one example of when I campaigned for one of the candidates.” He said that Moscow “intensified contacts with the acting authorities [in Ukraine] mostly upon their own initiative,” adding that Moscow’s only goal in such situations is “not to allow using unlawful methods in the political struggle in the post-Soviet space.” Mr. Putin said that he is “worried about destabilization” in the region, adding, “look what happened in Kyrgyzstan.” During the campaign, Mr. Putin met several times with then Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma and his favored successor,

Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. On December 8, just days before the final vote, State Duma Speaker and Kremlin insider Boris Gryzlov said, “Only the victory of the pro-Russian candidate [Yanukovich] ... can save the country from collapse.” (RFE/RL Newsline)

Lukianenko: Hero of Ukraine

KYIV – The title of Hero of Ukraine was conferred on National Deputy Levko Lukianenko, a legendary fighter for independence of Ukraine. In a decree, signed by President Viktor Yushchenko, it is underscored that this highest state award is presented to the parliamentarian “for unconquerable will, civil courage and selflessness in defending ideals of freedom and democracy and for outstanding personal contribution in the formation and development of independent Ukrainian state.” (Ukrinform)

Ukraine closed to NATO membership talks

VILNIUS – Ukrainian Foreign Affairs Minister Borys Tarasyuk told a news conference after a foreign-minister level NATO-Ukraine meeting in Vilnius on April 21 that Kyiv could complete the necessary military and political reforms for joining NATO within the three years, Ukrainian and international news agencies reported. NATO Secretary-General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer backed Kyiv’s NATO membership goal but refused to give a timetable. “NATO has invited Ukraine to begin ... an intensified dialogue on Ukraine’s aspirations to membership ... without prejudice to any eventual alliance decision.” Reuters quoted Jaap de Hoop Scheffer as saying. “It would be the choice of Ukraine to choose its partners and it is the sovereign matter of Ukraine,” Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov said in Vilnius the same day. (RFE/RL Newsline)

NATO chief sees “long road”

BRUSSELS – The secretary-general of NATO pledged his support for Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko’s quest to join the 26-nation alliance, but warned that Kyiv faces a “long and winding road” before it can finally become a member. In an interview with the Financial Times, Jaap de Hoop Scheffer said, “Ukraine has clearly indicated that it wants to go along the long and winding road to membership.” He added, “Given the fact that there has been a peaceful revolution, the membership standards can be much more easily fulfilled by the Yushchenko government than by the [former] Kuchma government.” But the secretary-general refused to set any timetable for Ukraine’s membership ambitions. (Financial Times)

Ukrainians trust Church most

KYIV – Ukrainians have the highest trust in the Church, then the president and the Cabinet of Ministers, according to a poll conducted by the Democratic Initiatives Fund whose results were posted on April 8 by rpor.org. The high rankings of the president and the Cabinet of Ministers are a first, according to poll organizers. The Church received the highest trust ranking of 66 percent. Then 60.4 percent of the respondents said they trust President Viktor Yushchenko and 52.2 percent declared trust in the Cabinet of Ministers. “For the first time in the history of independent Ukraine, the poll demonstrated a high level of trust in the central government,” noted the commentary by Democratic Initiatives. Polling took place on March 18-27 in all regions of Ukraine, as well as the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the cities of Kyiv and Sevastopol. Sociologists polled 2,039 respondents age 18 and older. The sample error is 2.2 percent. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)



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31 липня - 12 серпня, 2005р.

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Крайові та міжкrajові табори Україна липень - серпень, 2005р.	Табір Гольфістів Новий Сокіл 31 липня - 6 серпня, 2005р.
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Табір Старшого Юнацтва Вовча Тропа 9-24 липня, 2005р.	Роверовий Табір Leighton, PA 6-13 серпня, 2005р.
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Початковий Новацький Табір Вовча Тропа 10-16 липня та 24-30 липня, 2005р.	Морський Табір Pittsfield, MA 6-13 серпня, 2005р.
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Stamford Branch

39 Clovelly Road
Stamford, CT 06902
Tel: 203-696-0498
Fax: 203-696-0498

Soyuzivka's Datebook

- | | |
|---|--|
| May 14, 2005
Wedding | July 10-July 16, 2005
Discovery Camp – Session #1,
for ages 8-12 |
| May 20, 2005
Ellenville High School Junior Prom | July 17-July 22, 2005
Chemney Day Camp – Session #1,
for ages 4-7 |
| May 21, 2005
Wedding | July 17-July 23, 2005
Discovery Camp – Session #2,
for ages 8-12
Adventure Camp – Session #1,
for ages 13-16 |
| May 20-22, 2005
Girl Scout Troop 856 Camp Out | July 22-24, 2005
Ukrainian Language Immersion
Weekends offered at State
University of New York New Paltz |
| May 27-30, 2005
Memorial Day Weekend BBQ
and Zabava
Adoptive Parents Weekend, sponsored
by the Embassy of Ukraine and
the UNA | July 24-July 29, 2005
Chemney Day Camp – Session #2,
for ages 4-7 |
| June 1, 2005
Ellenville High School
Scholarship Banquet | July 24-July 30, 2005
Discovery Camp – Session #3,
for ages 8-12
Adventure Camp – Session #2,
for ages 13-16 |
| June 4, 2005
Wedding | July 24-August 6, 2005
Teachers Seminar, Ukrainian
Educational Council
of New York City |
| June 6, 2005
Highland High School Senior Day | July 29-31, 2005
“A day in the life of a UPA Partisan
Soldier” event |
| June 6-9, 2005
Clergy Days | July 31-August 5, 2005
Scuba Course for ages 12 and up |
| June 10-12, 2005
Ukrainian Language Immersion
Weekend offered at State
University of New York New Paltz | August 1-5, 2005
Golf Week |
| June 11, 2005
Wedding | August 5, 2005
Cabaret Show with Ron Cahute &
company |
| June 12-17, 2005
UNA Seniors' Week and Conference | August 5-7, 2005
Sports Jamboree Weekend |
| June 18, 2005
Wedding | August 6, 2005
Afternoon Barabolya Show with
Ron Cahute & company, followed
by entertainment by band HRIM
Saturday Zabava with Burya on
Veselka Patio & DJ in Veselka Hall |
| June 19, 2005
Father's Day Program | August 7, 2005
UNWLA Day and Sunday concert |
| June 25, 2005
Wedding | August 7-20, 2005
Traditional Ukrainian Folk
Dance Camp |
| June 26-July 3, 2005
Tabir Ptashat – Session #1 | August 13, 2005
Miss Soyuzivka Weekend
and Zabava with Tempo |
| June 26-July 8, 2005
Tennis Camp for ages 10-18 | August 20, 2005
Dance Camp Performance
and Zabava with Fata Morgana |
| June 27-July 1, 2005
Exploration Day Camp – Session #1,
for ages 7-10 | August 27, 2005
Wedding |
| 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 | |



To book a room or event call: (845) 626-5641, ext. 140
216 Foordmore Road P.O. Box 529
Kerhonkson, NY 12446
E-mail: Soyuzivka@aol.com
Website: www.Soyuzivka.com

PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Saturday, May 21

NEW YORK: The Shevchenko Scientific Society invites the public to a presentation by Dr. George Grabowicz, Dmytro Cyzevskyj Professor of Ukrainian Literature, Harvard University, of his new book “Texts and Masques” (Kyiv: Krytyka, 2005, in Ukrainian). 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.

NEW YORK: The New York Bandura Ensemble presents a Spring Concert celebrating the 25th anniversary of Julian Kytasty as musical director of the New York Bandura Ensemble. Performers include the New York Bandura Ensemble under the direction of Mr. Kytasty and the Yevshan Ukrainian Vocal Ensemble under the direction of Alex Kuzma. The concert program will feature the New York premier of Julian Kytasty’s “Chornobyl Carol” and other works for bandura ensemble and choir. The concert will be held at St. George Ukrainian Catholic Church, 30 E. Seventh St., at 7:30 p.m. Admission: \$10. For additional information call (212) 995-2640.

Sunday, May 22

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group Cultural Fund, in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine, presents the Cerberus Piano Trio – Mykola Suk, piano; Byron Tauchi, violin; Andrew Smith, cello – in a program of works by Myroslav Skoryk, Ildebrando Pizzetti and Anton Arensky. Meet the artists at the reception following the performance. The concert will take place at 3 p.m. at the Lyceum, 201 S. Washington St., Old Town Alexandria, Va. (handicapped accessible).

Suggested donation: \$20; students, free. For more information contact Svitlana Fedko Shiells, (703) 506-4745.

CHICAGO: The Chicago Business and Professional Group will host a lecture by Nadia Komarnycky McConnell titled “Building and Sustaining Democracy in Ukraine: The Role of NGOs.” Ms. McConnell, president and co-founder of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation, will discuss the role of non-governmental organizations in paving the way for the success of the Orange Revolution in Ukraine and the work that remains to be accomplished to ensure that democracy endures. With offices in Kyiv and Washington, the 14-year-old foundation manages programs that facilitate democratic development, encourage free market reform and enhance human rights in Ukraine while advancing Ukraine as a cornerstone of regional stability and as a full partner in the community of nations. The event will be held at the Ukrainian Institute of Modern Art, 2320 W. Chicago Ave. A champagne brunch will be served at 1 p.m. The presentation will begin at 2 p.m. Admission: \$15, members; \$20, non-members and guests. For additional information call (847) 359-3676.

Thursday, May 26

WASHINGTON: The Washington Group Cultural Fund, in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine, invites the public to an exhibition of woodcuts by Jacques Hnizdovsky (1915-1985), one of the leading graphic and woodcut artists in America. The event will take place at 7 p.m. at the Embassy of Ukraine, 3350 M St., N.W. During the exhibit and reception, there will be an opportunity to purchase the woodcuts on display. For more information contact Svitlana Fedko Shiells, (703) 506-4745.

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