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\$1/\$2 in Ukraine

Yanukovich appears for questioning by police, accuses administration of political persecution

by Olga Nuzhinskaya

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Former Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich finally showed up for police questioning on June 6 in connection with the alleged mishandling of government funds, but not without taking the opportunity to attack the current administration for what he said was political persecution.

Mr. Yanukovich, who lost the Ukrainian presidential election to Viktor Yushchenko, was summoned to testify as a witness before anti-organized crime investigators about last year government's transfer of 4.8 million hryv (\$950,000 U.S.) from the state budget for the overhaul of the airport in his hometown of Donetsk.

He turned up more than half an hour late for his scheduled questioning, entering the police building with his lawyer, Olena Lukash.

"Authorities use such methods to distract society's attention from the growing problems in our country," Mr. Yanukovich told reporters as he entered the building, adding that he considered his summons "a political order."

He emerged after more than three hours of questioning, repeating that he has nothing to fear "because I don't consider myself guilty of anything."

No charges were filed against him, though Mr. Yanukovich acknowledged that he could be summoned again "at any time, on any day."

The former prime minister had ignored two previous summonses, complaining that the first was issued via the media. He didn't explain why he didn't appear for the second summons, but this time Internal Affairs Ministry officials sent the notice to Mr. Yanukovich's lawyer and to the headquarters of his political party, the Party of the Regions.

Mr. Yanukovich lost a bitterly contested presidential election last year after the Ukrainian Supreme Court annulled his victory on the grounds of massive fraud and ordered a revote that was won by Mr. Yushchenko.

President Yushchenko, who was inaugurated in January, has pledged to crack down on corruption and government links to organized crime that plagued the decade-long administration of President

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Tycoon seeks compromise over control of Kryvorizhstal

by Olga Nuzhinskaya

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

KYIV – Powerful Ukrainian tycoon Viktor Pinchuk said he had proposed a compromise with the new government that would allow him to keep control over the country's biggest steel mill, which many say was privatized illegally.

Mr. Pinchuk refused to give any details about his proposals to hang on to the Kryvorizhstal mill, but said the government had not replied. Ukrainian media have reported that the proposal involves paying additional money to settle out of court and retain control of the business.

Kryvorizhstal was sold last year to Mr. Pinchuk, the son-in-law of former President Leonid Kuchma, and fellow tycoon Rynat Akhmetov for \$800 million (U.S.). The sale went through despite higher offers from major steel bidders in the United States and Russia, sparking outrage in Ukraine and abroad.

President Viktor Yushchenko, who was elected in January, has characterized the mill's privatization as theft and

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AP/Sergei Chuzavkov

Viktor Pinchuk just before his press conference in Kyiv on June 2.

Ukrainian National Women's League of America holds 27th convention

by Tamara Stadnychenko

ALBANY, N.Y. – The Ukrainian National Women's League of America hosted its most recent triennial convention on May 27-30 in Albany, N.Y., with the participation of more than 250 UNWLA members from all regions of the United States.

The four-day event included an intensive schedule of seminars, working meetings, elections and social events. As in previous years, members of the UNWLA and others were recognized for service to the organization and to the Ukrainian community at large, as well as for their individual accomplishments.

The convention officially opened with a national board meeting held on Friday, May 27. UNWLA President Iryna Kurowyckyj opened the meeting with a request for a moment of silence to honor the memory of the late Barbara Bachynsky, the UNWLA's Social Welfare Committee chair, who passed away suddenly on May 10. Following a prayer for the success of the convention, minutes of the preceding board meeting were read and board members presented their respective reports on work accomplished since the previous convention.

The first of many interesting programs scheduled for all convention attendees was held on Friday evening and featured a panel on "Ukrainian Women in the Media." The program began with intro-

ductory remarks by Renata Zajac, who noted that "when women present news, news is different" because it becomes more people-focused, more useful and more relevant. Ms. Zajac then introduced the panel of speakers, which included Albany-based Channel 13 co-anchor Lida Kulbida, Brama's co-founder and chief operating officer and UNWLA webmaster Hanya Krill, and Voice of America international radio broadcaster

Anya Dydyk-Petrenko. Each of the speakers presented highlights of her professional history and an overview of the challenges and opportunities associated with work in the mass media.

The evening also featured a guest appearance by Rep. Maurice Hinchey of New York who represents the 22nd Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Formal opening ceremonies took place

on Saturday, May 28. Members of the national board gathered in traditional embroidered blouses or dresses and processed into the meeting hall. UNWLA President Kurowyckyj lit the first candle of the convention candelabra, a ceremonial act that has become a hallowed tradition over the decades. The remaining candles were lit by Honorary President Anna Krawczuk; the presidents of the UNWLA's regional councils and the liaison for branches-at-large; Lilia Hryhorovych, president of Soyuz Ukrainok of Ukraine, and Maria Shkambara president of the World Federation of Ukrainian Women's organizations (WFUWO).

The first plenary session began with the verification of a quorum and a vote approving the program agenda and procedural rules. Ms. Kurowyckyj spoke of the grave responsibility of the delegates who would be making important decisions during the convention – decisions that would have an impact on the organization and its members. She discussed issues of concern to the administration and announced that the UNWLA was suspending the Milk and Roll Program that helps needy children in Ukraine.

A brief report was presented by Nadia Cwiach, who has served the UNWLA as financial secretary and as acting treasurer since the resignation of the elected treas-

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Seen at the UNWLA's 27th convention are (from left): Convention Committee Chair Marianna Zajac, UNWLA President Iryna Kurowyckyj, Soyuz Ukrainok of Ukraine President Lilia Hryhorovych and U.S. Rep. Maurice Hinchey of New York.

ANALYSIS

Russia asks the Council of Europe to investigate 'repression' in Ukraine

by Taras Kuzio

Eurasia Daily Monitor

Russian President Vladimir Putin justified his policy of supporting Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich in the 2004 Ukrainian presidential elections by stating that it was Russian policy to work only with the elected authorities, not with the opposition. Russia has also declared that the election-monitoring missions sponsored by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) are hopelessly biased. However, both statements run counter to the actual policies that Russia is pursuing toward Ukraine. This confusion reflects Russia's unwillingness to accept that Viktor Yushchenko is now Ukraine's president.

On May 20 the State Duma overwhelmingly voted to instruct the Russian delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) to call upon PACE to condemn, "negative tendencies in the internal processes of Ukraine which infringe OSCE principles" (Ukrayinska Pravda, May 20). The Russian State Duma according to the statement, is "deeply concerned at the numerous facts of repression of representatives of the political opposition in Ukraine by the new Ukrainian authorities."

That one country should take such a deep interest in alleged "political repres-

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sion" in a neighboring country is unusual in international affairs. However, Moscow refuses to regard Ukraine as a truly foreign country. Therefore, Russia's massive involvement in last year's presidential election, although condemned by the United States, has never been seen as "interference" by Moscow. To do so would be to acknowledge that Ukraine is part of the "far abroad." While President Yushchenko wants Ukraine to be distanced from Russia, Moscow has difficulty even accepting that Ukraine is part of the "near abroad."

Ukraine's Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) issued a strongly worded rebuttal that reflects the newly assertive Ukrainian foreign policy under Mr. Yushchenko (mfa.gov.ua/information). The MFA classified the State Duma statement as an "unfriendly act" that calls into question Russia's sincerity in supporting democratization, institutionalizing the rule of law and upholding human rights in Ukrainian society.

The MFA then turned the State Duma statement around by pointing out that many of its members until recently ignored the "massive falsification" of election results by the regime of former Ukrainian President Leonid Kuchma. Worse still, "They actively stood on the side of those in Ukraine who adopted anti-democratic practices as a norm in social life, but who today describe themselves as the 'opposition.'" The State Duma statement twists the facts and demonstratively supports these same political forces."

The Russian statement also condemned the alleged attempt in Ukraine at "estab-

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Kyiv's plan for Transdniester elicits a mixed reception

by Jan Maksymiuk

RFE/RL Belarus, Ukraine and Moldova Report

A Ukrainian plan for the settlement of the conflict between Moldova and its separatist region of Transdniester, which was revealed to the public on May 20, has received quite a wide spectrum of opinions and assessments – from moderately optimistic to overtly skeptical and pessimistic. However, even though the resolution of the conflict seems to be no less far away than it was before Ukrainian President Viktor Yushchenko first mentioned Kyiv's plan at a GUAM (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova) summit in the Moldovan capital, Chisinau, on April 22, the plan has already produced some positive results.

First, Chisinau and Tiraspol agreed to resume their talks on the 13-year-old conflict, which were suspended last summer, and sent their representatives to discuss the plan in the Ukrainian city of Vinnytsia on May 16-17.

Second, Chisinau and Tiraspol reportedly concurred that their negotiations, which were earlier conducted in a five-party format involving Russia, Ukraine and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), should now include additional mediators from

the United States and the European Union. Both Washington and Brussels have already confirmed their interest in taking part in the Transdniester conflict settlement.

The Ukrainian plan sets its main objective as peaceful and democratic reintegration of Moldova within the borders of the Moldovan SSR as of January 1, 1990, and under the constitutional system of the Republic of Moldova, with a "special status" being granted to Transdniester. The plan does not use the words "federation" or "confederation" for outlining future relations between Chisinau and Tiraspol.

The plan, within its time frame of 18 months, essentially provides for passage of a law by the Moldovan Parliament by August to define Transdniester's special status as an autonomous entity within the Republic of Moldova; holding early and democratic elections to the Transdniestrian legislature under international monitoring by November; and subsequently delineating the spheres of competence of authority between central and autonomous government bodies.

The plan includes a number of important specific provisions. Thus, Transdniester may have its own Constitution that should be in compliance with the Moldovan Constitution. Transdniester may also have its own sym-

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

NEWSBRIEFS

Gas price for Ukraine may triple

MOSCOW – The price of Russian gas delivered to Ukraine might soar from the current \$50 for 1,000 cubic meters to \$160 in 2006, RIA-Novosti reported on June 6, citing a source close to ongoing talks between Gazprom head Aleksei Miller and Naftohaz Ukrainy head Oleksii Ivchenko. According to the source, the potential price hike is connected to an earlier agreement that, starting from 2006, Russia and Ukraine will switch to cash payments (under European-level tariffs) for Russian gas deliveries to and gas transit across Ukraine. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Gazprom, Kyiv agree on new gas price

ANKARA – Ukraine and Gazprom have agreed to keep the price of imported Russian gas at \$50 per 1,000 cubic meters until the end of 2005, Fuel and Energy Minister Ivan Plachkov announced in Ankara, Turkey, on June 7, Interfax reported. Reports surfaced on June 7 that Gazprom had raised the price it would charge Naftohaz Ukrainy for gas from \$50 per 1,000 cubic meters to \$160. Experts in Moscow told RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service that the \$160 was not a firm, agreed-upon price and should be seen as part of the bargaining process between Gazprom and Ukraine. Meanwhile, Ukrainian officials announced on June 7 that the proposed consortium between Gazprom and Naftohaz Ukrainy to manage the Ukrainian trunk gas pipeline has fallen apart and will not play any role in the transit of Russian gas to Europe or manage and renovate the pipeline. This was not an unexpected move, with Ukrainian and Russian officials predicting the demise of the consortium over a year ago. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Gazprom takes tough stand with Kyiv ...

MOSCOW – Gazprom CEO Aleksei Miller met in Moscow on June 7 with Oleksii Ivchenko, head of the Ukrainian national petrochemical firm Naftohaz Ukrainy, Channel 1, RTR and newsinfo.ru reported. During the meeting, Mr. Miller demanded that Naftohaz pay for some 7.8 billion cubic meters of Russian natural gas that allegedly disappeared from Ukrainian storage facilities during last winter's Orange Revolution. Mr. Miller's deputy, Aleksandr Ryazanov, explained after the talks that Gazprom stores natural gas that it

intends to sell in Western Europe in underground reservoirs in Ukraine during the summer to meet excess demand in the winter, Channel 1 reported. Mr. Ryazanov said that Mr. Ivchenko offered no explanation for what happened to the allegedly missing gas and that Gazprom is insisting on \$1.25 billion in compensation. Globalrus.com headlined its coverage of Gazprom's tough new stance "The Empire Strikes Back Against Ukraine." Mr. Miller also informed Mr. Ivchenko that Russia plans to increase the price of the gas it supplies to Ukraine from \$50 per 1,000 cubic meters to \$160 next year. Mr. Miller argued that the joint Russian-Ukrainian-German gas consortium has not proven economically viable and should be phased out. (RFE/RL Newsline)

... as politicians launch verbal assault

MOSCOW – Vladimir Zhirinovskii, deputy speaker of the Russian Duma and leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, said on June 7 that "Ukraine has stolen Russian gas" and that "it took the money for it away from Russian children and old people," RTR reported. Duma CIS Affairs Committee Chairman Andrei Kokoshin (Unified Russia) told RTR the same day that the matter of the "vanishing gas" is "a serious blow to the business reputation of the Ukrainian company and the government that controls it." Russian Ambassador to Ukraine Viktor Chernomyrdin told RTR that "the Ukrainian authorities simply haven't found out yet what happened to the gas." He added, "When they do, they will explain the matter, if, of course, they haven't sold it." (RFE/RL Newsline)

Satsiuk placed on wanted list

KYIV – Ukrainian Procurator General Sviatoslav Piskun has charged Volodymyr Satsiuk, former first deputy head of the Security Service of Ukraine (SBU), "with committing a serious crime" and placed him on a wanted list, Interfax reported on June 7. Mr. Satsiuk's whereabouts are not known. Mr. Piskun did not elaborate on the nature of Mr. Satsiuk's crime. Mr. Satsiuk has repeatedly been linked to the poisoning of President Viktor Yushchenko. The poison, a dioxin, is suspected of having been given to Mr. Yushchenko during a dinner at Mr. Satsiuk's summer home on September

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NEWS ANALYSIS: Former security chief reveals details about violence during election campaign

by **Taras Kuzio**
Eurasia Daily Monitor

In February, Oleksander Turchynov, a close ally of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko, replaced Ihor Smeshko as chief of the Security Service of Ukraine (known by its Ukrainian acronym as SBU). Mr. Smeshko recently provided new details about violence during Ukraine's 2004 presidential elections in a long interview published in the May 27 issue of the newspaper *Fakty*. His comments bring to light more details about the violence planned, and sometimes attempted, against presidential candidate Viktor Yushchenko. This new information also helps explain why the Orange Revolution that carried Mr. Yushchenko to victory was non-violent.

The Yushchenko camp had anticipated and prepared for violence. Mr. Yushchenko's personal security detail was led by Yevhen Chervonenko, now minister of transportation, and included 55 former SBU, (Special Forces) Spetsnaz and Internal Affairs Ministry experts. Mr. Chervonenko claims that they had an "elaborate system of reconnaissance, intelligence and physical protection" (*Times*, April 1).

Mr. Chervonenko also built up a team of hundreds of "battle-ready" individuals, including many athletes. "All were armed. Many of them legally held various weapons, including hunting weapons" (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, March 29). These paramilitaries were backed by 4,000 volunteers who, according to Orange Revolution organizer Taras Stetskiy, were "ready for everything and only waited for a signal" to storm the presidential administration (*Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia*, December 11-17, 2004).

According to Mr. Chervonenko, "We would not have allowed troops into the center of Kyiv without a fight" (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, March 29). That fight never came. When Internal Ministry (MVS) troops were dispatched to Kyiv on November 28, 2004, they failed to reach their destination because taxis had blocked the main roads into Kyiv.

Aside from possible assaults on his supporters, new details suggest that there were three separate plots to eliminate Mr. Yushchenko.

Plan No. 1 is the best known, namely Mr. Yushchenko's near-fatal poisoning. However, Mr. Smeshko claims that the presidential candidate was not poisoned on September 5, 2004, during dinner with SBU deputy chief Volodymyr Satsiuk. He says that the SBU had investigated a possible link between the poisoning and the two Russian bombers arrested two months later. If proven, this scenario would point to a Russian connection in at least two of three assassination attempts on Mr. Yushchenko.

Plan No. 2 involved bombing Mr. Yushchenko's election headquarters during the runoff on November 21, 2004. Two men arrested in connection with this plot had false Russian passports and were in a car with Russian license plates. The two arrested claimed that the 3 kilos of plastic explosives in their car were part of an attempt to fake a terrorist attack and increase Mr. Yushchenko's ratings. Mr. Smeshko discounted this explanation because a small portion of the plastic explosive had been tested common procedure before a bomb is planted. If the bomb had gone off as planned, the entire three-story headquarters would have been destroyed.

For plan No. 3, a sniper squad was trained to assassinate Mr. Yushchenko

while he addressed the Orange Revolution crowds from the Maidan (Independence Square) stage in central Kyiv. Mr. Chervonenko said this was the second of two assassination attempts that he had foiled (*Times*, April 1). Whether the sniper squad was arrested or fled abroad has not been disclosed.

Rumors of a Russian spetsnaz unit in Kyiv during the Orange Revolution have proven to be false. SBU Chief Turchynov and MVS Minister Yurii Lutsenko have now revealed these were in fact an MVS BARS spetsnaz unit brought from the Crimea to be the last line of defense outside the presidential administration (*Zerkalo Nedeli/Dzerkalo Tyzhnia*, December 11-17, 2004, *Ukrayinska Pravda*, April 12). The first lines of Berkut spetsnaz were from Kyiv; photos show that demonstrators had placed flowers in their shields.

The Crimean BARS spetsnaz had orders to shoot if the demonstrators broke through the unarmed Berkut forces and attempted to storm the presidential administration. Ms. Tymoshenko led crowds to the building on November 23, 2004, where they stood all night.

Mr. Smeshko credited the SBU with preventing violence during the Orange Revolution. This was not easy as, "A part of those who still were in power demonstrated a readiness to go for a violent option, even as far as bloodshed, to hold onto power" (*Fakty*, May 27).

Mr. Smeshko said then President Leonid Kuchma advocated non-violence. Mr. Kuchma's son-in-law, oligarch Viktor Pinchuk, claims that one reason Mr. Kuchma refused to use violence was he did not want to leave office with Ukraine "drowned in blood" (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, February 12), nor did he want to be executed like Romania's Nicolae Ceausescu

in 1989 (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, January 26).

Besides President Kuchma, only Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich and presidential administration chief Viktor Medvedchuk had the authority to order MVS Minister Mykola Bilokin to send Internal Affairs Ministry troops against the crowds. In fact, Mr. Yanukovich told former Polish President Lech Walesa, "An order had already been given to the security forces" (*Observer*, May 1). Indeed, throughout the first week of the Orange Revolution Mr. Yanukovich complained that Mr. Kuchma had not fulfilled his "constitutional duties" by transferring power to the declared president-elect – Mr. Yanukovich – and imposing a state of emergency.

Besides taxis blocking main roads into Kyiv, another factor worked against the order for MVS troops to attack the protesters. According to Mr. Turchynov, during the 18 months prior to the election a "special contact unit" had worked with Kyiv's military units (*Guardian*, May 27). This effort, together with a decade of cooperation in NATO's Partnership for Peace, created Orange sympathizers in the armed forces who were ready to obey orders from Mr. Yushchenko's Committee for National Salvation. Thus, MVS troops halted their advance on Kyiv. "The leadership of the infantry of the armed forces of Ukraine warned that they were ready to stand between the people and the ranks of internal troops moving on Kyiv" (*Ukrayinska Pravda*, April 12).

Aside from Mr. Yushchenko's poisoning, other forms of violence were narrowly averted during Ukraine's 2004 presidential election, and the Orange Revolution will be remembered for its non-violent nature.

Tycoon seeks...

(Continued from page 1)

pledged that his government would return it to the state "at any cost."

The new government has made it clear that it plans to challenge past privatizations, but its mixed messages about how many and its repeated delay in making public which companies will come under fire has spooked potential investors.

Mr. Pinchuk stressed that he had come up with several different proposals to settle the issue, but refused to divulge any because no negotiations are under way.

"I am for a compromise, but not because we did something wrong a year ago," Mr. Pinchuk told reporters on June 2.

Mr. Pinchuk also asked the government and president to avoid Russia's strong-arm approach to settling conflicts with big business, casting his struggle to hold on to Kryvorizhstal in the same light as Russian oil giant Yukos and its demise at the Kremlin's hands.

The government's efforts to take the privatized Kryvorizhstal out of the tycoons' hands has sparked comparisons to the government onslaught in neighboring Russia against the Yukos oil company and its former CEO, Mikhail Khodorkovsky.

Yukos has been torn apart; its main production unit was sold off to satisfy payment of back taxes. On May 31 a Russian court sentenced Mr. Khodorkovsky to nine years in prison after a trial widely viewed as rigged because of Khodorkovsky's opposition to President Vladimir Putin.

"Now it is a very convenient situation

for the Ukrainian government to show that it acts in a different way and that it is European," Mr. Pinchuk said. "For the sake of Ukraine, we must reach a compromise."

Kyiv's Economic Court of Appeals on June 2 rejected an appeal from the lawyers of Messrs. Pinchuk and Akhmetov and endorsed the Economic Court's prior ruling that the privatization of Kryvorizhstal was illegal.

The court also froze the mill's shares and banned Messrs. Pinchuk and Akhmetov's consortium, Investment-Metallurgical Union, from all dealings involving Kryvorizhstal property.

But Mr. Pinchuk's lawyer Serhii Vlasenko stated that the Kryvorizhstal owners will appeal to the High Economic Court of Ukraine and "pursue our compromise proposal."

Mr. Pinchuk said that a compromise would improve Ukraine's investment climate and reassure foreign investors. He pledged that he was ready to "sacrifice something, lose something."

The government had earlier reacted coolly to suggestions of an out-of-court settlement. Valentyna Semenyuk, head of Ukraine's State Property Fund, said that no compromise was possible because there were clear violations in the privatization process.

But President Yushchenko later said that he "personally welcomed" the proposal but added that a "peaceful agreement must be based on the court's decision."

While the president came out in favor of a compromise, Ukrainian Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko dismissed it.

"A signing of a peace offering seems quite unlikely now that there is a court ruling," she said. "I don't think peace offerings ... make any sense."

Several days later, on June 6, Ms. Tymoshenko said that she had ordered the State Property Fund to prepare a repeat auction of the Kryvorizhstal, which she hopes could take place within a month.

The prime minister promised that there would be no restrictions on who could participate in the new auction. "No exclusions, the former owners can take part in the tender," Ms. Tymoshenko explained.

But it remains unlikely that all the legal issues surrounding Kryvorizhstal will be settled quickly.

Presidential adviser Oleksander Pashaver criticized Prime Minister Tymoshenko's order as too early and said that no serious investors would take part in the tender as the court's proceedings regarding the mill are not yet over.

"This could only make investors laugh," said Mr. Pashaver.

Tymoshenko says government has taken full control of Kryvorizhstal

KYIV – Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko said on June 8 that Ukraine's government has taken full control of the Kryvorizhstal steel mill, which was sold last year in the country's most controversial privatization deal.

"The government takes under its total control ... Kryvorizhstal's activity," Ms. Tymoshenko told reporters.

She said the government will also begin considering how to compensate the mill's current owners, adding that the final decision is in part up to the court.

The prime minister expressed hope that the mill, which produces 20 percent of Ukraine's steel, could be resold by the end of the year. She had said on June 6 that Viktor Pinchuk and Rynat Akhmetov, two oligarchs who had bought Kryvorizhstal last year, would be allowed to participate in the new auction.

Valentyna Semeniuk, chair of Ukraine's State Property Fund, said it

would take about 100 days to hold a new tender.

Messrs. Pinchuk and Akhmetov still have a month to appeal to a higher court, said their lawyer, Serhii Vlasenko. Mr. Vlasenko called the government's move premature, noting that "at a minimum, they must wait until all appeals procedures at the national level are over."

He said that the tycoons are preparing an appeal to the High Economic Court, noting that, even if they lose in that court, they can appeal again to Ukraine's Supreme Court. They also have an ongoing complaint before the European Court of Human Rights.

Prime Minister Tymoshenko, however, said she was confident that the final decision would not change.

"Everybody understands that the privatization of Kryvorizhstal was made with a lot of violations of the law," Ms. Tymoshenko said.

– Olga Nuzhinskaya

Kuzio delivers Palij memorial lecture at University of Kansas

by Jennie Dienes

LAWRENCE, Kan. – Prof. Taras Kuzio, visiting professor at George Washington University's Elliot School of International Affairs, discussed "Ukraine's Orange Revolution: Causes and Consequences, Implications for the Future" on April 28 at the University of Kansas. This lecture was supported by the Maria Palij Memorial Fund.

As a multi-disciplinary scholar of Ukraine, Prof. Kuzio has followed closely the events surrounding Ukraine's recent presidential election. He has been a foreign observer during several of these elections. Prior to his lecture, he showed video clips of Ukraine's new president, Viktor Yushchenko. In addition, he interspersed his lecture with serious and humorous anecdotes from the presidential campaigns.

Since the break-up of the Soviet Union, Ukrainian studies have gained momentum. In his prescient 1997 article, Prof. Alexander Motyl noted that Ukraine appeared to come out badly during the 1990s when compared to Russia. Scholars such as Adrian Karatnycky, Lucan Way, Dominique Arel, Lowell Barrington and Mykola Riabchuk, among others, have examined Ukraine's road towards democracy, and more specifically the Orange Revolution, through somewhat single-issue factors such as civic mobilization, semi-authoritarian government, nationalism, regional circumstance or political policy. Each viewpoint adds to the entire picture, but a multi-faceted and multi-disciplinary analysis would definitely provide a more rounded out representation of what occurred.

The Orange Revolution was a complex and confusing time, and, as Dr. Kuzio reminded his audience, occurred only four months ago. He said he sees two particular problems in the interpretations and analyses of the Orange Revolution: 1) as already noted, scholars concentrating on only one factor and 2) looking at it through a particular discipline to the exclusion of others without any attempt to mesh observations from several disciplines. There is a strong need for scholars to share their ideas with each other, blending and analyzing events from a variety of perspectives.

Dr. Kuzio identified eight necessary and four contributing factors which came together to enable the Orange Revolution to occur, and succeed, as it did.

- 1. Semi-authoritarian governments: Ukraine was in the same "camp" as Serbia, Georgia and Kyrgyzstan in that it was not as fully an autocratic regime as Belarus and Russia. Ukraine still had some independent media, and half of its Parliament represented opposition to the administration of Leonid Kuchma.

- 2. Various past political crises: During the two years prior to the November 2004 elections a variety of political crises (Kuchmagate, the murder of journalist Heorhii Gongadze, etc.) brought about an awakening of the people – especially younger people – which diminished the legitimacy of the Kuchma government. The younger generation came to the realization that the authorities had no intention of having free and fair elections. Russian money and machinations were readily evident.

- 3. The need for a charismatic leader: Ukraine needed a very charismatic person with high moral standards. The two politicians who fit this description were Mr. Yushchenko and Oleksander Moroz. Viktor Yanukovich had two criminal convictions and was involved in corrupt activities. In September 2004 Mr. Yushchenko was poisoned and survived by intensive medical treatment in Vienna. He became a

hero standing up to a corrupt and discredited government; he represented a new type of leader – there was no psychological barrier between himself and his public.

Young people used humor to satirize and capitalize on situations to promote Mr. Yushchenko for president. Students would dress up as prisoners and "campaign" for Mr. Yanukovich, even standing beside the



Dr. Taras Kuzio (left) with Dr. Michael Palij, former Slavic librarian at the University of Kansas.

Yanukovich bus. In Halychyna, when Mr. Yanukovich was hit by an egg, he collapsed. This event spawned many egg posters and egg TV ads. Mr. Yanukovich's wife accused the opposition of being drugged by oranges laced with LSD. To poke fun at this accusation, students set up an exchange area, "Punkt Obminu," where these oranges could be exchanged for felt boots "from the United States" to keep them warm during the freezing December temperatures.

- 4. Kyiv's mayor and a sympathetic response: Mr. Yushchenko and his supporters had the sympathy of the capital city. Kyiv's mayor, Oleksander Omelchenko, tried to keep the oligarchs and corrupt element at bay. He contributed by collecting refuse, providing portable toilets, setting up soup kitchens and supplying firewood for the demonstrators living in tents on the maidan – Independence Square.

- 5. Disunity as a factor worked against Mr. Yanukovich: There were many in the Kuchma camp who could not tolerate Mr. Yanukovich as their candidate and did not give their full support. This disunity worked against him, especially after the Parliament refused to recognize the results of the second round of elections declaring him as victor.

- 6. United opposition. Mr. Yushchenko benefited from a united opposition. Although the Communist Party in Ukraine is strong and hostile to Mr. Yushchenko, a coalition of Yushchenko-Tymoshenko-Moroz presented a strong front. Also, the pro-Yushchenko, pro-democracy demonstrators of the Orange Revolution came voluntarily, whereas Mr. Yanukovich had to pay and coerce people to demonstrate.

- 7. A new generation: An entirely new and important generation, the 20-somethings, arose. This generation of young people – born during the Gorbachev years of perestroika and glasnost – became crucial contributors to the electoral events. They had a non-Soviet upbringing, and the revolution would not have happened without them. A civil activism was awakened. These young activists plan to keep a close watch on both the new and old authorities.

- 8. The role of civic nationalism and patriotism: Mr. Yushchenko's party, Our Ukraine, symbolized the people's actions to take back a country seized by an oligarchic class seemingly controlled by a foreign country – Russia. In eastern Ukraine, Mr.

Yanukovich and the oligarchs promoted a kind of managed democracy (à la Putin), a model that weakens civil society. Mr. Yanukovich also kept bringing up his position that Russian should be the second official language of Ukraine.

The four contributing factors included:

- 1. Economic issues: The economic issues in Ukraine differed from Serbia

influences and views. After the second round of the election, Mr. Kuchma ordered 10,000 troops to Kyiv to put down the Revolution. However, as the troops were on their way to Kyiv, the commander of the ground forces intervened. Under his command, the troops were to protect the revolution.

In conclusion, Dr. Kuzio stressed that the Orange Revolution in Ukraine, as well as the revolutions in Serbia and Georgia, were very complicated events and that interdisciplinary study is essential to understand them. He said that he anticipates there will be many more conferences, articles and books written that will discuss and analyze what happened, how and why. He also pointed out that Ukraine has become an example for Kyrgyzstan and Lebanon.

Dr. Kuzio then fielded numerous questions.

Asked if religious activities or Churches in Ukraine had played a significant role in the elections, Dr. Kuzio noted that the only Church that took an active role in the Revolution was the Russian Orthodox Church, which is officially called the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate. All other Churches kept their distance and did not really get involved. The Russian Orthodox Church was actually caught on audiotape and videotape being paid to agitate in church and to give sermons in support of Mr. Yanukovich, ascribing saint-like status to him.

To a question about the roles of foreign and domestic policies in the elections, Dr. Kuzio responded that the election was based on domestic concerns, as opposed to foreign policy issues. However, Russia intervened to a far greater extent than in any previous election anywhere in the CIS, except maybe in Belarus. Dr. Kuzio shared clips of posters, obviously influenced by Russia, that presented anti-American messages throughout the campaign. One of the posters showed Taras Shevchenko saying, "Yankee go home."

During the campaign the Bush administration was very cautious until the second round, but then the U.S. was holding its own elections in November, Dr. Kuzio pointed out. Russian President Vladimir Putin congratulated Mr. Yanukovich even before the official count was announced. Probably the hero of the occasion was Secretary of State Colin Powell because, three days after the second round, he issued a statement that he would not recognize the official results released that day which declared Mr. Yanukovich as president. Canada and the European Union followed suit. Those who were sitting on the fence switched sides and moved to the Yushchenko camp.

In regard to the upcoming parliamentary elections, Dr. Kuzio said he thinks that the Yushchenko team will have a better chance next year, even in oblasts that voted largely for Mr. Yanukovich, because there will be different people in government administration, and a more independent media in those areas. Former ruling elites under the Kuchma regime have become discredited because of corruption charges, election fraud and the poisoning of Mr. Yushchenko, thus, they do not present themselves as a credible opposition. Ms. Tymoshenko's government is promoting the kinds of policies that will benefit all parts of the country, not just the western portion: rule of law, clamping down on the oligarchs, fighting corruption, social policies to help the needy, etc.

Prof. Kuzio has posted his lecture in its entirety on the Internet at UKL, The Ukraine List, at http://www.ukrainianstudies.uottawa.ca/ukraine_list/ukraine_list.htm.

Lviv mayor protests 'insubordinate judges'

by Zenon Zawada
Kyiv Press Bureau

KYIV – Out of frustration with Lviv's judicial system, the city's mayor, Liubomyr Buniak, declared a hunger strike on June 8 to protest "insubordinate judges" who are swiping real estate for themselves.

Lviv's judges also have personal grudges against him, Mr. Buniak told reporters at a Lviv press conference.

He will not end his strike unless the Ukrainian government sends a committee to Lviv to review judicial rulings, including all cases against him, Mr. Buniak said.

"If my hunger strike is not responded to, then ... it's better to die with dignity than to be on one's knees before those who aren't worthy," Mr. Buniak said.

Mayor Buniak's protest marks the climax of a conflict he has waged for years with Lviv's judges, who have ruled against the city and Mr. Buniak personally in several critical lawsuits.

In one such case, a judge ruled that the city of Lviv had to satisfy the claims of 7,736 teachers in the amount of \$900,000 for failing to pay their salaries.

In another suit, a judge ruled that the city of Lviv had to compensate the local Sukhorskyi brothers for the debt they incurred in constructing the Taras Shevchenko monument in the city center. In that case, a Lviv appeals court ordered

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FOR THE RECORD: Report on trafficking in persons

On June 3 the U.S. Department of State released the results of year-long Congressionally mandated study titled "Trafficking in Persons Report," which examined what the governments of 150 countries are doing to combat human trafficking.

The State Department placed each of the countries included on the report, mandated by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, into one of the three lists, described as tiers. This placement is based on the extent of a government's actions to combat trafficking.

The State Department first evaluated whether the government fully complied with the act's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. Governments that do are placed in Tier 1.

For other governments, the Department considered whether they made significant efforts to bring themselves into compliance. Governments that are making significant efforts to meet the minimum standards are placed in Tier 2. Those countries whose governments do not fully comply with the minimum standards and are not making significant efforts to do so are placed in Tier 3 and face the possibility of sanctions.

Finally, the Special Watch List criteria are considered and, if applicable, Tier 2 countries are placed on the Tier 2 Watch List. The following is an excerpt of the 257-page report: the section on Ukraine.

UKRAINE (TIER 2 – WATCH LIST)

Ukraine is primarily a source country for men, women and children trafficked to Europe, the Middle East and Russia for the purposes of sexual exploitation

and forced labor. Recent studies indicate an increase in internal trafficking for all forms of exploitation and a growing problem of trafficking in minors. Ukraine continued to serve as a significant transit country for Asian and Moldovan victims trafficked to Western destinations.

The government of Ukraine does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking; however, it is making significant efforts to do so. Ukraine has been placed on Tier 2 Watch List because of its failure to show evidence of increasing efforts and its commitment to take additional future steps over the next year, particularly in the area of victim protection and prosecution of trafficking-related complicity. Ukraine's new government, which assumed power in late 2004, is expected to respond more effectively to institutional weaknesses and corruption, which hindered the previous government's anti-trafficking efforts.

The government should create a special witness protection program for trafficking victims, expand the legal definition of trafficking to conform with international requirements, ensure the appropriation of consistent resources for the anti-trafficking unit, and conduct sensitivity training to reduce victim blaming and breaches of victim confidentiality.

Prosecution

Ukraine's Criminal Code remained inadequate to address the full range of trafficking in Ukraine over the reporting period. The Ministry of Interior [Internal Affairs -ed.] initiated 269 new cases, completed 72 investigations and charged

138 persons with trafficking crimes. A total of 68 trafficking prosecutions were started. The courts convicted traffickers in 67 cases, an increase from the previous year.

Regrettably, only 22 persons were sentenced to time in prison, the rest receiving probation. During the reporting period, the government successfully dismantled 17 organized crime groups involved in trafficking cases. Trafficking-related complicity and official involvement continued to be a problem; there were persistent reports of high-level official intervention, which may have resulted in significant sentence reductions. The government did not investigate or prosecute any cases of trafficking-related corruption during the year.

Protection

The government of Ukraine failed to provide adequate protection and rehabilitation services to victims of trafficking in 2004. The lack of a credible victim witness protection program impaired the government's ability to protect victims, and as a result few victims were willing to cooperate in prosecutions. Ukrainian courts showed a lack of sensitivity to victims during court proceedings; trafficking victims were characterized as prostitutes, rather than victims of a serious crime.

The Ministry of Family and Youth Affairs coordinated some rehabilitation services, but the majority of funding for these programs came from international donors. Commendably, the government

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Ukrainian Orthodox center is site of re-enactment of historic battle of 1777

by Hieromonk Daniel

SOUTH BOUND BROOK, N.J. – Weeks prior to the re-enactment of the historic Battle of Bound Brook of 1777 on the grounds of the spiritual center of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., residents and visitors of New Jersey were invited to "Come join us for an exciting and historic weekend on April 23-24, 2005. Travel back to the year 1777 as we celebrate the Battle of Bound Brook ..."

The annual event commemorates the battle that unfolded on Palm Sunday, April 13, 1777, when 4,000 Crown forces – British, Hessian and Loyalist troops under Lord Cornwallis – marched through this area at dawn to attack a small garrison of American soldiers in Bound Brook. The ensuing fight marked the first battle of the spring campaign of 1777 during the American Revolution.

This year's event kicked off on Saturday, April 23, when 18th century American and British troops participated in a flag-raising at 10 a.m., then marched from the Soldiers Encampment in Memorial Park in South Bound Brook, across the Queen's Bridge and into Bound Brook for a commemoration ceremony, paying homage to soldiers of the past and present.

Following the march they re-enacted two exciting street battles of the day. After the battles, there was a memorial service at the Old Presbyterian Graveyard, hosted by the Sons of the American Revolution.

Bound Brook High School students offered a special program, portraying people from the Colonial period who are interred in the cemetery. Concluding the Bound Brook portion of events, an Indian interpreter from the 18th century presented a program for children and then George Washington spoke, bidding farewell to the public.

On Palm Sunday, April 24, some 1,500 witnessed the battle re-enactment between American and British Crown troops, which took place on the grounds of the Metropolia Center of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of the U.S.A., near the Consistory Office and the Ukrainian Cultural Center in Somerset, N.J.

The sound of cannon and rifle shots, the commands of the generals and the quickly moving soldiers who carried out those orders reminded both the participants of the re-enactment and the onlookers of the events of the American past. American history textbooks tell about the battle in the vicinity of Bound Brook, which took place on April 13, 1777, when

the American soldiers under the command of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln were attacked by the British who planned to move on and occupy Philadelphia. Later that spring, however, an army of nearly 5,000 American soldiers prevented these strategic plans from becoming a reality.

Hendrick Fisher, close neighbor and friend of Abraham Staats, was an ardent American patriot present at the adoption of the declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, who brought a copy when he returned home. Days later he read the Declaration to people gathered in Bound Brook at the Frelinghuysen Tavern, where the Klompus Thread Shop later stood. He died in 1779 and was buried on

the family cemetery, which still exists behind St. Andrew Memorial Church.

His family residence, also located on the grounds of the Memorial Church and cared for by Emil and Shirley Skocypec, opened its historic doors to visitors as well. Mrs. Skocypec, assisted by Stephanie Tybor, Donna Lacoco and Emily Sarisky, all dressed in colonial outfits, welcomed over 1,000 visitors to this historic site.

Numerous visitors to the Ukrainian Orthodox center that day were interested in more than American history. They wanted to meet Ukrainians at their spiritual center and to learn about their traditions and history.



A view of the re-enactment of the Battle of Bound Brook that occurred in 1777 during the American Revolution.

THE UKRAINIAN WEEKLY

Modern-day slavery

Every day some 2,200 people are taken illegally from their homes and trafficked across international borders, according to a report released by the U.S. State Department. They are carted off into a life of forced prostitution, labor or some horrid mixture of the two. They are often so desperate for work that they leave their family and homes behind, surrender their passports and identification to middlemen who lure them with the promise of jobs in foreign countries.

The International Labor Organization – the United Nations agency charged with addressing labor standards, employment and social protection issues – estimates that there are 12.3 million people enslaved in forced labor throughout the world at this very moment.

The problem, however, is particularly acute in Ukraine, where some 17 organized crime organizations involved in trafficking cases were dismantled last year, according to Ukraine's Ministry of Internal Affairs. But the State Department document, titled "Trafficking in Persons Report," noted that "Ukraine's Criminal Code remained inadequate to address the full range of trafficking in Ukraine." So the extent of the problem in Ukraine is difficult to pin down. (Excerpts of the report appear on page 5.)

Yet, while the trafficking of people across international borders continues, the issue gets little attention in North America. In the United States and Canada it is perhaps felt only indirectly, largely because neither country is classified as a source country. Meaning, Americans and Canadians – particularly our children, daughters, sons, but also our wives and husbands, parents and grandparents – are not taken from us; they are not the source of this modern-day slave trade; they are not sold to be used as prostitutes, or for forced labor. Because of this, it is difficult for us here in North America to grasp the scope of this scourge.

The problem not only exists – it persists and is, in fact, spreading. But, thanks to the State Department report, the trafficking of humans got renewed attention in the United States, and a share of the responsibility for the problem was rightly placed at the feet of countries where the demand for trafficked people is high.

"Destination or demand countries, like the United States and other prosperous nations, whose citizens create the marketplace for trafficking, also bear a heavy responsibility," Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice said on June 3 during the official release of the report.

The annual report, first mandated by the U.S. Congress in 2000, is billed as the most comprehensive worldwide report on the efforts of governments to combat human trafficking. The findings from that report, which examined the period between March 2004 and March 2005, are meant to raise global awareness and spur countries to take action to counter the problem.

"Trafficking in human beings is nothing less than a modern form of slavery," Dr. Rice correctly noted during the release of the report. We are disheartened to see that Ukraine, in that regard, ranks poorly in the report. Listed among 26 other countries in the Tier 2 Special Watch List, the report found that Ukraine's government does not fully comply with the minimum standards of the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000. However, the report did note that the Ukrainian government is making significant efforts to fight human trafficking.

"The goal of the report is not to punish but to stimulate government action to end modern-day slavery," said U.S. Ambassador John Miller, the Director of the U.S. State Department's Office for Monitoring and Combating Trafficking in Persons.

The report noted that "Ukraine's trafficking prevention efforts were woefully inadequate over the last year," and that "the government of Ukraine failed to provide adequate protection and rehabilitation services to victims of trafficking in 2004."

U.S. officials, speaking during the press conference that announced the release of the report, rightly identified the root of the problem.

"Trafficking in persons relies on coercion and exploitation," Mr. Miller said. "It thrives on converting hope to fear. It is maintained through violence and it is highly profitable."

"So I would say in this effort that we're participating in, we are trying both at home and abroad to work with other countries in trying to end a slavery that citizens around the world and, ostensibly, governments around the world, all agree is a scourge that should be ended," Mr. Miller added.

We couldn't agree more with Mr. Miller's statements. We are glad to see that the United States has taken a strong stand on the issue of human trafficking and that it has decided to continue to allocate money toward resolving this blight that deeply affects Ukraine. Last year the United States spent \$96 million to help other countries combat trafficking, Dr. Rice wrote in the foreword to the report, and we hope this assistance continues in the future and that people throughout North America open their eyes and recognize the severity of this problem.

NEWS AND VIEWS

Illinois UCCA holds annual meeting, hopes to heal rift within community

by Orest Baranyk
and Maria Shcherbyuk

On Wednesday, May 18, the Illinois Branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America took a step forward to heal the rift that had developed in the community over the past year. On that date, the Illinois Branch of the UCCA held an extraordinary annual meeting, which was conducted as a result of the postponement of the regular annual meeting scheduled for March 20. That meeting was cancelled due to lack of compliance with the by-laws, verbal confrontations and a flagrant disregard of protocol.

After that unproductive first meeting, a verification committee was appointed to review the by-laws requirements regarding membership and to prepare a list of qualified voters. A computerized list of all donations and membership dues to the UCCA was organized and delivered along with the list of qualified voters. The definition of who was qualified to vote was based on the requirements of the UCCA By-laws, which served as the basis for the process of orderly and legitimate elections.

The meeting was chaired by Jaroslav Hankewych, president of Chicago's Ukrainian National Museum. The meeting secretary was Nadia Volos. A small group attempted and failed to cancel the meeting. When their motion for chairman was roundly defeated, less than 10 individuals walked out. The elections proceeded with nearly 80 participants filling the hall.

Mykola Mischenko, chairman of the nominating committee, proposed a slate of candidates for the upcoming year. That slate was seconded and the following officers and board were unanimously elected: President Orest Baranyk, Vice-Presidents Mykola Mischenko, Pavlo Bandriwsky and Bohdan Melnyk, Secretary Maria Shcherbyuk, Treasurer Stepan Strilchuk, and a board of 23 additional members.

The meeting included reports of the achievements and work performed during the past year, as well as commentary from the audience. Remarks from the audience included various issues related to the reports and to the challenging situation.

The principal observations concerned the following subjects: the significant role of the community in organizing and participating in mass demonstrations in support of the Orange Revolution and the need to recognize and thank those who contributed to the effort; the concerns that resulted from the merger of First Security Federal Savings Bank and the need to separate that issue from the activities of the UCCA; the role the UCCA fulfills both in representing the Ukrainian community in the United States and in acting as a unifying factor for the entire community, and the need to propose recommendations to the By-laws Committee formed by the national board of the UCCA in order to update the by-laws and clarify some of its articles.

A brief summary of the work that was performed by the Chicago Branch in the last year included: publicly commemorating important dates in Ukraine's history (Kruty, January 22 Acts, Independence Day, November 1918 uprising), as well as organizing the most successful Ukrainian Days festival ever which drew over 13,000 attendees and demonstrated how well the old and new waves of

immigrants can work together.

During the most crucial time last year, the UCCA provided personnel and resources to assist in the conduct of Ukraine's presidential election in Chicago. The branch formed a committee to focus on preparations for the October elections. Members of the branch worked side by side with the Election Committee 2004. Understanding how critical the election would be, some UCCA members volunteered to become international election observers in Ukraine at their own expense. They joined over 2,000 other Ukrainians from throughout the world as official observers. The UCCA's Kyiv office was instrumental in obtaining credentials for these international observers.

Financially the branch had a very successful year: raising over \$80,000 for the Ukrainian National Information Service between the UNIS benefit and the Ukrainian National Fund. As in prior years, Chicago proved itself to be quite generous.

In the upcoming year the Chicago Branch of the UCCA will again rise to the challenge of serving the interests of the Ukrainian community. Plans include projects such as the annual fund-raiser for UNIS, the Washington office of the UCCA (which informs elected and appointed United States government officials of Ukrainian interests), the annual commemoration of Ukraine's independence, and representation of the Ukrainian community at various state and city functions and meetings with various public officials on behalf of the Ukrainian American community.

One of the principal objectives of the newly elected officers will be remediation due to several factors which, although unrelated to the work of the UCCA, had a negative impact on the community's effectiveness and cohesiveness. The issue of the merger of the community bank was a matter for its board of directors and shareholders, and should not be forced onto the UCCA's agenda.

Another issue that needs to be addressed is the creation of an ad hoc Committee to review and recommend to the National By-laws Committee proposals that support uniformity in governance in all the branches of the UCCA and at the executive level. Such a project should serve as a basis for professionalism, trust and mechanisms for adherence to rules.

Simultaneously, the UCCA should encourage a series of informational publications about the purpose, objectives and work of the organization to make the community aware of the importance of its work and mission in providing critical information to the governments of the United States and Ukraine, as well as its role as a crucial entity that unites the Ukrainian community in the United States. In addition, there is a need to sponsor a series of seminars for prospective future leaders. These seminars should not be a forum for incumbents to review their accomplishments. Instead, they should focus on a systematic explanation of the organization's mission, review its history, and serve as a means to train a new generation in the necessary leadership skills for the informed implementation of activities and strategies that serve the Ukrainian American community.

At a time when Ukraine has undergone a transformation that brought about political, economic, social and organizational reforms, it is time to realize that the mission and work of the UCCA needs to be aligned with the current situation. The

June
18
1989

Turning the pages back...

Sixteen years ago, an estimated 150,000 Ukrainian Catholics in Ukraine participated in public services on June 18, 1989, to pray for the legalization of their Church. News of the action came from Ukrainian Catholic Church officials in

Rome. The day of June 18 was designated by Cardinal Myroslav Ivan Lubachivsky, head of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, as an international day of prayer for the legalization of the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Ukraine.

Services were held in Lviv, Kyiv, Ivano-Frankivsk and many towns and villages throughout Ukraine as well as in Moscow, reported the Ukrainian Press Bureau in Rome. The largest crowd was in the town of Ivano-Frankivsk in western Ukraine. Some 100,000 of the town's 275,000 citizens participated in the public services.

Bishop Pavlo Vasylyk told Ukrainian Catholic Church officials that he and the

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Orest Baranyk is president and Maria Shcherbyuk is secretary of the UCCA's Illinois Branch.

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COMMENTARY

Ukrainian government's reform plans need more support and control from below

by Olexiy Haran

In general, I would agree with the main arguments of the article "What the Orange Revolution did not revolutionize" (March 6) by my colleague and friend Roman Solchanyk. He is quite right in pointing out the problems that the new government faces: 1) contradictions in the attitudes in the Ukrainian regions toward the European Union and Russia; 2) old Russian stereotypes towards Ukraine; 3) EU slowness or even reluctance to embrace Ukraine.

But clearly the most important problem new government faces is domestic reform agenda. As such, the founding of the congress of the People's Union Our Ukraine on March 5, was quite telling. The entire event lasted for only four hours, and was a rather formal and bureaucratic occasion to stamp the creation of a new party described by the party program as being "born from the revolution". The new party's program is vague and amorphous – lacking any mention of Viktor Yushchenko's concrete promises and draft decrees during his campaign, as well as notable for the absence of any of the specific and pragmatic recommendations provided by the "blue ribbon commission" of international and Ukrainian experts, headed by Anders Aslund and Oleksandr Paskhaver, presented to the new president just this past January.

Generally speaking, the idea of establishing this new party was good: building a catch-all party with massive popular support to secure the victory of democratic forces in the parliamentary elections of March 2006. However, there are two sides to the coin. On one side, the new party has the positive support of many Ukrainian businessmen – not only those who supported Yushchenko throughout the course of his campaign and the Orange Revolution, but also a number of others who have recently decided to join their ranks. On the flip side, this support may end up changing the original notion of "democratic force" as these same wealthy businessmen now dominate the new party's leadership.

During the presidential campaign, many intellectuals and experts who sympathized with the opposition were reluctant to criticize Mr. Yushchenko in order not to undermine his position vis-à-vis his undemocratic opponents. This protection may continue until the end of the parliamentary campaign. However, in order to develop in a healthy manner, the new government needs to be held accountable by the public. A number of analysts and journalists have already begun to criticize the president and new government for their choice of several important appointments, hastily made declarations, vague promises and inconsistencies with electoral slogans.

Compromises between Mr. Yushchenko's bloc and pragmatic parts of Leonid Kuchma's camp were instrumental in defusing tensions during the revolution, however, experts are beginning to point out that several resultant

appointments in current governmental bodies are frustrating, as representatives of the old regime may seek to stall the whole reform process on both the national and local levels.

Furthermore, governmental officials do not appear to have a clear vision of reform goals in certain spheres. How will the competing variants become harmonized into a unified vision? How will reforms be accomplished given the limited resources at the government's disposal? And how can the government provide effective implementation of reforms on local levels?

Or take, for example, the sphere of foreign policy that is still so divisive for Ukrainian society as Dr. Solchanyk rightly points out. What are specific steps to be undertaken to join the EU and WTO? How will the government overcome its negative consequences? How will it maintain pragmatic relations with Russia? We can see important symbolic actions in the sphere of Euro-integration. But how will the government follow up? (Interestingly, the event inaugurating the People's Union Our Ukraine did not mention any plans to join the EU despite the fact that Mr. Yushchenko has included the topic in numerous speeches.) How will the government overcome these inconsistencies and forestall the accompanying dangers?

Returning once more to the newly inaugurated party, there is one encouraging notion in the party's program that will perhaps assist in the reform process: the party aims to provide a new role for public advisory boards on the national and local levels, and actively involve them into the process of decision-making. These boards could play an important role in advising the government and keeping it accountable, so long as they are not just formalities manipulated to endorse decisions already made by the authorities (as was the case under previous administrations).

This also brings to mind the state of Ukraine's NGO sector. Many leaders of various NGOs have recently joined new administrative bodies. Positively speaking, this will naturally provide increased contacts between government bodies and the third sector. Conversely, this third sector brain drain could weaken local level NGOs or create an environment in which NGOs become servile to new authorities and/or transform themselves into simple implementers of governmental decisions.

There are no right answers to these problems, however, a proven method for deciding the best course to follow is through public oversight, opinion and feedback to government bodies. Thus, it is imperative that the public begin to contribute by giving the new government the opportunity to receive and address deserved criticism. Other methods of public input include public participation in the drafting of new legislation and the monitoring of governmental activity.

For the Ukrainian government to be successful in its current journey, the voice of the public, the mass media and independent experts must learn to unleash their potential and become important tools in supporting (and amending when necessary) governmental reform plans.

Dr. Olexiy Haran is the Eurasia Foundation's regional vice-president for Ukraine, Belarus and Moldova.

PERSPECTIVES

BY ANDREW FEDYNSKY



Apologies and forgiveness

Observing the 60th anniversary of the end of World War II, Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder apologized for the suffering Germans inflicted on Ukrainians during World War II and, on behalf of his compatriots, asked forgiveness.

Lord knows, there's a lot to forgive. In three years of German occupation, Ukraine's population declined by 9 million. More than 7 million were killed in the devastation that convulsed the length and breadth of the country from June 22, 1941, when the Nazis invaded until they were finally driven out. Two million were shipped to Germany to work as slaves.

In retrospect, the Nazi catastrophe should not have been a surprise. For Adolf Hitler, Germans were the master race, destined to rule the world. To accomplish that, Germany's population had to grow and its borders expanded to provide "Lebensraum," or living space, where Ukraine's fertile steppes were a lucrative prize. Another essential element to Hitler's plan was the "purification" of the German "race." That meant the physical elimination of Jews, many of whom lived in Ukraine.

Hitler laid it all out in "Mein Kampf." Since few people had actually read the book, the invasion surprised everyone – no one more than Joseph Stalin, who in 1939 had forged a partnership with Hitler to divide Europe between them.

When the Germans first crossed the border into Ukraine, Ukrainians were greeted as liberators. And why not? Less than a decade earlier, they had endured the genocidal Famine-Holodomor, which killed more of their countrymen in a single year than all the soldiers who died during four years of trench warfare in World War I. Stalin also ordered the murder of poets, priests, scholars and every category of leader and intellectual – the total number will never be known.

As it turned out, Hitler was just as evil as Stalin. Had Ukrainians read his book, they would have discovered he considered them and all other Slavs to be "Untermenschen" – subhuman. And so, perceiving Ukrainians as less than human, the Nazis treated them accordingly, seizing people, grain, livestock, minerals, even the soil itself. Mile-long trains of hopper cars shipped Ukraine's legendary black soil, chernozem, to the fatherland.

Nazi brutality in Ukraine knew no bounds. Villages were ravaged and burned; POWs from the Red Army starved to death; Jews machine-gunned in ravines, sent to concentration camps. With no option but to fight back, people joined the ranks of the Red Army or the partisan Ukrainian Insurgent Army. The Nazis retaliated by executing a hundred Ukrainians for every German soldier killed by "bandits." Helping Jews also was punishable by death. In the end, 7 million Ukrainians were killed: the majority of them civilians.

Ponder the enormity of it all: in less than 15 years Ukrainians endured two catastrophes of Biblical proportions. How could Germany and Russia, with such brilliant cultural legacies, give rise to the consummate evil of Hitler's National Socialism and Stalin's Communism? How could societies that provided the structure for geniuses like Luther, Goethe, Beethoven, Tchaikovsky, Dostoyevsky and Tolstoy degenerate into giant insane asylums that organized murder on an industrialized scale? Nothing can

explain, justify or excuse what happened. So Chancellor Schroeder offered no answers. He simply apologized.

When the war ended, Germany, in utter defeat, severed all links to its Nazi past. War criminals were hanged, middle functionaries imprisoned and the general population walked through the camps to see what they had done. Subsequent generations relive the shame in documentary films about the Third Reich and the death camps the country built at Hitler's command. No wonder Chancellor Willy Brandt fell to his knees at the Holocaust Memorial in Warsaw.

Today, Germany is prosperous, productive and free. The world feels secure that the Nazi horror will never threaten the world again. Unfortunately, neither Vladimir Putin – the KGB agent turned president – nor the people who surround him, offer the same feeling. Unlike Chancellor Schroeder, President Putin won't apologize for Stalin's crimes or even acknowledge they occurred. Bristling at the word "occupation," Mr. Putin insists the Baltic peoples invited the Red Army into their countries. His government blocks access to files on the 1940 Katyn Massacre where the NKVD murdered 21,768 Polish military officers, intellectual leaders and clergy.

When asked about the Famine, Russia's ambassador to Ukraine has nothing to say. Blame Georgia, he suggests. All the while, Russian diplomats work the U.S. Senate to block the Famine Resolution because of the word "genocide." And on and on it goes: Mr. Putin tells the world that the fall of the Soviet Union was "the greatest geopolitical catastrophe of the 20th century," the Yalta Agreement was a good thing; he restores Stalin's national anthem, interferes in his neighbors' elections, curtails the media, abolishes the election of governors, carpet-bombs Grozny.

Psychiatry describes President Putin's mindset as denial: refusing to recognize reality. It's dangerous for individuals and even more so for countries with nuclear arms. With people parading Red Square with Stalin's portrait, it's clear that many Russians share Putin's malady.

Stalin and Hitler – partners and soul mates – both offered people a shining future. Hitler's was based on "the final solution to the Jewish question." Stalin's on "the liquidation of the kulaks as a class." In either case, millions of innocents died. The German people have come to terms with their past and offered humble apologies – over and over. Once is not enough; a million times is not too much.

When Chancellor Brandt knelt in sorrow and shame at a monument to Holocaust victims in Warsaw, he demonstrated uncommon dignity and strength. When President Putin opted for a military parade, complete with goose-stepping soldiers, to commemorate the world war Stalin helped to start, he showed how small he truly is.

Had he instead apologized for the Holodomor, for the Hitler-Stalin Pact, for Katyn, the occupation of the Baltic States, for Yalta, the gulag, for a whole host of other crimes, the world and the Russian people would have been better off. Apologies, of course, cannot be forced. That's what the KGB used to do. So instead, let's continue to remind Mr. Putin why we look at Russia's past with trepidation, trusting that someday a Russian leader will fall to his knees in remorse and in doing so, rise to the level of Germany's post-war leaders. Forgiveness will follow.

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

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why don't we have more married clergy?

Dear Editor:

Christopher Guly reports in the May 29 issue of *The Weekly* on his interview with Cardinal Lubomyr Husar during the Ukrainian Catholic Synod in Winnipeg that month.

In that article, the basic issue of married men as Ukrainian Catholic priests (a half-sentence) appears neglected compared to the attention given controversial and unlikely possibilities of women clergy (10 sentences) and of Cardinal Husar being elected pope (nine sentences).

The legitimacy to continue a married Ukrainian clergy was assured by the Polish and Roman Catholic authorities in Article 9 of the Union of Brest in 1596 which defined the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church. Nevertheless, most Ukrainian Greek-Catholic priests in recent history have been celibate. Why and how did this happen? How in 400 years did the majority of priests change from being a married clergy to a minority in the last couple of generations?

If "having a married clergy could also inspire more vocations in North America" (the half-sentence mentioned earlier), how would an abundance of married Ukrainian Catholic clergymen – considering that they were rejected in the early 20th century in the United States by some Roman Catholic hierarchs – be received this time by their brother celibate Roman Catholic priests and bishops?

Alec Danylevich, M.D.
Worcester, Mass.

The letter-writer is a Ukrainian priest's son and a neurosurgeon.

Re: Michael Terech and Zawada's reports

Dear Editor:

I am writing after reading the biography of Zenon Zawada in the May 22 issue of *The Ukrainian Weekly*. I read that he had received the Michael Terech Journalism Scholarship and felt that I had to write.

I knew Michael Terech when we were growing up on the Lower East Side of New York. His birthday was on March 22, two days before my birthday, and we would wish each other all the best and on occasion celebrate together. And, I am forever grateful to him for teaching me how to tie a necktie.

One Saturday night as I was on my way to a Plast vechirka, I remembered that boys had to wear a necktie to this particular vechirka, otherwise we could not get in. My father was at work, my mother did not know how, so I called Mike. He was two years older than me and knew how to tie a necktie, so he told me to stop by on my way to the vechirka. When I did, he did not merely tie it for me; he made me learn how to tie it myself (partially because he did not want to be bothered with this request again).

Again and again I could not finish the knot and again and again he untied my "babsky vuzol" and made me do it over. What I expected to be a one-minute activity then on to the vechirka turned into almost an hour of being in his apartment on Seventh Street. I was late for the vechirka, but I realized if I couldn't get my necktie tied, I wasn't getting in anyway. Another mutual friend was there and I probably made for good entertain-

ment for them.

I repeated his instructions ("over, under, around and through") on my poor necktie until finally it happened. The necktie was tied. It looked very decent. I looked at it, then untied it, so I could do it again. I got it. And to this day, I know how to tie my necktie because of Mike Terech. That is the type of person he was: extremely good natured, always willing to help, and fair. My wife remembers him as one of the funniest and wittiest people she has ever known.

Why am I telling you this? I would like to suggest that Mr. Zawada, as part of his obligation to Mike for the Michael Terech Memorial Journalism Scholarship, learn more about Mike from his friends and family and incorporate Mr. Terech's principles in his reporting. That is the least he can do to memorialize Mike's good name.

For me, to have Mike's name associated with the slanted, muckraking news coverage and personal attacks that Mr. Zawada wrote concerning Ukrainian Minister of Justice Roman Zvarych, just does not seem to correlate.

Dr. Oleh Denysyk
Morris Plains, N.J.

Zvarych "issue" is over 30 years old

Dear Editor:

None of the points made in the criticism of Roman Zvarych's "résumégate" can be denied, but isn't it a bit like arguing over the deckchair arrangement on the Titanic?

Mr. Zvarych is involved in a far bigger picture than what foolish mistakes he made in the horrendous job market of the 1970s – a job market that was crippled by stagflation and where many college grads painted houses.

And anyone knows that it is incredibly difficult to "translate" U.S. degrees into Soviet ones. Everytime I met someone from the other side who spent the same years in school as me, they always somehow managed to have one or two more degrees.

And, absent any findings of similar missives in his current work, this hysteria over résumés of 30 years ago comes off as so much sour grapes.

What protection did a valid Ph.D. afford other nationalists such as Dr. James Mace? Despite his immaculate credentials, he was blacklisted and hounded to death for fighting the same fight as Mr. Zvarych.

If Mr. Zvarych is not working studiously for a free Ukraine, we deserve to see the facts. Has he committed fraud recently in his professional capacity to advance Ukraine? If all that his detractors can proffer are foolish errors of 30 years ago, then we must assume that his current work is acceptable if not laudable.

And if there is no beef, let's move on and let's investigate more pertinent matters such as prosecuting the 1947 mini-Holdomor that claimed 1 million or developing a professional infrastructure to pull Ukraine out of its relativist morass.

I think Mr. Zvarych demonstrated incredible vision and valor to risk all and renounce his U.S. citizenship to devote himself to a free Ukraine. And based on the incredible and surprising success of the Orange Revolution, if he ever comes back to the U.S., I hope he brings his résumé – it will be in great demand.

Yaroslav Chelak
Morristown, N.J.

Why do we ignore the KGB Lounge?

Dear Editor:

The Ukrainian Weekly has devoted considerable space recently to discussion surrounding World War II and Stalin's crimes in Ukraine. This is all very good and *The Weekly* should be commended for this.

But, should we not look closer to home?

On East Fourth Street, right in the Ukrainian East Village, there is a popular and trendy bar called KGB Lounge. The bar is above the former local headquarters of the American Ukrainian Communist party. We all know what would be the reaction of Jewish groups if somebody opened up a "Gestapo Lounge" in the East Village or anywhere in New York City. They would be rightfully angered.

Why then does the Ukrainian community ignore a KGB lounge when the KGB, and its Cheka, GPU, NKVD predecessors committed massive atrocities against Ukrainians?

What we have once again is the unwillingness to treat Nazi and Soviet crimes against humanity with equal disgust.

Taras Kuzio
Washington

Beware of signs of parish's closing

Dear Editor:

Imagine this scenario: Within days your church trustees are suddenly fired; your church assets are seized; your priests are forbidden to serve the parish; communications go unanswered.

This happened to St. Wolodymyr the Great Ukrainian Catholic Parish of Monmouth County, N.J., and the parish termination was arbitrarily based on attendance, donations and availability of priests.

Be forewarned that the signs of your own church's imminent closing will be: 1. sharing of priests among parishes and curtailment of services; 2. requests for parish plans of growth and demographic statistics; 3. weekly auditing of monetary donations; and 4. headcounts at liturgies.

The archbishop by his own admission may attempt to close several more parishes and relocate others (as reported in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* on October 19, 2003).

Will your Ukrainian Catholic parish be next? Be prepared for the challenge to keep your church doors open!

John Lucyk
Red Bank, N.J.

The letter-writer is a parishioner of St. Wolodymyr the Great Ukrainian Catholic Parish in Monmouth County, N.J.

The Weekly offers forum for discussion

Dear Editor:

I would like to thank Prof. Yaroslav Bilinsky and Peter Hrycenko for taking the time to share their thoughts and responses to my letter of May 1 with the readers of *The Weekly*.

I agree wholeheartedly with both gentlemen that the details relating to the Famine-Holodomor and other war

crimes and crimes against humanity committed by Stalin's regime should be researched and documented to the extent possible, and the story told for the world to see. These atrocities took place approximately 50 to 80 years ago, as such, one simply can not bring all of the architects and perpetrators to complete justice. Perhaps a handful of perpetrators and collaborators may be alive to this day, but likely the major architects of these genocidal crimes are already dead. I agree, there is a reasonable argument to pursue even the "low-level" murderers and war criminals, for even taking one innocent life is a crime against humanity.

In the same light, there may be Ukrainians still alive today who may have betrayed or murdered members of the opposing faction of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. Perhaps these tragic events should also be examined by a similar commission?

Going forward with efforts of reconciliation in the spirit of forgiveness, without seeking revenge, does not equate, in my view, to "turning the other cheek" as Prof. Bilinsky suggested. The concept of "turning the other cheek" implies one should not defend oneself against an attack and accept further injury. More often than not, one must defend oneself resolutely.

Sometimes, however, it may be best not to respond. For example, take the case of Dr. Myron Kuropas, who was not just "struck in the cheek," but was kicked below the belt by Ukrainophobe bullies after his return from the Yushchenko inauguration. Bullies, filled with hatred and prejudice, are often motivated by the simple desire to perpetuate conflict. Perhaps those who unfairly attacked him have a selfish interest in manufacturing anti-Semitism. Ignoring them may deprive them of raw material.

Mr. Hrycenko has already given commentary on Steven Spielberg's coming Hollywood movie on World War II Ukraine. It sounds like he has already seen the previews. What is frustrating to me is that we, Ukrainians, as of today, don't have among us, or our friends, someone of the caliber and resources of a Spielberg to produce a Hollywood movie about Ukraine before, during and after World War II, from an objective Ukrainian perspective.

Slavko Nowytski's excellent documentary "Between Hitler and Stalin," has not, to my knowledge, been broadcast on any national TV or cable network in the U.S. Mr. Hrycenko is correct that we should "have the intellectuals and money to capture the communist war criminal story for the world to see."

I thank *The Ukrainian Weekly* for giving all of us the opportunity to discuss these difficult and often painful issues.

Dr. Yuri Deychakiwsky
North Potomac, Md.

We welcome your opinion

The Ukrainian Weekly welcomes letters to the editor and commentaries on a variety of topics of concern to the Ukrainian American and Ukrainian Canadian communities. Opinions expressed by columnists, commentators and letter-writers are their own and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of either *The Weekly* editorial staff or its publisher, the Ukrainian National Association.

Letters should be typed and signed (anonymous letters are not published). 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. Please note that a daytime phone number is essential in order for editors to contact letter-writers regarding clarifications or questions.

FOR THE RECORD: U.S. energy secretary's remarks in Kyiv

Following are excerpts of remarks by U.S. Energy Secretary Samuel Bodman at the Energy Security Conference at Kyiv Polytechnic Institute on May 26. The full text (as prepared for delivery) was provided by the U.S. Embassy in Kyiv.

... President Bush asked me to come to Ukraine because of the shared bonds we hope to strengthen, and because of the similarities between our nation and all the nations of this region.

Chief among those, it seems, are the similar energy and economic challenges

that global oil markets are straining to meet. Our experts anticipate that this figure will jump by 50 percent in the next two decades. Consider that, by the year 2025, the world is slated to consume 120 million barrels of oil each day.

We have all heard it said that energy is the lifeblood of any economy. Oil, gas, and electricity are critical to a functioning and growing nation. For all nations, economic and social well-being depend on safe, affordable and dependable supplies of energy.

It becomes very clear, then, that the question of energy security is not just a

traveling the world, seeking suppliers and encouraging exploration. The opening of the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan Pipeline yesterday, for instance, is the culmination of many years of work and negotiation by many parties, by many countries ... and will add to overall energy security and market stability. I am very proud of my government's involvement in the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline project. Our participation is just one of many, many steps we are taking in a bid to ensure our own energy future.

We are looking to diversify our supplies of traditional energy sources like oil and natural gas by boosting domestic production, such as President Bush's proposal to allow oil and gas exploration in a small portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in our state of Alaska. And we are looking for ways to increase our imports of liquefied natural gas, and have sought cooperation with potential suppliers in Russia, Australia, Africa and the Caribbean, as well as the Middle East.

But in order to meet our growing energy needs, we are looking beyond traditional sources to the energy sources of the future. Technology holds the key to new sources of energy that are both highly efficient and environmentally responsible by reducing the level of greenhouse gas emissions.

As many of you know, Presidents Bush and Yushchenko agreed last month to work cooperatively on energy issues. President Bush is very committed to helping Ukraine increase its energy independence, diversify its energy trade, and restructure its energy sector into a more robust part of the economy. It is one of the reasons I am here this week.

But if I may, I'd like to suggest that there is something broader at stake. Ultimately, the best path to energy security and independence is that path of freedom.

President Bush has made spreading the light of freedom a beacon of his presidency. Upon being sworn in to a second term, President Bush declared that "the survival of liberty in our land increasingly depends on the success of liberty in other lands. The best hope for peace in our world is the expansion of freedom in all the world." He added, very eloquently, I think, "Across the generations we have proclaimed the imperative of self-government, because no one is fit to be a master, and no one deserves to be a slave. Advancing these ideals is the mission that created our nation. It is the honorable achievement of our fathers. Now it is the urgent requirement of our nation's security, and the calling of our time."

The president consistently and forcefully speaks about the foundations that sustain human freedom and support successful democracies – freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, a free economy, an independent judiciary, the rule of law, and freedom of worship. ... freedom is the key to progress, stability, and prosperity in the 21st century world.

And free markets, free economies, entrepreneurship, regulatory certainty, the rule of law are essential ingredients for true prosperity to grow. ...

This has been the experience in my country. For all the problems we Americans have – like our growing dependence on imported oil – the United States still has one of the strongest energy positions in the world. In part this is because of our policy of seeking a diversity of supply and suppliers. But it is also because our policy of diversifying supplies relies on commercial investment in energy projects. We don't tell our companies where to invest or where to buy oil. It is up to them. Just as it is up to them to assess risks and determine the economic feasibility of investment, whether in infra-

(Continued on page 16)

... it is unwise for a nation to become overly dependent on one type of fuel, or to become overly dependent on one supplier. Doing so is an invitation to economic difficulty, political instability, or both.

we share as we embark upon the 21st century.

The next few decades promise to be an exciting time for this region. Democracy is taking hold, economies are growing, and because of the increasing flow of Caspian oil to world markets, Ukraine and the other nations of this region have the opportunity for greater prosperity because of the prospect of greater energy independence.

But the abundance of opportunity should not obscure the fact that there are serious energy challenges looming over these next few decades. These are problems that face not just your nation, or my nation, but every nation on the planet that is interested in economic growth, in improving the lives of its citizens, in raising standards of living. ...

At present, the world consumes 82 million barrels of oil each day, a number

question of economic security, but of national security as well.

So in a world that can expect to see a massive jump in demand for energy over the next two decades, what steps must be taken to ensure this security?

There seems to be a simple answer – to ensure energy security, a nation needs to maintain a diversity of fuels from a multiplicity of sources. In my view, it is unwise for a nation to become overly dependent on one type of fuel, or to become overly dependent on one supplier. Doing so is an invitation to economic difficulty, political instability, or both.

A diversity of fuels and a multiplicity of sources is the simple answer, but, of course, it is really not so simple to accomplish. Achieving diversity of supply is long, hard work, involving diplomacy and requiring investment. Diversity of energy supplies involves

Columbia University is site of forum on Ukraine's economic prospects

by Margarita Mesonzhnik

NEW YORK – The Columbia University Ukrainian Studies Program, together with the Ukraine-US Business Networking Series: Forum II on April 1 hosted representatives of the Ukrainian government for the panel discussion "Ukraine's Economic Prospects following the Orange Revolution."

The panelists included: Roman Zvarych (minister of justice), Volodymyr Shandra (minister of industry), Yuri Yekhanurov (chair of the Parliamentary Committee on Industry), Valerii Asadchev (vice-chair of Parliamentary Budgetary Committee) Volodymyr Maistryshyn (Parliamentary Budgetary Committee) and Oleksander Hudyma (Parliamentary Committee on Energy Policy).

The Ukrainian officials reiterated the liberal economic agenda of the new Ukrainian government: business liberalization and deregulation, foreign trade liberalization, a strong legal system, the elimination of corruption, and corporate and public governance.

Not surprisingly, the Columbia discussions centered around the structural reforms that are required to take place expeditiously and resolutely. Yet, the upcoming parliamentary elections of March 2006 leave the new government with a short window of opportunity for the implementation of reform. At the same time they impose greater demands to maneuver carefully so as not to destroy political capital with decisions that are likely to entail popular disappointment. In addition, some key economic fundamentals for Ukraine continue to weaken. In particular, the

growth in the price of steel exports, which accounts for a quarter of Ukraine's GDP, is expected to slow in 2005.

As a result of these economic and political pressures, the new government must strike a difficult balance that might endanger the liberal stance of its economic agenda.

One of the two key factors forcing the government to take on a more short-term-oriented policy is the upcoming political reform, the key element of which is transforming

Ukraine into a parliamentary republic. The changes enacted into Ukraine's constitution in December 2004 in the famous deal that cleared the way for Viktor Yushchenko's re-election will transfer to the parliament the president's power to nominate the prime minister, a significant portion of the Cabinet and regional governors. The reform is expected to be imple-

(Continued on page 24)



At the panel discussion on "Ukraine's Economic Prospects Following the Orange Revolution" (from left) are: Prof. Mark von Hagen (director, Columbia Ukrainian Studies Program), Volodymyr Maistryshyn (Parliamentary Budgetary Committee), Ludmila Lantsuta-Davis (interpreter), Valerii Asadchev (vice-chair, Parliamentary Budgetary Committee), Volodymyr Shandra (minister of industry), Roman Zvarych (minister of justice), Yuri Yekhanurov (chair, Parliamentary Committee on Industry) and Oleksander Hudyma (Parliamentary Committee on Energy Policy)

Margarita Mesonzhnik, a native of Donetsk, Ukraine, is currently a master of international affairs student at Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs (SIPA). Her area of specialization is international energy business and policy, and international economic policy. Ms. Mesonzhnik graduated from Boston University with a degree in finance and economics. She subsequently worked in the energy sector for three years both in the U.S. and Russia.



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NEWSBRIEFS

(Continued from page 2)

5, 2004. As a result of the poisoning, Mr. Yushchenko's face was covered with scars and lesions. Some Ukrainians who have been placed on Interpol wanted lists by the Yushchenko administration have fled to Moscow. (RFE/RL Newsline)

Former SBU chief implicated in arms deal

KYIV – Ukrainian Procurator General Piskun also announced on June 7 that the former SBU head, Col. Gen. Ihor Smeshko, has been implicated in an illegal arms sale, Interfax reported. It was not clear whether Mr. Smeshko has been charged. Mr. Piskun added that two other high-ranking government officials not connected to the SBU have also been charged in the same case, about which he gave no further details. The prosecutor did not name the other two officials or which government agencies they worked for. In January the Ukrainian website ORD.com.ua published a letter from the chairman of the Verkhovna Rada's Committee on Combating Crime and Corruption, Hryhorii Omelchenko, about the sale of Ukrainian cruise missiles to China and Iran in which a number of high-ranking SBU officers were implicated. (RFE/RL Newsline)

UOC-KP patriarch visits Donetsk

KYIV – On May 28-30 Patriarch Filaret (Denysenko), head of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Kyiv Patriarchate (UOC-KP), visited eastern Ukraine's Donetsk region. The patriarch visited parishes and consecrated a cornerstone and cross for the construction of the Church of Resurrection. In addition, he blessed an eparchial rehabilitation center for children suffering from Down syndrome, cerebral palsy and other diseases. The patriarch noted that this visit "is a totally different visit from the one I made in 1999. ... Back then, I was beaten up in Mariupol. This time, however, I received a warm welcome. I had a meeting with the mayor of Mariupol and visited parishes. But, most importantly, the new authorities of the Donetsk region have made the right decision and adopted an equal attitude to all denominations, both to the Kyiv and Moscow patriarchates." Asked about the reasons for such positive changes in attitude, Patriarch Filaret pointed that they are thanks to the new authorities. "Everything depended on the authorities," he said. "If the [former] Ukrainian authorities had had the same attitude to both the Moscow and Kyiv patriarchates, there would have been no conflicts. The incumbent authorities, however, have taken the right position and hence the good results." In 1999 the visit of Patriarch Filaret to Donetsk was marked by protests of the faithful and clergy of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, who, according to uaorthodox.org, blocked roads to the region and started fights near churches. The website uaorthodox.org notes that the UOC-KP had 30 parishes in Donetsk region in 1999 and now has 100. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Landslide reported at Pecherska Lavra

KYIV – A landslide that occurred in the Kyivan Monastery of the Caves (Pecherska Lavra) on the night of May 20 caused a cave-in of 10 to 15 cubic meters in the ground of the so-called Near Caves of the monastery. According to some experts, the landslide was caused because of negligent maintenance. Despite warnings of a possible crack in the monastery wall, the administration took no action to prevent it. Moreover, the equipment that was used in the past to monitor the conditions in the cave has been removed. The debris of the landslide was not cleaned up for a number of days. According to cerkva.org.ua, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church – Moscow Patriarchate, which uses

a considerable part of the monastery premises, is unable and unwilling to take proper care of the caves. In addition, cerkva.org.ua claims that more landslides are possible since there are cavities in the caves' walls. (Religious Information Service of Ukraine)

Nearly 200 privatizations are contested

KYIV – Ukraine's State Property Fund (SPF) is currently challenging in court the privatization of 194 facilities, Interfax reported on June 2, quoting SPF Chairwoman Valentyna Semeniuk. The list of those enterprises, together with SPF allegations, is posted on the SPF website (<http://www.spfu.gov.ua>). Ms. Semeniuk told journalists that the SPF lawsuits are largely based on violations of law during privatization or purchasers' failure to meet investment commitments. Asked to comment on media reports suggesting different numbers of companies slated for re-privatization, Ms. Semeniuk said those numbers are "invented." (RFE/RL Newsline)

EU asked to help on Transdnister border

YASKI – President Viktor Yushchenko and his Moldovan counterpart, Vladimir Voronin, met in the village of Yaski in Odesa Oblast, near the Ukrainian-Moldovan border, on June 2 to discuss settlement of the Transdnister conflict, RFE/RL's Ukrainian Service reported. Presidents Yushchenko and Voronin signed a joint appeal to the European Commission, asking for assistance in monitoring the Transdnister stretch of the Ukrainian-Moldovan border. (RFE/RL Newsline)

U.S. delegation visits Ukraine

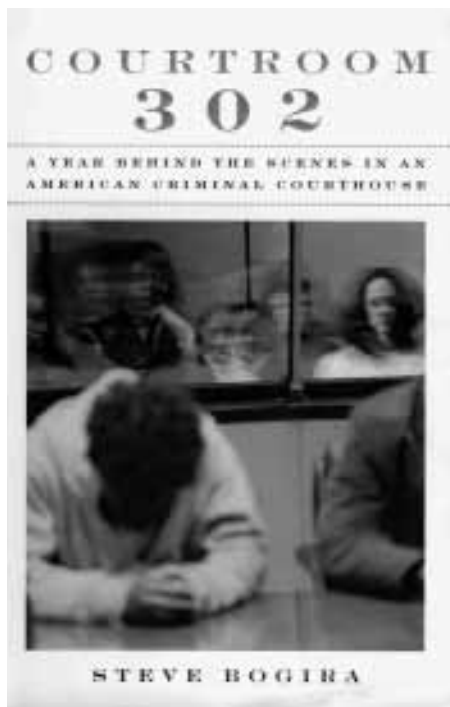
KYIV – Sen. Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.) headed a delegation to Ukraine on June 4-5 to hold discussions with senior Ukrainian officials on strengthening bilateral ties in defense and economic affairs. The delegation included Gen. Charles Wald, deputy commander of U.S. Military Forces in Europe, and Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense James MacDougall. Sen. Hagel serves on four Senate committees, including the Committee on Foreign Relations, where he chairs the Subcommittee on International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion. The delegation stopped in Ukraine as part of its tour of the Black Sea region, including Turkey and the Caucasus. The senator characterized the region as being "of critical interest to the United States." He said the United States supports Ukraine's aspirations under President Viktor Yushchenko to integrate more closely with the international economy and to join NATO. "Along with my colleagues in the United States Senate, I watched with admiration as the Ukrainian people rejected suspicious election results and peacefully insisted on choosing their leaders through a free and fair democratic process," the Sen. Hagel said. "I endorse the Strategic Partnership that President Bush and President Yushchenko agreed to in April. This partnership extends not only to our shared desire to combat terrorism and ensure regional stability, but also to the economic sphere." Sen. Hagel also congratulated the new Ukrainian government on its commitment to adopting market-oriented economic reforms that will promote a healthy business climate and ensure long-term prosperity. "Such reforms will enable Ukraine to join the World Trade Organization and to increase its economic ties to the European Union and to the United States," Sen. Hagel said. "The United States supports President Yushchenko's efforts to diversify its sources of oil and to send Caspian crude through Ukraine to European markets." The U.S. delegation met with Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn, Minister of Foreign Affairs Borys Tarasyuk and Minister of Defense Anatolii Hrytsenko. (Embassy of the United States)

BOOK NOTES

Ukrainian American author's account of a year in a US. criminal courthouse

"Courtroom 302: A Year Behind the Scenes in an American Criminal Courthouse," by Steve Bogira, New York, N.Y.: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005, 401 pp., \$25 (hardcover).

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Ukrainian American author Steve Bogira, a staff reporter with The Chicago Reader, spent a year profiling the biggest and busiest



felony courthouse in the country. The result is a highly acclaimed new book, "Courtroom 302," an intriguing story of life behind the scenes at a criminal courthouse in Chicago.

The book has been favorably reviewed by a number of mainstream newspapers, including The New York Times, The Chicago Tribune and New York Newsday.

Patrick T. Reardon, who reviewed "Courtroom 302" for The Chicago Tribune, said the book "is a meticulously researched examination of the workings of the criminal courts building," located in Chicago at 26th Street.

"It focuses on the people, particularly the defendants, who moved through this one courtroom over a 12-month period," Mr. Reardon wrote.

Mr. Bogira's book takes an interesting and insightful look at the day-to-day workings of one particular courthouse – dubbed 26th Street by many of the locals – and chronicles the work of judges, prosecutors, defense attorneys, clerks and guards in courtroom 302. The finished product is at points unflattering to its subjects, though reaction from many

of them, including the court's judge, Daniel Locallo, after having read the book has been positive.

But this is not a glamorous made-for-television courtroom story, where attentive jurors lean forward to follow the legal arguments of skilled attorneys while a scholarly-looking judge presides, the author notes in the book's prologue.

It is the story of the criminal justice system in the United States as told by an author who went daily into Courtroom 302 to look at how the criminal justice system works.

"The system is run by people, but as with many systems, it often seems the other way around," Mr. Bogira writes in the prologue. "The courtroom staff works as it must, reflexively, not reflectively. The workers have no time to give much thought to any but the most extraordinary case, or to examine what

they are doing."

Ultimately, the author argues that the root of the crime problem in the United States is poverty and the problem could be solved by providing people with better jobs, better schools, better housing and better health care. Instead, he says, the criminal system and the courts are content with handling crime just as they always have, through the courts.

"The book intends to show more of what's typical about a courtroom," Mr. Bogira writes. "It is about how justice miscarries every day, by doing precisely what we ask it to."

In a review of the book, author Ted Conover, writing for The New York Times, called the book "excellent" and said "Courtroom 302 also shines in its intimate portrait of a judge and his work."

The book can be purchased at most large book sellers.

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(Continued from page 1)

urer in 2002. Ms. Cwiach provided a detailed breakdown of specific UNWLA funds, their purpose, and how these funds were allocated and disbursed, noting that funds designated for a specific program could not be used for any other purpose.

Dr. Joanna Ratych presented the report of the Auditing Commission, focusing on the continuing financial difficulties related to publishing *Our Life* magazine. Vice-President Sophia Hewryk reported that the organization's membership has stabilized and now hovers at 3,000.



National Deputy Lilia Hryhorovych of Ukraine is flanked by Iryna Kurowyckyj (left) and Lidia Krushelnytsky, honorary member of the UNWLA.

Questions and discussions followed.

A luncheon following the first plenary session featured performances by children from the Zorepad Dance Ensemble, directed by Ms. Kulbida, and several songs performed by the vocal ensemble Charivnyi Homin, directed by Jaroslaw Kushnir.

During the luncheon, citations were presented to UNWLA members who had served the UNWLA for 50 years or more. Recognition Awards were also presented to regional councils and branches for their significant contributions to the UNWLA.

During the afternoon plenary session, Ms. Hewryk spoke on the pattern and nature of Ukrainian immigrations to the United States and how these patterns have had an impact on the UNWLA and its membership. The session also included a discussion of parliamentary procedures and a meticulous review of the UNWLA by-laws, both chaired by parliamentarian Oksana Xenos.

Following the busy agenda of the day,

delegates and guests enjoyed a festive dinner celebrating the 80th anniversary of the UNWLA. An exceptionally interesting and entertaining program highlighted the work of each UNWLA president since 1925.

Eleven women assumed the roles of the 11 women who had served as presidents to date, reciting accomplishments and expressing concerns in first-person narratives. Using words culled from speeches, letters, articles or other sources, they created portraits of women whose strengths and hopes, fears and vision have been the driving force of the organization for the last eight decades: Julia Shustakevich, Julia Jarema, Olena

Lototsky, Annette Kmetz, Anastasia Wagner, Stefania Pushkar, Lidia Burachynsky, Ivanna Rozhankowsky, Maria Sawchak, Ms. Krawczuk, and Ms. Kurowyckyj.

On Sunday morning, divine liturgy was celebrated by Bishop Basil Losten of the Ukrainian Catholic Church. Later that morning, many of convention participants boarded buses for a sightseeing excursion to Albany.

UNWLA elections were the order of business for the morning plenary session and the following were elected to serve for the 2005-2008 term: Iryna Kurowyckyj, president; Oxana Farion, first vice-president; Marta Danyluk, second vice-president; Sophia Hewryk, third vice-president; and Marianna Zajac, fourth vice-president.

Also elected were Lydia Babiuk, recording secretary; Christine M. Jarema, English-language corresponding secretary; Roma Shuhan, financial secretary; Renata Zajac, treasurer; Kateryna Nemyra, press; Irena Stecki and Vera



Among those recognized with honorary membership in the UNWLA were (from left): Marta Danyluk, Maria Nawarynsky, Marta Stasiuk and Maria Tomorug.



A view of the proceedings of the 27th convention of the UNWLA.

Kushnir, members-at-large.

Elected to standing committees were Daria Drozdowsky (Social Welfare), Christine Shwed (Education), Ulana Kobzar (Art/Museum), Maria Polanskyj (Student Scholarship), Olha Trytyak (Archives) and Maria Hawrylyuk (Health and Environment).

The new Auditing Committee comprises Dr. Ratych, Maria Tomorug, and Ms. Cwiach.

The keynote speaker at Sunday's luncheon was Ms. Hryhorovych, president of Soyuz Ukrainok of Ukraine and national deputy in the Verkhovna Rada. Calling the UNWLA her "philosopher's stone," Ms. Hryhorovych compared the organization's historic journey to the historic journey recently taken by Ukraine's President Viktor Yushchenko. She thanked the UNWLA for 80 years of support for Ukraine, saying, "You have been there for us throughout all those difficult years. You have been our ministers of defense and our ministers of culture." She also thanked the UNWLA's president for her support for Soyuz Ukrainok of Ukraine. "It was through your initiative that our organizations forged a symbolic union four years ago. It was through your intercession that the International Council of Women will be holding its 2006 conference in Kyiv," Ms. Hryhorovych underscored.

The luncheon also included a brief speech by Valentyna Borysenko, author of the newly published book "The Ukrainian Woman in History." Ms. Borysenko is currently working with Ukraine's First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko on collecting stories and testimonies of survivors of the Holodomor.

Sunday's agenda continued with concurrent seminars by Maria Polanskyj (Scholarship/Student Stipend Program); Irena Chaban, Kateryna Nemyra, and Tamara Stadnychenko (Press/Our Life); Ulana Hlynska (Branches-at-large); Irene D'Alessio and Roma Dyhdalo (Social Welfare), and Maria Pazuniak (Art/Museum).

The 27th Convention Banquet, attended by some 300 guests and delegates, began with a formal introduction of the new administration and regional council presidents. Among those attending were Consul General Serhiy Pohoreltsev and Vice-Consul Roman Ander and their wives; Anna Krawczuk, National Commander of the Ukrainian American Veterans; Michael Sawkiw, president of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America; Maria Shkambara, president of the WFUWO; and Ihor Gawdiak, president of the Ukrainian American Coordinating Council; Roma Lisovich, treasurer of the Ukrainian National Association; and Olha Hnateyko, representing The Ukrainian Museum of New

York.

An invocation was offered by Archbishop Antony of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church.

Greetings from President George W. Bush and New York Gov. George Pataki were read by Marianna Zajac, and a congratulatory message from President Viktor Yushchenko and First Lady Kateryna Yushchenko was read by Ms. Hryhorovych.

The highlight of the banquet was the presentation of the Young Women Achievers Awards to Orysia Woloszyn Dmytrenko, Christine M. Duzyj, Vera Farmiga, Roksolana Luchkan, Lusya Strus and Nadia Tarnawsky. Three additional award recipients, Larysa Halyna Pevny, Olenka Z. Pevny and Christina Zynycz, were unable to attend.

Citations were presented to the Ukrainian credit unions of Rochester, N.Y., and New York City, for their sponsorship of the convention.

Special awards were also presented to three individuals who have contributed their skills and talents to the UNWLA's monthly publication: Dr. Ihor Magun, Marie Duplak and Lidia Bodnar-Balahutrak.

On Monday, May 30, concurrent seminars were presented by Ms. Trytyak (Archives) and Neonila Lechman (Public Relations). A seminar on education was presented by newly elected Education Chair Christine Shwed and Vera Bej, recipient of Pennsylvania's prestigious Teacher of the Year award.

The morning plenary session focused on adoption of convention resolutions, and the afternoon plenary sessions focused on miscellaneous questions and suggestions. The 27th UNWLA Convention was officially adjourned by Convention Committee Chair Marianna Zajac.

The UNWLA Convention Committee group whose task was to choreograph an interesting and memorable experience for all attending, was led by Ms. Zajac, who was ably assisted by committee members Vera Kushnir, Christine Kyfor, Ms. Staruch, Olya Drozdowycz, Luba Kushnir Dryansky, Halyna Logan, Alisa Serdiuk and Irena Skaliy.

Several institutions and individuals provided generous financial support for the convention as sponsors, patrons, and benefactors. Among these were the Rochester Ukrainian Federal Credit Union, Self-Reliance (N.Y.) Federal Credit Union, the Ukrainian National Federal Credit Union of New York, Ventana DSM Corp., the Ukrainian Self Reliance New England Federal Credit Union, Andrew W. Danyluk, M.D., Eugenia Makuch, Ms. Dryansky, UNWLA Branch 95 and UNWLA Branch 99.

UNWLA presents awards to nine Young Women Achievers

by Tamara Stadnychenko

ALBANY, N.Y. – During the banquet of the 27th UNWLA Convention, nine young women were presented with a Young Women Achievers Award in recognition of their individual talents and accomplishments. A brief biographical sketch of each award recipient follows.

Christina M. Duzyj graduated with a B.S. from the University of Michigan with highest honors. She is pursuing graduate studies at Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, researching maternal illness and fetal outcomes/international health development. Her previous endeavors included work as a research fellow in the field of rheumatology. Ms. Duzyj has also contributed her skills and talents to diverse community programs. She served as an intern with the Children of Chernobyl Relief Fund and as a director of adolescent leadership camps with Plast Ukrainian Scouting Organization. She was also a member of Columbia University's Health Science Campus theater troupe.

• After earning a B.S. from Hunter College, Orysia Woloszyn Dmytrenko completed graduate courses at New York University, Columbia University and the State University of New York. Before assuming her current position as spokesperson for the Lower Manhattan Development Corp. in charge of communications, she served as deputy director of the New York State Department of

Economic Development. She was seminar trainer for the International Republican Institute and now serves on the executive board of The Ukrainian Museum in New York City.

• An accomplished actress, Vera Farmiga studied theater and acting at Syracuse University and graduated with honors in 1995. She is featured in Paramount Pictures' recently released remake of "The Manchurian Candidate," starring Denzel Washington and Meryl Streep, and will soon be appearing in a Martin Scorsese film starring Leonardo DiCaprio and Matt Damon. Her television credits include starring roles in "UC: Undercover" and "Touching Evil." Ms. Farmiga has won major recognition at the 2004 Sundance Film Festival and received the 2005 Independent Spirit Award.

• After earning a B.A. from the University of Southern California, Roksolana Luchkan worked for several years as an educational sales consultant in Sydney, Australia. Currently, she is senior business development manager with eMarketer Inc. Ms. Luchkan is also founder and director of the Coalition Against Trafficking-USA and has organized "Natashas" and "Lilya 4-Ever," special events that publicize the trafficking problem. She performs with the Yara Arts Group and is an active member of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America and the Ukrainian Institute of America. She also serves as a volunteer teacher at the New York Museum School.

Committed to universal human rights, she is also a member of Amnesty International.

• With a Ph.D. from Columbia University, Larysa Halyna Pevny is an assistant professor at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. She has received four study grants and was honorary lecturer at the University of Sheffield, U.K. Her research field is neural stem/progenitor cell fate. She holds two patents that reflect her interest in this field. Dr. Pevny is contributing author to 22 publications and is a reviewer for two journals on the subject of developmental biology. She currently serves as director of the Pevny Laboratory.

• Oksana Z. Pevny earned a Ph.D. in art history from New York University and is assistant professor at the University of Richmond. She has presented numerous papers and lectures on art, and her articles have been featured in several art publications. Dr. Pevny has been awarded eight fellowships and grants; she was a Fulbright visiting professor at Kyiv University and a Mellon post-doctoral fellow at Emory University. She has served as consulting curator with the prestigious Guggenheim Museum and as a research associate with the Metropolitan Museum in New York City.

• Actress and writer Lusia Strus holds a B.S. from Illinois State University. In 2002 she won the Joseph Jefferson Award for Best Performance of the Year; she was also named best supporting actress at

the Mexican International Film Festival. Her theater credits include appearances in "Go Away, Go Away," "History of the Devil," "Our Town" and other productions. Ms. Strus has also appeared on television, in independent films and in several Hollywood feature films.

• Nadia Tarnawsky holds a master's in music history and is professor of Delacroze eurhythmics at the Cleveland Institute of Music. An accomplished vocalist, her professional engagements include Apollo's Fire, Divchata Kukhni, and appearances with the Baroque Music Ensemble, as well as the Ukrainian Folk Ensemble. Her voice can also be heard on the soundtrack recording of "Shadows of Forgotten Ancestors." Ms. Tarnawsky was recently awarded an Artist's Project Grant from the Ohio Arts Council.

• Holding a B.S. from the Fashion Institute of Technology in New York, Christina Zynycz also successfully completed a certificate program with International Business Institute in Nancy, France. She serves as Brand Manager for GRI Asia, Ltd. in New York, which boasts a chain of more than 280 stores, and as main manager between the GRI buying team and NWG sales team, advising on all aspects of merchandising. She has also worked as retail director for Nine West Group, Inc., and was a sales representative for Enzo Angiolini. She is a member of Plast's Spartanky sorority, the Carpathian Ski Club (KLK) and the Ukrainian National Association.

La Salle University holds international conference on Pope John Paul II and Ukraine

by Nicholas Rudnytzky

PHILADELPHIA – An international conference on "The legacy of Pope John Paul II and Ukraine" was hosted here by La Salle University on June 5. Held to mark the 30th anniversary of the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics (USA), and to commemorate the late pontiff, the one-day conference was organized by a committee headed by Dr. Leonid Rudnytzky, president of St. Sophia.

Over 60 people attended the conference, including students and professors from neighboring colleges and universities. They were welcomed to La Salle by the university's president emeritus, Brother Daniel Burke, FCS. In his remarks Brother Burke dwelled briefly on the historical ties that bind La Salle and the Ukrainian community, recounting some of the more important Ukrainian American scholarly and civic events that took place at the University since the 1960s.

Brother Burke noted: "Our conference is, as far as I know, the first scholarly event dedicated to Pope John Paul II and one nation, namely Ukraine. As such, it may well serve as a model for future events."

Prof. Albert Kipa, rector of the Ukrainian Free University of Munich, chaired the first session of the conference. He introduced Bishop Basil Losten of Stamford, Conn. as the keynote speaker. Drawing on his personal relationship with the late pope, as well as on scholarly sources and documents, the Bishop offered a comprehensive account of Pope John Paul II's activities and their impact on Ukraine. He stressed the pontiff's personal sanctity and benevolence toward the Ukrainian faithful, as well as the ecumenical spirit that informed his pontificate. It was Pope John Paul II who named Bishop Losten to the Pontifical Commission for Unity.

The second speaker was the Rev. Mark Morozowich of the Catholic University of America, who delivered a paper titled

"Pope John Paul II and the Liturgical Life of the Ukrainian Catholic Church: A Return to Eastern Identity." The speaker stressed the positive influence of the late pontiff on contemporary Ukrainian spiritual life. He also focused on several shortcomings in liturgical practices of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, both in Ukraine and in the diaspora.

The third speaker of the morning session was Wolodymyr Stojko, professor emeritus of history at Manhattan College and long-time editor of *The Ukrainian Quarterly*. In his paper titled "Papal Image of Ukraine in Sermons and Statements during his Visitation of Ukraine, June 23-27, 2001," Dr. Stojko analyzed the impact of the pope's pilgrimage to Ukraine. In addition to providing a historical context, the speaker offered some revealing insights into the lasting, positive aftereffects of the event on life in Ukraine.

The final speaker of the morning session of the conference was Mark Thomas, adjunct professor of political

science at George Mason University, who analyzed the pope as a political figure and the manner in which he influenced Soviet Russian policy in the second half of the 20th century. Speaking from a political-scientist's perspective, he drew much of his information from East Central European archives and KGB documents.

The second session was chaired by Jaroslav Zalipsky, chairman of the Philadelphia Chapter of the Shevchenko Scientific Society. Osip Roshka, editor-in-chief of the Philadelphia-based Ukrainian Catholic weekly *America*, offered an analysis titled "Papal Pronouncements on the Millennium of Ukraine's Christianity." He was followed by Roma Hayda, who represented Pax Romana, Catholic Movement for Intellectual and Cultural Affairs, USA, who examined the ecumenical thinking of Pope John Paul II and its impact on Ukraine. The final speaker of the panel

(Continued on page 25)



At the conference about the legacy of Pope John Paul II held at La Salle University are (from left): Jaroslav Zalipsky, Irma Kostyk, Irene Rudnytzky, George Isajiw, Roma Hayda, Bishop Basil Losten, the Rev. Mark Morozowich, Brother Daniel Burke, Leonid Rudnytzky, Wolodymyr Stojko, Mark Thomas, the Rev. Martin Canavan, Albert Kipa and Ivan Holowinsky.

New poetry by Vasyl Makhno, New Yorker formerly of Ukraine's Ternopil region



Hryhoriy Burbeza

Vasyl Makhno at the book launch of his latest collection of poetry "38 Virshiv Pro Niu York i Deshcho Inshe" (38 Poems About New York and Other Things) held on September 18, 2004, at the Publishers' Forum in Lviv.

by Ika Koznarska Casanova

NEW YORK – Vasyl Makhno is a Ukrainian émigré poet and literary scholar who came to New York in

2000, and an active member of the Shevchenko Scientific Society, where he coordinates and conducts the guest lectures and special events that are held throughout the year.

A native of Chortkiv in the Ternopil region, Mr. Makhno studied at the Ternopil Pedagogical Institute, followed by graduate studies. His dissertation, titled "The Artistic World of Bohdan Ihor Antonych," came out as a book in 1999. Antonych and the Modernist tradition have been referred to as a seminal influence in his early work.

As noted on the Poetry International Web-Ukraine (PIW) site, Mr. Makhno's first collection of poetry, titled "Skhyma" (Schema), was published in Ternopil in 1993. Since then he has published six collections of poetry, a collection of translations of the prominent Polish poet Zbigniew Herbert, "Struna Svitla" (String of Light, 1996), and has compiled an anthology, "Deviatdesiatnyky: Antolohiia Novoi Ukrainskoi Poezii" (Poets of the Nineties: An Anthology of New Ukrainian Poetry, 1998).

In the late 1990s he taught at the Jagiellonian University in Krakow, and in 1997 he was published for the first time in Polish translation. The Polish literary journal *Dekada Literacka* published several of his poems in translation by Andrzej Nowak.

His subsequent move to the United States, as noted by PIW editor Kateryna Botanova in her interview with the poet, "effected a sharp division in Makhno's life and poetry."

The poetry collection "Plavnyk Ryby" (The Fish's Fin) – half of which was written in Ukraine and the other half in the United States – and published in Ivano-Frankivsk in 2002, two years after Mr. Makhno settled in New York, is referred to by the poet as his "most transitional book." His subsequent, and most recent, collection – "38 Virshiv Pro Niu York i Deshcho Inshe" (38

Poems About New York and Other Things; Kyiv: Krytyka, 2004), attests to fundamental structural changes in his work and to new forms of creative expression.

With reference to the poet's work, Ms. Botanova observes that Mr. Makhno's texts "continue to be unusually dense, saturated with metaphors, symbols and cultural allusions. They continue to preserve his characteristic rhythm, as if they are written to be read in the same breath, with only a dash separating the words or, inversely, linking them together." (Michael Naydan writes about this in more detail in his translator's note, written for the PIW; the analytical critique is printed below with Prof. Naydan's permission).

Commenting on the poet's transition, Ms. Botanova notes that "Makhno is no longer hiding in his own poems. Poetry for him is now transformed into a way of living through a liminal situation, of living with the unexpected questions that life generates: about the boundaries of the Ukrainian ghetto, about poetry as a gift or a craft, about the Western tradition and the Eastern canon."

The move to New York and the practice of his craft in new conditions have ultimately served to reenergize and transform Makhno "from a bucolic into an urban poet...[one] who speaks a common language with contemporary Ukrainian poetry," she writes.

Intent on establishing contacts with fellow poets as well as keeping abreast of contemporary currents in poetry worldwide, Mr. Makhno had the opportunity to attend international poetry gatherings in Serbia and Romania in 2003. Finding it germane to the creative process, such exposure has also led to his translation of works by his colleagues.

To date, Mr. Makhno's poetry has appeared in Polish, Russian, German, and Serbian anthologies of Slavic and Ukrainian poetry.

Translator's note on the poetry of Vasyl Makhno

by Michael M. Naydan

Vasyl Makhno's deliberately elliptical poems about the "multicultural cornucopia" that is New York comprise fragments of thought, experience and time captured by a brooding wanderer groping to discover his new habitat.

His latest collection of poetry, "38 Poems about New York and Other Things" (2004), marks a dramatic shift in space for the poet to the urban landscapes of Brooklyn and Manhattan. America serves as the vessel that gives the poet shelter following his journey across the Atlantic.

The younger Makhno from the time he lived in Ukraine shares strong similarities with the New York Makhno of today, particularly in terms of the complex metaphorical imagery and dense verbal texture of his poetry, as well as the nearly anarchic utilization of grammar in his works, with virtually no punctuation. No commas, no periods, no question marks, no exclamation marks – just an occasional capital letter. His deliberately elliptical approach to poetry suggests the absence of conscious beginnings and endings in his poems, which have just middles or stopping points in life's journey. The middle is where the poet gravitates – a place in resident exile between two worlds, somewhere between his homeland and New York, somewhere between two languages and cultures.

Makhno makes use of only one punctuation mark in his poems: the pausing dash that serves to divide words, notions and phrases – and serves to link them as well. Oftentimes the dashes manage to do both simultaneously, creating a syntax

that is highly flexible, that can modulate meaning back and forth between words in a given line. His poems comprise fragments of thought, fragments of experience, fragments of time captured by a brooding wanderer groping to discover his new habitat.

Readers will discern verbal pictures of cityscapes in these 38 poems. And pictures they are, for a visual orientation is one of the hallmarks of Makhno's approach to his craft. To truly understand him, you must see the scene he sees or the dream he dreams through the eyes of his persona. Pure sound is relegated to secondary status in his poetics. In this collection he, like Lorca, is a poet in New York. For a Ukrainian reader the places have exotic names like Bryant Park, Astor Place, McSorley's, the La MaMa Theater and Starbucks. These comprise the realia that Makhno observes in his new space and time.

His poetry also captures a poet's person-

(Continued on page 17)

BOOK NOTES

Collection of poems highlights experiences in Ukraine, Lithuania

"Stranger Truths," by Maureen Passmore. Kent and London: The Kent State University Press, Number 10, Wick Poetry Chapbook Series Three, 2005. 18 pp.

Arising out of the author's experiences living in Ukraine and Lithuania, "Stranger Truths" is the collection of 17 poems by an outsider. Claiming no expert knowledge of the former Soviet Union, Ms. Passmore uses folklore and history to delve into the foreigner experience with unflinching detail and quiet narration.

Although Ms. Passmore has no familial connections to either country, her poems discover personal truths in a foreign landscape – the place where all previous constructions of self burn away in intuitive, and ultimately cherished, moments.

Ms. Passmore's poems recreate these moments, but are consistently told through an inner mirror of these events. Whether searching for the last standing synagogue in Vilnius ("Old Town"), imagining the Ukrainian village ritual of performing a marriage ceremony for a young, unmarried woman before her burial ("To Fulfill Her Life"), or learning her friend killed people for the KGB ("Lonya"), Ms. Passmore uses language to surpass simple retellings in order to unearth explorations of place and the self that are deeper than memory.

Among poems derived from the experience of Ukraine are "Kyiv Checkpoint,"

"Radiation in Kyiv," "Blessing" – the poetic image of a "rusalka" (or water spirit), "The Fruit Woman," "Titanium Statue on the Dnipro River," "Leaving Ukraine" and "Fourth of July, Misha's Village."

Poet and literary scholar Larissa Szporluk likens Ms. Passmore's poetry "to cut and polished jewels: structurally simple, innately priceless, sharp-edged and brilliant ..."; she goes on to note that "With the jeweler's touch, she brings out just enough edge, then the next. What makes her poetry more than just admirable is the genuine vision behind it: she is determined to recreate emotional experience through a vehicle other than itself ... In a time of highly decorative and self-serving artistry, here comes a poet with the strength of the ground."

Ms. Passmore earned an M.F.A. from Bowling Green State University, where she received the Distinguished Master's Thesis Award. Her poems have appeared in *Sycamore Review* and have won the Mississippi Review Poetry Prize. Ms. Passmore currently lives in Pittsburgh.

"Stranger Truths," ISBN 0-87338-833-x, is available by accessing The Kent State University website: www.kentstateuniversitypress.com.

Poetry International Web features poets from Ukraine

PARSIPPANY, N.J. – Poetry International Web-Ukraine is an English-text site, with poetry in the original and in English translation, which serves to promote Ukrainian poetry worldwide. The editor for PIW-Ukraine is Kateryna Botanova; the site may be accessed at: <http://ukraine.poetryinternational.org>.

PIW-Ukraine offers personal pages/sites of such leading contemporary Ukrainian poets, writers, and essayists as Yuri Andrukhovych, Natalka Bilotserkivets, Andriy Bondar, Halyna Krouk, Oleh Lysheha, Ivan Malkovych, Mykola Ryabchuk, Oksana Zabuzhko and Serhiy Zhadan.

The May issue of PIW-Ukraine fea-

tured Vasyl Makhno, a Ukrainian émigré poet and translator who has been living in New York since 2000, as "poet of the month." The site on Mr. Makhno includes nine of his poems as translated by Richard Burns, Vitaly Chernetsky, Kristina Lucenko and Michael M. Naydan; as well as Prof. Naydan's note as translator; an interview with the poet by Ms. Botanova; a bibliography; and website links, including interviews with the poet in Ukrainian, Polish and Serbian publications.

The next issue of PIW-Ukraine will appear in August. To receive PIW-Ukraine news, e-mail ukraine@poetryinternational.org.

Concert by Cerberus Piano Trio is last of Cultural Fund's season



Mykola Suk

by Yaro Bihun

Special to *The Ukrainian Weekly*

WASHINGTON – The Washington Group Cultural Fund's 2004-2005 Music Series came to a close here on May 22 with a concert by the Cerberus Piano Trio, featuring pianist Mykola Suk and two of his colleagues from the faculty of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, violinist Byron Tauchi and cellist Andrew Smith.

Four days later the fund also completed its 11th year of cultural activities in the nation's capital with an exhibit of woodcuts by one of the foremost masters of that genre, Jacques Hnizdovsky.

As did the three earlier concerts in the Music Series, the last performance featured a Ukrainian musician, Mr. Suk, as well as a work by a Ukrainian composer, Myroslav Skoryk's "Recitatives and Rondo." The ensemble also played the Trio in A by Italian composer Ildebrando Pizzetti and the Piano Trio No. 1 in D Minor by Russian composer Anton Arensky.

Mr. Suk, who began his music studies in Kyiv and later in Moscow, has performed in solo recitals and as a soloist with major orchestras worldwide. He has been on the faculties of the Kyiv and Moscow conservatories, and, since coming to the United States in the early 1990s, he has taught at the New England Conservatory in Boston and Columbia University. Currently he is assistant professor of music at the University of Nevada.

During his last appearance in Washington, at the National Gallery of Art in 2001, the *Washington Post's* music critic wrote that he "nearly set the keyboard on fire" in his performance of Liszt.

This was the second time this season that a Skoryk composition was included in a Music Series program. In the first concert of this series last October, the Forte String Quartet performed his Partita No. 6.

Other series performers played other Ukrainian composers. Pianist Juliana Osinchuk chose one of Dmytro Bortnyansky's sonatas for the third concert in March, and Ukrainian Canadian bass-baritone Taras Kulish included a wide range in his recital last November, from classical composers Mykola Lysenko and Semen Hulak-Artemovsky to popular song writers Oleksander



Jacques Hnizdovsky, "Self-Portrait," 1981.

A concert-goer's thoughts on purchasing performers' music

WASHINGTON – At most of the concerts of the TWG Cultural Fund series, members of the audience can purchase CDs of the performers' music. I usually avail myself of that opportunity – unless I already have the recording – and listening to the disk afterwards I usually feel sorry for those who did not.

At the Cerberus Piano Trio concert, the CD table in back of the hall had something special; a thick, four-disk Japanese-released album, with a photograph and just enough English on the cover to convince me that I simply had to have it. Above the English title, "Ludwig van Beethoven: Complete Violin Sonatas," was a photograph of Mykola Suk standing, hands folded, beside a concert grand, and Oleh Krysa, violin and bow at rest in his left hand. Both are smiling – very self-satisfied smiles.

I've heard both artists in concert and on recordings, but never together, and the possibility of hearing them play Beethoven's violin sonatas, and especially the 5th ("Spring") and 9th ("Kreutzer"), together, was something I simply had to experience. Having listened to the recording, I understand their smiles.

And I feel oh-so-sorry for those who didn't spend the \$40 to get this album. They know not what they're missing.

The problem for them is how to get it now. This Japanese recording is not at your local record store, nor is it available via the Internet. You can only get it from

two sources: Mr. Suk and Mr. Krysa, who managed to get their hands on the remaining disks after the Japanese company that produced the recording in 1999 went out of business.

I ordered additional copies from Mr. Suk, and he agreed to let me post his e-mail address for those who would like to buy the album; it's MykolaSuk@aol.com. (Mr. Krysa could not be reached to obtain his e-mail release, but if you do a Google search on him, the first link that comes up is his page at the Eastman School of Music in Rochester, which lists his e-mail and phone number.)

While you're in a buying mood: Mr. Suk has another fabulous CD with Liszt, Bartok, Silvestrov and Beethoven on the Cambria label; and Mr. Krysa has a CD with Mozart's violin concertos No. 3 and 5 that you'll listen to over and over again on the Lydian label.

There are many other recordings out there by Ukrainian musicians just waiting to be enjoyed. Buy one for yourself, for your sister-in-law and, yes, for your local classical music radio station. And don't forget to add a donation if it's a public radio station.

Did I mention Mariana Sadovska's "Songs I Learned in Ukraine?" It's "awesome!" to borrow my nephew's favorite adjective.

– Yaro Bihun



Members of the Cerberus Piano Trio, during their concert at The Lyceum, in Alexandria, Va.: violinist Byron Tauchi, pianist Mykola Suk and cellist Andrew Smith.

Bilash and Bohdan Wesolowsky.

The Hnizdovsky exhibit at the Ukrainian Embassy showcased 50 woodcuts made by the artist between 1944 and 1981. Visitors wishing to buy his woodcuts were able to do so at the conclusion of the exhibit.

Speaking about the artist in her introductory remarks, Cultural Fund Director Svitlana Fedko Shiells highlighted the originality and lasting quality of his work. "Hnizdovsky found his very own, unique style – something every artist strives for, but few achieve."

"Jacques Hnizdovsky has been gone now for 20 years," she said, "but the interest in his art continues to grow."

The exhibit was originally planned for mid-December. It was postponed, however, because the Orange Revolution protests in Kyiv spawned demonstrations also in front of the Embassy building in Washington. Since the Fund's founding in 1994, it has organized its events in cooperation with the Embassy of Ukraine.

Other 2004-2005 Cultural Fund events included a lecture and exhibit by Ukrainian-Canadian architect Radoslav Zuk in September; in January, Larry Appelbaum, a

jazz specialist and senior studio engineer at the Library of Congress, discussed the evolution of jazz in Ukraine; and in February, Washingtonians were treated to a performance by Mariana Sadovska, a vocal artist specializing in little-known songs and rituals from rural Ukrainian villages.

In addition to the Cultural Fund events, three Ukrainian-American pianists performed at other Washington venues: Thomas Hrynkiw accompanied two Austrian baritones at the National Gallery of Art, Nadia Shpachenko gave a concert at the Phillips Collection in February and Oksana Lutsyshyn paired up with violinist Natalia Kuznetsova at the Arts Club of Washington in March.

March also brought the Washington community the sad news about concert pianist Daria Telizyn, a former member of TWG. She died after a long illness in Dunedin, Fla. She was 44.

Preliminary plans for the 2005-2006 Music Series include the winners of the Horowitz International Young Pianists Competition in Kyiv, violinist Maxim Brilinsky and pianist Volodymyr Vynnytsky, among others.

Folk art book wins first prize at Lviv fair

WINNIPEG – "Painted Wood: Naive Art of the Ukrainian Village" was awarded First Prize at the National Ukrainian Book Forum in Lviv back in September 2004. The book was written in Ukrainian by the prominent Ukrainian ethnographer Lidia Orel and translated into English by Winnipeg writer and translator Orysia Tracz.

The book tied in votes for the grand prix with a collection of poetry by Mykola Vorobiov, which the latter won in that category. The first prize for the best book was chosen from 10 books nominated, with the grand prix being awarded separately.

In "Painted Wood," Ms. Orel discusses traditional Ukrainian folk painting on chests, lintels, icons, window shutters and on wooden tableware. The book is lavishly illustrated with photographs from many Ukrainian museums. It was published in separate Ukrainian and English editions, and both were awarded the first prize at the Lviv book fair.

"Painted Wood" was published in 2003 by Rodovid Press of Kyiv. This publishing house, founded in 1991, is directed by Lidia Lykhach. It also publishes Rodovid (Family Tree), a scholarly journal on Ukrainian art and culture in all its aspects. In 2001 the private company also opened a gallery in Kyiv that exhibits the cultural heritage of Ukraine from the 18th century onward.

This is the second book that Ms. Tracz translated for Rodovid. The first, "Ukrainian Antiquities: Folk Art of the Hutsul and Pokuttia Regions in Private Collections," was published in 2002, also in separate Ukrainian and English editions. The album is richly illustrated with photographs of icons on glass, carved wooden candelabra, wooden and metal crosses, and clay tiles and plates from the past centuries, rescued and preserved by private collectors in Lviv.

The foreword to "Ukrainian Antiquities" was written by Viktor Yushchenko, himself a painter and collector of Ukrainian folk art and antiquities. He noted: "... I am deeply convinced that the world will respect and value the Ukrainians if we enrich it with our cultural heritage. By adding the unique masterpieces of Ukrainian culture to world civilization, we will be able to preserve our identity and ensure Ukraine a worthy place in the family of European nations."

The two books were launched in late 2004 in Winnipeg at McNally-Robinson Booksellers. Both books are available at the Oseredok Boutique, Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Center, 184 Alexander Ave. E., in Winnipeg (204-942-0218) and at McNally-Robinson, <http://www.mcnallyrobinson.com/>. They may also be ordered online from www.Rodovid.net.

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Illinois UCCA...

(Continued from page 6)

UCCA fulfilled its mission and played a significant role both in Ukraine and in the United States in promoting the Orange Revolution. Now there is a need to include the process of change that is transforming the Ukrainian community in the United States. The community has been enriched by the massive influx of new immigrants and by the participation of a new generation of people of Ukrainian heritage born in America. Both of these constituencies – which are equally represented on the newly elected board – belong to a generation that is informed, communicates through the Internet, and is concerned about Ukraine's role in the world. These new constituencies in the diaspora demonstrated their involvement in Ukrainian issues their participation in the elections, demonstrations related to the Orange Revolution, and through their highly active role in informing members of the government and media of the United States at the time of Ukraine's crisis. This was done through personal intervention and a massive effort via the Internet.

Such a development is a very positive sign for the future of the Ukrainian diaspora and for the UCCA. This is the right time to develop a plan of inclusiveness for the next generation and to prepare for its future leadership role. Now is the time to initiate a constructive dialogue, which can be achieved only when the interests of the community take precedence over disruptive personal scores between individuals.

This is the time to recognize the work of those who contributed in the past and to prepare those who will contribute in the future. This is the time for dialogue, reform, inclusion, planning and effectiveness. Together we are many; together we will build an organization with wise leadership for the future and bring reconciliation to our Chicago community, as well as strengthen the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America.

U.S. energy...

(Continued from page 9)

structure, exploration, or new technologies. Neither do we set the prices that consumers pay. We feel the market can do a better job of establishing and changing prices than any government entity could.

The United States discovered this the hard way.

In the early 1970s, our government instituted price controls on gasoline. The hope was that it would keep a lid on inflation and protect consumers. The policy failed utterly. Instead of low-priced gasoline for our citizens, there was no gasoline. The policy led to shortages, hoarding, rationing. Instead of stability, we got panic. It was a painful lesson to learn and live through, but we learned it, and learned from it.

And I think that a large part of the credit for the economic expansion the United States experienced in the 1980s and '90s is due to the fact we put those notions behind us and put more faith in letting the free market determine prices. I mention this story to make the broad point that energy security is best achieved if societies and economies are free. If there is any message I want to leave with you this afternoon, it is that.

I encourage you to continue down the path to greater freedom and democracy. I know you will. When President Yushchenko visited America, he was welcomed as a courageous hero. The people of my nation were thrilled by his words as he concluded his address to our Congress: "Ukraine is free," he said, "and will always remain free."

Those words are an inspiration, not only for Ukrainians, but for people in all the nations of Central Asia. ...

Russia asks...

(Continued from page 2)

lishing political and ideological control over the mass media" and "pressure against journalists who criticize representatives of the authorities." This allegation clearly reveals Russia's double standards. Media freedom in Russia is far worse now than under President Boris Yeltsin, whereas in Ukraine it has greatly expanded since Mr. Yushchenko's election.

Even hollower are Russia's complaints about alleged attempts to impose "ideological control over the mass media" in Ukraine. Russian political technologist Sergei Markov has admitted that during the Kuchma era Russia was directly involved in preparing secret instructions (temnyky) that the Ukrainian presidential administration, then headed by Viktor Medvedchuk, would send to media outlets. Ukraine's 1+1 television channel has revealed that the presidential administration threatened to shut them down if they did not follow these guidelines.

Yet Mr. Medvedchuk has now warned the OSCE that President Yushchenko is turning Ukraine into an "authoritarian state" (Ukrayinska Pravda, May 24). He also advised the OSCE that Mr. Yushchenko's new party of power, People's Union – Our Ukraine, would abuse its access to state-administrative resources in next year's parliamentary elections. This is quite rich coming from the man who was directly involved in the worst abuses of state-administrative resources in the 2004 elections.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs also expressed its surprise that the State Duma would appeal to PACE, which has often declared its dissatisfaction with the state of democracy in Russia. Since Mr. Yushchenko's election, Kyiv has distanced itself from the Kuchma regime's statements backing Russian criticism of the OSCE.

Ukraine, like Georgia and Moldova, has pulled out of the CIS Election Observation Mission (CIS EOM) because it was established to provide an alterna-

tive to the OSCE monitors by whitewashing election fraud in the Commonwealth of Independent States. The CIS observers did not see any election fraud in the second round of Ukraine's 2004 election, a conclusion sharply at odds with the OSCE, the Council of Europe and the United States.

President Putin has defended his support for Mr. Yanukovich by stating that it was Russia's policy to deal only with the authorities. Evidently, this policy did not carry over to the Yushchenko government. Russia now has become the defender of the opposition while refusing to condemn the corruption and election fraud that these ousted leaders have committed. This selective memory was on view in January when President Putin met Mr. Yanukovich in Moscow before Mr. Yushchenko's inauguration (Ukrayinska Pravda, January 24). During his chat with Mr. Yanukovich, Mr. Putin agreed to support the opposition in Ukraine in the 2006 parliamentary elections.

Moscow's allegations of "political repression" are linked to President Yushchenko's forthright statements that some 16,000 to 17,000 Ukrainian officials have been released because they supported the previous regime and were involved in corruption and election fraud. He has promised to continue this housecleaning by replacing the head of every raion administration. Ukraine's political opposition has failed to convince the Western media and international organizations that this replacement of officials and the launching of criminal charges against some of them are tantamount to "political repression." Only Russia is convinced of this claim.

During a recent conference in Kyiv, the president of the European Court of Human Rights, Luzius Wildhaber, did not observe any human rights abuses in Ukraine. He stated, "Some areas need to change quickly, some require legislative changes, and one needs to give the authorities time if you really seriously want to see change."

Kyiv's plan...

(Continued from page 2)

bolds – flag, coat of arms, anthem – to be used together with the symbols of the Republic of Moldova. Furthermore, Tiraspol has the right to participate in making foreign-policy decisions by Chisinau in matters that affect Transdniestria's interests (the scope of these interests is to be defined in advance by both sides).

And, the plan stipulates that Transdniestria should have the right to secede from Moldova if the latter joins another state and/or ceases to be a subject of international law (this provision obviously addresses the fear of Transdniestria residents that Moldova may reunite with Romania in the future).

The plan's final provisions envisage that if Chisinau and/or Tiraspol, having signed the plan, fail to comply with some of its provisions, Russia, Ukraine and the OSCE reserve the right to take measures allowed by international law against the signatories. Notably, the Ukrainian plan explicitly does not mention the pullout of Russian troops from Transdniestria.

Initially, both Chisinau and Tiraspol were reportedly favorably disposed toward the plan. At least, such an impression could be obtained from media reports on the Vinnytsia talks and some statements voiced shortly after that meeting. For instance, Moldovan Minister for Reintegration Vasile Sova said on May 20 that the plan is "an important [move] from theoretical discussions to practical steps."

"We are embarking on an absolute new stage of the Transdniestria conflict settlement, and all the chances to solve the problem exist with a due respect for the just interests of the Republic of Moldova and Transdniestria residents," Mr. Sova asserted.

But on May 24 in Chisinau, in a rare show of unanimity, leaders of Moldova's six major parties – the Communist Party, the Christian Democratic Popular Party (PPCD), the Democratic Party, the Our Moldova Alliance, the Social Liberal Party and the Social Democratic Party –

held a news conference at which, according to Moldovan news agencies, they concurred that the Ukrainian plan contains both pluses and minuses. Lurie Rosca, the Parliament's deputy leader of the PPCD spoke for many when he pointed out that the minuses include Ukraine's failure to mention the pullout of Russian troops from Transdniestria or Moldovan-Ukrainian cooperation in establishing joint border checkpoints on the Transdniestrian stretch of the Moldovan-Ukrainian border.

"We have been waiting for years for concrete actions from Kyiv [to set up] joint customs checkpoints on the eastern portion of the Moldovan-Ukrainian frontier," Mr. Rosca said. "The withdrawal of Russian troops and armaments [from Transdniestria] and the establishment of the said customs checkpoints jointly with Ukraine are two major issues for the Republic of Moldova. All the remaining problems can be resolved with our own forces."

Some Russian-language newspapers in Moldova suggested "Washington's hand" in this modification of Chisinau's perception of the plan, reporting that the news conference was held shortly after those leaders returned from a Washington trip sponsored by the U.S.-based International Republican Institute.

Bucharest's view of the Ukrainian plan is even more critical. Romanian President Traian Basescu stressed that any international regulation of the Transdniestria problem should obligatorily include the pullout of Russian troops from the region and tightening the Moldovan-Ukrainian frontier in order to prevent smuggling that, according to Mr. Basescu, is the main source of sustenance for the unrecognized Transdniestria authorities.

Romanian Foreign Minister Mihai Razvan Ungureanu signaled another objection when he suggested that the internationally monitored elections in Transdniestria could only legitimize the Tiraspol regime and strengthen separatist tendencies in the region.

The Foreign Policy Association, a

Moldovan non-governmental organization that summarized "minuses" of the Ukrainian plan earlier this week, noted that one of the plan's main drawbacks is that Kyiv proposes only two international guarantors of the Transdniestria settlement – Ukraine and Russia – while assigning a role of mere observers to the European Union and the United States. Russia, the Foreign Policy Association argues, echoing the views of many Moldovan and Romanian commentators, cannot be a guarantor of the plan because it is involved militarily in the Transdniestria conflict and effectively "rules" the breakaway region.

Does the criticism of the Ukrainian plan mean that the plan will be discarded, just as the so-called Kozak Memorandum of 2003, a Russia-sponsored settlement deal calling for a "federal" Moldova? Not necessarily. Some political analysts suggest that Chisinau may modify the Ukrainian proposal by removing some of

its most controversial points (for instance, about giving Tiraspol a say in reintegrated Moldova's foreign policy) or adding some provisions (for instance, about the Russian pullout).

Of course, such potential innovations to the plan will require acceptance from Tiraspol and Moscow. Given Russia's lukewarm attitude to the plan and reluctance to accept the United States and the EU as mediators in the Transdniestria settlement, such acceptance may be hard to attain. But some Moldovan politicians are aware that their options are not many.

"Isn't it strange that Moldova demands Russia and Ukraine prepare proposals on the Transdniestria conflict settlement and then declines them?" Democratic Party leader Dumitru Diacov asked participants in the May 24 press conference in Chisinau. "If we keep on acting like this, one day we may remain alone in facing the Transdniestria problem."



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Translator's note...

(Continued from page 14)

al vision of the multicultural cornucopia that is the essence of New York, from his depictions of the Hassidic presence in Brooklyn to his poetic jazz variations on African American life. Makhno has great empathy for both groups since, just like the poet, they are exilic wanderers. The poet, too, seeks traces of his homeland in exile.

He begins the collection with the intentionally clichéd lines "a Ukrainian

poet must write rhymed poems." He doesn't, of course. Neither did many of his predecessors in exile from the Ukrainian New York Group of poets, to whom he dedicates a poem in the collection. Neither did the New York School of American poets, whom he references in his poems and in his afterword.

Makhno's highly philosophical poetry in the collection is rife with a poet's solitary wanderings through the city, the way a fox – an image he often uses in the collection – forages for nourishment in winter.



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Georgia Branch of UCCA holds first annual meeting

by Ulana Bodnar

ATLANTA – The Georgia branch of the Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, which was organized in April 2004, held its first annual membership meeting in Atlanta this year on April 9. The meeting was opened by the Chair, Dr. Ulana Bodnar, who thanked board members for their tireless work, which culminated in a successful year of activities.

After approving the agenda, Halyna Seredyuk and Oksana Foltyn were chosen as meeting chair and secretary, respectively, and the board-proposed nominating and verification committees

were approved by the membership. The verification committee presented its findings to the meeting chair, who declared the meeting convened according to the organizational bylaws. The member then listened to key board reports and engaged in lively discussions.

The branch completed all work that was planned at the first board meeting in May 2004. All activities took place under the slogan "God and Ukraine," reflecting the unity of all Ukrainian religious groups in Georgia and their desire for just rule on the part of the Ukrainian gov-

(Continued on page 23)



Members of the recently established Georgia Branch of the UCCA (from left): Kathy Tice, Yelizaveta Bolton, Laryssa Temple, Halyna Seredyuk, Dr. Ulana Bodnar, Halyna Nickolyshyn, Zenon Franko and Taras Stadnitskiy.

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Montreal and Kyiv to begin high school exchange program

MONTREAL – For the first time in the province of Quebec, Royal West Academy in Montreal West has set up an exchange of high school pupils and teachers with a high school in Ukraine, the Kyiv-Mohyla Collegium. The students from Kyiv are to arrive in Montreal this September.

This exchange will involve 23 students who are 15 years old and three teachers from each school. Each group will spend at least two weeks in the other's country, students staying with students and teachers with teachers. By staying in each other's homes, it will give an opportunity for the Canadians and Ukrainians to form lasting friendships and familiarize more closely with each other's unique history, culture and language. The two-week cultural and educational program is arranged by the host school.

In Montreal, the parents, teachers and students have regular monthly meetings and organize an array of projects throughout the school year to raise the \$20,000 needed to cover all the expenses for the students' unique program while in Canada. This will include cultural excursions to Ottawa and Quebec City, and visits to Montreal museums and other historic points of interest. They will also attend classes in the school to compare how school is taught in Quebec.

The high school students from Kyiv will also be taken to the annual Ukrainian festival held in Rosemount and attended by over 10,000 Montrealers. This will acquaint them with the over 100-year-old Ukrainian community in Montreal.

The cost of the air fare to Montreal is to be raised by the Kyiv high school students and their school.

The student exchange is coordinated by

teacher Sidney Westlake, with the assistance of Jill Lang and Doug Floen of Royal West Academy in Montreal, a public, French immersion high school with 830 students. The pupils are mostly English-speaking, however, they take various courses in French, in addition to French language classes, in order to become bilingual. It is a public school which resembles a private school in that entry is competitive, there is a uniform and academic results are very good. In the school's 20th century history course, the teaching of the 1932-1933 Famine-Genocide is included along with the documentary "Harvest of Despair."

The Ukrainian community in Montreal has taken an active interest in this exchange, and various organizations, including the Ukrainian Canadian Congress and the Ukrainian Professional and Business Association, and individuals have financially contributed to help alleviate some of the costs involved for the hosting Royal West families.

In the past, Royal West Academy organized student exchanges with Moscow, Rouen in France, Nymburk in the Czech Republic, London, Berlin, Warsaw, Rome and other cities.

Since Ukraine's renewed independence, the curtain has finally opened up to Ukrainian students invited by schools in the West. Not too long ago, this type of exchange would have been impossible for Ukraine.

Readers who wish to help support this exchange may make checks out to Royal West Academy/Ukraine Exchange and send them to: Royal West Academy, 189 Easton Ave., Montreal West, Quebec H4X 1L4. For further information readers may call (514) 481-5871.

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U.S.-Ukraine Foundation announces Youth Leadership Program in Ukraine

WASHINGTON – The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation is seeking a select group of young men and women who consider themselves “leaders for tomorrow” and who are interested in U.S.-Ukraine relations within the context of the overall Ukrainian community, or the Ukrainian American community.

The foundation’s Youth Leadership Program 2005 – which is slated to take place in Kyiv on July 24-31 – will enable students to learn about public policy, the political process in Ukraine, U.S.-Ukraine relations, the importance of the Ukrainian American community in U.S.-Ukraine affairs, the need for activism, and the wide genre of careers available in Ukraine via interaction with Ukraine’s leaders. The Kyiv program will have the same framework as the previous Washington-based Youth Leadership programs, but with a focus on key leaders and institutions in Ukraine.

The goal of the program is to have students develop an increased awareness of Ukraine in the global perspective and will become more familiar with key leaders and institutions in Ukraine. Participants will also learn leadership skills at seminars conducted by educators and motivational speakers.

The USUF will organize a full schedule of meetings with government and non-government officials in Kyiv. Within the context of U.S.-Ukraine affairs, students will gain an understanding of the role and impact of these individuals, their organizations and their constituencies. As a volunteer project, students will assist at “Help Us Help the Children” orphans’ camp in the Vorokhta and Yaremche area.

Additionally, participants will gain a greater appreciation of the culture, institutions and history of Ukraine, as they enjoy the beautiful landmarks of Kyiv.

Program costs (for program activities and transport) and lodging are free. Students will be responsible for transportation to and from Kyiv.

The application deadline for the Youth Leadership Program 2005 is June 20.

Eligibility: U.S. students, and students studying outside of Ukraine who are entering or are currently enrolled in college or graduate school and are between the ages of 18 and 24 are eligible to apply. Participants are required to speak and understand Ukrainian.

To download the application, readers can log on to please visit www.usukraine.org/ylp.shtml or <http://www.usukraine.org/application-nonukr.doc>.

The application should be faxed to Miriam Bates or Noelle Budwig at (202) 347-4267 or e-mailed to miriam@usukraine.org or noelle@usukraine.org.

For American students requiring visas, the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation strongly recommends that all materials be sent in as quickly as possible.

Information: For additional information, please visit www.usukraine.org/ylp.shtml or e-mail Miriam@usukraine.org or noelle@usukraine.org.

There is a separate application process for students residing in Ukraine. Students in Ukraine should apply via the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation’s Community Partnerships Project. For more information, they should contact Marta Kolomayets of the U.S.-Ukraine Foundation’s Kyiv office at: marta@usukraine.org.

The U.S.-Ukraine Foundation (USUF) is a not-for-profit 501(c)(3) non-governmental organization established in 1991 to facilitate democratic development, encourage free market reform and enhance human rights in Ukraine. The foundation’s mission is to build peace and prosperity in Ukraine through shared democratic values. USUF is dedicated to strengthening the mutual objectives of both nations and advancing Ukraine as a cornerstone of regional stability, and a full partner in the community of nations.

PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT COMMITTEE of UNA BRANCHES announces that its

ANNUAL DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

will be held on
Sunday, June 12, 2005, at 1:00 p.m.
at the UUARC
1206 Cottman Ave., Philadelphia, PA

Obligated to attend the meeting as voting members are
District Committee Officers, Convention Delegates
and two delegates from the following branches:

10, 45, 62, 83, 116, 128, 153, 154, 162, 163, 173, 216, 231, 239,
245, 247, 248, 261, 268, 321, 331, 339, 347, 362, 378, 397

All UNA members are welcome as guests at the meeting.
Meeting will be attended by:
Stefan Hawrysz, UNA Advisor
Pawlo Prinko, UNA Advisor

District Committee
Stefan Hawrysz, District Chairman
Pawlo Prinko, Secretary
Nicholas Prysylak, Treasurer

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MAY - JUNE

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

JULY

7/1-7/4 Fourth of July Festivities
July 1 Luna performs at Tiki Bar
July 2- Zabava- LUNA AND Teen Dance Night- HRIM & DJ
July 3- Zabava, band to be announced
July 1-4 Art Exhibits: Dianna Shmerykowsky featuring a series of Ukrainian Dance paintings and Romanka Zajac featuring Gardanny and Photography
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 featuring photo exhibit, outdoor interpretive presentation, film
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 & Company
8/5-6 Art Exhibit: Ducia Hanushevsky featuring Ukrainian ceramic art
8/6 Afternoon performances- "Barabolya" with Ron Cahute & Company followed by HRIM Zabava with Burya on Veselka Patio DJ in Veselka Hall
8/7-20 Traditional Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp
8/12 Twisted Kleshka performs at Tiki Bar
8/13 Miss Soyuzivka Weekend & Zabava with Tempo
8/19-20 Art Exhibit: Kozak family featuring paintings
8/20 Dance Camp Recital Performance and Zabava with Fata Morgana

SEPTEMBER

Labor Day Weekend Festivities

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



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NOTES ON PEOPLE

Receives master of laws degree

by Judge Bohdan A. Futey

WASHINGTON – Marko W. Kipa, Esq. received his master of laws (LL.M.) with highest honors in litigation and dispute resolution on May 22 from the George Washington University Law School. While earning his LL.M. in the evenings, Mr. Kipa served full-time as law clerk at the United States Court of Federal Claims in Washington.

Following his completion of the judicial clerkship in September, Mr. Kipa will join the Washington office of Sheppard, Mullin, Richter & Hampton. The firm is designated as an Am Law 100 law firm, and employs over 430 attorneys in nine cities. He will enter the

firm as a second-year associate in the Government Contracts and Regulated Industries Practice Group. His responsibilities will include regulatory compliance issues, as well as litigation.

Mr. Kipa is licensed to practice in Maryland and in the District of Columbia, and this summer will be sworn into the bar of the United States Court of Federal Claims. He earned his juris doctor with honors from the University of Maryland School of Law, and his bachelor of arts cum laude in history and political science from Muhlenberg College.

Since graduating from law school, Mr. Kipa also has been deeply concerned with and involved in developments in Ukraine. He participated in numerous Rule of Law programs with visiting judges and members of Parliament. He also researched legislation pending before the Parliament and assisted in analyzing Ukrainian court decisions.

Moreover, Mr. Kipa was a delegate for the International Republican Institute's Ukraine Presidential Election Observation Mission, serving as an observer at the Ukrainian Embassy for the second round and in Cherkasy for the repeat second round of the 2004 Ukrainian presidential election.

Mr. Kipa is the son of Oksana and Dr. Albert Kipa of Allentown, Pa. Dr. Kipa is professor laureate of languages, literatures, and cultures at Muhlenberg College, and also serves as rector of the Ukrainian Free University in Munich, Germany.

Mr. Kipa is a member of Branch 47 of the Ukrainian National Association.



Marko Kipa (left) with Judge Bohdan Futey

Georgia Branch...

(Continued from page 19)

ernment. The first three months of board activity were dedicated to organizational issues.

Also during this time and up through December 2004, the branch election steering committee worked tirelessly on the issue of Ukrainian presidential elections. After it became apparent that the Ukrainian government did not wish to open an additional voting district in Atlanta that would serve the Southeast, where many new immigrants live, the branch organized a bus that enabled voters to travel to Washington to cast their ballots and sent a monetary contribution to the demonstrators on the maidan in Kyiv.

The branch's first formal event, organized on August 29, 2004, celebrated the 13th anniversary of Ukraine's independence. One month earlier, a delegation that included members of the UCCA and the Ukrainian Women's League, met with Georgia's Gov. Sonny Purdue for the ceremonial signing of the proclamation declaring Ukrainian Independence Day in Georgia on August 24, 2004.

On November 7, 2004, the branch celebrated the anniversary of the historic events of November 1, 1918 and the 60th anniversary of the death of Metropolitan Andrei Sheptytsky.

In December, the publishing committee disseminated its first semi-annual

issue of the branch's newsletter, which included the aims and activities of the branch, a listing of board members, advertisements, etc.

In January thanks to two musicians from Chicago who wanted to assist the Ukrainian community in Georgia, Ihor Chytrij and Orest Manyk, the branch held its first annual malanka at the Sheraton Midtown Atlanta Hotel.

In March, the branch organized its last event, a celebration of the life of Taras Shevchenko, which was followed by "Zapusty," or Mardi Gras, hosted by a local musician, Roman Salo.

After board reports and discussions, the head of the nominating committee, Ms. Seredyuk, proposed the make-up of the new board, which was adopted unanimously. Elected were: Dr. Bodnar; vice-chair, Ms. Seredyuk; secretary, Maryana Delaine; treasurer, Kathy Tice; cultural affairs, Yelizaveta Bolton; auditors, Halyna Nickolyshyn, Taras Stadnitskiy and Zenon Franko; members-at-large, Diana Stawnyczy, Laryssa Temple and Rosalia Derkach. After the election, the new chair gave special thanks to Mary Marchuk, who was instrumental in the growth of the cranch and who helped immensely during its first critical year.

After the close of the annual meeting, the new board held its first meeting and delineated a work plan for the years 2005-2006.



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Columbia University...

(Continued from page 9)

mented by either September or December of this year. Either way, gaining the pro-presidential majority in the March 2006 parliamentary elections is nearly as important as the presidential elections of 2004.

Another key factor on the economics front is the fact that troubling consequences of the electoral crisis of late 2004 are already visible. Ukraine's economic expansion

slowed more sharply in the first months of 2005 than had generally been expected. After growing by 12 percent in 2004, economic growth slowed to only 5 percent on annual basis year-to-date. In the short term, the macroeconomic picture remains at best mixed. The imports in the Ukrainian gross domestic product constitute 60 percent of the total. The great economic growth of the recent past was driven primarily by the favorable developments in the main export markets. First, 40 percent of the Ukrainian

exports are composed of steel and other metals. The price for steel has been rising steadily in the past three years, almost doubling during that period for some product lines. Although the prices are projected to continue to rise, the rate of the increases is projected to slow, which will have a significant impact on the Ukrainian economy.

Second, 20 percent of exports are directed to Russia, where economic growth fueled the demand for Ukrainian products. Russian demand is projected to grow steadily in the short term. All in all, economic growth is likely to be cut in half in the current year.

The core of the economic agenda promised in Mr. Yushchenko's electoral platform was focused on business liberalization and stability in the fiscal and monetary policies. Indeed, the first major step on the economic reform path – the adoption of the 2005 budget – was a major step in introducing a greater fiscal discipline. The new budget eliminated tax privileges and special tax zones thus, significantly reducing the budget deficit.

However, a slew of recent decisions taken primarily under the leadership of Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko seem to run counter to the direction announced under the Orange Revolution platform, and bear a greater socialist inclination.

Ukraine inherited a social spending program that the state could ill afford. In 2004, the former prime minister, Viktor Yanukovich, in a move to secure more votes in the upcoming elections, doubled the social spending. Surprisingly, however, on March 9, Ms. Tymoshenko announced that she would again raise the average pensions and public sector salaries by 24 percent and by 57 percent, respectively, by the end of the year. The result was predictable: the inflation jumped to 15 percent. The full effects of the increased social spending on the inflation and the budget are still to be seen.

The tools that the government has chosen in curbing the inflation are also reminiscent of those used in the past under the centrally managed economic regime. Last month, Ms. Tymoshenko's Cabinet imposed price caps on gasoline and meat prices. Fuel and meat shortages ensued almost immediately.

As part of his electoral campaign, Mr. Yushchenko demanded that privatizations that were carried out without due commercial and legal considerations be reverted. The infamous case of Kryvorizhstal, a steel mill sold to an investment consortium right before the elections for an amount that was at least three times below the market value of the asset, was the catalyst for the re-privatization program.

The highly debated and long-awaited program has yet to be announced, but what has been seen from Ms. Tymoshenko so far is not encouraging. At first, the prime minister entertained the idea of re-privatizing over 3,000 enterprises. Mr. Yushchenko quickly dismissed the plan, and the list was shortened to a manageable 30 to 40 enterprises. Ms. Tymoshenko believed that Kryvorizhstal, and some other larger companies, should remain state-owned – an idea that is hardly supported by the abysmal operations of the state-owned enterprises elsewhere and particularly in the former Soviet Union.

According to Ms. Tymoshenko, one of the proposed ways to deal with the aforementioned fuel crisis will be the creation of several hundred state-owned gasoline stations, in contrast to the international practice of keeping the gasoline supply in private ownership. The unclear re-privatization plan, coupled with signs that the new government appears to favor a greater role for the state, created a decision paralysis not only on the part of foreign businesses, but also the domestic players who traditionally tended to dismiss such political instability. Needless to say, little of the \$7 billion in direct foreign investment promised for 2005 at the World Economic Forum in Davos, Switzerland, has been realized.

Despite the attempts to deny the ideological differences between Prime Minister Tymoshenko and President Yushchenko, so far many of the decisions pushed by the head of the Cabinet have taken a socialist approach in contrast to the liberal stance traditionally advocated by Mr. Yushchenko.

The desire of the new government to keep approval ratings at a level sufficient to win in the upcoming 2006 elections is undoubtedly sensible. Let's not forget that the electoral base in Ukraine is divided, with a sizable 40 percent plus support for opposition leaders coming from the East. Yet, it is now clear that the rush to secure election victory so far has stymied true economic reforms. Going forward, the situation is complicated by the political reforms due later in 2005. The direct beneficiary of the constitutional reform is Ms. Tymoshenko, who will see her powers as prime minister strengthened significantly after the reform takes place. In turn, the position of Mr. Yushchenko as president will give him less room to defend his proven free-market economic outlook.

The question, however, remains whether the current policy adequately takes into account the risk of a departure from the economic reform mandate expressed by Ukraine's new leaders at the Columbia panel.



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Lviv mayor...

(Continued from page 5)

the confiscation of funds from a city account.

However, it wasn't those suits that caused him to declare the hunger strike, Mayor Buniak said. The last straw, he said, came when he lost four lawsuits in which judges ruled he had defamed two national deputies, Yaroslav Kendzior and Oleksii Hudyma, and two journalists.

The judge ruled Mr. Buniak had to pay the two politicians \$10,000 each for offending their "honor and dignity." He

had accused Mr. Kendzior of being a KGB agent.

On June 8, Mr. Buniak accused the city's judges of taking city property for themselves, particularly apartments. Judges place under government arrest properties that become available and then secure the apartments for themselves or other judges, he charged.

Such apartments belong to all of Lviv's residents, Mayor Buniak said, and should be distributed based on which residents waited the longest for obtaining the apartments.

When he refused to sign orders trans-

ferring ownership of the apartments to these judges who did not wait in line, Mr. Buniak said they began to take revenge.

"I truly can relate to city residents, who for months and years can't resolve their problems in Lviv's courts because of breaches of legal norms or clans," Mr. Buniak said. "Certainly, I experienced all this myself. A regular judge has more rights than the president."

Mr. Buniak named four judges who he

said had illegally obtained property.

In an interview with the website Internet Reporter, Oblast Judge Valentyn Hosudarskyi said Mr. Buniak should take his complaint to the legal system, extending from local appeals courts all the way up to European courts.

"With his actions, he's simply ruining community life," said Mr. Hosudarskyi, who was accused by Mr. Buniak of corruption.

Report on...

(Continued from page 5)

screened all victims repatriated or deported from abroad to the port of Odesa and referred them to a local NGO for services. The government instructed all diplomatic officials abroad to accelerate procedures for identifying Ukrainian victims and providing them with appropriate travel documents.

Prevention

Ukraine's trafficking prevention efforts were woefully inadequate over the last year. The country's Comprehensive Program for Combating Trafficking was not implemented well in 2004, as it

lacked both financing and practical measures needed for its effective implementation. As a result, internal trafficking was not addressed. In December 2004 the government established an advisory anti-trafficking working group to improve coordination of the largely ineffectual Inter-Ministerial Group.

The government continued to rely on NGOs and international organizations to conduct the bulk of prevention programs. However, it provided minor support for their activities, primarily by distributing literature throughout the government and in public schools. In 2004 the Ministry of Family and Youth Affairs conducted outreach to some rural youth and provided mortgage assistance to young families.

Yanukovych appears...

(Continued from page 1)

Leonid Kuchma.

Mr. Yushchenko has pointed to Donetsk, where hostility to him runs highest, as having one of the worst records of corruption.

Investigators have arrested about a dozen regional and local officials over the last two months on suspicion of various crimes, ranging from abuse of office

and extortion, to making death threats and plotting assassinations.

In May Ukrainian prosecutors questioned Mr. Yanukovych about the business dealings of Borys Kolesnikov, a jailed regional official from Zakarpattia, but no charges were filed.

The opposition to the Yushchenko administration, whose main figurehead remains Mr. Yanukovych, has repeatedly accused the government of trying to humiliate and intimidate its opponents with the threat of criminal action.

La Salle...

(Continued from page 13)

was Mykola Haliv of the Ukrainian Patriarchal World Federation and long-time editor of the journal Patriarkhat, who presented an extensive biographical sketch of the late pope, with special emphasis on his activities on behalf of the Ukrainian people.

At the conclusion of the day's presentations, the conference organizer, Dr. Leonid Rudnytsky, presented each speak-

er with the commemorative album "Faith and Hope" published in 1997 by the St. Sophia Religious Association of Ukrainian Catholics on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of the Union of Brest (1596). All who attended were presented with a poster of the late Patriarch Josyf Slipyj.

Dr. Rudnytsky also announced that the proceedings of the conference will be published in a separate volume as a Ukrainian "monument" to Pope John Paul II.

Turning the pages...

(Continued from page 6)

Revs. Mykola Simkailo, Hryhorii Simkailo, Volodymyr Vytyshyn and Yosyf Moroz were scheduled to officiate at the services. However, militia and KGB detained the clergy. Only the Rev. Mykola Simkailo was able to break away from detention and lead the faithful. Bishop Vasylyk and the other priests were taken by car to an area outside Ivano-Frankivsk and left there.

The Rev. Simkailo was scheduled to be in court June 22 on charges of public disturbance for officiating at the ceremony.

While attempting to hold public services for a small crowd of Ukrainian Catholics in Kyiv, the Rev. Mykhailo Havryliv and several faithful were publicly beaten by the militia and KGB. According to eyewitnesses, two officials publicly gave the order to beat the priest and faithful. Reports confirmed that the beatings were severe. The Rev. Havryliv was taken away by officials and there was no immediate word on his condition or whereabouts.

In Moscow, services were led by the Rev. Yaroslav Lesiv. In Lviv, services were led by the Revs. Petro Zeleniukh, Ivan Lopatchak and Mykhailo Voloshyn. The Rev. Mykhailo Nyskohus - a formerly Russian Orthodox priest who had recently converted to Ukrainian Catholicism and was ordained a Ukrainian Catholic priest by Archbishop Volodymyr Sterniuk, the official representative of Cardinal Lubachivsky in Lviv - held services in his former Russian Orthodox parish in Stara Sil.

"From the reports we have received, we estimate that at least 150,000 Ukrainian Catholic faithful publicly attended Ukrainian Catholic services on June 18," said Bishop Vasylyk to Ukrainian Catholic Church officials in Rome. "Our people came to show that they are Ukrainian Catholics and that they want their Church to be legalized," he added.

Source: "150,000 Catholics throughout Ukraine pray for legalization of Church," *The Ukrainian Weekly*, June 25, 1989, Vol. LVII, No. 26.

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INDEPENDENCE TOURS

I. Aug. 14-28 LVIV-Yaremche/Truskavets-TERNOPIL/ Pochaiv-KYIV-POLTAVA	\$2950
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IV. Aug. 16-25 LVIV(5)-KYIV(4)	\$2130

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<p style="text-align: center;">PYSANKA</p> <p>June 14-24 — 11 days — LVIV-Iv. Frankivsk-Yaremche-Kolomyja-CHERNIVTSI-Khotyn-Kam. Podilskiy-KYIV</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$2350</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">POLONYNIA</p> <p>July 26-Aug. 7 — 12 days — ODESA-Kherson-YALTA-Bakhchisaraj-Symferopol-KYIV</p> <p style="text-align: right;">\$2100</p>

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FOR THE NEXT GENERATION

World traveler Magister Mykhailo visits America

by Ivanka Bihun

GOSHEN, N.Y. – In November our SUM group (riy) the Vovky (Wolves), sent a letter to invite a furry SUMivets to our oseredok to spend the winter with us. Magister Mykhailo is a stuffed brown teddy bear “born”/created in Canada. He travels all over the world where SUM (Ukrainian American Youth Association) exists and teaches SUMivtsi about other fellow members around the globe.

He travels with a backpack filled with pictures, letters and articles about the places he’s been to and the SUMivtsi he has met. His travels so far have taken him to Ukraine, Great Britain, Australia and now the United States.

He came to our branch on the eve of St. Andriy’s feast day, just in time to spend Andriyivskiy Vechir

Ivanka Bihun, 11, is a member of SUM’s branch in Goshen, N.Y.

with us. Everyone was happy to meet him – except for Tania and Danylo, who wanted a real live bear! We presented him with a jar of honey. He arrived dressed in his SUM uniform and a beret on his head.

Because bears usually sleep through the winter, Mykhailo had never attended the festivities of Andriyivskiy Vechir. Nonetheless, he eagerly participated. One counselor, Podruha Hanusia, read his fortune by letting wax from a lit candle drop into water and seeing what shape it took. His fortune said he still had a long trip ahead of him.

Magister Mykhailo attended our weekly SUM meetings, and participated as we cheered on the Orange Revolution in Ukraine. During the Christmas holidays, he went caroling with us to Ukrainian homes in Kerhonkson, N.Y., where he met another Magister Mykhailo. But this one was a man, not a bear.



Goshen SUMivtsi with their visitor, Magister Mykhailo.

He also went with us on our field trip to the Ashokan Preserve, where he learned how to make maple syrup. He also watched us in the tin smithing shop as we made and decorated candleholders and dust pans. At the Ashokan preserve he

met other SUMivtsi from a branch in Whippany, N.J. which is where he went when he left us.

We will miss Magister Mykhailo, but we wish him a safe and pleasant journey as he travels to other branches in the U.S. and the world.

Whippany SUM members prepare Easter baskets

by Daniel Odomirok, Victoria Mosuriak, Tim Gbur and Bohdon Woch

WHIPPANY, N.J. – On Good Friday, March 25, young members of the Whippany branch of SUM (Ukrainian American Youth Association) gathered together to prepare 14 Easter baskets for elderly or sick parishioners of St. John the Baptist Ukrainian Catholic Church in Whippany.

We included many different foods of

Daniel Odomirok, Victoria Mosuriak, Tim Gbur and Bohdon Woch are members of the Mesnyky group (riy) in the Whippany branch of SUM.

Ukrainian tradition and colorful hand-drawn cards created by the younger SUMivtsi. Kovbasa, ham, butter, cream cheese, eggs and babka were some of the foods that were placed into each basket. We first put butter and cream cheese into single-small cups. After that we also placed beets into small cups and organized what should be placed into the baskets. Next we decorated the baskets with colorful paper and ribbons, and placed all the food into each basket.

When the youngest members finished coloring hard-boiled eggs, we placed those into each basket as well. Huge chunks of horseradish and a



Children create Easter cards to deliver with their baskets.



Whippany kids and teens with the Easter baskets they prepared for elderly and ailing parishioners.

pysanka finished off the baskets.

We enjoyed doing this activity because we knew that someone who lived alone was going to have a better Easter. Father Roman Mirchuk, our pastor, blessed the baskets especially for us after the plashchanytsiya (holy shroud) service so that SUM families could deliver them.

As the children and parents delivered these hand-made baskets to the parishioners, their reactions were heartwarming. In the end we decided to do this on every holiday because it made us and the parishioners feel so happy.

Along with making Easter baskets, we also planted flowers around the church so that it would look nicer.

School choir has once-in-a-lifetime opportunity: to perform for president of Ukraine

by Alexandra Savoia

CHICAGO – On Monday, April 4, our choir from St. Nicholas Ukrainian Cathedral School, Dzvinochky, had a golden and a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to welcome the president of Ukraine, Viktor Yushchenko, to our city of Chicago.

When we were told that we were going to sing for him, we were so awestruck that we didn't know how to act. Because we learned so much about Mr. Yushchenko and the Orange Revolution in school and on the news, and because we all supported him, this was going to be the acme of our efforts. We couldn't put straight in our minds that we were actually going to see him!

During our Easter break we came every day to school for long practices so we could superlatively por-

Alexandra Savoia is an eighth grader at St. Nicholas Ukrainian Cathedral School in Chicago.

tray and represent St. Nicholas School.

On April 4 our choir assembled in school a little before 4 p.m. and then drove to the Palmer House Hilton in downtown Chicago, where there was an extravagant banquet for President Yushchenko. When we finally arrived, we immediately went to see the stage where we would be performing and we practiced our songs several times. After that, we were sent to the room we were going to be waiting until we were called to perform. We enjoyed a delicious dinner while we patiently waited six hours until they called us to the stage.

We then ascended a tiny stage which Mrs. Dychiy, our choir's conductor, set us up on. And we waited some more. Guests began to gather in the room. We stretched our necks looking to see whether or not President Yushchenko had entered. Someone unexpectedly did enter the room, but it wasn't Victor Yushchenko. As we took a closer



Dzvinochky with choir director Irene Dychij (left).

look we saw Vitalii Klitschko, the world heavyweight boxing champion. He came straight to us, shook our hands with a very strong grip and took many pictures with us.

At last, President Yushchenko, his wife, Kateryna Chumachenko Yushchenko, and Mayor Richard M. Daley walked into the room. We stood enthralled and frozen from excitement, not believing what was in front of our eyes! Members of the Ukrainian dance ensemble Hromovytsia welcomed the president and his wife with the traditional bread and salt. The eager crowd sat down.

The music began to play, and we

sang "National Independence," "Together We Are Many" and "Ukraino" in Ukrainian. The president's wife proudly smiled, with tears in her eyes, and the president smiled and looked very pleased. Tears began to come to my eyes too, because I felt so proud of my nation and the man who made such a difference, Viktor Yushchenko.

After we sang, we were immediately taken from the hall and sent to our buses back to school. On the bus we shouted, laughed and were so exultant that we had had such a wonderful opportunity. This occasion will remain in my heart forever and it will linger in my mind always.

Fairs present great opportunity for budding young scientists

by Mariana Perepitchka

I am in the eighth grade at Chicago's St. Nicholas Ukrainian Cathedral School. Each year a science fair is held under the direction of our great science teacher Mrs. Luba Z. Klymkowych, in which every student must take part.

Science projects always require a great amount of work, time and dedication. One of the most difficult steps in the science project process is choosing an interesting and a right topic. The topic that I chose this year is "Extracting Essential Oils."

This project has given me success at our school's Annual Science Fair, where I was awarded first place and received the chance to go

on to the Regional Illinois Junior Academy of Science (IJAS) competition for private schools at the Science and Industry Museum.

At the 2005 Regional Awards Ceremony of the IJAS – Region 2 – Chicago and Metropolitan Area, I was presented with the gold semi-finalist award. I was presented with two other awards: the Superior Achievement Award and a \$50 U.S. Savings Bond. I was simply overwhelmed with happiness that my project was recognized among hundreds of others.

Moreover, I was proud to be selected to present my project in the State Science Fair Competition at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana campus.



Classmates and silver semi-finalists at the Regional Illinois Junior Academy of Science: (from top left) Hanna Mendyuk, Michael Bozio, Yekateryna Fishchuk, Mrs. Luba Klymkowych (Science Fairs Coordinator), Mariana Perepitchka (gold semi-finalist), Roksolana Zaderetskii and Nadiya Felenyuk.

Mishanyna

Now with the summer almost here, it's that time of year when you begin to notice the creatures all around you in the great outdoors, including bugs!!!! Find the names of the insects on the list below in the Mishanyna grid.

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------------|
| ant | aphid | bee |
| beetle | butterfly | cicada |
| firefly | grasshopper | hornet |
| housefly | katydid | locust |
| mosquito | no-see-um | walking stick |

O	K	C	I	T	S	G	N	I	K	L	A	W	A	R
R	O	A	T	M	A	R	T	A	A	N	N	A	R	O
C	R	E	E	O	T	I	U	Q	S	O	M	R	R	P
H	B	U	T	T	E	R	F	L	Y	S	I	D	E	E
E	U	R	U	H	E	N	N	A	E	I	L	E	P	T
S	W	A	T	O	O	F	F	E	A	D	F	N	P	A
T	A	N	T	O	L	R	B	O	R	I	I	O	O	Z
R	S	I	D	R	E	W	N	E	E	D	R	E	H	I
A	P	H	I	D	S	I	D	E	E	Y	E	U	S	N
R	O	A	D	A	C	I	C	O	T	T	F	Y	S	A
W	O	R	M	O	P	R	O	O	O	A	L	R	A	G
A	H	O	U	S	E	F	L	Y	K	K	Y	E	R	R
N	O	S	E	E	U	M	A	K	E	U	P	A	G	O
S	N	I	A	R	T	S	U	C	O	L	A	K	E	R

Soyuzivka's Datebook

- June 12-17, 2005**
UNA Seniors' Week and Conference
- June 18, 2005**
Wedding
- June 19, 2005**
Father's Day Program
- June 25, 2005**
Wedding
- June 26-July 3, 2005**
Tabir Ptashat – Session #1
- June 26-July 8, 2005**
Tennis Camp for ages 10-18
- June 27-July 1, 2005**
Exploration Day Camp – Session #1, for ages 7-10
- July 1-July 4, 2005**
Fourth of July Festivities
July 1, LUNA Band performs at Tiki Bar
July 2, Zabava with LUNA and Teen Dance Night with Band HRIM and DJ
July 3, Zabava
Art exhibits - Dianna Shmerykowsky featuring a series of Ukrainian dance paintings and Romanka Zajac featuring gerdans and photography
- 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 SUNY New Paltz
- July 10-July 16, 2005**
Discovery Camp – Session #1, for ages 8-12
- July 17-July 22, 2005**
Chemney Day Camp – Session #1, for ages 4-7
- July 17-July 23, 2005**
Discovery Camp – Session #2, for ages 8-12
Adventure Camp – Session #1, for ages 13-16
- July 22-24, 2005**
Ukrainian Language Immersion Weekend offered at SUNY New Paltz
- July 24-July 29, 2005**
Chemney Day Camp – Session #2, for ages 4-7
- July 24-July 30, 2005**
Discovery Camp – Session #3, for ages 8-12
Adventure Camp – Session #2, for ages 13-16
- July 24-August 6, 2005**
Teachers Seminar, Ukrainian Educational Council of New York City
- July 29-31, 2005**
"A day in the life of a UPA Partisan Soldier" event
- July 30-31, 2005**
UPA Exhibit in library
- July 31-August 5, 2005**
Scuba Course for ages 12 and up
- August 1-5, 2005**
Golf Week
- August 5, 2005**
Cabaret Show with Ron Cahute & company
- August 5-6, 2005**
Exhibit - Dycia Hanushevsky's ceramic art
- August 5-7, 2005**
Sports Jamboree Weekend
- August 6, 2005**
Afternoon Barabolya Show with Ron Cahute & company, followed by entertainment by band HRIM
Saturday Zabava with Burya and Veselka Patio & DJ in Veselka Hall
- August 7, 2005**
UNWLA Day and Sunday concert
- August 7-20, 2005**
Traditional Ukrainian Folk Dance Camp
- August 13, 2005**
Miss Soyuzivka Weekend and Zabava with Tempo
- August 19-20, 2005**
Exhibit - Kozak family paintings
- August 20, 2005**
Dance Camp Performance and Zabava with Fata Morgana
- August 27, 2005**
Wedding



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PREVIEW OF EVENTS

Friday-Sunday, June 17-19

YONKERS, N.Y.: The 20th annual Ukrainian Heritage Festival will take place on the grounds of St. Michael's Ukrainian Catholic Church, located at Broadway and Shonnard Place. It will be held on June 17 at 6-10 p.m., June 18 at 1-10 p.m. and June 19 at 1-7 p.m. This three-day event will feature free outdoor entertainment, demonstrations of Ukrainian arts and crafts, Ukrainian food, carnival rides, amusements and exhibits. On Saturday at 1-4 p.m. Pay One Price bracelets are \$10 for all the rides. For further information visit the festival website at <http://www.brama.com/yonkersukrainianfest> or call (914) 375-4418.

Saturday, June 18

EDMONTON: The Ukrainian Shumka Dancers, which function as a professional dance company, are holding auditions; doors open at 11:30 a.m. and auditions begin at 12:30 p.m. Shumka Studios are located near

St. Albert and Yellowhead Trails at 12245 131st St., North West Entrance, Edmonton. Shumka is looking for experienced female and male dancers to perform in Ukrainian regional dance repertoire, in the continuing touring production of "Cinderella" and in new contemporary work in Shumka's dance theater style. Shumka dancers also participate in world-class projects developed with other theatrical producers. Auditions are open to the full dance community. Serious dancers who may not have Ukrainian dance experience but have high-calibre training in ballet/jazz dance technique, acrobatics, or stage experience in another style of heritage dance will be given every consideration at these auditions. The audition will consist of a ballet class, Ukrainian regional dance step combinations, character improvisation and an opportunity for dancers to demonstrate any solo they may wish to show. Dancers must be 16 years of age or in Grade 10 in September 2005 to audition. For more information, please contact Dave Ganert at (780) 455-9559 or at daveg@shumka.com.

PREVIEW OF EVENTS GUIDELINES

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

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

30th Annual Verkhovyna Ukrainian Festival

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The next issue of The Ukrainian Weekly's

Wedding Announcements

will appear in the July 3, 2005 issue.

For a wedding announcement to be included in that issue, all information must be received in our offices by June 24.

Along with wedding announcements, we will include greetings from friends, family members, bridesmaids and ushers – from all those who wish to share in the excitement of a new marriage.

We hope you will announce your wedding in The Ukrainian Weekly, or send a greeting to your favorite newlyweds.

Rates for announcements and greetings:

One-column wedding announcement: \$100
Two-column wedding announcement: \$200
Wedding greeting: \$75

For further information or to request a brochure, please call (973) 292-9800, ext. 3040 (Maria).

Visit www.ukrweekly.com to view a wedding announcement sample page.

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Then why not become a correspondent of The Ukrainian Weekly in your community?

We welcome submissions from all our Ukrainian communities, no matter where they are located. Let the rest of us know what you're up to in your corner of the Ukrainian diaspora!

Any questions? Call The Weekly, 973-292-9800, ext. 3049.